

PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH-160014 (INDIA)

**(Estd. under the Panjab University Act VII of 1947-enacted by the Govt. of
India)**



FACULTY OF LAW

SYLLABUS

FOR

Bachelor of Law (LL.B- 3 Year Course)

(I to VI Semester)

Examinations 2023-24

PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

Outlines of tests, syllabi and courses of reading for Bachelor of Law (LL.B.3 Year Course) I, II (III & IV Semesters w.e.f 2023-24) V& VI Semester for the session 2023-24

LL.B. 1st Semester

Paper – I	Jurisprudence-I and Legal Methods
Paper- II	Constitutional Law -I
Paper-III	Law of Contract
Paper-IV	Public International Law
Paper V	Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Law

LL.B. 2nd Semester

Paper - I	Jurisprudence II and Comparative Law
Paper-II	Constitutional Law II
Paper - III	Special Contracts
Paper - IV	Alternative Dispute Resolution
Paper – V	Labour Law

LL.B. 3rd Semester

Paper –I	-	Law of Crimes-I
Paper – II	-	Family Law-I
Paper – III	-	Interpretation of Statutes
Paper-IV	-	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing
Option : Any two of the following		
Paper V	(a)	Information Technology Act & RTI Act
	(b)	Land Laws
	(c)	Criminology, Penology and Victimology
	(d)	Intellectual Property Laws

LL.B. 4th Semester

Paper –I	-	Law of Crimes-II
Paper- II	-	Family Law-II
Paper – III	-	Property Law
Paper – IV	-	Administrative Law

Option : Any one of the following

		International Organisations, Human Rights and International
Paper V (a)	-	Humanitarian Law
Paper V (b)	-	Law of Taxation
Paper V (c)	-	Election Law
Paper V (d)	-	International Labour Organisations and Labour Laws

LL.B. 5th Semester

- Paper – I - Law of Evidence
- Paper – II - Criminal Procedure Code-I
- Paper – III - Service Law
- Paper – IV - Civil Procedure Code

Option Any one of the following:

- Paper V (a) - Laws Relating to Registration, Limitation and Trust
- Paper V (b) - Private International Law
- Paper V (c) - Business Law

LL.B. 6th Semester

- Paper – I - Alternate Dispute Resolution
- Paper – II - Criminal Procedure Code-II
- Paper – III - Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing
- Paper - IV - Professional Ethics & Professional Accountability

Option : Any one of the following:

- Paper V (a) - Criminology, Penology and Victimology
- Paper V (b) - International Labour Organization and Labour Laws

Scheme of Paper:

Maximum Marks: 20+80 = 100
Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment -20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination.

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Note: In the month of November odd semester examinations (regular and reappear) i.e. 1st, 3rd and 5th semesters shall be held and in the month of April/May even semester examinations (regular and reappear) i.e. 2nd 4th and 6th semesters shall be held.

Proviso: However, students having reappear in 5th semester shall be allowed to take up the reappear examination in the month of April/May alongwith 6th semester.

Instructions to Paper Setters

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts, at least two parts must be problem based except in the paper of Jurisprudence I & II. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Note : Question paper shall be fairly distributed covering the entire syllabus, keeping in view the latest amendments.

Semester-I

Paper-I

Jurisprudence-I and Legal Methods

Paper :	I	Course Code :	01
LL.B. First Year :	1st Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Shalini Marwaha

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Importance of the subject of Jurisprudence and Legal Theory in order to inculcate the pragmatic approach in the field of Law.
2. Legal meaning of Law; its various kinds; significance and relationship between the Law & Morals; relationship between the Law & Methodology.
3. History, structure, nature and efficacy of Jurisprudence.
4. Various definitions/nature and the scope of Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.
5. Relevance of studying different Schools/Sources of Law in the evolution of Law and Legal Methods.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn, know and understand;*

1. Scientifically the philosophy of Legal Theory.
2. Reasons behind the enactment of various Laws and Policies in the light of study of various Sources and Schools of Law.
3. Application of Law through Legal Methods.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination - Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist

of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal Theory	1. Meaning, definition, kinds and classification of Law.
	2. Definitions, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence & Legal Theory
	3. Relationship between Law and Morals
II Schools of Law with Indian Approach	1. Analytical Positivism: Bentham; John Austin; H L A Hart; Kelson
	2. Historical School: Savigny; Puchta; Sir Henry Maine
	3. Sociological School: Duguit; Ihering; Ehrlich; Roscoe Pound
III Realism, Natural Law School and Feminist Legal Theory	1. American Realism
	2. Revival of Natural Law School with Indian Approach: Rudolph Stammler; John Finnis; Lon L. Fuller
	3. Feminist Legal Theory and Women Empowerment in India

IV Sources of Law and Legal Method	1. Custom; Precedent; Legislation
	2. Legal Aid and LokAdalat
	3. Public Interest Litigation

Prescribed Books

- B.N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence (The Legal Theory), Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 18thEdn., 2012.
- Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 7thEdn., 2013.
- Michael Doherty, Jurisprudence: The Philosophy of Law, Old Balley Press, 2ndEdn., 2003.
- Nomita Aggarwal, Jurisprudence, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 8thEdn., 2010.
- P.J. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence, Thomson Sweet & Maxwell Universal, New Delhi, 12thEdn., 2008.
- R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis (Indian Edition) Gurgaon, 5thEdn., 2013.
- S.N. Dhyani, Fundamentals of Jurisprudence (The Indian Approach), Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 3rdEdn., 2004.
- SuriRatnapala, Jurisprudence, Cambridge University Press (First South Asian Edition), New Delhi, First Edition, 2009.
- W. Friedmann, Legal Theory, Universal Law Publishing Co., Delhi, 5thEdn., 2008.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion.Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the Achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will learn the basics of Jurisprudence. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students’ participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper-II
Constitutional Law-I

Paper :	II	Course Code :	02
LL.B. First Year :	1st Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Devinder Singh

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Salient features of the Constitution and system of Governance in India.
2. Concepts of Constitution, Constitutional law, Constitutionalism.
3. System of Government in India – Position of the President and working of Executive.
4. Various types of Bills and Procedures through which they come into force.
5. Various qualifications and disqualifications of the members of Parliament/Legislature.
6. Working of the Union and State Legislatures and privileges given to the Members of the House.
7. Concepts such as Judicial Appointments, Jurisdiction, and Powers of Court.
8. Functioning of Legislature, Executive, Judiciary and their relations.
9. Concept of Constitutional Amendment, its procedure and judicial review.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and know the;*

1. Procedure through which Constitution was enacted, its features and the latest developments.
2. Center-State Relations and the bifurcation of their powers.
3. System of Governance i.e., the Parliamentary form of Government.
4. Procedure of passing of various Bills and their enactments.
5. Qualifications and disqualifications to become Members of the House and their privileges.
6. Hierarchy of Courts, Appointments of Judges, Jurisdiction, and Powers.
7. Independence and accountability of the Judiciary.
8. Fair understanding of Constitutional bodies such as the CAG and the Election Commission.
9. Process through which Constitutional amendments take place and judicial review thereto.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Features of Constitution and Executive Government	1. Salient features of the Constitution: Making of the Indian Constitution; Salient Features of Constitution; Nature of the Indian Constitution – Federal, Unitary, Quasi-federal, Constitutional Law, and Constitutionalism
	2. Union and its territories (Articles 1 to 4)- Formation of States; Admission and Establishment of new States; Alteration of name, area and boundary of existing states – Procedure
	3. Union and State Executive (Articles 52-78 and 152-167): (a) The President and Vice President – Qualifications, Election, Term of Office, Powers, Impeachment (Articles 52-72)

	<p>(b) Nature, Scope and Extent of Executive Powers of the Union and States (Article 73, 162)</p> <p>(c) Governor – Appointment and Powers (Articles 153 – 161)</p>
	<p>4. Position of President and Governor vis-à-vis Real Executive</p>
<p>II Union and State Legislature</p>	<p>1. Union and State Legislature (Articles 79 to 123 and 168 to 216)- Composition of Parliament and State legislatures; Legislative Procedure, Legislative Privilege (Articles 79 – 122, 168 – 212)</p>
	<p>2. Office of Speaker and Deputy Speaker</p>
	<p>3. Ordinance making Power: Essential conditions for the promulgation of an Ordinance; ‘Ordinance’ under Article; Validity of successive promulgation of the same Ordinance (Articles 123, 213)</p>
	<p>4. Qualifications and Disqualifications of Members of House and Parliamentary Privileges Procedure to pass Bills</p>
<p>III Union and State Judiciary</p>	<p>1. Independence and Accountability of Judiciary</p>
	<p>2. Union and States Judiciary: The Union Judiciary: the Supreme Court of India (Articles 124-147); Composition, Appointment and Removal of Judges (Articles 124-130); Procedure (Article 145); the High Courts in the States (Articles 214-231)</p>
	<p>3. Jurisdiction: Original, Appellate, Review, Special Leave, Advisory (Articles 125 to 147 & 214 to 216, 218 to 231)</p>
	<p>4. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Articles 148-149)</p>
<p>IV Local Self Government and Theory of Basic structure</p>	<p>1. Panchayats, Municipalities and Cooperative Societies– Objectives, Functions and Powers</p>
	<p>2. Election Commission (Articles 324-329): Powers, Functions and Role</p>
	<p>3. Legislative Relations between Centre and States (Articles 245-255)</p>
	<p>4. Amendment of Constitution (Article 368); Judicial Review & Basic Structure</p>

Prescribed Books

- Granville Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution: Indian Experience, 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press,2000
- The Oxford Handbook of Indian Constitution, Edited by Sujit Chaudhary, Oxford University Press,2016.
- P.M. Bakshi: Constitution of India- 8th Edition, Universal Law Publications,2017.
- Durga Das Basu: Shorter Constitution of India, 13th Edition, Wadhwa,2012.
- M.P. Jain: Indian Constitutional Law- 5th Edition, Wadhwa,2015.
- Subhash C. Kashyap: Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,2015
- Narender Kumar: Constitutional Law of India- 7th Edition, Allahabad Law Agency,2017
- H.M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India- 4th Edition, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,2012.
- V.N. Shukla: The Constitution of India- 11th Edition, Eastern Book

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- B.P. Singhal v. Union of India, (2010) 6 SCC331
- B. R. Kapur v. State of Tamil Nadu, (2001) 7 SCC231
- C. RavichandranIyer v. Justice A.M. Bhattacharjee, 1995 (6)339
- D. C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar, (1987)1 SCC378
- Daryao v. State of UP, AIR 1961 SC1457
- EpuruSudhakar v. Govt. of A.P., AIR 2006 SC338
- G.V.K . Industries v. Income Tax Officer, (2011) 4 SCC36
- Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. v. State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC1019
- Jaya Bachchan v Union of India, AIR 2006 SC2769
- Jyoti Basu & Others vs Debi Ghosal& Others, Civil Appeal No. 1553 of1980
- Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar, (2017) 3 SCC1
- Kihota Hollohan v. Zachillhu, AIR 1993 SC412
- Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India, AIR 2006 SC3127
- Lily Thomas v. Union of India, (2013) 7 SCC653
- Lok Prahari (through General Secretary SN Shukla) v. Election Commission of India, (2018)18 SCC114
- M.P. Special Police Establishment v. State of M.P., (2004) 8 SCC788
- Madras Bar Association v. Union of India, AIR 2015 SC1571
- Re C P & Berar Sales of Motor Spirit & Lubricants Taxation Act, 1938 AIR FC1
- Raja Ram Pal Singh v. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, (2007) 3 SCC184

- Rajbala v. State of Haryana, AIR 2016 SC 33
- Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC549
- Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC1086
- Re Presidential Reference 1964, AIR 1965 SC745
- Re Presidential Reference 1998, AIR 1999 SC1
- Re Presidential Reference 2002, AIR 2003 SC87
- S. R. Bommai v. Union of India, (1994) SC1918
- S.P. Anand v. H.D. Deve Gowda, AIR 1997 SC272
- S.P. Gupta v. President of India, AIR 1982 SC149
- Shanti Bhushan v. Supreme Court of India through its Registrar, (2018) 8 SCC396
- State (NCT of Delhi) v. Union of India, (2018) 8 SCC501
- State of Kerala v. Mar Appraem Kuri Company Ltd., (2012) 7 SCC106
- State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain, 1975 AIR865
- State of West Bengal v. Union of India, 1963 SC1241
- Supreme Court Advocates on Record v. Union of India, 1994 SC268
- Supreme Court Advocates on Record v. Union of India, 2015 (11) SCALE1
- U.N.R. Rao v. Indira Gandhi, AIR 1971 SC1002
- Union of India v. Sankalchand Himatlal Sheth, (1977) 4 SCC193

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

Constituent Assembly Debates, Parliamentary Debates

Reports of Law Commission of India, Supreme Court

Website: National Judicial Data Grid

National Judicial Commission

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of the Constitution, Polity and Governance System in India, working of nominal and real executive, legislative procedure, judicial appointments, jurisdiction, and powers of the Courts. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper-III

Law of Contract

Paper :	III	Course Code :	03
LL.B. First Year :	1st Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Associate Prof. (Dr.) Shipra Gupta

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the*

1. Contract law which is the law of obligations that have arisen out of a contract. Law of contract concerns one and all because of its universal application. Right from day-to-day activities to the most technical-commercial contracts, the importance of contract law principles cannot be understated.
2. Concepts and general principles of contract law and also understanding the operative part of Contract law.
3. Government contracts and standard form contracts which are widely prevalent.
4. Distinct features of different kinds of transactions useful in day-to-day life, such as guarantee, indemnity, pledge, bailment and agency.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and develop the;*

1. Insight into the practical and theoretical aspects of the subject and to remain abreast with legal developments in the field.
2. Critical thinking and analytical skills with the case study method with the understanding of the interpretation of various provisions in a given context.
3. Understanding of technical nuances of the subject, to enable them to deal effectively with various disputes related to contracts in diverse fields.
4. Proper understanding of the subject for various competitive examinations.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units.

Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p>I Contract – Meaning and Essentials</p>	<p>Contract and Agreement- Meaning and Kinds Formation of Contract/E- Contract Communicative process- offer, acceptance and revocation (Sections 3-9 ICA & Sections 10- 13, Information Technology Act) Kinds of Contracts-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Contracts; • Standard Form Contracts; • Tenders. <p>Capacity to contract (Sections 11 & 12) Consideration (Section 2 (d)) Consent and voidability (Sections 13 - 22)</p>
<p>II Contingent Contracts, Performance of Contracts and Quasi Contracts</p>	<p>Unlawful agreements (Sections 23, 24) Void agreements (Sections 25-30) Contingent contracts (Sections 31-35) Performance of Contract (Sections 36-61) Novation, alteration, rescission and remission (Sections 62-63) Restoration of benefit on avoiding contract (Sections 64-65, 75) Quasi-contracts (Sections 68-72)</p>

III Breach of Contract and Damages, Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment and Pledge	Breach of contract- Meaning and Kinds Including Anticipatory Breach (Section 39) Damages and liquidated damages(Sections 73-74) Indemnity (Sections 124-125) Guarantee (Sections 126-147) Bailment (Sections 148-174) Pledge (Sections 172-181)
IV Agency	Meaning and Features Kinds of agency Creation of Agency Relation between Principal and Agent Relation between Principal and Third party Personal Liability of Agent Termination of Agency

Prescribed Books

- Anson's Law of Contract, J. Beatson et al, 29th Edition, Oxford University Press, 2010.
- Bangia, R.K.: Indian Contract Act- 13th Edition Allahabad Law Agency, 2008.
- Furmstorn, M.P., Cheshire and Fifoot's Law of Contract, 16th Edition, Oxford University Press.
- H.K. Saharay, Dutt on Contract, 11th Edition, 2013, Eastern Law House.
- Mulla, D.F.: Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act- 13th Edition Lexis-Nexis, 2006.
- Pathak, Akhileshwar, Contract Law, 1st Edition, Oxford University Press, 2011.
- Pollock & Sir Dinshaw. Fardunji. Mulla The Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts (Set of 2 Vols.) (Revised by: NilimaBhadbhade, Updated 14th Edition, 2013.
- Pathak, Akhileshwar: Special Contracts, 1st edition 2014, Oxford University Press.
- Singh, Avtar: Contract and Specific Relief- Twelfth Edition, 2017, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Pollock & Mulla On Indian Contract & Specific Relief Acts,(edited by R.K. Abichandani) 11th edition,1994
- Stone,Richard: Lecture Notes on Contract Law, 1st edition 1994 Cavendish Publishing Ltd.
- Anirudh Wadhwa: Mulla The Indian Contract Act (Student Edition) 15th edition reprint 2019 LexisNexis
- Rattan, Jyoti: Law of Contract, 4th Edition, 2019 Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd.
- Kumar, Narender, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, 1st edition 2015 Allahabad Law Agency.

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Balls Ltd, [1892] EWCA Civ 1
- Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. Boots Cash Chemists Ltd., 1953 [EWCA Civ6](#)

- Mohori Bibi v. Dharamdas Ghose, ILR (1903) 30 Cal 539 (PC)
- Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt, 1913 40 ALJ 489
- Khan Gul v. Lakha Singh, 1928 Lah 609
- Bhagwan Das v. Girdhari Lal, 1966 AIR 543, 1966 SCR (1) 656
- Kedar Nath v. Gorie Mohammad, (1887) ILR 14 Cal 64
- Chinnaya v. Rammaya, ILR (1876-82) 4 Mad 137
- Chikam Amiraju v. ChikamSheshma, 34 IndCas 578, (1917) 32 MLJ 494
- Harvey v. Facey, (1893) AC 552
- LIC v. Raja Vasireddy, AIR 1984 SC 1014
- Bank of India v. O. P. Swarnakar, AIR 2003 SC 858
- Delhi Development Authority v. Skipper Construction Co, Special Leave Petition (C) No. 21000 of 1993. D/d. 17.12.1999.
- Hira Tikoo v. UT Chandigarh, (2004) 6 SCC 765
- Amrit Banaspati v. State of Punjab, AIR 1992 SC 1075
- Sona Bala Bora v. Jyotindra Bhattacharjee, Appeal (Civil) 2519-2520 of 2005
- Tarsem Singh v. Sukhminder Singh, AIR 1998 SC 1400
- Raghunath Prasad v. Sarju Prasad, AIR 1924 PC 60
- B R. Enterprises v. State of U.P., (1999) 9 SCC 700
- Lata Construction v. Ramnik Shah, AIR 2000 SC 380
- Amirtham Kudumbah v. Sarnam Kudumbah, AIR 1991SC 1256
- Mathai Mathai v. Joseph Mary, AIR 2014SC 2277
- National Insurance Co. v. Seema Malhotra, AIR 2001 SC 1197
- Dularia Devi v. Janardan Singh, AIR 1990 SC 1173
- Union of India v. Maddala Thathaiya, AIR 1966 SC 1724
- ONGC Ltd. v. SAW Pipes (2003) 5 SCC 705
- State of West Bengal v. B. K. Mondal, AIR 1962 SCC 779
- BSNL v Motorola India Pvt. Ltd., Civil Appeal No. 5645 of 2008
- Ghaziabad Development Authority v. UOI, AIR 2000 SC 2003
- Gujarat Bottling Co. v. Coca Cola & Co. 1995 SCC (5) 545
- Nutan Kumar v. Ind ADJ, (2002) 8 SCC 31
- KR Lakshmanan v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1996 SC 1153
- Hadley v. Baxendale, [1854] [EWHC J70](#)
- Harshad Shah v. LIC, (1997) 5 SCC 64
- DESU v. Basanti Devi, 1999 Supp(3) SCR 219
- State of M.P. v. Kalu Ram, AIR 1967 SC 1105
- Standard Chartered Bank v. Custodian, 2000 (3) SCR 81
- Gajanan Moreshwar v. Moreshwar Madan, (1942) 44 BOMLR 703
- N. R. SrinivasAyer v. New India Assurance Co., AIR 1983 SC 458
- State of H.P. v. Associated Hotels of India Ltd, AIR 1972 SC 1131
- Sunrise Associates v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, AIR 2006 SC 1908
- Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. v. P. F. Commissioner AIR 2010 SC 868, (2009) 10 SCC 123
- Anirudh v. Thomco's Bank, 1963 AIR 746, 1963 SCR Supl. (1) 63

- M.S.E.B, Bombay v. Official Liquidator, Ernakulam, AIR 1982 SC 1497
- State of Gujarat v. Memon Mahomed, AIR 1967 SC 1885
- Punjab National Bank v. Surender Prasad Sinha, AIR 1992 SC 1815
- Bank of Bihar v. State of Bihar, (1972) 3 SCC

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of Contract Law. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper-IV
Public International Law

Paper:	IV	Course Code:	04
LL.B. First Year:	1stSemester	No. of Contact Hours:	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit:	04	Minimum Teaching Days:	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class:	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge:	Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Rattan

Objectives of the Course are to provide students a basic understanding of:

1. History, structure, nature and efficacy of International Law.
2. Sources, subjects and objects of International Law along with the contemporary issues.
3. Regimes governing Treaty Making under International law, governance of Sea and Resources therein.
4. States and Statehood, Recognition of States, their succession, responsibility, settlement of disputes and use of force, the relationship between International law and Municipal law.
5. International Organizations, their structure and functioning.

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall learn and understand by analyzing:

1. Theoretical framework and the working of International law that will help students in exploring their career or academic interest in specific fields of international law.
2. Relations between states, International organizations and other legal actors within the public international legal framework.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The

medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p>I Introduction To The International Legal Order</p>	<p>1. Definition, Nature and Basis of International Law: Traditional and Modern Definitions of International Law; Is International Law True Law? The distinction between Public International Law and State Law; Basis of international law; Relationship and Difference between Public International Law and Private International Law.</p>
	<p>2. The Sources of International Law: Article 38 of the ICJ Statute; International Treaties and International Customs; General Principles of Law; Judicial Decisions and Juristic Works; Hierarchy of Sources.</p>
	<p>3. Subjects of International Law: Theories- Traditional and Modern; Are States the only Subjects of International Law? The Status of Individuals, International Organizations and non-state entities under International law in 21st Century.</p>
	<p>4. The Relationship between International Law and Domestic/Municipal Law: Theories: Monism & Dualism, The Question of Supremacy by Starke; State Practice regarding issue of primacy: UK, USA & India.</p>

<p>II International Recognition, Dispute Settlement, Intervention and International treaties</p>	<p>1. Recognition: Definition of State Recognition, Theories of Recognition, Modes of Recognition: De Jure and De Facto, Types of Recognition, Collective and Conditional Recognition, Recognition of Different Entities, Legal Effect of Recognition, The Duty to Recognize; Withdrawal of Recognition, Retroactive Effect of Recognition, Stimson Doctrine.</p>
	<p>2. Dispute Settlement: <i>Peaceful Methods of Settlement:</i> Negotiations, Good Offices, Mediation, Conciliation, Inquiry, Arbitration, Judicial Settlement and Peaceful Settlement under auspices of United Nations. <i>Compulsive Methods:</i> Retortion, Reprisal, Embargo, Boycott, Blockade, and Compulsive Settlement under auspices of United Nation.</p>
	<p>3. Intervention: Principle of Non Intervention under the UN Charter, Intervention: Exceptions to the principle of Non Intervention, Grounds of Intervention, Intervention by the States and Intervention by UN.</p>
	<p>4. International Treaties: Salient features of Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties, 1968 relating to Binding Force of Treaties, <i>Pacta Sunt Servanda</i>, <i>Jus Cogens</i>, <i>Rebus Sic Stantibus</i>, Parties of a Treaty, Formation of a Treaty, Reservations and Termination of Treaties.</p>
<p>III State Territory, Air and Space Law</p>	<p>1. State Territory- Modes of Acquisition: Occupation, Prescription, Accretion and Cessions; Mode of Loss State Territory: dereliction, prescription, Act of God, Cession, and Revolt.</p>
	<p>2. Air Navigation Law: Need and Development of Air Law, Salient Features of Chicago Convention, 1944; Five freedoms of Air. Air Craft Hijacking: Need and Development of Air Craft Hijacking law, Salient features of Beijing Convention and Protocol, 2010.</p>
	<p>3. Space Law: Need and Development of Space Law, Salient Features of Outer Space Treaty, 1967; UNISPACE I-III and Principles on conduct of space activities.</p>
	<p>4. Nationality: Modes of Acquiring and Loss of Nationality, Meaning of Nationality, The International Importance of Nationality, Double Nationality, Status of Married Women, Statelessness.</p>

IV Law of Seas, Extradition and Asylum, Diplomatic Agents	1. Law of the Seas: Salient Features of UN Convention on Law of Sea, 1982, relating to- Coastal States and Maritime zones; Maritime Belt, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zones, Delimitation of Adjacent and Opposite Maritime Boundaries; Archipelagic waters and rights of Archipelagic states; Land Locked States and their rights, Islands, High Sea; the Rights and Duties of State; Sea Bed Area and International Seabed Authority
	2. Extradition: Meaning of Extradition; Reasons for Extradition, Salient Features of Model Law on Extradition, 2004 relating to conditions for extradition, (Extraditable person, Rules of Double Criminality, Rule of Specialty, Grounds for refusal,) Examples.
	3. Asylum: Meaning of Asylum and Different Types of Asylums; Examples.
	4. Diplomatic Agents: Salient Features of Vienna Convention on Law of Diplomatic Relation, 1961 relating to Diplomatic Agents; Classification of Heads of Mission, Function of Diplomatic Agents, The Basis and Need of Immunities and Privileges to Diplomatic Agents, Waiver of Immunity, Termination of Diplomatic Mission.

Prescribed Books:

- J.G Starke: Introduction to International Law, Butterworths Law.
- Dr S.K. Kapoor: International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency.
- H. Oppenheim: International Law, London: Longmans, Green & Co.
- J.L. Briery: Law of Nations- An Introduction to the International Law of Peace.
- Black Stone: International Law Documents, OUP Oxford.
- Malcolm Shaw: International Law, Cambridge University Press.
- V.K.Ahuja: Public International Law, Lexis Nexis.
- R. P. Dhokalia: Codification of Public International Law, Oceana Publications.
- H.O. Agarwal: International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publications.
- Malcom N. Shaw: International Law, Cambridge University Press.

Suggested cases to be dealt with by the teacher, tutorials, case study, Project and Presentation for Public International Law

- North Sea Continental Shelf Case (F.R. of Germany/Denmark; F.R. Germany/The Netherlands), Judgment of 20 February 1969, 100-101
- Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations Case. ICJ Rep.1949,p.174
- Lotus Case (France v. Turkey), PCIJ, Ser. A No. 10 (1927)

- North Sea Continental Shelf Cases, ICJ Rep. 1969, p. 3 115 29
- Asylum Case (Columbia v. Peru), ICJ Rep. 1950, p. 266
- Island of Palmas Case (Netherlands v. the United States) (1928)
- Re Berubari Union No. (I), AIR 1960 SC 845
- Corfu Channel Case, ICJ Rep. 1949, p. 4
- Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co. Ltd. Case, ICJ Rep.1964, p. 6
- Case Concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Iran), ICJ Rep.1980, p.3
- Nicaragua Case (Nicaragua v. USA) ICJ Rep.1986, p. 14
- Jolly George Varghese v. Bank of Cochin, AIR 1980 SC 470; (1980) 2 SCC 360 51 16.
- Gramophone Company of India Ltd. v. Birendra Bahadur Pandey, AIR 1984 SC 667; (1984) 2 SCC 534 17.
- Union of India v. Sukumar Sengupta, AIR 1990 SC 1692
- United Kingdom v. Norway), ICJ Rep. 1951, p. 116
- Libya v. Tunisia Continental Shelf Case, ICJ Rep. 1982, p. 17 127 30
- Republic of Italy v. Union of India (2013) 4 SCC 721
- ICJ, Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, hereafter 'Wall Case', Advisory Opinion of 9 July 2004, §§70-80; 114-124; 132-163
- North Sea Continental Shelf Case, ICJ Reports, (1955), p.4.
- Nuclear Test Case (June 22, 1973)
- Case Concerning Military and Para- Military Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v the U.S.), ICJ Reports, (1984), p.169.
- Case Concerning Frontier Dispute (Benin/Niger), ICJ Reports, (2005), p.90.
- Case Concerning Armed Activities on the Territory of Congo (New Application, 2002) (Democratic Republic of Congo v Rwanda), ICJ Reports, (2006), p. 6.
- Conditions of Admission of a State to the United Nations, ICJ Reports, (1948), p. 4.
- Competence of General Assembly regarding Admission of a state to United Nations (1950), ICJ Reports (1950), p. 5.
- Advisory Opinion concerning the legal consequences of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (i.e. South West Africa), notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), ICJ Reports (1971), p. 16.
- Recent and landmark Cases of extradition and Asylum

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the U.N, annexed to GA Res. 2625 (XXV), 24 October 1970
- Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, 26 December 1933
- The Charter of the United Nations; Articles 2(3), and 33
- J. Merrills, 'The Means of Dispute Settlement, in: EVANS, 533-559
- The Charter of the United Nations: Articles 92-96

- The Statute of the ICJ: Articles 34, 35, 36, 41, 59, 65 and 66
- Sample Declarations of Acceptance of the Compulsory Jurisdiction of the ICJ
- ILC Articles on State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Acts, annexed to GA Res. 56/83, 2001
- Statute of ICJ- Article 38

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will learn the basic concepts of public international law in the classroom through the lecture and discussion methods. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper-V

Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Law

Paper:	V	Course Code:	05
LL.B. First Year:	1stSemester	No. of Contact Hours:	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit:	04	Minimum Teaching Days:	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class:	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge:	Prof. (Dr.)Vandana A. Kumar

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Process of the evolution of the Law of Torts and its practice in India.
2. Conceptualization of different approaches in relation to the study of the law of torts.
3. Various definitions given by the experts and also the study of the course of coming towards the definitions given by them.
4. Relevance of Common Law to the Law of Torts by studying the relationship between the Common Law and the Law of Torts.
5. Various concepts involved in the study of torts and their growth by going through a number of cases related to them.
6. Torts Of Defamation, Negligence, Nuisance, Trespass, Malicious Prosecution and various defenses available against them.
7. Fixation of liability in the name of Strict, Absolute and Vicarious Liability.
8. Important topics under the new Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and know the;*

1. Process of evolution of the law of torts.
2. Various existing torts and the defense which can be raised against them.
3. Development of this branch of law by studying the important case laws and their contribution towards the development of the concerned tort.
4. Subject through a number of cases as it is a judge made law.
5. Consumer Protection Act as it is connecting to their daily routine matters.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Definition, Nature, Scope and No-Fault Liability	1. Evolution of Law of Torts in India: Uncodified and Judge-made; Definition of Torts/Tort; Mental Element in Torts
	2. Constituents of Torts: Injuria sine Damno, Damnum sine injuria, Ubi jus ibi remedium; Defences against Tortious Liability: Consent or volenti non-fit injuria, Statutory authority, Act of God, Inevitable accident, Necessity, private defence.
	3. No-Fault Liability: Strict and Absolute; Rule in Rylands vs. Fletcher; Application of rule in India in M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India; Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Case.
	4. Recent trend of Absolute liability in India: Liability under Modern Legislation; The Public Utility Insurance Act, 1991; Vicarious Liability in general and of the state in specific.
II Various Kinds of Torts	1. Tort of Defamation: kinds and defences available against defamation; Trespass: Person and Property; Role of intention in Tort of trespass.
	2. Negligence: Theories, Meaning, Essentials, Res Ipsa Loquitur, Contributory Negligence, Composite Negligence, Nervous shock.

	<p>3. Nuisance: Nuisance, special damages to individual in nuisance; Remoteness of Damages</p> <p>4. Remedies: Remedies under Law of Torts</p>
<p>III Consumer Protection Act, 2019</p>	<p>1. Consumer Protection Law in India: Nature and Scope</p>
	<p>2. Definitions: Section 2(1)-2(47), object, scope; Concept of Product Liability</p>
	<p>3. Consumer Protection Council: Procedure and Object</p>
	<p>4. Central Consumer Protection Authority: Establishment, Appointment, Vacancy, procedure and powers.</p>
<p>IV Consumer Protection Agencies</p>	<p>1. Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission: Establishment, qualification, salaries, jurisdiction, powers, vacancy and appeal.</p>
	<p>2. Consumer Mediation Cell: Procedure, duty and settlement</p>
	<p>3. Offences and Penalties: Punishment and Cognizance</p>
	<p>4. Role of Judiciary in Consumer Protection in India: Recent trends</p>

Prescribed Books

- Avtar Singh, Law of Consumer Protection: Principles and Practice, Eastern Book Company, Edn. 2015
- W.V.H. Rogers. Winfield & Jolowicz on Tort, Sweet and & Maxwell, 19th Edn. 2016.
- G.P. Singh, Ratanlal & Dheerajlal, Lexis Nexis, 27th Edn. 2016.
- R.K. Bangia, Law of Torts including Consumer Protection Laws, Allahabad Law Agency, reprint 2015.
- Ramaswamy Iyer, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis, 9th Edn., 2003
- Salmond, The Law of Torts, Sweet & Maxwell Ltd. 11th Edn. 1996
- V. K. Aggarwal, Consumer Protection Act, Bharat Publications, Edn. 2016
- H.K. Saharay, Consumer Protection Law, Universal Publications. 3rd Edn. 2013.
- Tony Weir, A Casebook on Tort, Sweet & Maxwell, 9th Edn. 2004.
- D N Sarraf, Law of Consumer Protection of India.
- Bare Act, The Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Suggested cases to be dealt by the teacher, tutorials, case study, Project and Presentation for Law of Torts

- Ashby vs. White, (1703) 92 ER 126
- Mayor of Bradford vs. Pickles 1875 AC 587
- Stanley vs. Powell (189) 1 QB 86.
- Donoghue vs. Stevenson, 1932 All ER 147
- Hall vs. Brooklands Auto Racing Club (1932) 1 KB 205
- Bourhill vs. Young (1942) 2 All ER 396 (HL) 113
- Kasturi Lal Ralia Ram Jain vs. State of U.P. (1965) 1 SCR 375
- T C Balakrishnan vs. T R Subramaniam AIR 1968 Ker. 151
- Town Area Committee vs. Prabhu Dayal, AIR 1975 All. 1325.
- Vidya Devi vs. M.P. State Road Transport Corporation AIR 1975 MP 89.
- Padmavati vs. Dugganaika 1975 ACJ 222.
- M C Mehta vs. union of India AIR 1987 SC 1086.
- Union Carbide Corporation vs. Union of India 1988 MPLJ 540.
- Rylands vs. Fletcher L.R. 1. Ex. 265
- S N M Abdi vs. Prafulla Kumar Mohanta AIR 2002 Guwahati 75.
- W.B.S.E.B. vs. D.K. Ray AIR 2007 SC 976.
- Neena Aneja & Anr. vs. Jai Prakash Associates Ltd.
- Horlicks Ltd. Zydus Wellness Products Ltd.
- Dabur (India) Ltd. vs. Clortek (Meghalaya) (P) Ltd.
- Pepsi Co. Inc. vs. Hindustan Coca-Cola Ltd.
- Ernakulam Medical Centre vs. P.R. Jayasree
- Manohar Infrastructure and Constructions Pvt. Ltd. vs. Sanjeev Kumar Sharma
- Amitabha Dasgupta vs. United Bank of India
- IREO Grace Realtech Pvt. Ltd. vs. Abhishek Khanna
- M/S Imperia Structures Ltd. Anil Patni

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will learn the basics of Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Law comprising of the concept of the various torts and also the judicial attitude towards them through the study of various judicial authorities on the concepts by making the use of lectures and class discussions. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mooted activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Semester-II

Paper-I

Jurisprudence-II and Comparative Law

Paper :	I	Course Code :	01
LL.B. First Year :	2nd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit:	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Shalini Marwaha

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by providing a good insight into the subject and analyzing the*

1. Jurisprudential aspects of concepts, perception and legal principles with regard to vagaries of law.
2. Application of these concepts into contemporary society.
3. Study of comparative law in modern times so as to explore the areas where judicial vigilance can be invoked for the protection of justice in the globalized world.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and understand;*

1. Analytically the various concepts which enable the enactments and interpretation of laws from time to time.
2. Factors behind the enactment of substantive and procedural laws through which liability is fixed and justice is administered by the state.
3. Significance of doing a comparative study of laws in the present era of globalization.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks while 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Administration of Justice	1. Concept of Distributive Justice & John Rawl's Theory of Justice;
	2. Administration of Justice: Distinction between Civil and Criminal Justice; Its Advantages and Disadvantages; Object of Administration of Criminal Justice; Theories of Punishment;
	3. Concept of Liability: Distinction between Civil and Criminal Liability; Theory of Penal Liability: Meaning of Act and its Kinds, Mens Rea.
II Concept of State and Subjects	1. State and Sovereignty;
	2. Legal Personality;
	3. Rights & Duties;
III Concept of Property and its Acquisition	1. Property;
	2. Possession;
	3. Ownership;
IV Comparative Law	1. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative law;
	2. Value of Comparative law
	3. Significance of Comparative law in the emerging fields; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental law ▪ Cyber Law ▪ Law relating to Intellectual Property Rights

Prescribed Books

- B.N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence (The Legal Theory), Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 18thEdn., 2012 .
- Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 7thEdn., 2013.
- Michael Doherty, Jurisprudence: The Philosophy of Law, Old Balley Press, 2ndEdn., 2003.
- Nomita Aggarwal, Jurisprudence, Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 8th Edn., 2010.
- P.J. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence, Thomson Sweet & Maxwell Universal, New Delhi, 12thEdn., 2008.
- R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis (Indian Edition) Gurgaon, 5thEdn., 2013.
- S.N. Dhyani, Fundamentals of Jurisprudence (The Indian Approach), Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 3rdEdn., 2004.
- Suri Ratnapala, Jurisprudence, Cambridge University Press (First South Asian Edition), New Delhi, First Edition, 2009.
- W. Friedmann, Legal Theory, Universal Law Publishing Co., Delhi, 5thEdn., 2008.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will learn the basics of Jurisprudence along with comparative analysis in various legal fields.. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper-II

Constitutional Law-II

Paper :	II	Course Code :	02
LL.B. First Year :	2nd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Devinder Singh

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Noble ideals of the Constitution of India.
2. Preamble as the introduction to the Constitution and concepts of constitutionality and Constitutional Morality.
3. Concept of Citizenship, State, Law and Languages.
4. Concept of Equality, Fundamental Freedoms, and the Right to Life and Dignity.
5. Concept of Secularism, Freedom of Religion, Educational and Cultural Rights.
6. Relevance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties.
7. Special provisions relating to certain States.
8. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
9. Safeguards given to Civil Servants.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and know the;*

1. Significance of the Preamble as being the introductory and integral part of the Constitution.
2. Concepts of Citizenship, State and Law.
3. Concept of Fundamental Freedoms, Rights to Equality, Right to Life and Dignity, Right to Fundamental Freedoms, Educational and Cultural Rights, Secularism and Protection of the Minority in a democracy.
4. Socio-Economic Justice in the Constitutional scheme and duties thereto along with understanding the Directive Principles of State Policy.
5. Protection given to Civil Servants.
6. Concepts Rule of Law and Fundamental Duties.
7. Constitutional provisions on Languages.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks while 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Preamble, Citizenship, and the Fundamental Rights	1. Preamble: Its Relevance; Preamble; Whether Preamble is part of the Constitution? Can the Preamble be amended? Constitutionality and Constitutional Morality.
	2. Citizenship- Kinds, Acquisition, and Termination (Articles 5-11): Citizenship at the commencement of the constitution; rights under migration due to partition; Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan; Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India' Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens; Continuance of the rights of citizenship; Power of Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law; Citizenship Act, 1955
	3. Fundamental Rights (Articles 12, 13, 33, 34 & 35)- What is State? Local and other authorities under the state; Defining law and laws in force; the doctrine of severability and eclipse; Laws inconsistent; Parliament's power to modify the rights conferred by Part III in their application to Forces, etc; Restriction on rights conferred

	<p>by Part III while martial law is in force; Legislation to give effect to the provisions of this Part.</p> <p>4. Rights to Equality (Articles 14-18): General principles; equality before the law; equal protection of law; arbitrary action and discretion; Executive action (Article 14); General principle of reservation; reservation vis-à-vis principle of; general principle of non-discrimination; special provisions and protective discrimination for women children etc; state special responsibility for the advancement of socially and educationally backward community or scheduled caste and scheduled tribes (Articles 15 and 16); Abolition of untouchability and titles (Articles 17 and 18)</p>
II Fundamental Rights	<p>1. Rights to Freedom (Articles 19-22): Freedom of speech and expression, assembly without arms, to form association and unions, freedom of movement, reside at any part of the country, and freedom of practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business; reasonable restrictions ; criteria of validity of restriction (Article 19); no double jeopardy; no self-incrimination; protection against arrest and detention (Article 20); Procedure established by law and due process–distinguished, (Article 21); Right to education (Article 21 A); Protection against arrest and detention (Article 22)</p>
	<p>2. Rights against Exploitation (Articles 23-24) : Prohibition against child labour, bonded labour, traffic of human being, beggar</p>
	<p>3. Rights to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)- Secularism in Indian constitution, restriction that can be imposed on right to religion; freedom to manage religious affairs – profess, practice and propagate; protection of minority culture and educational rights; minorities right to establish and administer educational institution regulatory requirements; need for standard-setting and enforcement</p>
	<p>4. Cultural & Educational Rights (Articles 29-30)- Types of minorities and their Protection;; Rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions; Control in aided and non-aided educational institutions</p>
III Right to Property as Constitutional Right,	<p>1. Right to Property from the Fundamental Right to Constitutional Right (Articles 31A-C & 300A): Saving of Laws providing for the acquisition of estates, etc,</p>

<p>DPSP's and Fundamental Duties</p>	<p>Validation of certain Acts and Regulations, Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles; Persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law (Article 300 A); Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013</p> <p>2. Enforcement of Fundamental Right -Writs (Articles 32 & 226): habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari; right to move to the Supreme Court is a fundamental right in itself; laches or unreasonable delay in instituting writ petition; limits of writ jurisdiction; natural justice; public interest litigation</p> <p>3. Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36-51): Binding character of the policies; social and welfare perspectives; positive aspects of DPSP; Cohesion of fundamental right and directive principles; Uniform Civil Code; Promotion of International Peace and Security; Local self-government; Fundamental principle is of social welfare, like, humane condition of work and maternity relief; workers participation in management; living wages, childhood care, promotion of the economic and educational interest of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.</p> <p>4. Fundamental Duties (Article 51-A)</p>
<p>IV Provisions of Emergency, Special Status to States, Languages and Civil Servants</p>	<p>1. Emergency Provisions (Articles 352-360): Proclamation of Emergency on grounds of war, external aggression and armed rebellion (Articles 352, 358, 359); Power of Union Executive to issue directions (e.g. Articles 256, 257) and the effect of non-compliance (Article 365); Duty of the Union to protect the States against external aggression and internal disturbance (Article 355); Imposition of President's Rule in States – Parliamentary Control, Judicial Review (Articles 356-357); Financial Emergency (Article 360)</p> <p>2. Special Status to certain States (Articles 371A-J): Need to give special status to certain states</p> <p>3. Safeguards to Civil Servants (Articles 309-311): Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State; Tenure of office and doctrine of pleasure; Dismissal, Protection in cases of removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State</p>

	<p>4. Languages- Official Language, Regional Language, Mother Tongue (Articles 343-349): Language of Union (Articles 343-344); Regional Languages and mother tongue, (Articles 345-347); Language of the Supreme Court and High Courts, etc. (Articles 348-349)</p>
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Prescribed Books

- Granville Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution: Indian Experience 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press,2000.
- The Oxford Handbook of Indian Constitution, Edited by Sujit Chaudhary, et al, Oxford University Press,2016.
- P.M. Bakshi: Constitution of India- 8th Edition, Universal Law Pub.,2017.
- Durga Das Basu: Shorter Constitution of India, 13th Edition, Wadhwa,2012.
- M.P. Jain: Indian Constitutional Law- 5th Edition, Wadhwa,2015.
- Subhash C. Kashyap: Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 2015
- Narender Kumar: Constitutional Law of India- 7th Edition, Allahabad Law Agency,2017
- H.M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India- 4th Edition, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,2012.
- V.N. Shukla: The Constitution of India- 11th Edition, Eastern Book Company,2017.

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- A.K. Roy v. Union of India (1982) 1 SCC271
- ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, AIR 1976 SC1207
- Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib, (1981) 1 SCC722
- Ashok Kumar Thakur v. Union of India, (2008) 6 SCC1
- B.R. Kapoor v. State of Tamil Nadu, 2001 (6) SCALE309)
- Basheshar Nath v. CIT, AIR 1959 SC149
- Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union of India, (1972) 2 SCC 788234
- Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M. P., AIR 1955 SC781
- Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala, (1986) 3 SCC 615349
- Board of Control for Cricket v. Cricket Association of Bihar, (2016) 8 SCC535
- Commissioner of Police v. Acharya Jagdishwara nanda, (2004) 12 SCC770
- Communist Party of India (M) v. Bharat Kumar, (1998) 1 SCC201
- D.S. Nakara v. Union of India, AIR 1983 SC130
- DK Basu v. State of West Bengal, (1997) 1 SCC416
- Dr. Jayapaul v. SRM University, (2015) 16 SCC530

- E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1974 SC555
- Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala, (2019) 11 SCC1
- Indra Sawhney v. Union of India AIR, 1993 SC477
- Islamic Academy of Education v. State of Karnataka, 2003 (6) SCC697
- Jarnail Singh v. Lachhmi Narain Gupta, (2018) 10 SCC396
- Joseph Shine v. Union of India, (2019) 3 SCC39
- Justice KS Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1283
- Keshavan Madhava Menon v. State of Bombay, AIR 1951 SC128
- Keshvananda Bharti v. Union of India, (1973) 4 SCC225
- L.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC1643
- M. Nagaraj v. Union of India, (2006) 8 SCC212
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, (1978) 1 SCC248
- ManoharLal Sharma v. Principal Secretary, (2014) 2 SCC532
- Mohd. Arif @ Ashfaq v. Registrar, Supreme Court of India, 2014 (9) SCC737
- National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India, (2014) 5 SCC438
- Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India, (2018) 1 SCC791
- Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, AIR 1986 SC180
- P.A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra, (2005) 6 SCC537
- People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India, AIR 2003 SC2363
- People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India, (1982) 3 SCC235
- Pradeep Jain v. Union of India, AIR 1984 SC1420
- Pradeep Kumar Biswas v. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, (2002) 5 SCC111
- Pramati Educational and Cultural Trusts v. Union of India, (2014) 8 SCC1
- Public Interest Foundation v. Union of India, AIR 2018 SC223
- R.K. Garg v. Union of India, (1981)4 SCC675
- RMDC v. Union of India, AIR 1957 SC 628
- Safai Karmachari Andolan v. Union of India, (2014) 11 SCC224
- Satpal v. State of Punjab, 1982 1 SCC12
- Selvi v. State of Karnataka, (2010) 7 SCC263
- Hon'ble Shri Rangnath Mishra v. Union of India, 2003 (7) SCC206
- Shamsheer Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1974 SC2192
- Shankari Prasad Singh Deo v. Union of India, AIR 1959 SC458
- ShayaraBano v. Union of India, (2017) 9 SCC1
- ShreyaSinghal v. Union of India, (2015) 5 SCC1
- Sodan Singh v. Municipal Corporation Delhi, AIR 1989 SC1988
- Sondur Gopal v. Sondur Rajni, 2013 SC2678
- State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh, AIR 1952 SC252
- State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara, AIR 1951 SC318
- State of Gujarat v. Sri Ambica Mills, (1974) 4 SCC656
- State of Karnataka v. Appa Balulngale, AIR 1993SCC1126

- State of Uttaranchal v. Balwant Singh Chaufal, (2010) 3 SCC402
- State of W. B. v. Anwar Ali Sarkar, AIR 1952 SC75
- T.K. Rangarajan v. Government of Tamil Nadu, AIR 2003 SC3032
- T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka, (2002) 8 SCC481
- U.P. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan v. State of U.P.,2015
- Union of India v. Nergesh Meerza, AIR 1981 SC1829
- Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel, (1985) 3 SCC398
- Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC3011
- Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India, (2005) 4 SCC649

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

Constituent Assembly Debates, Parliamentary Debates

Reports of Law Commission of India, Supreme Court

Website: National Judicial Data Grid

Guidelines for Public Interest Litigation issued by Supreme Court

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of the Constitution, Polity, State, Law, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Emergency Provisions, Special Status to certain States, Safeguards to Civil Servants and Languages. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mooted activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper-III

Special Contracts

Paper :	III	Course Code :	03
LL.B. First Year :	2nd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge:	Associate Prof. (Dr.) Shipra Gupta

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Concept of special contracts and the remedies for the breach of contract.
2. Basis in the field of commercial laws by including major subjects which are the offshoots of contract law. The course content has been kept limited to the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, Indian Partnership Act, 1932 along with basic understanding of the Limited Liability Partnership as a new entity in the field and the Specific Relief Act, 1963.
3. Most commonly prevalent transactions of sale and purchase of movable property in India and also the most common business entities involved in trade and commerce.
4. Specific remedies for the breach of contract besides damages. Understanding of the remedies for breach of contract is important as it affects the investor's perception for doing business in India.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and know and develop a basic understanding of*

1. Major allied legislations relating to the initiation and extension of different kinds of business and other contractual obligations.
2. Technicalities and complexities involved in the sale of goods, rights and liabilities of buyer and seller, and other implications of the sale, being the major transaction involved in the commercial world.
3. Major commercial entities.
4. Remedies for breach and to efficiently deal with issues involving such disputes.
5. Concepts that will be helpful for the students preparing for various competitive exams, especially, judicial services exams.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks while 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I The Sale of Goods Act, 1930	Sale and Agreement to sell- Definition, essential features, and formation of contract (Sections 2-10) Conditions and Warranties (Sections 11 to 17 & 62) Effect of breach of conditions and warranties When condition is to be treated as warranty Effects of Contract Transfer of Property in Goods (Sections 18 to 25) Risk Follows Property (Section 26) Transfer of Title (Sections 27 to 30)
II Performance of Contract, Duties of Seller and Buyer	Performance of Contract of Sale of Goods (31- 44) (including FOB, CIF and Ex-Ship contracts) Duties of Seller and Buyer Delivery and rules relating to delivery Unpaid Seller - (Section 45-54) Meaning and Rights of Unpaid Seller Suits for Breach of Contract (Section 55 to 61) Sale by Auction (Section 64)

<p>III Law of Partnership</p>	<p>Indian Partnership Act 1932 Definition, Nature, kinds and essentials of Partnership (Ss. 4-8) Relation of Partners to one another (Section 9-17) Relation of Partners to third party (Section 18-30) Implied authority of a partner Holding out Position of minor in the law of partnership Incoming and outgoing partners (Sections 31-38) Dissolution of partnership Firm (Section 39 to 44) Registration of partnership (Section 56-59 and section 69) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008: Essential features, distinction between LLP and ordinary partnership</p>
<p>IV The Specific Relief Act, 1963 (including Amendment Act, 2018)</p>	<p>Specific Relief – meaning, nature and scope Recovering possession of property (Sections 4-8) Specific Performance of Contracts (9 -14) Persons for or against whom contracts may be specifically enforced (Sections 15 & 19) Substituted Performance of Contract (Section 20) Special provisions for Infrastructure Projects, Special Courts and Expeditious Disposal of suits (Section 20A-C, 21-24) Rectification (Section 26) Rescission (Sections 27-30) Cancellation ((Sections 31-33) Declaratory Decree (Sections 34-35) Injunctions (Sections 37-42)</p>

Prescribed Books:

- Pathak, Akhileshwar Sale of Goods, 1st Edition 2013.
- Singh Avtar, Law of Sale of Goods, (Ed. DeepaPatukar), (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 9th Edition, 2021)
- Pollock &Mulla, The Sales of Goods Act, (Edited by Satish J Shah) 8th edition 2011, LexisNexis ButterworthsWadhwa Nagpur
- Singh Avtar, Introduction to law of Partnership (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 11th Edition, 2018)

- Bangia R.K., Indian Partnership Act (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 14th Edition 2018)
- DSR Krishnamurti, Law relating to Limited Liability Partnership (Taxmann Publications Private Limited, 2010)
- AgarwalSanjiv, RohiniAgarwal, Limited Liability Partnership Law and Practice (LexisNexis Butterworth Wadhwa, 2009)
- Rattan Jyoti, Specific Relief Act, 5th edition, 2019 Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd.
- Pollock &Mulla On Indian Contract & Specific Relief Acts, (edited by R.K. Abichandani) 11th edition, 1994, N.M. TripathiPvt. Ltd.
- Singh Avtar, Principles of Mercantile Law, Lucknow, 11th edition 2018 Eastern Book Company.
- Bangia R. K., Principles of Mercantile Law, Allahabad Law Agency,7th edition Reprint 2018)

Suggested Case Laws:

- Northern India Caterers v. Lt. Governor of Delhi, AIR 1980 SC 674
- State of H.P. v. Associated Hotels of India Ltd, AIR 1972 SC 1131
- Sunrise Associates v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, AIR 2006 SC 1908
- Niblett v. Confectioners Materials Co, (1921). 3 KB 387 (CA)
- Grant v. Australian Knitting Mills, 1936 AC 85: AIR 1936 PC 34
- Dennant v. Skinner, (1948) 2 KB 164
- Collector of Customs v. Pednekar & Co, AIR 1976 SC 1408
- Agricultural Marketing Committee v. Shalimar Chemical Works, 1997 Supp(1) SCR 164
- Marwar Tent Factory v. Union of India, AIR 1990 SC 1753
- Associated Cement Companies Ltd. v. Commissioner of Customs, AIR 2001 SC 862, 2001(4) SCC 593
- Agricultural Marketing Committee v. Shalimar Chemical Works Ltd, (1997) 5 SCC 516
- Mahabir Commercial Co. Ltd. CIT West Bengal, AIR 1973 SC 430
- Badri Prasad v. State of MP, AIR 1966 SC 58
- ShivagoudaRavjiPatil v. ChandrakantNeelkanthSedalghe, AIR 1965 SC 212,
- PurushottamUmedbhai & Co. v. Manilal & Sons, 1961 AIR 325, 1961 SCR (1) 982.
- Comptroller & Auditor General v. Kamlesh Vadilal Mehta, (2003) 2 SCC 349
- Ashutosh v. State of Rajasthan & Ors., (2005) 7 SCC 308
- SunilbhaiSomabhaiAjmeri v. Aksharay Developers & Ors, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 114
- Cox v. Hickman, (1860). 8 HLC 268
- CST v. K. Kelukutty, (1985) 4 SCC 35 (Components of firm)
- Bentley. v. Craven, (1853) 18 Beav 75: 104 RR 373
- Consolidated Coffee Ltd. v. Coffee Board, Bangalore, AIR 1980 SC 1468
- Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprise ... v. KS Infraspace LLP Limited on 6 January, 2020, civil appeal no(s). 9346 of 2019 Executive Committee of Vaish Degree College v. Lakshmi Narain, (1976) 2 SCC 58
- M/S. Pearlite Liners Pvt. Ltd v. ManoramaSirsi, (2004) 3 SCC 172
- Deccan Paper Mills co. Ltd. v. Regency Mahavir Properties, Civil Appeal No. 5147 of 2016
- Sughar Singh v. Hari Singh, CA No. 5110 of 2021
- Sukhbir v. Ajit Singh, CA No. 1653 of 2021.
- Man Kaur v. Hartar Singh, (2010) 10 SCC 512

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of Special Contracts such as the Partnership Act, Sales of Goods Act and Specific Relief Act. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper- IV

Alternative Dispute Resolution

Paper :	IV	Course Code :	04
LL.B. First Year :	2nd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Associate Professor (Dr.) Dinesh

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Comparative perspective method of resolving disputes other than by means of adjudication.
2. Processes of mediation, conciliation, arbitration and lok adalats.
3. Jurisprudential and clinical dimensions of the problems addressed. At the same time, train students with skills required in the conduct of ADR procedure by active participation which can be achieved by case analysis, development of communication skills (verbal, non- verbal and body language), drafting agreements, skills for negotiations while considering the its ethical conduct.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and know the;*

1. Primary forms of dispute process, from mediation to arbitration to developments in adjudication and mixed processes;
2. Interdisciplinary and comparative approaches to - and debates about - dispute resolution;
3. Skills and techniques necessary for effective dispute resolution;
4. Theoretical and practical dimensions of dispute processes, including debates on judicial reform including speedy disposal of disputes;
5. Principal areas of discourse and practice that the student will come to understand are the processes of mediation, conciliation and arbitration. The student will understand these processes in their own right and also in the context of the emergence of new types of dispute resolution professional, who offer mediation and other services as alternatives to the advocate's often preferred practice of late settlement through litigation.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks while 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Alternate Resolution Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to Alternate Dispute Resolution• Meaning, Characteristics and Need of Alternative Dispute Resolution• ADR Techniques- Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration: Its distinction, advantages and disadvantages• Section 89 of the CPC• Mediation- types, role of mediator and stages of mediation• Plea Bargaining

<p>II The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (alongwith latest amendments) - Arbitration- types of arbitration, arbitration agreement, composition of arbitral tribunal, jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals, conduct of arbitral proceedings, making of arbitral award and termination of proceedings, recourse against arbitral award, finality and enforcement of award, appeals under Indian law - Arbitration Council of India.
<p>III Foreign Awards and UNCITRAL Model Law,1985</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miscellaneous Provisions • Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards: New York Convention Awards; • Geneva Convention Awards • UNCITRAL Model Law, 1985
<p>IV The Legal Services Authority Act, 1986 and International Commercial Arbitration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Legal Services Authority Act, 1986 • Online dispute Resolution • International Commercial Arbitration: Concept, Lex Fori, Lex Loci, Lex Contractus and Lex Arbitri

Prescribed Books:

- Albert Fiadjoe, ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION: A DEVELOPING WORLD PERSPECTIVE, 2004, Cavendish Publishing Ltd., U.K.
- Leonard L. Riskin and James E. Westbrook, DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND LAWYERS, 1987, West Publishing Company
- P.C. Rao & William Sheffield (ed.), ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION, (2004), ICADR, Universal Law Publication
- Avtar Singh, LAW OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION, Eastern Book Company, 2018 (11th Edition)
- Sriram Panchu, SETTLE FOR MORE - THE WHY, HOW AND WHEN OF MEDIATION, 2007, East Books, Madras
- Alexander H. Bevan, ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION – A LAWYER’S GUIDE TO MEDIATION AND OTHER FORMS OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION, 1992, Sweet & Maxwell
- A.K. Bansal, LAW OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION, Universal, Delhi, (2010)

- David St. John, Judith Gill, Mathew Gearing, RUSSELL ON ARBITRATION, Sweet & Maxwell, 23rd ed. 2013.
- Jay E. Grenig, INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION, West Thomson Reuters, 1st ed. (2014).
- Kroll, Laukas A Mistelis, Viscasilas, V. Rogers, INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL LAW, Kluwer International (2011)
- Fisher. Roger and Ury. William, GETTING TO YES: NEGOTIATING AN AGREEMENT WITHOUT GIVING IN, Penguin Group, UK (3rd ed. 2011).
- Rajinder Kaur (Ed.), MEDIATION AND NEGOTIATION IN TRADE AND COMMERCIAL CONFLICTS (AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE), Thomson Reuters, 2020
- ShashankGarg (ed.) ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION, THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE (OUP 2018).

Suggested Case Laws:-Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Afcons Infrastructure and Anr. v. CherianVarkey Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd &Ors., (2010) 8 SCC 24.
- Booz Allen Hamilton Inc. v. SBI, Home Finance Ltd., (2011) 5 SCC 532.
- ONGC v. Saw Pipes Ltd., (2003) 2 CLT 242.
- SBP Ltd. v. Patel Engineering Ltd., (2005) 8 SCC 618.
- Dayawati v. Yogesh Kumar Gosain, 243 (2017) Delhi Law Times 117 (DB)
- Mysore Cements Ltd. v. SevdalaBarmac Ltd., AIR 2003 SC 3493.
- Société PT Putrabali Adyamulia v. Société Rena Holding et Société Moguntia Est Epices/ 05-18.053.
- AT&T Corporation v Saudi Cable Co [2000] 2 All E.R. (Comm) 625
- Salem Bar Association v. Union of India, (2005) 6 SCC 344.
- Inter Globe Aviation Ltd. v. N. Satchinand, (2011) 7 SCC 463

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 as amended in 2015
- Section 89, Code of Civil Procedure
- Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
- Mediation and Conciliation Rules 2004 of Delhi High Court

- 222nd Report of the Law Commission of India on NEED FOR JUSTICE-DISPENSATION THROUGH ADR, etc. (2009)
- 246th Report of the Law Commission of India on AMENDMENTS TO THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996 (2014)

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of the Constitution, Polity, State, Law, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Emergency Provisions, Special Status to certain States, Safeguards to Civil Servants and Languages. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Paper- V

Labour Law

Paper :	V	Course Code :	05
LL.B. First Year :	2nd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Meenu Paul

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Process of the evolution of the Labour Laws and its practice in India.
2. Conceptualization of different approaches in relation to the study of labour laws
3. Concepts related to labour welfare and the relation with constitutional rights.
4. Concept of social security to the labour section and its practice in the country.
5. Various concepts involved in the study of labour laws and their growth by going through a number of cases related to it.
6. Contribution of growth of the concept of trade unionism in India and the contribution of standing orders laws, Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act and its role in the settlement of industrial disputes.
7. Important topics related to the strike, lay-off, retrenchment, lock-out

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and know the;*

1. Subject by studying in detail the process of evolution and the relevance of the labour laws.
2. Various existing labour laws and how they are contributing for the concept of labour welfare.
3. Development of this branch of law by studying the important case laws and their contribution to the development of the constitutional objective of social-economic justice.
4. Subject through a number of cases as it shows the judicial approach and activism towards the welfare of the labourers and workers.
5. Various provisions which are in the nature of bringing parity in the society as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks while 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written Assignment (9 marks); Oral Presentation (9 marks); Participation in Extra-Curricular Departmental Activities (2 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report of around 4000 words (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Industrialiozation and Worker’s Rights	1. Industrialization
	2. Rights of workers under the Indian Constitution: Fundamental Rights of workers; Directive Principle of State Policy.
	3. Trade Unions Act 1926: Definition; Procedure for registration of trade union; Immunities, Rights and Liabilities of trade unions; Amalgamation and Dissolution of registered trade unions.

II Standing Orders Act, 1948	1. Definition, Procedure for certification of Standing Orders, Duration and modification of certified standing orders
	2. Misconduct of workmen
	3. Punishment for misconduct of workmen in compliance with rules of natural justice: rule of fair hearing and rule against bias.
III Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	1. Definitions: Industry, Industrial Dispute and Workman
	2. Methods for settlement of Industrial Dispute
	3. Authorities for settlement of Industrial Dispute
	4. Collective Bargaining: Meaning and Significance of collective bargaining, Limitation of collective bargaining, Essentials of effective collective bargaining, Collective bargaining in India
IV Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	1. Lay Off: Definitions and Provisions of valid lay-off under Chapter VA and Chapter VB
	2. Retrenchment: definition and provisions of valid retrenchment under Chapter VA and VB
	3. Strike: Meaning, Specific and general prohibition of strike
	4. Lock-out: Meaning, Specific and general prohibition of Lock-out

Prescribed Books:

- Bagri, P.R. : Law of Industrial Disputes – 3rd Edition, Kamal Law House, 2006
- Malhotra, O.P. : Law of Industrial Disputes – 4th Edition, N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., 1985
- Malik, P.L., Industrial Law- 21st Edition, Eastern Book Company, 2008.
- Sethi. D.D. : Commentaries on Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
- Srivastava, K.D., : Disciplinary actions against industrial employees and its remedies-2nd Edition, Eastern Book Company, 1988
- Srivastava, K.D. : Law relating to Trade Unions and Unfair Labour Practices in India- 4th Edition, Eastern Book Company, 2003.

- Soonavala, J. K. : Supreme Court on Industrial Law- N.M. Tripathi, 1966.
- Report of the National Commission on Labour 1969 report of the Second National Commission on labour 2002- Editor Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India.
- Srivastava S.C.; Industrial Relations and Labour Laws 7th Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 2020.
- Paul, Meenu: Labour and Industrial Laws, Allahabad Law Agency

Suggested cases to be dealt by the teacher, tutorials, case study, Project and Presentation for Labour Laws

- Dharangdhara chemicals works ltd. Vs. state of suarashtra AIR 1956 SC 264
- Banglore water supply and sewerage board vs. A.Rjappa AIR 1978 548
- S K Mainivs.M/s. Carona Sahu Company Ltd. AIR 1994 SC 1824
- Mahindra and Mahindra ltd vs. NB Narwade 2005 Lab IC 1333SC
- Buckingham and Carnatic Company ltd. Vs. Their Workmen AIR 1953 47
- All India Bank Employees Association vs. National Industrial Tribunal AIR 1962 SC 171
- HMT Ltd. Vs. HMT Head Office Employees Association AIR 1997 SC 171
- Bank of India vs. TS Kelawala (1990) 45 SC 744
- Executive Engineer ,ZP Engg Divn vs. Digbara Rao 2004 Lab IC 4052 SC
- Anil Bapurao Kanase v. Krishna Sahakari Karkhana ltd. AIR 1997 SC 2698
- Francis Klein &Co.ltd. vs. Workmen AIR 1971 SC 2414M
- Mario Raposo v. HM Bhandarkar 1994 II LLJ 680 (Bom)
- Birdi Chand vs. First Civil Judge AIR SC 644
- Rohtas Industries vs. Ramlakhan Singh AIR 1978 SC 849
- Western India Match Co. vs. Workmen AIR SC 2650
- Management Sahadara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway Co. ltd. S.S. Railway Workers Union AIR 1969 SC 573
- Lakshami Precision Screws ltd. Vs. Ram Bhagat 2002 III LLJ 516 SC

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will learn the basis of Labour Laws comprising of the concept of the welfare labour provisions and also the judicial attitude towards them through the study of various judicial authorities on the concepts by making the use of lecture and the class discussions. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Semester-III

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

Law of Crimes-I

Paper :	I	Course Code :	01
LL.B. Second Year :	3 rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Geeta Joshi

Objectives of the Course are To:

1. Familiarize the students with the key concepts regarding crime and criminal law.
2. Expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute mens rea essential for committing crime and to teach specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.
3. Familiarize the students with the concept of criminal liability and the vastness of its horizons.
4. Keep students abreast of the latest legislative and judicial developments and changes in the field of criminal law.

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall be able to;

1. Identify the concept of criminal liability as distinguished from the civil liability.
2. Identify the elements of crime in given factual situations entailing culpability.
3. Familiar with the range of Specific Offences (Bodily offences and Property offences)
4. Have an understanding of various categories of crime.
5. Understand how to read a fact pattern and identify pertinent issues of criminal law.
6. Demonstrate an understanding of case analysis and statutory construction.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination- Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; how ever the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Criminal Liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General principle of criminal liability • Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea • Actus me invito factus non est mens actus • Joint criminal liability with special reference to Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38; and Section 149 IPC • Corporate liability • Strict liability
II General Exceptions - Chapter IV IPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mistake of Fact (Sec. 76-79) • Judicial acts (Sec. 77, 78) • Defence of Accident (Sec. 80) • Defence of Necessity (Sec. 81) • Defence of Minority (Sec. 82, 83) • Defence of Insanity (Sec. 84) • Defence of Intoxication (Sec. 85, 86) • Defence of Consent (Sec. 87-92) • Communication made in good faith (section 93) • Defence of compulsion (Sec. 94) • Defence of Trifles (Sec. 95) • Right of Private Defence (Sec. 96-106)
III Inchoate Offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abetment (CH-V Sections 107-116) • Criminal Conspiracy (CH-VA Sections 120A – 120B) • Attempt (Sections 307, 308, 309, 393, 398, and 511)

<p>IV</p> <p>Offences Relating To Marriage And Offence Of Defamation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife (CH-XX Sections 494, 495) • Adultery (Section 497) • Cruelty (CH-XXA 498-A) • Law Of Defamation (Ch-XXI Sections 499, 500)
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Prescribed Books

- Indian Penal Code by Ratanlal Dhirajlal 35th Edition Lexis Nexis
- RS Pillai Criminal Law 13th Edition Lexis Nexis
- Textbook on Indian Penal Code; KDGaur; 6th Edition; Universal Law Publishing.
- Indian Penal Code; Prof. S.N. Misra, 12th Edition, Central Law Publications.
- Indian Penal Code with Commentary: WR Hamillan Ed. 2012, Universal Law House.
- Indian Penal Code; BM Gandhi 4th Edition Eastern Book Co. 2017.
- Community on Indian Penal Code 2 Vols. Batuk Lal Ed. 2016 Thomsa Reuters.
- Indian Penal Code; RANelson's; 4 Vols. 11th Edition 2015 Lexis Nexis.

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- State of Maharashtra v. Mayer Hans George, (1965) 1 SCR 1231 AIR 1965 SC 722
- State of M.P. v. Narayan Singh, (1989) 3 SCC 596
- Suresh v. State of U.P. (2001) 3 SCC 673
- Mizajiv. State of U.P., AIR 1959 SC 572
- Maina Singh v. State of Rajasthan (1976) 2 SCC 827: AIR 1976 196 SC 1084
- Asgarali Pradhani v. Emperor, AIR 1933 Cal. 893
- Abhayanand Mishra v. State of Bihar, AIR 1961 SC 1698
- Om Parkash v. State of Punjab, (1962) 2 SCR 254: AIR 1961 SC 216
- State of Maharashtra v. Mohd. Yakub, (1980) 3 SCC 57
- Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab, (1996) 2 SCC 648
- Emperor v. Mt. Dhirajia, AIR 1940 All. 486
- Gyarsibaiv. The State, AIR 1953 M.B. 61
- Kapur Singh v. State of PEPSU, AIR 1956 SC 654
- Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1958 SC 46555
- State of Andhra Pradesh v. R. Punayya, AIR 1977 SC 45
- Ghapoo Yadav v. State of M.P., (2003) 3 SCC 528
- K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1962 SC 605
- State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup (1974) 4 SCC 764: AIR 1974 SC 1570
- Deo Narain v. State of U.P. (1973) 1 SCC 347: AIR 1973 SC 473
- Kishan v. State of M.P. (1974) 3 SCC 623: AIR 1974 SC 244

- James Martin v. State of Kerala (2004) 2 SCC 203
- S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras, AIR 1965 SC 942
- Thakorlal D. Vadgam v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1973 SC 2313
- State of Haryana v. Raja Ram, (1973) 1 SCC 544 138
- Kanwar Pal Singh Gill v. State (Admn., U.T. Chandigarh) 149 through Secy., (2005) SCC 161
- Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1979 SC 185
- State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh, (1996) 2 SCC 384
- Independent Thought v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 800
- Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India Through Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice, (2018) 10 SCC 1
- Jaikrishna Das Manohardas Desai v. State of Bombay, 255 AIR 1960 SC 889
- Mahadeo Prasad v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1954 SC 724
- Akhil Kishore Ram v. Emperor, AIR 1938 Pat. 185
- Shri Bhagwan S. S. V. V. Maharaj v. State of A.P., AIR 1999 SC 2332

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- J.W. Cecil Turner, *Russell on Crime*, Vol 1 & 2, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012
- K.I. Vibhuti, *PSA Pillai's Criminal Law*, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
- Glanville Williams, *Text Book of Criminal Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012
- Ratan Lal Dhiraj Lal, *The Indian Penal Code*, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
- K.D. Gaur, *Textbook on Indian Penal Code*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012
- Dr. H.S. Gaur, *Penal Law of India*, Law Publishers, Allahabad, 2013
- John Dawson Mayne, *Mayne's Criminal Law of India*, Gale, Making of Modern Law, 2013

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall learn the basic concepts of criminal liabilities and different offences prescribed in Penal Code. Apart from that project topic will

be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Family Law-I

Paper :	II	Course Code :	02
LL.B. Second Year :	3rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) SupinderKaur

Objectives of the Course are *To develop in students:*

1. The ability for critical analysis and evaluation of legal problems
2. Awareness of current socio-legal problems
3. The fundamental knowledge of Family Law.
4. Strong conceptual and comparative analytical skills.
5. Research, analysis, reasoning and presentation skills.
6. The application of knowledge in legal practice.
7. Awareness about the structure of family law and different sources of its enactment and its applicability.
8. Knowledge about different laws governing the concepts of marriage, divorce, maintenance and adoption.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and understand the;*

1. Importance of different rights and remedies available to the family members under different legislations.
2. System of prohibited degrees and spinda relationship to understand the concept of void marriages.
3. Concept of void/voidable marriages in reference to "live in relationship".
4. Rights of Muslim women given under the Muslim Women Act of 2019.
5. Concept of Adoption.
6. Fundamentals of law with commitment towards learning.

7. Conceptual basis of legal principles with comparative analysis.
8. Applicability of family laws in practical life.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial(10marks); Oral Presentation(10marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Application of Personal Laws and The Conceptual Background Of Isms And Ised From Ancient Laws To Modern Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinduism And Hinduised Hindus And Development Of Hindu Law • Schools And Sources Of Hindu Law
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic And Muslim Law - Development And Definition of A Muslim • Schools And Sources Of Muslim Law

<p>II</p> <p>Laws and New Developments Relating To Concept and Consequences of Marriage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential conditions of a valid Hindu Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act • Distinction between Valid, void and Voidable Hindu marriages • Legal consequences of a Valid Hindu Marriage • Essential requirements for a valid Muslim Marriage • Kinds of marriages under Hindu and Muslim Law <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dowry and Dower as applicable to Hindus, Muslims with reference to The Dowry Prohibition Act and customary practice of Dower. • Essential conditions for validity of marriage under Special Marriage Act. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live In Relationships, Contract Marriage, Surrogacy and its Social and Legal Status • Family Courts • Application of Article 44 (Uniform Civil Code) in family laws •
<p>III</p> <p>Increasing Trends of Divorce And Laws Relating To Dissolution Of Marriage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restitution of conjugal rights and Judicial separation in Matrimonial laws • Divorce/Grounds of Divorce/Theories of Divorce: Fault/Guilt Theory, Consent Theory, Irretrievable breakdown of marriage, wife's grounds of divorce • Matrimonial remedies and different kinds of talaqs for a Muslim husband and wife. • Divorce under Shariat Act and Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 • The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019 • Bars to Matrimonial Relief.
<p>IV</p> <p>Laws Relating To Care, Protection and Welfare of A Child And Woman</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 • Essential conditions for a valid adoption and legal effects of a valid adoption under Hindu Law • Rules of Inter-Country Adoption– Supreme Court Guidelines, CARA and Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection) Act, 2015 <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parentage - Legitimacy and Acknowledgement of Paternity, Legitimacy and Legitimation, Legitimacy under Sec.112of Indian Evidence Act,1872 • Legal status of Child born of void and voidable Marriage under Hindu Law and other laws • Provisions and Safeguards for the Children/ Minors of Child Marriages <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance under Hindu Adoption and

	<p>Maintenance Act,1956</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahr/ Dower and Maintenance under Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act,1986 • Maintenance under Hindu Marriage Act,1955 and Special Marriage Act,1954 • Maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (section 125)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007. • Maintenance under Family Courts Act, 1984. • Maintenance to women under Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Prescribed Books

- Dr. B.K Sharma, Hindu Law, Central law Publication, (4thEdn. 2014), (19th Edn. 2006)
- Professor SupinderKaur – A Text Book Of Hindu Law, Shree Ram Law House, Chandigarh.
- Professor SupinderKaur – A Text Book Of Muslim Law Shree Ram Law House, Chandigarh.
- Dr. M.A Quershi, Muslim Law, Central Law Publications, (4thEdn. 2012)
- M. Hidayatulla and ArshadHidayatulla, Mulla’s Principles of Mahomedan Law
- ParasDiwan, Law of Marriage and Divorce (5th Edn. 2008)
- Professor Kusum, Family Law Lectures- Family Law-I, Lexis Nexis Publications, (3rdEdn. 2011)
- RanganathMisra (Rev.), Mayne’s Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage (16th Edn. 2008)
- Satyajeet A. Desai, Mulla’s Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II (20th Edn. 2007)
- TahirMahmood, Fyzee’sOutlines of Muhammedan Law (3rd Edn. 2008)
- Maine’s Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat Law House, Delhi
- G.C.V. SubbaRao, Family Law in India, S.Georgia& Company,2010
- MamtaRao, Law relating to Women & Children, Eastern Book Co.,2008
- Asaf A.A. Fyzee, Outline of Mohammedan Law, Oxford University Press,2008
- D.D Basu, Commentary on the Constitution of India, (Vol. 3), Lexis NexisButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur,2008
- DrPoonamPradanSaxena, Family Law II lecturers, Lexis Nexis
- Flavia Agnes, Marriage, Divorce, and Matrimonial Litigation, Oxford University Press,2011
- Flavia Agnes, Marriage, Family Laws and Constitutional Claims, Oxford University Press,2011
- Mayne’s, Hindu law & usages, Bharat Law House, 2008
- Mulla, Hindu Law, Lexis NexisButterworthsWadwa, 2012
- Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law, Lexis NexisButterworthsWadwa, 2012
- R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure, 5th Edn. 2008
- S.A.Desai, Mulla, Hindu Law, Lexis NexisButterworthsWadwa, 2008
- S.C.Tripathi and VibhaArora, Law Relating to Women and Children, Central Law Publications,2010
- Syed Khalid Rashid’s , Muslim law, Eastern Book Company, 2008

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- *D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal*, (2010) 10 S.C.C. 469
- *Lila Gupta vsLaxmiNarain* 1978 AIR 1351
- *Lily Thomas v. Union of India* AIR 2000 SC 1650 12
- *Seema v. Ashwani Kumar* (2006) 2 SCC 578
- *AshaQureshi v. AfaqQuereshi* AIR 2002 MP 263
- *Bhaurao v. State of Maharashtra* (1965 S.C.1564)
- *Bipinchandra v. Prabhavati* AIR 1957 SC 176
- *Dharmendra Kumar v. Usha Kumar* AIR 1977 SC 2213
- *T. Srinivasan v. T. Varalakshmi* 1 (1991) DMC 20 (Mad.)
- *RajendraAgarwal v. Sharda Devi* (1993 M.P. 142)
- *Chandrawati v. KailashNath* 1995 (1) AI R 283 (All)
- *Russel v. Russel*, 1897
- *V. Bhagat v. D. Bhagat* (1994) 1SCC 337
- *SavitriPandeyvsPrem Chandra Pandey* (2002) SCC 73
- *Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar Chadha* AIR1984 SC 1562
- *Mohandas vs. Dewaswan Board*, 1975. K.L.T 55
- *Srinivas Krishnarao Kango v Narayan Devji Kango*AIR 1954 SC 379
- *ShabnamHashmi v Union of India* AIR 2014 SC
- *YaqoobLaway v.Gulla* A 2005 (3) JKJ 122
- *DanialLatifi v. Union of India* (2001) 7 SCC 740
- *ShamimAra v. State of U.P.* 2002 Cr.LJ 4726 (SC)
- *Amar KantaSen v. SovanaSen*, AIR 1960 Cal. 438.
- *Padmja Sharma v. RatanLal Sharma* .AIR 2000 SC 1398.
- *Noor SabhaKhatoon v. Md. Qasim* AIR 1997 SC 3280
- *Lakshmi Tudu vs. BasiMahiam*, AIR 2004 jhar. 121
- *Naveen kohlivsNeeluKohli* AIR 2006 SCC 288
- *VanitaSaxenavsPankajpandit* AIR 2006 SCC 778
- *Chatarbujvssitabai* AIR 2008 SCC 316
- ***Amardeepsingh vs. Harveenkaur*, ca no, 11158 of 2017**
- *ShayaraBano v. Union of India and others*, 2019 SC
- *SarlaMugdhal v. Union of India and others* 1995 AIR 1531, 1995 SCC (3) 635
- *ShamimaFarooqui Vs. Shahid Khan* AIR 2015
- *Manish GoelvsRohiniGoel* AIR 2015SC
- *Arshnoor Singh vsHarpalKaur* (2020),14 SCC 436
- *KrishnaveniRai v. PankajRai&Anr* AIR 2020
- *Meneka Gandhi vs. Indira Gandhi*, AIR 1984
- *Ahmed Khan vs. Shah Bano Begum*, AIR 1985, SCC 556
- *Md. Ghulamkubrabibi vs. Mohd. Safi*, AIR 1985
- *KesharKunwarbaSaheb vs. CIT*, AIR 1960
- *Chand Dhawan vs. Jawaharlal Dhawan*, AIR 1993
- *Lakshmikantpandayvs Union of India* AIR 1984 SCC 795
- *Jaya Chandra vsAneelKaur*, AIR 2006 SC 534
- *Lajja Devi vs State (crl.)* no. 338/2008 decided in 2012
- *A.N Mukherjivs State* 1969 ALL. 489

- Kanwal Ram vs State of HP, 1966 SC 619
- RevanasiddappavvsMallikarun 2012 (4) CCC 279 (SC)
- Saroj Rani vsSudarshan Kumar, 1985 SCR (1) 303
- K. Srinivasvs K. Sunita, (2015) (1) CCC 059SC
- Manish GoelvsRashmiGoel, (2007) 6 SCC1120
- [Rajeeve v. Sarasamma&Ors](#) 2021 SC

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Legislative Assembly debates
- Report of Law Commission of India,
- Parliamentary Debates
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- Special Marriage Act, 1954
- Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006
- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- The Family Courts Act, 1984
- The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
- The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
- The Anand marriage Act 1909
- Shariat Act 1937
- The Muslim Women (Protection of rights on Marriage) Act, 2019
- Maintenance and Welfare of Parent and Senior Citizens Act 2007.
- Code Of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of marriage, maintenance and adoption under Hindu Law and Muslim Law. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Paper :	III	Course Code :	03
LL.B. Second Year :	3 rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Vandana A. Kumar

Objectives of the Course: To acquaint students with:

1. Know the need for interpretation of statutes.
2. Explain the various Rules of Interpretation of Statutes.
3. To know what are the techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes.
4. Know of various internal and external aids to interpretation.
5. Understand Rules of Interpretation of Deeds and Documents.
6. To understand and analyze the judicial interpretation, construction of words, phrases and expressions.

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall;

1. Learn and understand various rules of interpreting a statute and find the intention of legislature.
2. Learn and understand various aids that help in interpreting a provision of law.
3. Demonstrate their proficiency in their communication skills
4. Explain, distinguish and apply the principles and process of interpreting a statute.
5. Compare, contrast and reflect on the theoretical concepts impacting on the approaches to statutory interpretation and their application in professional practice

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit

III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; how ever the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law, Language, Translations, Interpretation and Construction ● Science of Legislation: Jeremy Bentham and Benjamin Cardozo ● Problem of Penumbra: HLA Hart ● Relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick – Individual interest to community Interest ● Distinction between morals and legislation
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meaning of Legislation ● Principles of Legislation ● Types of Legislation ● Nature and Kinds of Indian Laws: Statutory, Non-statutory, Codified, Uncodified, State-made and State-recognised laws; Meaning And Scope of ‘Statute’ ● Meaning of Statutes ● Types of Statutes ● Operation of Statutes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commencement ○ Repeal ○ Retrospective effect

III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basicsourcesofstatutoryinterpretation (i) TheGeneral ClausesAct, 1897:Nature,ScopeandRelevance(withspecialreferencetosections6to8of Act) (ii) Definitionclausesinvariouslegislations: ● Natureandinterpretativerole ● LiteralConstruction ● HarmoniousRule ● MischiefRule ● StrictRule ● GoldenRule ● Purposive Interpretation ● Role/RelevanceofGrammaticalConstructioninInterpretationofStatute
IV	<p>SecondaryRulesofInterpretation-legalmaxims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nosciturasocii ● EiusdemGeneris ● Staredecisis ● Inparimaterial ● Lexnoncogitadimpossibilia ● Sauspopulisupremalexesto <p>PrinciplesofConstitutionalInterpretation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DoctrineofPithandSubstance ● DoctrineofColourablelegislation ● DoctrineofSeverability ● DoctrineofEclipse ● DoctrineofResiduaryPowers.

Prescribed Books

- P. Singh “Principles of Statutory Interpretation, (9th Edition) 2008, Wadhwa, Nagpur.
- St. Langan (Ed.) Maxwell on The Interpretation of Statutes (1976), Lexis NexisButterworths, New Delhi.
- S. Bindras’s Interpretation of Statutes, 2007, Lexis Nexis,Butterworths, New Delhi.
- Bakshi, P.M. Interpretation of Statutes. (2008) Orient Publishing, New Delhi.
- Gandhi, B.M. interpretation of statutes.(2014) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- KanwarSinghv.DelhiAdministration,AIR1965SC871.
- RegionalProvidentFundCommissionerv.SriKrishnaManufacturing Company,AIR1962SC1526
- TirathSinghv.BachittarSingh,AIR1955SC850

- State of Madhya Pradesh v. Azad Bharat Financial Company, AIR 1967 SC 276
- State of Punjab v. Quiser Jehan Begum, AIR 1963 SC 1604
- M.S. Sharma v. Krishna Sinha, AIR 1959 SC 395
- Assam v. Muhammad, AIR 1967 SC 903
- Lokmat Newspapers v. Shankar Prasad, AIR 1999 INSC 222
- UP State Electricity Board v. Harishankar, 1980 AIR 65
- Grasim Industries Ltd. v. Collector of Customs, Bombay, Appeal (civil) 1951 of 998
- District Mining Officer and others v. Tatalron & Steel Co. AIR 2001 SC 3134
- Prabhakar Rao and others v. State of A.P. 1986 AIR 210.

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- K. Shanmukham, N.S. Bindras's Interpretation of Statutes, (1997) The Law Book Co. Allahabad.
- V. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, (1984) Eastern, Lucknow
- M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, (1994) Wadhwa & Co.
- M.P. Singh, (Ed.) V.N. Sukla's Constitution of India, (1994) Eastern, Lucknow.
- William N. Eskridge, Philip P. Frickey, and Elizabeth Garrett, Cases and Materials on Statutory Interpretation (West, 2012), ISBN:978-0-314-27818-0
- Public Law and Statutory Interpretation Principles and Practice 2nd edition by Lisa Burton Crawford

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students shall understand the concept of statute and learn the different rules of interpretation applied by courts while performing the role of adjudication. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing

Paper :	IV	Course Code :	04
LL.B. Second Year :	3rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	90 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Devinder Singh/ Dr. Deepak Jindal

Objectives of the Course are *Toacquaint students with:*

1. Art of drafting for courts, different legal fora, and other matters.
2. Essentials of drafting, pleadings and advocacy techniques, with a focus on simplicity and brevity.
3. Modern standards of legal drafting, moving away from outdated styles in the light of various prevalent regulatory legal provisions based on the legal proceeding or the matter.
4. Appropriate format of a legal document, manner and gist of the language to be used in the framework of drafting, pleadings and conveyancing.
5. Systematic analysis of well drafted legal documents.
6. Practical orientation and develop essential insight in drafting legal documents.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall gain;*

1. Command over drafting skills and apply the dexterity in drafting, pleadings vital in court cases and other legal work.
2. Art to present their legal cases in a finest way to someone who is unaware about the facts.
3. Ability to implement legal drafting at the time of appearances before various Commissions, Tribunals & Quasi Judicial bodies.
4. Ability to identify the methods to move the criminal justice system with support of drafting FIR & other complaints etc.
5. Ability to articulate one's thoughts, legal opinions and conclusions efficiently through the medium of writing.
6. To categorize the set-up for drafting various applications as per the requirements. For instance Bail Applications, etc.
7. Knowledge about fundamental principles of pleadings and drafting.
8. Knowledge about intricacies involved in drafting of various deeds like Sale Deed etc.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There

will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and importance of Drafting • Fundamental Principles of Pleadings, Facta Probanda and Facta Probandia • Revision and amendment of Pleadings • Civil Pleadings: Complaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Applications, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision. • Civil Miscellaneous Applications and Notices: Caveat, Application for condonation of delay under Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, Application for grant of Succession Certificate, Notice of Suit under Section 80 CPC. • Legal notice and Reply to Legal Notice

II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Pleadings: Complaint • Complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instrument Act – 1881 • Regular Bail Application Anticipatory Bail Application • Memorandum of Appeal and Revision • Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions: Application for Maintenance, Application to withdraw from prosecuting the case, Application to surrender, Application for exemption from personal appearance, • Petition under Section 482 CRPC
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conveyance: • Meaning, Functions and Objects of Conveyance • Essential Components of Deeds • Sale Deed • Lease Deed • Mortgage Deed • Gift Deed • Adoption Deed • Relinquishment Deed • Deed for reference to Arbitration • Partnership Deed • Deed for Dissolution of Partnership • Trust Deed
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promissory Note • General Power of Attorney • Special Power of Attorney • Will and Codicil • Writ Petitions under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India • Public Interest Litigation • Affidavit

Prescribed Books

- **G.C.Mogha:** Mogha's Law of Pleadings in India with Precedents, 18th Edition
- **Dr.A.N.Chaturvedi:** Principles and Forms of Pleadings, Drafting and Conveyancing, 11th edition, 2016
- **Dr.Neetu Gupta:** Basic Fundamentals of Legal Pleadings, Drafting and Conveyancing: A Complete Handbook, 4st Edition 2023-24.

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Azhar Hussain v. Rajiv Gandhi – AIR 1986 SC 125
- Balchand Jain v. State of M.P. 1976 SC (Cri) 689

- KedarLal Seal v. Hari Lal Seal AIR 1952 SC 47
- M/s Mongia Reality and BuildwellPvt. Ltd. V. ManikSethi 2022 (1) RCR Civil 844
- MahilaRamkali Devi v. Nand Ram 2015 AIR SC W 3187.
- Suraj Lamp & Industries v. State Of Haryana, Special Leave Petition (C) No.13917 of 2009
- Major S.S. Khanna v. Brig. F.J. Dillon AIR 1964 SC 497
- Revajeetu Builders & Developers v. NarayanaSwamy& Sons 2010 (1) RCR (Civil) 27.
- Salem Advocate Bar Association, Tamilnadu v. Union of India 2005 (2) ACJ 492.
- State of Rajasthan v. BasantNahata (2005)/ 2 SCC 77
- Udhav Singh v. MadhavRao SC India AIR 1976 SC 744.

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- The Partnership Act, 1932
- Constitution of India, 1950
- Sale of Goods Act, 1930

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the skills of legal drafting and conveyancing. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Information Technology Act and Right to Information Act

Paper :	V (a)	Course Code :	05 (a)
LL.B. Second Year :	3rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Rattan

Objectives of the Course are to acquaint students with:

1. The growth of internet along with its advantages and disadvantages.
2. The importance of e-governance in today's age.
3. E-records and their Attribution, Acknowledgement and Dispatch.
4. The various cyber contraventions and offence along with their penalties.
5. Systematic analysis of the grey areas of the present Information and Technology Act
6. The need of the Right to Information Act and the obligations of the public authorities under the law.

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall achieve;

1. Knowledge about the advantages and disadvantages of internet
2. Clarity about how information technology has become useful for governance and commerce.
3. Ability to differentiate between cyber offences and cyber contraventions.
4. Ability to identify the various types of trademark infringements in cyberspace.
5. Ability to know the liability of intermediary.
6. Understanding how Information under the RTI Act is a tool for better democracy.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This Compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit

II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment-20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	1. Cyberspace and netizens advantages and disadvantages of Internet Technology 2. Information Technology Act 2000: Need, Aims, Objectives and Applications [Section 1] 3. Definitions i. Computer [Section 2(i)] ii. Computer Network [Section 2(j)] iii. Computer Resource [Section 2(k)] iv. Computer System [Section 2(i)] v. E-record [Section 2(t)] vi. Information [Section 2(v)] vii. Asymmetric cryptosystem [Section 2(f)] viii. Virus 4. E-Governance [Sections 4-10A]
II	1. Attribution, Acknowledgement and Dispatch of e-record [Sections 11- 13] 2. Controllers [Sections 17-29] 3. Certifying Authority [Sections 30-34 and rules] 4. Subscriber [Section 40A-42] 5. Cybercontraventions and penalty [Sections 43-45]

III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offences[Sections67-74,76] 2. ExtraterritorialJurisdiction[Section75] 3. Compoundable,CognizableandBailableoffences[Sections77-77B] 4. Investigationandprocedureofsearchandseizure[Sections78&80] 5. Intermediarynotliableincertaincases[sections2(w)and79andIntermediaryrules of 2021] 6. Greyareasof ITAct2000 7. Domainname:hierarchy,domaindisputesandresolution 8. E-evidenceunderIndianEvidenceAct[Sections65A-65B]
IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Information and International Instruments specifically UNPrincipleson Freedomof Information 2000 <p>RighttoInformationAct, 2005</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reasons,Aims, Objectives andApplication [section 1] 3. Definitions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Information[Section(2f)] ii. PublicAuthority[Section2(h)] iii. Record[Section2(i)] iv. RighttoInformation[Section2(j)] 4. RightTo Information andObligation ofPublicAuthorities[Sections3-11] 5. CentralCommission[Sections12-14] 6. PowerandPenalties[Sections18-20] 7. MiscellaneousProvisions[Sections21-24]

PrescribedBooks

- NandanKamath.AGuidetoCyberLawsandITAct2000withRulesandNotifications.UniversalLaw Publisher, 3rd Edition2007.
- VakulSharma,InformationTechnology:Law&Practice,UniversalLawPublisher,2ndEdition2007.
- Dr.FarooqAhmed,CyberLawinIndia,NewEralawPublisher,3rdEdition 2008.
- PragDiwan&ShammiKapoor,CyberandE-commerceLaw, BharatPublisher, 2ndEdition ,2000.
- The InformationTechnologyAct, 2000 (Bare Act)
- The RighttoInformationAct.2005 (Bare Act)

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- ShreyaSinghalv.UnionofIndia[AIR2015SC1523]
- CBIv.ArifAzim(SonySambandhcase)[(2008)150DLT769]
- AvnishBajajv.State(NCT)ofDelhi[(2008)150DLT769]
- ChristianLouboutinSAsv.NakulBajaj&Ors[(2018)253DLT728]
- Nasscomv.AjaySood&Ors.[119(2005)DLT596]

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- The Constitution of India, 1950
- The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing moots, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship classes shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievement of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of Information technology and purpose and advantages of Right to Information Act. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the moot and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Departments shall also organise various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organising, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

LAND LAWS

Paper:	V(b)	Course Code:	05 (b)
LL.B. Second Year:	3rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours:	06perweek(4+2)and Total:64 hours
Course Credit:	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge:	Dr.DineshKumar

ObjectivesoftheCourseareTomakestudents understand:

1. Familiar with history, objective, scope, applicability and salient features of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.
2. Processoflandacquisitioni.e. NotificationandAcquisition,RehabilitationandResettlement Award and Procedure and Manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
3. History,objective,scopeandapplicabilityofThePunjabLandRevenueAct,1887
4. PositionofRevenueOfficersandhisAdministrativeControlundertheact.
5. RecordofRightsandAnnualRecordsundertheAct.
6. CollectionofLandRevenueandPartition.
7. Familiarwithhistory,objective,scopeandapplicabilityThePunjabRentAct,1995
8. FairideasofRepealingoftheEastPunjabUrbanRentRestrictionAct,1949.
9. ExemptionofPremisesfromtheOperationofthePunjabRentAct, 1995.
10. RentStructure,RepairsofPremisesandProtectionofTenantsagainstEvictionunderthe Punjab Rent Act, 1995.
11. History,objective,scope,applicabilityandsalientfeaturesofThePunjabNewCapital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952.
12. ProcessofDeclarationofcontrolledareaPublicationofplansofcontrolledareaand restrictions in a controlled area under the Act.

CourseLearningOutcomesareStudentsshalllearn

1. Theprocessoflandacquisitionandfaircompensation.
2. Howthegovernmentcollectslandrevenue&maintainland record.
3. TheworkingofRevenueOfficersandhisAdministrativeControl.
4. RentlawprevalentinPunjab.
5. LawrelatingtoThePunjabNewCapital(Periphery)ControlAct, 1952.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination–80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment-20marks

Written moot memorial (10marks); Oral Presentation (10marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Unit s	Module s
I Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History, Objects, Scope and Applicability of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 • Definitions (Section 2) • Revenue Officers, Classes and Powers (Section 6 to 16) • Village Officer (Sections 28-30) - Records (Sections 31 to 47) • Collection of Land Revenue (Sections 61 to 96) • Partition (Sections 110 to 126)
II The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettleme nt Act, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History, Object, Scope, Applicability and Salient Features of the Act, 2013. • Definitions (Section 3) • Determination of Social Impact and Public Purposes (Sections 4 -9) • Special Provision to Safeguard Food Security (Section 10) Notification and Acquisition (Sections 11-30) • Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award, and Procedure and Manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Section 31-47)

<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</p> <p style="text-align: center;">&</p> <p>The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952 (as applicable to Punjab)</p>	<p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (Sections 51-74) <p>The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952 (as applicable to Punjab)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions (Section 2) • Declaration of controlled area, publication of plans and controlled area and restrictions in a controlled area (Section 3-5) • Application for permission, grant or refusal of such permission (Section 6) • Appeal, Compensation, Arbitration for Compensation (Sections 6- 8) • Prohibition on use of land and offences and penalties (Sections 11, 12) • Trial of offences, Indemnity, Delegation (Section 13, 14 and 14A) • Exemption power to make rules and saving clause (Section 10, 15 and 16)
<p style="text-align: center;">IV</p> <p>The Punjab Rent Act, 1995</p> <p style="text-align: center;">&</p> <p>The Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952</p>	<p>The Punjab Rent Act, 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History, Objects, Scope and Applicability of the Punjab Rent Act, 1995 • Repealing of the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act, 1949 (Section 75 of the Punjab Rent Act, 1995) • Definition and Exemption of Premises from the Operation of the Punjab Rent Act, 1995 (Sections 2 and 3) • Registration of Tenancy Agreement and Inheritability of Tenancy (Sections 4 and 5) • Rent Structure under the Punjab Rent Act, 1995 (Sections 6-16) • Repairs of Premises (Section 17-19) • Protection of Tenants against Eviction (Sections 20-35) <p>The Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions (Section 2) • Power of Central Government in respect of transfer of land and buildings in Chandigarh (Section 3) • Powers to issue directions in respect of erection of buildings, Bar to erection of buildings in contravention of building rules (Section 4 & 5) • Power to require proper maintenance of site or buildings (Section 6)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposition of penalty and mode of recovery of arrears (Section 8) • Appeals and revision (Section 10) • Preservation and planting of trees, control of advertisements (Section 11, 12). • Penalty for contravention of directions etc. and penalty for contravention of tree preservation order and advertisement control order (Section 13-14) • Procedure for prosecution, Bar of Jurisdiction, Protection of action taken in good faith (Section 18-20) • Delegation, power to make rules (Section 21-22)
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Prescribed Books

- Douie, James: Punjab Land Administration Manual - Daya Publishing House, 1985
- James Douie: Punjab Land Record Manual - Daya Publishing House, 1985
- Gupta's: Land Acquisition Act 1894 - Jain Publication House
- Aggarwal O.P.: Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 - Vinod Publication House, 1995.
- Nagraj and Longia : Punjab Village Common Land Act and Regulation Act, 1961, 3rd Edition, Chawla Publisher Pvt. Ltd., 2007
- Jangra & Dhariwal : The Punjab, New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952 - Haryana Rent Reporter, 2005.
- Jangra & Dhariwal: The Capital of Punjab (Development and Registration) Act 1952 - Haryana Rent Reporter, 2005.
- Bhagatjit Singh Chawla, 'The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887', Chawla Publication (P) Ltd., Chandigarh, 2015.
- Rajesh Gupta, Land Laws in Punjab, New Garg Law House, Chandigarh, 2014.
- Anupam Srivastava, Monica Srivastava, (2014) "Guide to Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013", Wolters Kluwer (India) Pvt Ltd, Gurgaon.
- Jairam Ramesh, Muhammad Ali Khan, (2015), "Legislating for Justice: The Making of the 2013 Land Acquisition Law", Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Govt. of Punjab, (1976) "Land Code", Govt. Press, Chandigarh.
- Om Prakash Aggarwala, (2008) "Commentary on Land Acquisition Act" Universal Law Publishing Co. P Ltd, New Delhi.
- D.N. Jauhar, (1998) "Rent Matters on Trial", The Punjab Law Reporter Press, Chandigarh.
- H.L. Sarin, (1985) "Rent Restrictions in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal and Chandigarh", Vinod Publication, Delhi.
- G.S. Nagra, Advocate (2008), Punjab Land Record Manual, Chawla Publications, Chandigarh.

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Land Acquisition Officer, A.Pv. Ravi Santosh Reddy AIR 2016 SC 2579

- Balakrishnan v. Union of India 2017 Tax Pub (DT) 0362 (SC)
- Special Land Acquisition Officer v. Anasuya Bai (2017) 3 SCC 313
- Indore Development Authority v. Manohar Lal (SLP (C) No.-009036-009038/ 2016)
- Amar Singh v. State of Punjab (1993) INSC 427
- Babu Ram & Ors v. Gram Sabha Buhavi & Anr. (1988) INSC 91
- Indore Development Authority v. Manohar Lal, AIR 2020, SC.
- Pune Municipal Corporation and Anr v. Harakchand Misrimal Salonki & Ors 2014 3 SCC.
- Yogesh Neema and Ors v. State of Madhya Pradesh 2016) 6 SCC.
- Vidya Devi v. State of H. PAIR 2020 SC.
- Adesh Singh v. Manpreet Singh Ramdhava 2020 P & H.
- Government of NCT of Delhi v. Manav Dharam AIR 2017 SC.
- Reliance Industries Ltd Bombay v. State of Bombay AIR 2006 Bom.
- Dharamvir v. Prithi Singh AIR 2020 P & H.
- Rajesh Das v. Satbir AIR 2020 P & H.

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887
- Village Common Lands Regulation Act 1961
- The Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952 (as applicable to Punjab)
- The Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
- The Punjab Rent Act, 1995.
- The East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction Act 1949.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievement of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts relating to land acquisition and compensation on acquisition and other related matters. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial

class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Criminology, Penology &Victimology

Paper :	V (c)	Course Code :	05 (c)
LL.B. Second Year :	3rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Rattan

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Evolution of basic concepts of criminology, principles and theories of crime, sentencing and the problems faced by the victims of crime.
2. Modus operandi of crimes; the variations involved in it; the approaches required to handle these circumstances; and to draw appropriate inferences from them.
3. The contemporary flaws in police and prison administration and the need to bring reforms in police and prison administration.
4. Impacts of victimization, restorative schemes and compensatory schemes for the benefit of victims of crimes.
5. The judicial interpretation of provisions related to criminology, penology and victimology through decided judgments.
6. Impact of various theories of crimes and seeks to explore the possible practical applications of these theories in the practice of criminal law.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and know the;*

1. The basic concepts of crime and the evolution of the principles and theories of crimes over the period of time.
2. The important concepts of punishment and the principles of a just and adequate sentencing policy and the factors necessary to be taken into consideration in sentencing.
3. The position of victims of crimes, the problems faced by them and their rights under various criminal laws.

4. Procedural knowledge and processes underlying the principles of criminology, penology and victimology
5. The concept of probation, parole, furlough, victim compensation, restorative justice and juveniles and women as victims of crime.
6. By acquiring contextual knowledge to assess, evaluate, and address issues in the practice of criminology and criminal justice.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial(10marks); Oral Presentation(10marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of origins of crime: Civil wrong theory; Social Wrong theory; Moral Wrong Theory; Group Conflict theory • Concept, Meaning, Nature and Scope of Criminology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corpus delicti: Mental State - general intent, specific intent, constructive intent, transfer of malice; Conduct – act, omission, illegal omission; Concurrence theory; Duty principle; Series of acts leading to culmination of death; Causation; Attendant circumstances; Harm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools of criminology – Classicalism, Positivism and Radicalism; Differential Association Theory of Sutherland; Social Disorganization Theories – Durkheim, Merton; Psychodynamic Theory – Freud; Economic Theory of Crime; Crimes of recent origin – white collar crimes, organized crimes, Cyber Crime, Trafficking, Money Laundering, Narcotic trade, privileged class deviance.
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, scope and objectives of the study of penology • Essentials of ideal penal system, efficacy of punishment, need of sentencing guidelines; Tests in deciding punishment – Criminal test, Crime Test, Comparative Proportionality test, R.R Test
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of Punishment - Retributive, Reformative, Preventive & Deterrent • Kinds of punishment – fine, forfeiture, simple imprisonment, rigorous imprisonment, imprisonment for life, imprisonment till the last day of life, solitary confinement, life imprisonment as an alternative to death, community service as punishment. • Capital Punishment: Constitutionality, Judicial Attitude and Principles governing cases of rarest of rare nature
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation as a form of punishment – release on probation of good conduct, admonition and release (Sections 3-12 of Probation of Offenders Act)
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victimology –Nature, meaning and scope • Victims of abuse of power and impact of victimization • Restorative justice and victim assistance programmes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensatory relief to victims & judicial trend in compensatory relief • Victims right to safeguard interest in criminal trials

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of Victims of Crimes in the United Nations Instruments • Child victims of sexual offences (POCSO Act)- Salient features and general principles
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need of Police Reforms and Prison Reforms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Parole and furlough –Need and objective, difference, problem associated with furlough and parole; limitations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, : Juvenile delinquency /conflict – Causes; Procedure (Sections 10-26), Children in need of care and protection (31-38); Rehabilitation and Social Integration (39-54); Secular/transnational provisions of adoption 56-73)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences against women – A legal perspective : General principles related to - Domestic violence, sexual harassment at work places, trafficking, Honour killing

Prescribed Books

- 21st Century Criminology: A Reference Handbook, Edited by J. Mitchell Miller (Sage Publication, 2009).
- Ahmed Siddique, Crimiology, Edited by S.M.A. Qadri, 5th Edition (Eastern Book Company, 2015).
- Bruce A. Arrigo&DraganMilovanovic, Revolution in Penology: Rethinking the Society of Captives (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, INC., 2009).
- Criminology Theory: Past to Present: Essential Readings, Edited by Francis T. Cullen, Robert Agnew and Pamela Wilcox (Oxford University Press, 2014).
- David Scott, Penology (Sage Publications, 2008).
- EamonnCarrabine, Pam Cox, Maggy Lee Ken Plummer and Nigel South, Criminology: A Sociological Introduction,2nd Edition (Routledge, 2009).
- Edwin H. Sutherland, Donald R. Crassey and Davic F. Luckenbill, Principles of Criminology, 11th edition (General Hall Inc., U.S., 1992).
- N.V Paranjape, Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1980 SC 898
- Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1983 SC 957
- State of Gujarat v. Honorable High Court of Gujarat (1998 7 SCC 392)
- Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar (1983 4 SCC 141
- D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal (AIR 1997 SC 610
- NilabatiBehera v. State of Orissa, (1993 2 SCC 746
- Prakash Singh and others v. UOI,
- Sangeet&Anr v. State of Haryana, (2013) 2 SCC 452
- Jagmohan Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh, (1973) 2 SCR 541
- State of Madhya Pradesh v. Udham and Others, (2019) 10 SCC 300

- Anil @ Anthony Arikswamy Joseph v. State of Maharashtra, (2014) 4 SCC 69
- Mukesh and anr. v. State for NCT of Delhi and ors, (2017) 3 SCC 717
- In Re- Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons (2019) 2 SCC 435
- Rattan Singh v. State of Punjab, (1979) 4 SCC 719
- Labh Singh v. State of Haryana, (2012) 11 SCC 690
- AnkushShivajiGaikwad v. State of Maharashtra, (2013) 6 SCC 770
- MallikarjunKodagali v. State of Karnataka, (2019) 2 SCC 752
- Kumar Ghimirey v. State of Sikkim, (2019) 6 SCC 166
- RekhaMurarka v. State of W.B, (2020) 2 SCC 474
- Jagjeet Singh v. Ashish Mishra, 2022 SCC OnLine SC 453

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- POCSO Act, 2012
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment of Women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013
- The Report of Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of Criminology, Penology and Victimology. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mooted activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Intellectual Property Laws

Paper :	V (d)	Course Code :	05 (d)
LL.B. Second Year :	3rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Meenu Paul

Objectives of the Course are To acquaint students with:

7. The basic concepts of Intellectual property in global context.
8. The knowledge of various aspects of copyright, trademark and patent laws in India.
9. The philosophical foundations of recognizing intellectual property rights.

Course Learning Outcomes are Student shall;

7. Acquire thorough understanding of the principles of Intellectual property laws
8. Be able to critically analyse the legal and policy issues in context of intellectual property laws.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examinations shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment – 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Intellectual Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intellectual Property : Meaning and scope • General features of Paris Convention 1883, • General features of Berne Convention 1886 • Objective and Basic principles of Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual property rights (TRIPs) (Part-1 Article –1 Article-8) of TRIPs • Significance of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
II Copyright Act, 1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works in which copyright subsists and meaning of copyright (Ss 2-8 and s 13-16) • Authorities, (Sec. 9-11) • Ownership and assignment of copyright (Ss 17-21) • Terms of copyright (Ss. 22-29) • Rights of ‘Broadcasting Organisation’ and of ‘Performers’ (Secs.37-39) • Infringements and civil remedies (Ss. 51-62)
III Patents Act, 1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of invention and patent • Inventions which are not patentable, (Ss 3-4) • Application for patents (Ss. 6-8) • Specification of invention, Publication and examination of application, ‘Anticipation and powers of the Controller with respect to application (Ss. 9-20 and Ss. 57-59). • Assignment of patents, compulsory licences (Ss. 68-69 and Ss. 83-95)

IV Trade Marks Act, 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives and salient features of Trade Marks Act, 1999 • Trade mark –definition and essential features of Trade mark • Concept of similar trade mark • Absolute and Relative grounds for refusal for registration of Trade Marks.(Ss 9-16 and 133) • Defence of “Acquiescence”. (Sec. 33) • Effect of Registration “Infringement” and “passing off” the deceptively similar trade marks (Ss. 27-31) • Reliefs (Sec. 135)
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Prescribed Books

- Intellectual Property Rights by Debroy Bibek
- Intellectual Property, Patents, Copyright, trademarks and allied rights by W.R. Cornish
- Kerly’s Law of Trade Marks and Trades Names by R.G. Lloyd
- Law of Intellectual Property Rights : Introductory, WTO, Patent Law, Copyright law, Commercial domain by Shiv Sahay Singh
- Intellectual Property Rights by Meenu Paul

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd and Anr v. Maa Tara Trading Co. and Ors. [G.A./1/2020 in CS./107/2020],
- Sony Corporation v. K. Selvamurthy, Decided by Bangalore District Court on 18th June, 2021,
- V Guard Industries Ltd v. Sukan Raj Jain &Anr., Decided by Delhi High Court on 5 July, 2021,
- Reliance Industries Limited AndAnr. v. Ashok Kumar, Decided by Bombay High Court on 23rd August, 2021
- Toyota Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha v. M/S Prius Auto Industries Limited CIVIL APPEAL NOs.5375-5377 OF 2017
- Paramount Surgimed Limited v. Paramount Bed India Private Limited CS(COMM) 222/2017
- Coca-Cola Company v..Bisleri International Pvt. Ltd. CS (OS) No.2166/2008
- Krishna Kishore Singh v.Sarla A Saraogi&Ors. CS(COMM) 187/2021
- DassaultSystemesSolidworks v. Spartan Engineering Industries CS(COMM) 34/2021
- NajmaHeptulla v. Orient Longman Ltd., AIR 1989 Del 63
- Hawkins Cooker Ltd. v.Magicook Appliances, 100 (2002) DLT 2008
- Super Cassettes Industries Ltd. v. Yahoo Inc. &Anr, C.S. (O.S.) 1124/2008
- Eastern Book Company & Others v. D.B. Modak& Another, AIR 2008 SC 809

- Dhanpat Seth and Ors. v. Nil Kamal Plastic Crates Ltd. 2006 (33) PTC 339
- Novartis AG v. MeharPharma 2005 BCR (3) 191;
- Bilcare Limited v. Supreme Industries Ltd. 2007 (34) PTC 444 (Del.);
- **Bajaj Auto Limited v. TVS Motor Company Limited JT 2009 (12) SC 103**
- **DrSnehlata C. Gupte v. Union of India &Ors (W.P. (C) No 3516 and 3517 of 2007)**
- F. Hoffman-La Roche Ltd. v. Cipla Ltd. (2012) Delhi HC
- Bayer Corporation v. Union of India (2014) Bombay HC
- Marico Limited v. AbhijeetBhansali(2020) Bombay HC
- ISKON v. Iskon Apparel Pvt. Ltd. (2020) Bombay HC

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- The Copyright Act, 1957
- The Patents Act, 1970
- The Trademarks Act, 1999

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing moots, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievement of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of Intellectual Property Rights and laws relating to copyright, trademarks and patents applicable in India. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the moot and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall organise various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organising, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

Semester- IV

Law of Crimes–II

Paper :	I	Course Code :	01
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Geeta Joshi

Objectives of the Course are To:

1. Familiarise the students with the key concepts regarding crime and criminal law.
2. Expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute mens rea essential for committing crime and to teach specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.
3. Familiarise the students with the concept of criminal liability and the vastness of its horizons.
4. Keep students abreast of the latest legislative and judicial developments and changes in the field of criminal law.

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall be able to;

1. Identify the concept of criminal liability as distinguished from the civil liability.
2. Identify the elements of crime in given factual situations entailing culpability.
3. Familiar with the range of Specific Offences (Bodily offences and Property offences)
4. Have an understanding of various categories of crime.
5. Understand how to read a fact pattern and identify pertinent issues of criminal law.
6. Demonstrate an understanding of case analysis and statutory construction.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culpable Homicide (Sec. 299, 304) • Murder (Sec. 300, 302) • Causing Death by Negligence (Sec. 304A) • Dowry Death (Sec. 304B) • Abetment of Suicide (Sec. 306) • Hurt (Sec 319-323) • Grievous Hurt (Sec 320, 325 – 338) • Wrongful Restraint (Sec. 339, 341) • Wrongful Confinement (Sec. 340, 342) • Force (Sec. 349) • Criminal Force (Sec. 350) • Assault (Sec. 351) • Kidnapping (Sec. 359 – 361, 363) • Abduction (Sec. 362, 364-367) • Trafficking of person (Sec. 370)

II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outraging Modesty of a Woman (Sec. 354, 509) • Sexual Harassment (Sec. 354 A) • Assault or use of Criminal Force with intent to Disrobe (Sec. 354 B) • Voyeurism (Sec. 354 C) • Stalking (Sec. 354 D) • Rape (Sec. 375 – 376 E) • Unnatural Offences (Sec. 377)
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft (Sec. 378-382) • Extortion (Sec. 383-384) • Robbery (Sec. 390, 392) • Dacoity (Sec. 391, 395, 396) • Criminal Misappropriation (sections 403, 404) • Criminal Breach of Trust (sections 405-409) • Receiving Stolen Property (Sections 410-414)
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheating (Sections 415-420) • Mischief (Sections 425, 426) • Criminal Trespass (Sections 441, 447) • House Trespass (Sections 442, 448) • House breaking (Sections 445, 453) • Forgery (Sec. 463, 465, 468) • Making false document (Sec. 464)

Prescribed Books

- Ratanlal Dhiraj Lal, The Indian Penal Code, LexisNexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
- R S Pillai Criminal Law 13th Edition LexisNexis
- K.D. Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012
- Indian Penal Code; Prof. S.N. Misra, 12th Edition, Central Law Publications.
- Indian Penal Code with Commentary: W R Hamillan Ed. 2012, Universal Law House.
- Indian Penal Code; B M Gandhi 4th Edition Eastern Book Co. 2017.
- Community on Indian Penal Code 2 Vols. Batuk Lal Ed. 2016 Thomsa Reuters.
- Indian Penal Code; R A Nelson's; 4 Vols. 11th Edition 2015 LexisNexis.

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- State of Maharashtra v. Mayer Hans George, (1965) 1 SCR 1231 AIR 1965 SC 722
- State of M.P. v. Narayan Singh, (1989) 3 SCC 596
- Suresh v. State of U.P. (2001) 3 SCC 673
- Mizajiv. State of U.P., AIR 1959 SC 572

- Maina Singh v. State of Rajasthan (1976) 2 SCC 827: AIR 1976 196 SC 1084
- Asgarali Pradhani v. Emperor, AIR 1933 Cal. 893
- Abhayanand Mishra v. State of Bihar, AIR 1961 SC 1698
- Om Parkash v. State of Punjab, (1962) 2 SCR 254: AIR 1961 SC 216
- State of Maharashtra v. Mohd. Yakub, (1980) 3 SCC 57
- Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab, (1996) 2 SCC 648
- Emperor v. Mt. Dhirajia, AIR 1940 All. 486
- Gyarsibaiv. The State, AIR 1953 M.B. 61
- Kapur Singh v. State of PEPSU, AIR 1956 SC 654
- Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1958 SC 46555
- State of Andhra Pradesh v. R. Punnayya, AIR 1977 SC 45
- Ghapoo Yadav v. State of M.P., (2003) 3 SCC 528
- K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1962 SC 605
- State of U.P. v. Ram Swarup (1974) 4 SCC 764: AIR 1974 SC 1570
- Deo Narain v. State of U.P. (1973) 1 SCC 347: AIR 1973 SC 473
- Kishan v. State of M.P. (1974) 3 SCC 623: AIR 1974 SC 244
- James Martin v. State of Kerala (2004) 2 SCC 203
- S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras, AIR 1965 SC 942
- Thakorlal D. Vadgam v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1973 SC 2313
- State of Haryana v. Raja Ram, (1973) 1 SCC 544 138
- Kanwar Pal Singh Gill v. State (Admn., U.T. Chandigarh) 149 through Secy., (2005) SCC 161
- Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1979 SC 185
- State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh, (1996) 2 SCC 384
- Independent Thought v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 800
- Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India Through Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice, (2018) 10 SCC 1
- Jaikrishnadas Manohardas Desai v. State of Bombay, 255 AIR 1960 SC 889
- Mahadeo Prasad v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1954 SC 724
- Akhil Kishore Ram v. Emperor, AIR 1938 Pat. 185
- Shri Bhagwan S.S.V.V. Maharaj v. State of A.P., AIR 1999 SC 2332

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- J.W. Cecil Turner, *Russell on Crime, Vol II & 2*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012
- K.I. Vibhuti, *PSA Pillai's Criminal Law*, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
- Glanville Williams, *Text Book of Criminal Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2012
- Dr. H.S. Gaur, *Penal Law of India*, Law Publishers, Allahabad, 2013
- John Dawson Mayne, *Mayne's Criminal Law of India*, Gale, Making of Modern Law, 2013
- R.C. Nigam, *Law of Crimes in India*.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
- The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- The Report of Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of acts and omissions that constitutes offence under Indian Penal Code. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mooting activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Family Law-II

Paper :	II	Course Code :	02
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) SupinderKaur

Objectives of the Course are *To make students understand and analyze about:*

9. Codified and uncodified personal laws relating to devolution of property.
10. Succession laws of Hindus and Muslims are applicable in India.
11. Muslim laws relating to will and gifts.
12. Law relating to guardianship and custody of child in Hindu and Muslim laws.
13. The presence of different personal laws.
14. Critical and comparative study of different Personal laws governing testamentary and intestate succession i.e., their diversities, similarities, affinities and paradoxes.
15. Examines, in particular, fundamental concepts dealing with the joint family, coparcenary, partition, interstate succession as well as the law relating to gifts, wills, and inheritance.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn and understand;*

7. Laws governing joint family property and coparcenary property.
8. Laws relating to devolution of property through testamentary succession.
9. Personal laws on custody and guardianship.
10. That personal law owes their diversity to their varied origin, distinct principles and the bulk of substantive law itself.
11. That personal law plays a vital role in governing the conflicting interest of the individuals.
12. That personal law of a person is not determined by his domicile or his nationality but by his membership of the community to which he belongs.
13. Intricacies and applicability of personal laws in handling the disputes.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>Hindu Family, Coparcenary and Its Changing Patterns -</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu Coparcenary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of Coparcenary under Mitakshara and Dayabhaga school - Coparcenary and joint Family – Distinction - Karta of Joint Family: Position, Powers and Privileges - Characteristic of Coparcenary and Rights of coparceners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint family property or Coparcenary properties - Separate or self acquired property
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alienation of Coparcenary property • Partition

<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>Legal and social changes relating to Inheritance/ Succession-</p>	<p>Concept of Women estate and stridhan in Hindu Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of Hindu Joint Family Property after the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005. • Applicability of Notional and Deemed partition – 1956-2005 -2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules relating intestate succession to the property of a Hindu male and Hindu Female • General rules and disqualifications to intestate succession • Will under Hindu law- Sec 30, HSA 1956
	<p>General rules of succession and exclusion from succession under Islamic law: Shia & Sunni</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of heirs under Hanafi and IthnaAsharia School; Their shares and distribution of property, Disqualified heirs
	<p>General Principles - Competence to inherit and Classes of heirs, Doctrine of Radd or Return</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>Laws and Customs Relating to Property under Muslim Law -</p>	<p>Concept of Gift/Hiba Under Muslim Law-:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essentials of Gift, • Constitutional Validity of Hiba, • Subject Matter of Gift/ Hiba • Kinds of Gifts-: (Hiba-Bil-Iwaz, Hiba-Ba-Shartul-Iwaz, Marz-Ul-Maut), • Revocation of Gift, • Gift of Mushaa-: The Hanafi Doctrine of Mushaa, • Conditions for a Valid Gift, Conditions for Donor and Donee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will-: Formation, Kinds of Wills, Legal Status of Will, Qualification of the Testator, Execution of unprivileged & privileged wills, Attestation , revocation, alteration & revival of will, Competence Of Testator, Testamentary limitations
<p style="text-align: center;">IV</p> <p>Laws Relating to Care and Custody of Children and Charitable Endowments -</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 - Kinds of guardian , Rights of guardian • Custody and Shared Parental Responsibility • Parentage - legitimacy and acknowledgement, paternity and maternity how established, conditions of valid acknowledgement in Muslim law. • Comparison of Sunni and Shia law of Guardianship • Wakfs and its features

Prescribed Books

- Dr. B.K Sharma, Hindu Law, Central law Publication, (4thEdn. 2014)
- Professor SupinderKaur – A Text Book Of Hindu Law, Shree Ram Law House, Chandigarh.
- Professor SupinderKaur – A Text Book Of Muslim Law Shree Ram Law House, Chandigarh.
- Dr. M.A Quershi, Muslim Law, Central Law Publications, (4th Edn. 2012)
- Dr.PoonamPardhanSaxena, Family Law –II, Lexis Nexis Publications, (3rdEdn. 2011)
- M. Hidayatulla and ArshadHidayatulla, Mulla’sPrinciples of Mahomedan Law(19th Edn. 2006)
- Mayne’sTreatise on Hindu Law & Usage (16th Edn. 2008)
- Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis, 2007
- ParasDiwan, Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 2012
- Satyajeet A. Desai, Mulla’s Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II (20th Edn. 2007)
- TahirMahmood, Fyzee’s Outlines of Muhammedan Law (3rd Edn. 2008)
- TahirMahmood, The Muslim Law of India Law Book Company, 1980 RanganathMisra (Rev.)

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- HabiburRahman vs. Altaf Ali, (1921) 23 BOM LR 636
- Ashraf vsAshad (1871), 16 W.R. 260.
- M. Allahadad Khan vs M.I. Khan ILR 10 All 289
- Muhammad Azmat v. Lalli Begum 1881 9 I.A.
- Rashid Ahmad v/s AnisaKhatoon ,1932 (34) Bom LR 475
- Pavitiri v/s Kathee Summa AIR 1959 Ker 319,
- M. A. Chowdry v. S. Banoo (1878) I. L. R. 3 Calcutta p. 702
- Bafatun v. B. Khanum (1903) I. L. R. 30 Calcutta (683).
- Abdul Hameed v Mohammed Yoonus AIR 1940 Mad. 153
- AuliaBibi v. Allaudin, I.L.R. 28 All. 715
- Abdul Hamid v. Abdul Ghani, AIR 1934 Oudh 163 at p. 165: 148 I.C. 801
- Khalil Ullah v. Ewaz Ali, AIR 1923 Oudh 214 at p. 215: 64 I.C. 390
- ShamimaFarooqui Vs. Shahid Khan AIR 2015
- Gohar begum vsnijma begum AIR 1960
- GithaHariharan&Anrvs Reserve Bank Of India &Anr on 17 February, 1999.
- Hanuman Prasad vs. MussumatBabooee case.1856 PC
- Commissioner of Income Tax v. G .Lakshminarayan AIR 1935 Bom. 412
- Vishawnath v. Ganesh Vithal (1873) 10 Bom. 444
- Commissioner of Wealth Tax v. ChanderSen AIR 1986 SC 1753
- DevKishan v. Ram Kishan AIR 2002 Raj. 370
- Balmukund v. KamlaWati AIR 1964 SC 1385
- Raghavamma v. A. Chenchamma AIR 1964 SC 136
- Puttrangamma v. M.S. Ranganna AIR 1968 SC 1018
- Gurupad v. Hirabai AIR 1978 SC 1239
- Bhagat Ram v. Teja Singh AIR 2002 SC 1
- J. PardhaSarathy v. Pentapati Rama Krishna (2016) 2 SCC 56

- Hayatuddin v. Abdul Gani AIR 1976 Bom 23 171
- Abdul Hafiz Beg v. Sahebbi AIR 1975 Bom 165 178
- Imbandiv. Mustaddi (1918) 20 Bom.L.R. 1022
- Prakash And Others VsPhulvati And Others -2016SCC 36
- Danamma@ SumanSurpur And Another Vs Amar And Others 2018
- Mangammal @ Thulsai And Others Vs T.B. Raju And Others 2018 SC
- M.ArumugamvsAmmaniammalAndOrs. on 8 January, 2020 SC
- Vinita Sharma VS Ramesh Sharma (2020) 9 SCC
- Sai Reddy v/s Narayana Reddy (1991) 3 SCC 647
- Mool Chand v/s Deputy Director, Consolidation AIR 1995 SC 2493
- Phool Chand v/s GopalLal AIR 1967 SC 1470
- Nagammal v/s N. Desiyappan AIR 2006 MADRAS 265
- Alamelu Anmal v/s Tamizh Chelvi 2004 (3) MLJ 620 DB
- Arunachala Mudalier vs Murugantha 1954 S.C.R 243
- GandhuriKoteshwaramma v/s ChakiriYanadi AIR 2012 SC169
- G. Sekar Vs. Geetha and others AIR 2009 SC 2649
- VenkayayammavsVenkataramanyamma 1905 25 Mad.571
- Narashimaha Murthy v. Susheelabai (1996) 3SCC 644
- Guru Narain das and ors. vs guru tahal das and ors. 1952 SCR 869
- G.V.N KameshwarRaovs G. Jabili AIR 2002 SC 582
- TulsammavsSesha Reddy, AIR 1977 SC 1944
- VikramVirBohravsShaliniBhalla, 2010 SC
- SurjitLalChabravs CIT AIR 1976 SC 109
- Rosy Jacob vs Rosy Chakkramukkal AIR 1973 SC 2090
- K.M Vinayavs B. Srinivas 2013 SC 1102

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Legislative Assembly debates,
- Report of Law Commission of India,
- Parliamentary Debate
- Law magazines and UGC approved journal.
- Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005
- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937
- The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disability) Act, 1928
- Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
- Guardians And Wards Act, 1890
- 257th. Report of Law Commission of India 2015 – Reforms on Guardianship and custody in India

- Wakfs Act.

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts relating to property and custody of child under Hindu Law and Muslim Law. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Property Law

Paper :	III	Course Code :	03
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Dr. Dinesh Kumar

Objectives of the Course are *Making students understand by teaching and analyzing the;*

1. Basic concepts of property, the nature of property rights and the general terminologies related to the transfer of property.
2. Substantive law related to property and its application in transfer of various interests in property.
3. Features of different kinds of *inter vivos* transactions, its importance and the difference between these transactions.
4. Law related to property so as to inculcate professional skill and knowledge necessary to resolve general and commercial issues related to immovable property.
5. Landmark judgments to make the students familiar with the judicial interpretation of provisions related to immovable property.
6. Concept of specific transfers like sale, mortgage, lease, gift, charge actionable claims etc

Course Learning Outcomes - *Students shall learn and develop;*

1. The concept of immovable property, the general conditions of transfer and the rights and obligations of parties in *inter vivos* transfer of properties
2. Adequate knowledge about the nature and type of proprietary interests; creation and enforceability of legal and equitable interests in immovable property
3. The skill to analyse, evaluate and synthesize information from a wide variety of sources in relation to the study of immovable property.

4. Adequate knowledge in specific transfers of immovable property like, sale, mortgage, lease, gift etc and distinguish these concepts
5. The knowledge to apply the relevant property laws and concepts to practical situations where such interests are in dispute
6. The required professional skill to resolve disputes related to immovable property

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial(10marks); Oral Presentation(10marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movable / Immovable Property (Sec. 3) • Meaning of “things attached to earth” and Concept of “Doctrine of fixtures” • Attestation and Notice (Sec. 3): Importance of attestation

	<p>Who may be a competent witness Mode of attestation Relevance of doctrine of Notice Actual and Constructive Notice Willful abstention from making an inquiry and gross negligence Actual Possession as notice Registration and Notice to agent as Constructive Notice</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Transfer of Property (Sec. 5) • What Kind of Property can be transferred (Sec. 6) • What cannot be transferred: • Transfer of “SpesSuccessionis” • Transfer by heir apparent • Interest of reversioner • Chance of legacy and possibility of a like nature • A mere right of re-entry • Easements • Restricted interests • Mere Right to sue • Public Office • Pension • Untransferable interest • Distinction between Partition and Transfer • Who can transfer Property (Section 7)
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions restraining alienation (Secs. 10 -12): Absolute and partial restraints on transfer Repugnant Conditions, Insolvency Exception • Transfer for the benefit of unborn persons (Secs. 13-18): Creation of prior interests and absolute interests in favour of unborn persons Rule against perpetuity, Period of perpetuity Rule of possible and actual events, Transfer to a class Transfer when prior interest fails Directions for accumulation of income Exceptions (Section 18) • Vested and Contingent interests (Secs. 19 -24): Definition of vested and contingent interests Distinction between vested and contingent interests When unborn person acquires vested interest Transfer to members of a class Transfer contingent on happening of a specified uncertain event

	<p>Transfer to persons who survive at some period of time</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional Transfers (Secs. 25-34): Conditional transfers, Condition precedent and condition subsequent Distinction between condition precedent and condition subsequent Rule of Election (Section 35) Rules governing apportionment (Sections 36, 37)
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of Immovable property by one authorized to do it and one entitled to maintenance therefrom (Sections 38, 39) • Burden of obligation imposing restriction on use of land (Section 40) • Transfer by an ostensible owner (Section 41) • Rule of Feeding the Grant by Estoppel (Section 43) • Modes of Division of Immovable Property (Sections 44-47)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of Priority (Section 48) • Claim for insurance money and bonafide payment of rent (Ss. 49, 50) • Improvements by bonafide holders under defective titles (S. 51)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of lis pendens (S. 52) • Fraudulent transfers (S. 53) • Doctrine of Part-performance (S. 53A)
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale (Section 54) Sale and contract for sale, Essentials of sale Sale How made, Mode of execution • Mortgage (58-60, 67, 81, 82, 92, 100) Definition of Mortgage, Essentials of a mortgage Kinds of mortgages, Mode of execution of mortgages Redemption and Foreclosure of mortgages Clog on equity of redemption Marshalling and Contribution, Subrogation • Charge: Meaning Distinction between mortgage and charge Distinction between Mortgage and Sale

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease (Sections 105, 106, 107, 111, 116): Definition of lease, Absolute and derivative lease Lease for a specific time, Periodic lease and lease in perpetuity Distinction between lease and license Execution of lease, Determination of lease Effect of Holding Over • Gift (122-127): Definition of gift, Mode of execution of gift Suspension and Revocation of gifts, Onerous gifts • Actionable Claims: Meaning, Exceptions and Transfer
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Prescribed Books

- Shah, S.M - Principles of the law of Transfer
- Mulla , Transfer of Property (13th Edition), Lexis Nexis
- Sen G.M.: The Law of Property: A Topical Commentary on the Transfer Of Property Act, 1882
- Gaur H.S. : Commentary on the Transfer of Property Act 1882 (13thEdn; 2020)
- Prof. G. P. Tripathi, The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (2020)
- Dr.Avtar Singh, The Transfer of Property Act (2016)

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- State of Orissa v. Titaghur Paper Mills Company Limited, AIR 1985 SC 1293
- BamdevPanigrahi v. Monorama Raj, AIR 1974 AP 226 28
- Duncans Industries Ltd. v. State of U.P. (2000)1 SCC 633 36
- Kumar Harish Chandra Singh Deo v. BansidharMohanty AIR 1965 SC 1738
- M.L .Abdul Jabbar Sahib v. H. VenkataSastri, AIR 1969 SC 1147
- Gurbaksh Singh v. Nikha Singh, AIR 1963 SC 1917
- State of UP v. Bansidhar& Others, AIR 1974 SC 1084
- Rambaran Prasad v. Ram MohitHazra, AIR 1967 SC 744
- K.NainaMohamad v. A.M VasudevanChettiar, (2010) 7 SCC 603
- Ahmedabad Municipal Corp. v. Haji Abdul Gafur Haji Hussenbhai, AIR 1971 SC 1201
- V.N. Sarin v. Ajit Kumar Poplai, AIR 1966 SC 432
- Kenneth Solomon v. Dan Singh Bawa, AIR 1986 Del 1 76
- Mohar Singh v. Devi Charan, AIR 1988 SC 1365
- Jumma Masjid, Mercara v. KodimaniandraDeviah, AIR 1962 SC 847
- Kartar Singh v. HarbansKaur (1994) 4 SCC 730 94
- Rosher v. Rosher (1884) 26 Ch D 801 96

- AnandBehera v. State of Orissa and Anr, AIR 1956 SC 17
- Suraj Lamp Industries v. State of Haryana, (2012) 1 SCC 656
- Muhammad Raza v. Abbas BandiBibi, (1932) I.A. 236 98
- ManoharShivram Swami v. MahadeoGurulingSwamy, AIR 1988 Bom 116
- K.Muniswamy v. K. Venkataswamy, AIR 2001 Kant. 246 115
- Tulk v. Moxhay (1848) 2 Ch. 774 119
- Ram Baran v. Ram Mohit, AIR 1967 SC 744 : (1967) 1 SCR 293 122
- Herumbonath Banerjee v. Satish Chandra Mukherjee, AIR 1998 Cal 86
- R. Kempraj v. Burton Son & Co, AIR 1970 SC 1872 :(1969) 2 SCC 594 128
- RajehKanta Roy v. Shanti Debi, AIR 1957 SC 255 : 1957 SCR 77 131
- JayaramMudaliar v. Ayyaswamy, AIR 1973 SC 569 : (1972) 2 SCC 200
- ShrimantShamrao Surya Vanshi v. PrahladBairobaSuryavanshi
- Supreme General Films Exchange Ltd v. Maharaja Sir BrijnathSinghjiDeo, AIR 1975 SC 1810
- DorabCawasji Warden v. CoomiSorab Warden and Ors
- UshaSubbarao v. B.E Visheshariah, 1996 SCC (5) 201
- Ganga Dhar v. Shankar Lal, AIR 1958 SC 770 161
- Bank of India v. Abhay D Narottam, (2005) 11 SCC 520
- Pomal Kanji Govindji v. VrajlalKarsandasPurohit, AIR 1989 SC 436 :(1989) 1 SCC 458 167
- T.Ravi v. B.ChinnaNarsimha; (2017) 7 SCC 342
- Shivdev Singh v. Sucha Singh, AIR 2000 SC 1935 : 179 (2000) 4 SCC 326
- SangarGaguDhula v. Shah LaxmibenTejshi, AIR 2001 Guj. 329 185
- Associated Hotels of India v. R.N. Kapoor, AIR 1959 SC 1262 1939
- Quality Cut Pieces v. M. Laxmi, AIR 1986 Bom 359 204
- B.V. D'Souza v. Antonio FaustoFernandes, AIR 1989 SC 1816 213
- Samir Kumar Chatterjee v. HirendraNathGhosh, AIR 1992 Cal 129 216
- Delta International ltd. v. Shyam Sunder Ganeriwalla, AIR 1999 SC 2607 223
- TilaBewa v. ManaBewa, AIR 1962 Ori. 130 236
- Kartari v. Kewalkrishan, AIR 1972 HP 117 240

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Blackstone' Statutes on Property Law (2018)
- Halsbury's Law of England (Volume 12, 2012)
- Darashaw J Vakil, Commentaries on The Transfer of Property Act 6thEdn (2022) Lexis Nexis
- A Treatise on the Law of Real Property, Anson (2018)

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of transfer of property. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Paper :	IV	Course Code :	04
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Dr. BabitaPathania

Objectives of the Course are *Students shall understand:*

1. How to protect the interests of public
2. The formula for preventing abuse, non-use of powers by administrative authorities.
3. How to keep the governmental authorities within their bound.

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn the;*

1. Organisation, power and duties of administrative authorities
2. Study of administrative action.
3. Study and procedure to be followed by governmental authorities for taking their actions.
4. Liability of states and privileges and immunities available to administrative authorities.
5. Study of control mechanisms over governmental authorities.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the

questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment - 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and Scope of Administrative Law and reasons for its growth; • Difference between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law; • Classification of administrative action: rule-making action; rule-decision action; rule-application action and ministerial action; • Droit Administratif; • Principle of Separation of Powers; • Theory of Checks and Balances and Role of Judiciary; • Rule of Law: its meaning, development, principles and relevance under the Indian Constitution
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegated Legislation: classification of administrative rule-making; • Constitutionality of delegated legislation; constitutionality of delegation of taxing power; • Control mechanism of administrative rule-making; conditional legislation; • Retrospective delegated legislation; • Administrative Discretion: meaning and control at the stage of delegation of discretion and the exercise of discretion
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Public Corporations: classification, their features, liability, • Status of employees, and controls over statutory public corporation; • Principles of Natural Justice including post-decisional Hearing and exclusions of principles of Natural Justice; • Ombudsman: origin and development and composition, powers, jurisdiction and procedure under the Lokpal And Lokayuktas Act, 2013

IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial review of Administrative Action: Principles, Grounds, Modes including Writs • Judicial review on the exercise of contractual powers by the government and limitations on the exercise of Judicial Review; • Doctrine of Proportionality; • Doctrine of Public Accountability; • Liability of Administration in tort and contract; • Liability of State in the case of violation of fundamental rights; privileges and immunities of the Administration
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Prescribed Books

- H.W.R Wade and C.F. Forsyth, Administrative Law, Tenth Edition.
- M.P. Jain: Administrative Law, 6th Edition, Wadhwa, (2007).
- C.K. Takkar, Lectures on Administrative Law, 3rd Edition, Eastern Book Company, 1998 (Takwani). 4. I.P. Massey : Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 7th Edition, Eastern Book Company, (2008).
- Devinder Singh, An introduction to the Administrative law, 2nd Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2016
- KailashRai, Administrative Law, Allahabad Law Agency 7 UpendraBaxi, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company
- UpendraBaxi, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Ram Jawaya v. State of Punjab AIR 1955 SC 549
- Asif Hamid v. State of Jammu & Kashmir AIR 1989 SC 1899
- I.R, Coelho v. State of T.N. (1999) 7 SCC 580
- A.D.M. Jabalpur v. ShivakantShukla (1976)2 SCC 521
- Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain AIR 1975 SC 2299
- Re Delhi Laws Act AIR 1951 SC 332
- Kerala SEB v. Aluminium Co. (1976)1 SCC 466
- Jeejeevhoy v. Asstt. Collector, Thana AIR 1965 SC 1096
- GullapalliNageswaraRao v. APSRTC AIR 1959 SC 308
- Keshav Mills Co. Ltd. v. Union of India AIR 1973 SC 389
- CST v. Subhash Chandra (2003) 3 SCC 454 State of J & K v, BakshiGulam Mohammed AIR 1967 SC 122
- M.H. Hoskot v, State of Maharashtra AIR 1978 SC 1548
- HiraNath Mishra v. Principal, Rajendra Medical College AIR 1973 SC 1260
- Union of India v. E. Bashyan (1988) 2 SCC 196

- S.K. Singh v. Central Bank (1996) 6 SCC 415
- AnumathiSadhukhan v. A.K. Chatterjee AIR 1951 Cal 90
- City Coroner v. P.A. to Collector and Addl. Distt. Magistrate AIR 1976 SC 143
- Meneka Gandhi v. Union of India AIR 1978 Sc 597
- Unni Krishnan v. State of A.P. (1993) 1 SCC 645
- R.D. Shetty v. International Airport Authority of India AIR 1979 SC 1628
- Tata Cellular v. Union of India (1994)6 SCC 651
- Associated Provincial Picture House v. Wednesbury (1948) KB 223
- Union of India v. A.L. Rallia Ram AIR 1963 SC 1685
- State of U.P. MurariLal& Bros. AIR 1971 SC 2210
- N. NagendraRao& Co. v. State of A.P. (1994) 6 SCC 205
- Fertilizer Corpn. Kamgar Union v. Union of India AIR 1981 SC 344
- National Textile Workers' Union v. P.R. Ramakrishna AIR 1983 SC 759
- Sukhdev Singh v. Bhagatram AIR 1975 SC 1331

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
- The Right to Information Act, 2005
- The World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index
- The Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985
- The Parliament (Articles 79 to 123, The Constitution of India, 1950)
- The Union Judiciary (Articles 124 to 151, The Constitution of India, 1950)
- Administrative Relations between the Union and the States (Articles 256 to 263, The Constitution of India, 1950)
- Property, Contracts, Rights, Liabilities Obligations and Suits (Articles 294 to 300)

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing projects, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic principles of executive action under administrative law. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the topic allotted and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

International Organisations, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

Paper :	V (a)	Course Code :	05 (a)
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Rattan

Objectives of the Course are To acquaint students with:

1. The universal application and awareness about Human Rights and concern for its protection.
2. The role of UN in protecting and promoting awareness of Human Rights is highly significant.
3. To trace the development of regional instruments drafted aiming at protection of Human Rights and its enforceability.
4. The Indian perspective of protection of Human Rights vis-à-vis its Legislations; the Constitution of India and the responses shown by Indian judiciary and the expression of judicial activism is highlighted.
5. The Special legislations and the enforcement machineries remain as a watch dog in the due enforcement of Human Rights in India.

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall

1. Be able to think critically, engage in complex reasoning and express their thoughts clearly through their written work.
2. Be able to identify the human rights and accountability dimensions in contemporary international affairs and issues.
3. Understand the historical background of the international human rights movement.
4. Understanding different disciplinary approaches to the study of human rights.
5. Understanding main international human rights legal instruments and institutions.
6. Master a basic understanding of the nature of human rights obligations, including the distinction and relationship between civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.
7. Master a basic understanding of how to research questions in international human rights and to formulate arguments in defence of a position.
8. Master a basic understanding of some of the key contemporary challenges in international human rights.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment – 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	(1) Preamble, Purpose and Principles of UN Charter (Articles 1-2) (2) Membership of UN Charter (Articles 3-6) (3) General Assembly - powers and functions, uniting for Peace Resolution. (Articles 8-22) (4) Security Council - powers and functions and its role in the maintenance of peace and security (Articles 23-32)

<p style="text-align: center;">II</p>	<p>(1) Economic & Social Council- composition, powers, functions, voting and procedure (Articles 61-72)</p> <p>(2) International Court of Justice- Composition, jurisdiction, Relationship between ICJ and Security Council, Difference between ICJ and International Criminal Court, (Articles 92-96) and important provisions of statute of ICJ.</p> <p>(3) Secretariat- Functions and powers, Role of Secretary General (Articles 97-101)</p> <p>(4) Trusteeship Council- its significance in the contemporary times</p> <p>Amendment of United Nations Charter (Articles 108-109)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p>	<p>International Human Rights</p> <p>(1) International Human Rights: Definitions and concept</p> <p>(2) International bill of Human Rights-</p> <p>(i) Universal Declaration on Human Rights</p> <p>(ii) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</p> <p>(iii) International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights</p> <p>(3) Human Rights Council- Composition and Mandate</p> <p>(4) CEDAW, 1979- Salient features</p> <p>(5) Protection of Human Rights Act 1993,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salient features - NHRC - SHRC - Human Rights Courts
<p style="text-align: center;">IV</p>	<p>International Humanitarian Law</p> <p>(1) Introduction to IHL: meaning, origin, historical development and applicability of IHL</p> <p>(2) Law relating to International Armed Conflict-</p> <p>(i) The Geneva Law and Conventions of 1949</p> <p>(ii) Protocol and III</p> <p>(3) Law relating to Non International Armed Conflict: Article 3 Common clause and Protocol III</p> <p>(4) ICRC and its role in Implementation of IHL</p>

Prescribed Books:

- J.G. Starke: Introduction to International Law, 11th Edition, Oxford University Press, (1994)
- L. Oppenheim, Pearson Education, Vol I and Vol II, 2nd Edition(2005)
- Paul Gordon Lauren, The Evolution of International Human Rights: Visions Seen, Philadelphia:University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003.
- Rahman, Anisur, ed., Human Rights and Social Security: Perspectives, Issues and Challenges,New Delhi: Manak Publications, 2011.
- Forsythe, David P., ed., Encyclopaedia of Human Rights, 5 volumes (Oxford University Press, 2009)
- Hannum, Hurst, Guide to International Human Rights Practice (Transnational Publishers, 1999). Mertus, Julie, The United Nations and Human Rights: A Guide for a New Era, 2nd Edition . (Routledge, 2009)
- O'Byrne, Darren J., Human Rights in a Globalising World (London/New York: Palgrave, Macmillan, 2016)
- Sheeran, scott and Rodley, Nigel, ed., Routledge Handbook of International Human Rights Law (Routledge, 2012)
- Shelton, Dinah, ed., The Oxford Handbook of International Human Rights Law (2013).
- Smith, Rhona M, International Human Rights Law, 8th Edition . (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018),
- Symonides, Janusz, A Guide to Human Rights: Institutions, Standards and Procedures (Paris:Unesco, 2006).
- Archard, David and Macleod, Collin M., The Moral and Political Status of Children, Oxford University Press, 2002
- Bajpai, Asha, Child Rights in India, Oxford University Press, 2017
- D'Costa, Bina, Children and Violence, Cambridge University Press, 2016

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Corfu Channel (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland v. Albania) 1949
- Asylum (Columbia v. Peru) 1950
- Fisheries Case (United Kingdom v. Norway) 1951
- Maritime Dispute (Peru v. Chile) 2014
- Jadhav (India v. Pakistan) 2019
- Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Qatar v. United Arab Emirates) 2021
- L.C. v. Peru (2011)
- R.R. v. Poland (2011)
- Manuela v. El Salvador (2021)
- Urgenda Foundation v. Netherlands (2019)

- HussainaraKhatoon&Ors v. Home Secretary, The State of Bihar &ors. (1979)
- Rehabilitation and Resettlement of tribals: Karnataka - Case No: 505/10/97-98(FC)
- National Human Rights Commission v. State of Arunachal Pradesh 1996

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Sinha, Manoj Kumar, Enforcement of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: International and National Perspectives, New Delhi: Manak Publications, 2006.
- Stetson, Brad, Human Dignity and Contemporary Liberalism, London, Praeger: 1988.
- Alston, Philip and Goodman, Ryan, International Human Rights, 3rd Edition . (Oxford University Press, 2012)
- Bantekas, Ilias and Oette, Lutz, International Human Rights: Law and Practice (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2013).
- Buergethal, Thomas, International Human Rights in Nutshell (West Group, 1995).
- Donnelly, Jack, Universal Human Rights, 3rd Edition ., first Indian reprint (Jaipur: Rawat, 2014).
- Forsythe, David P. Human Rights in International Relations, 3rd Edition . (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2012).

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing moots, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievement of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of International Humanitarian Law. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the moot and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Departments shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Law of Taxation

Paper :	V (b)	Course Code :	05 (b)
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Rattan

Objectives of the Course are To acquaint students with:

1. The types of taxes and the difference of incidence vis-a-vis the assesses.
2. The importance of residential status for resident and non-resident.
3. Various exemptions that have been provided generally and under the various heads of income.
4. The five heads of income and all the inclusions and deductions provided under salaries, Income from house property, Profit and Gains of business or profession, Capital Gain and income from other sources.
5. Systematic analysis of Set-off for Carry Forward and Set-off of Losses.
6. The orientation on tax policy in light of the Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall achieve;

1. Knowledge about the various terms used in the taxation law.
2. Clarity about how the various persons are treated in under the various provisions for the calculation of tax.
3. Ability to differentiate between income that accrues in India and what is deemed to accrue in India.
4. Ability to identify the various types of income and under which head do they fall along with their exemptions.
5. Ability to know the essentials of gross total income.
6. To understand the operation of the central goods and service tax, state goods and service tax and integrated goods and service tax.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No.1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment – 20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	1. Meaning of Tax, tax and fee. Direct and indirect tax 2. Income Tax Act, 1961: Definitions i. Agriculture Income [Section 2(1A)] ii. Assessee [Section 2(7)] iii. Assessment Year [Section 2(9)] iv. Assessing officer [Section 2(7A)] v. Person [Section 2(31)] vi. Previous Year [Section 31] 3. Basis of Charge [Sections 4-9] i. Charge of Income Tax [Section 4] ii. Total Income [Section 5] iii. Residential status [Section 6] iv. Income Deemed to accrue or arise in India [Section 9]

	4. Incomes, which do not form part of Total Income [Sections 10(1). 10(2). 10(2A). 10(7). 10(10). 10(10A). 10(10AA). 10(10B). 10(10C), 10(10CC), 10(10D), 10(11), 10(12), 10(13), 10(13/), 10(14), 10(16), 10(17), 10(17A). 10(18). 10(23C). 10(32)]
II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salary [Sections 15-17] 2. Income from house property [Sections 22-27] 3. Profit and Gains of business or profession [Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 37] 4. Capital Gain [Sections 2(14). 2(47), 45-48. 51. 54-54H. 55]
III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income from other sources [Sections 56-59] 2. Income of other persons to be included in Assessee's total income [Sections 60-65] 3. Aggregation of Income [Sections 68-69-D] 4. Set off for Carry Forward and Set off of Losses [Sections 70-80] 5. Meaning of gross Total Income [Section 80B]
IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Main Deductions under Chapter VIA <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Section 80C ii. Section 80CCC iii. Section 80CCD iv. Section 80E v. Section 80U 2. Deduction of Tax at Source [Sections 192, 194B, 194C, 194I] 3. Advance Tax [Sections 207-211] 4. Goods and Services Tax Act 2017 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Act, 2017 ii. Types of GST: ICST, CGST and SGST iii. The CGST Act 2017, Aims, Objectives and Features of GST

Prescribed Books

- Kailash Rai: Taxation Laws, 9th Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2007.
- Kanga & Palkhiwals: The Law and Practice of Income Tax, The Law and Practice of Income Tax- 7th Edition, N.M. Tripathi, 1976.
- Grish Ahuja, Direct taxes law and practice, Bharat, 18th Edition, Bharat Publisher, (2008-09).
- The Income Tax Act, 1961 (Bare Act)

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- BrihanMaharashtraSugarSyndicatev.CIT(1946)14ITR611Bom.
- K.LakshmannCo.v.CIT(1999)239ITR597(SC)
- Rv.NorthCurry(1825)4B&C959
- PradipJ.Mehtav.CIT(2008)300ITR231(SC)

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

AdditionalReadings

- Constitution ofIndia,1950
- CodeofCivilProcedure,1908
- CodeofCriminalProcedure,1973
- Negotiable InstrumentsAct,1881
- TransferofPropertyAct,1882

TeachingPlan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given forpreparing moots, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week forstudents.

TeachingMethodology

Classroomteaching–LectureMethodandDiscussion.ProjectSubmissionandPresentationto be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-basedquestions.

FacilitatingtheachievementsofCourseLearningOutcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitatedto learn the basic concepts of taxation law. Apart from which project topic will be given by thesubjectteacherinthetutorialclass.Eachstudentwillpreparethemootandmakeapresentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forththeir viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organise various activitiesincluding workshops, special lectures, conferences, mooting activities, debates, declamations,symposiums,etc.Thestudentsshalllearnbyparticipating,organising,andcompetingint

these activities and students'

participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

Election Law

Paper :	V (c)	Course Code :	05 (c)
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Devinder Singh

Objectives of the Course

1. This course will look at the constitutional and statutory laws that control Indian politics and elections.
2. To familiarize the students with the election laws that govern elections for the Houses of Parliament, State legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President.
3. To analyse any gaps in the election laws and suggest potential reforms.

Course Learning Outcomes are Students will be able to;

1. Recognize the significance of elections in a democratic nation.
2. Develop critical thinking skills regarding the evolution of this area of law.
3. Become familiar with the current legal framework for elections to different democratic bodies.
4. Critically evaluate the current legal system in light of the tenet that democratic government is predicated on the holding of free and fair elections.
5. Gain knowledge of how election laws developed and reforms are carried out.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be a theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination-80marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment-20marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Meaning and Concept of Election and Election Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Challenge to Election: Whom and How to Made• Forum for filing Election Petition• Parties to Election Petition• Contents of Election Petition• Grounds of Challenge to Election• Trial of Election Petition• Recriminatory Petition• Withdrawal, Abetment and Appeal• Election to President and Vice President• Composition and Powers of Election Commission (Part XV-Article 324-329 of the Constitution of India)• Model code of conduct• Adult suffrage

<p style="text-align: center;">II Qualifi cation and Disqua lificati on of Candid ates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and Distinction between Qualification and Disqualification • Qualifications and Disqualifications Provisions under Indian Constitution and the Representation of Peoples’ Act, 1951 • Office of Profit • Government Contract • Disqualifications on Convictions under the Representation of Peoples’ Act, 1951 • Anti-Defection Law
<p style="text-align: center;">III Nomination (Sections 30-39, s100(1)(c), s100(1)(d) of the Representation of Peoples’ Act, 1951</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning of Valid Nomination • Procedure for Filing of Nomination Security Deposits etc. • Grounds of Rejection of and Withdrawal of Nominations • Voter’s Right to Know Antecedent of the Candidates • Recognition of Political Parties and Election Symbols
<p style="text-align: center;">IV Corrupt Practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and Distinction between Corrupt Practices and Electoral Offences • Substantive Corrupt Practice: Bribery, Undue Influence, Character, Assassination of Candidates, Appeal on the Grounds of Religion, Race, Caste, etc. • Needs of Educational Qualification for Candidates • Criminalization of Politics • Election Expenses • Model Code of Conduct • Use of Government/Private Electronic Media and Social Media by Political Parties • Opinion and Exit Polls • Defacement of Public and Private Properties • Reservation for Women in Parliament and State Legislatures

Prescribed Books

- B.A Masodkar, ‘Law Relating to Electoral Disqualification’ (1986) 1st Edition; Bombay; N.M. Tripathi Publications
- DevIndar, ‘Manual of Election Law in India’ (2004) New Delhi; Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd.

- S.K. Mendiratta, 'How India Votes, Election Laws, Practice and Procedure (2014) 3rd Edition; Gurgaon, Lexis Nexis.
- The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners (Condition of Service) Act, 1991; Constitution (52nd Amendment Act, 1985).
- V.S. Rama Devi & S.K. Mehendiratta, Election Law, Practice and Procedure, Butterworths Publishers, 2013
- P.C. Jain & Kiran Jain, Election Law and Practice, Chawla Publishers, 2012
- P.M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
- The Representation of Peoples' Act, 1950 (Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
- The Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951 (Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
- The Presidential and Vice-Presidential (Election) Act, 1952 (Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
- The Registration of Elector Rules, 1960 (Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
- The Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 (Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- N.P. Ponnuswami v. The Returning Officer, Namakkal Constituency, AIR 1952 SC 64
- Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi, AIR 1978 SC 851
- Election Commission of India through Secretary v. Ashok Kumar, AIR 2000 SC 2979
- G.V. Sreerama Reddy v. Returning Officer, (2009) 9 SCC 736
- Manohar Joshi v. Nitin Bhaurao Patil, AIR 1996 SC 796
- Raj Kumar Yadav v. Samir Kumar Mahaseth, (2005) 3 SCC 601
- Udhav Singh v. Madhav Rao Scindia, AIR 1976 SC 744
- Jyoti Basu v. Debi Ghosal, AIR 1982 SC 983
- Jabar Singh v. Genda Lal, AIR 1964 SC 1200
- Charan Lal Sahu v. Giani Zail Singh, AIR 1984 SC 309
- Special Reference No. 1 of 1974, AIR 1974 SC 1682
- S.S. Dhanoa v. Union of India, AIR 1991 SC 1745
- T.N. Seshan, Chief Election Commissioner of India v. Union of India (1995) 4 SCC 611
- Indian National Congress (I) v. Institute of Social Welfare, AIR 2002 SC 2158 119
- Special Reference No. 1 of 2002, AIR 2003 SC 87
- Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India, AIR 2006 SC 3127
- Guru Gobind Basu v. Sankari Prasad Ghosal, AIR 1964 SC 254 134
- Jyoti Prasad Upadhyaya v. Kalka Prasad Bhatnagar, AIR 1962 All 128
- Ashok Kumar Bhattacharya v. Ajoy Biswas (1985) 1 SCC 151 142
- Jaya Bachchan v. Union of India, AIR 2006 SC 2119 150
- Consumer Education & Research Society v. Union of India, (2009) 9 SCC 648
- Konappa Rudrappa Nadgouda v. Vishwanath Reddy, AIR 1969 SC 447 172

- Smt. Aslhing v. L.S. John, AIR 1984 SC 988
- B.R. Kapur v. State of Tamil Nadu, (2001) 7 SCC 231
- K. Prabhakaran v. P. Jayarajan, (2005) 1 SCC 754 178
- Navjot Singh Sidhu v. State of Punjab, (2007) 2 SCC 574
- Lily Thomas v. Union of India, (2013) 7 SCC 653 197
- Public Interest Foundation v. Union of India, (2019) 3 SCC 224
- KihotoHollohan v. Zachillhu, AIR 1993 SC 412
- Ravi S. Naik v. Union of India, AIR 1994 SC 1558 214
- G. Viswanathan v. Hon'ble Speaker Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, AIR 1996 SC 1060
- Rajendra Singh Rana v. Swami Prasad Maurya, AIR 2007 SC 1305
- D. Sudhakar v. D.N. Jeevaraju, (2012) 2 SCC 708
- Balchandra L. Jarkiholi v. B.S. Yeddyurappa, (2011) 7 SCC 1
- ShrimanthBalasahebPatil v. Hon'ble Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, (2020) 2 SCC 595
- KeishamMeghachandra Singh v. The Hon'ble Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly, 2020 SCC On Line SC 55
- N.T. VeluswamiThevar v. Raja Nainar, AIR 1959 SC 422 237
- VashistNarain Sharma v. Dev Chandra, AIR 1954 SC 513 245
- Chhedi Ram v. Jhilmit Ram, AIR 1984 SC 146 250
- SantoshYadav v. Narender Singh, AIR 2002 SC 241 253
- Ram PhalKundu v. Kamal Sharma, AIR 2004 SC 1657
- AnoopBaranwala v. UOI, CWP 104 OF 2015
- H.V. Kamath v. Ch. Nitiraj Singh, AIR 1970 SC 211
- Ghasi Ram v. Dal Singh, AIR 1968 SC 1191
- Narbada Prasad v. Chhaganlal, AIR 1969 SC 395
- ManubhaiNandlalAmersey v. PopatlalManilal Joshi, AIR 1969 SC 734
- Kultar Singh v. Mukhtiar Singh, AIR 1965 SC 141
- S. Harcharan Singh v. S. Sajjan Singh (1985)1 SCC 370
- Manohar Joshi v. NitinBhauraoPatil, AIR 1996 SC 796
- Dr. Ramesh YeshwantPrabhoo v. PrabhakarKashinathKunte, AIR 1996 SC 1113
- DevKantaBarooah v. Golok Chandra Baruah, AIR 1970 SC 1231
- GadakhYashwantraoKanakrao v. BalasahebVikhePatil, AIR 1994 SC 678
- Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1975 SC 2299
- Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms, (2002) 5 SCC 294 57
- People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) v. Union of India, AIR 2003 SC 2363

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- Law Commission of India Reports on Electoral Laws- 170th, 244th, 255th
- The Constitution of India, 1950
- The Representation of the People Act, 1950
- The Representation of the People Act, 1951
- The Delimitation Act, 2002
- The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991
- The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Selected Relevant Provisions)
- The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959
- The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952
- The Goswami Committee Report on Electoral Reforms, 1990
- The Vohra Committee Report on Criminalization of Politics, 1993
- Annual Report Indian Law Institute (1999-2002).

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing moots, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievement of Course Learning Outcome

Students will learn the basic concepts of Constitution, Process of Elections, Polity and System of Governance in India in the classroom through the lecture and discussion methods. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the moot and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organising, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

International Labour Organization and Labour Laws

Paper :	V (d)	Course Code :	05 (d)
LL.B. Second Year :	4th Semester	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and Total: 64 hours
Course Credit :	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes	Teacher In-charge :	Prof. (Dr.) Meenu Paul

Objectives of the Course are to familiarize students with:

1. Need and importance of labour legislations and enable them to critically analyse the developments and changes that have taken place in the field of labour law.
2. The concept of ILO and its functioning.
3. The legal framework relating to Payments of Wages, Social Security etc.

Course Learning Outcomes are Student shall

9. Demonstrate an advanced understanding of legal rules and principles and institutions established under Labour legislations.
10. Be able to identify the different dimensions of labour laws in contemporary international affairs and issues.
11. Understand the concept of social security and related laws.

Scheme of Examination – A total of 100 (80+20) marks are allotted to this Paper. There will be theory examination of 80 marks and 20 marks are assigned for internal assessment.

Time for Theory Examination: Three Hours

Theory Examination – 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper will be divided into 5 Units. Question No. 1 of _____ Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e., Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV, and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks. The medium of the examination shall

be English only. The paper setters are instructed to set the questions strictly according to the syllabus and keeping in view the course objectives and course outcomes.

Internal Assessment-20 marks

Written moot memorial (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks);

Guidelines for submission: Written moot memorial (handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets; submission of which can be made in soft copy through email or hard copy to the teacher concerned; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO- Genesis and Objectives. • Organs of the ILO- International Labour Conference, the Governing Body and the International Labour Office. • ILO Standards- Recommendations and Conventions on minimum wage, child labour, social security and maternity benefit. • ILO Declaration of Social Justice for Fair Globalization (2008). • Role of ILO in collective bargaining. • Right of Collective Bargain: meaning and types of Collective Bargain, ILO Convention No. 98 (Article 1-4). • Factors affecting Collective Bargain • Concept of Collective Bargain in India.
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Social Security. • Employer’s liability for compensation including the concept of employee, disablement and dependent and remedial measure for settlement of disputes relating to compensation. • Employer’s liability for social security benefits including the concept of employer, employee and employment injury. • Various authorities for administration of social insurance scheme and remedial measures for settlements of disputes of claims relating to social security benefits.
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of wages: Minimum wage, Fair wage and Living wage. • Component of minimum wages and minimum wage determining process, remedial measures for their enforcement including the relevance of constitutional provisions. • Protection of wages: Responsibility, Time and mode of payment and permissible deductions. • Remedial measures in case of non-payment, delayed wages and

	<p>unauthorized deductions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Code for Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions, 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scope and applicability of the Code - Definitions - Duties of Employer and Employee (Chap. III) - Welfare Provisions (Chap VI) - Hours of work and Annual leave with wages (Chap.VII)
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Child Labour and Constitutional provisions for protection and welfare of children. • ILO Convention No. 138 (Articles 1- 9) • ILO Convention No. 182 (Article 1-8) • ILO Convention No. 189 (Articles 1-17) • The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. • Maternity Benefit Law • Sexual Harassment of Women at Work places (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

PrescribedBooks:

- Srivastava, K.D.: Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act, 1936- 3rd Edition, Eastern Book Company, 1983.
- Srivastava, K.D.: Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act, 1948- Eastern Book Company. 3. Rao, S.B.: Law and Practice on Minimum Wages- 2nd Revised Edition, Law Publishing House, 2005.
- Srivastava, S.C.: Social Security and Labour Laws- Eastern Book Company.
- Srivastava K.D.: Commentaries on Employees State Insurance Act, 1923 – Eastern Book Company, 1989.
- Mallick, M.R.: Commentaries in Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 – Eastern Law House, 1974.
- Ahmedullah Khan: Commentary on the International Labour Organization and the Indian Response.
- Kamala Sankaran: Freedom of Association in India and International Labour Standard.
- N.N. Kaul, India and International Labour Organization, Metropolitan Book, Delhi, 1956.
- Jean Michel Servais, International Labour Organization (ILO), (published by Kulwer Law International).

Suggested Case Laws: Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- Rangaswami and anr. v. Registrar of Trade Unions and anr AIR 1962 Mad 231
- The Tamil Nadu Non-Gazetted Government Officers’ Union, Madras v. The Registrar of Trade Unions, AIR 1962 Mad 234
- In Re. Inland Steam Navigation AIR 1936 Cal 57
- R. S. Ruikar v. Emperor AIR 1935 Nag 149

- Rohtas Industries Staff Union v. State Of Bihar AIR 1963 Pat 170
- Vellore Citizen Welfare Forum v. UOI, (1996) 5 SCC 647 2
- TarunBhagat Singh v. UOI 1993 SCR (3) 21
- Tapti Mills Ltd. v. Burhanpur Tapti Mills Mazdoor Sangh AIR 1965 SC 839
- Vishaka and others v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC 3011
- Kalyaneshwari v. U.O.I. MANU/SC/0217/2011
- Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Ltd. & Ors. Etc. v. Vijay D. Kasbe MANU/SC/0401/2023
- Saikuttan.O.N v. Kerala State Electricity Board WP(C).No.12087 OF 2020(I)
- State of Punjab and Ors v Jagjit Singh and Ors (2017) 1 SCC 148
- M/S Creative Garments Ltd. v. Kashiram Verma (MANU/SC/0246/2023)
- Steel Authority of India Ltd. & Ors. V. National Union Water Front Workers (2001) 7 SCC 1
- Saikuttan O.N. v. Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd. and Ors. WP(C).No.12087 OF 2020(I)
- M/S Bata India Ltd v. Deputy Director ESI Corporation Civil appeal No. 6434 of 2011

Note: - The list of cases is not exhaustive and the subject teacher is free to include more case laws. Given case laws are meant to be used for tutorial class, project presentation and discussion in theory classes.

Additional Readings

- The ILO Declaration of Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008)
- International Labour Organization Convention No. 98
- International Labour Organization Convention No. 138
- International Labour Organization Convention No. 182
- International Labour Organization Convention No. 189
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016.
- The Code for Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions, 2020
- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- The Maturity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work places (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.
- Report of the National Commission on Labour (1969).
- Report of the Second National Commission on Labour (2002)
- Report of the Committee on Fair wage (1948)
- Report of the Expert Committee on determining the methodology for fixing the National Minimum Wage (2019).

Teaching Plan

Four lectures in a week will be devoted to theory and one tutorial class will be given for preparing moots, presentations, case studies etc. Mentorship class shall be held per week for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentation to be taken in the tutorial class. There shall be discussions on case studies and problem-based questions.

Facilitating the achievement of Course Learning Outcome

Through the classroom teaching, lecture, and discussion methods students shall be facilitated to learn the basic concepts of International Labour Organization and different legislations regulating the conditions of industrial workers. Apart from which project topic will be given by the subject teacher in the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the moot and make a presentation on the topic in same class. Opportunities will be given to students to put forth their viewpoints in front of their peers. Department shall also organize various activities including workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn by participating, organizing, and competing in these activities and students' participation in any form in any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

LL.B. 5th Semester

Paper – I : Law of Evidence

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report / Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit I

The main features of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Preliminary (Sections 1 – 4)

Relevancy of facts (Sections 5-16)

Admissions and Confessions (Sections 17-31)

Unit II

Facts need not to be proved (Sections 56-58)

Of Oral evidence (Sections 59-60)

Statement by person who cannot be called as witnesses (Sections 32-33)

Statements made under special circumstances (Sections 34-38)

How much of a statement is to be proved (Section 39)
Judgments of courts of justice, when relevant (Sections 40-44)
Opinion of third persons, when relevant (sections 45-51)
Character when relevant (Sections 52-55)

Unit III

Of Documentary Evidence (Sections 61 - 73A)
Public documents (Sections 74-78)
Presumptions as to documents (Sections 79 – 90A)
Of the Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence (Sections 91-100)

Unit IV

Of Burden of Proof (Sections 101 – 114A)
Estoppel (Sections 115-117)
Of Witnesses (Sections 118-134)
Of Examination of Witnesses (Sections 135 – 166)
Of Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence (Section 167)
Industrial Tribunal and the Law of Evidence

Suggested Readings:

Albert S. Osborn, The problem of Proof
Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence (2008) Central Law Agency, New Delhi Ameer
Ali and Woodroffe- Law of Evidence, Butterworths 18th Ed. (2009)
Phipson and Elliot Manual of Law of evidence, Universal publishing, New Delhi, 2001
Polein Murphy, Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000) Universal Delhi
Rattan Lal, DhirajLal: Law of Evidence (1994) Wadhwa, Nagpur
Sarkar and Manohar, Sarkar on Evidence (1999), Wadhwa and Co. Nagpur
Vepa P. Sarathi's Law of Evidence, Eastern Book Company, 2017
Wigmore on Evidence, Tillers (revised ed. 1983), Kluwer India Pvt. Ltd., 2008

Paper – II: Criminal Procedure Code-I

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report / Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit I

1. Rationale of the Criminal Procedure Code and importance of fair trial; Effect of delay in criminal trial (justice delayed is justice denied, Justice hurried is justice buried).
2. Functionaries under the Criminal Justice Administration and their Role (Role of Courts, Police, Public Prosecutors, Corrective Service Personal, Defense Lawyer).
Appointment and Qualification etc of Public Prosecutor and Assistant Public Prosecutor, (Section 24-25); Directorate of Prosecution (Section 25A).
3. Definitions under Section 2 and distinguish between:
Cognizable and non cognizable offence; Basis of distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences; Summon Cases and warrant cases;ailable warrant and nonailable warrant; Inquiry and investigation; Appearance and attendance; Complaint, FIR and Protest petition; Compoundable and non-compoundable offences; Acquittal, Discharge and Dismissal; Concurrent and consecutive punishments; Judicial remand and Police remand; Summary trial and Summons Trial; Judgment and Judgment in abridged form; Compensation and Costs; Inquiry, Inquest and Trial; *Denovo* trial or Retrial; Conviction and Sentence; Acquittal based on benefit of doubt and Honorable Acquittal; Probation and Parole; Burden of proof in crime and who will lead evidence.
4. Classification, hierarchy and organization of criminal courts. (Sections 6 -23); Powers of Courts (Sections 26 -35).

UNIT – II

1. Aid to Magistrates and Police (Sections 37-40) and Consequences of non-furnishing of information.
2. Arrest (Sections 41 – 60A); Special provisions of arrest related to woman, judicial officers, President of India and Governors; Rights of arrested persons.
3. Process to compel appearance – Summons (60 - 69)
4. Warrants (Sections 70-81), Kinds of warrants, cancellation of warrants.
5. Proclamation and Attachment (82-86), Miscellaneous Provisions (Sections 87 – 90)
6. Process to compel production of things (Sections 91 – 105 & 165)

UNIT - III

1. Maintenance (Sections 125 – 128) – Essential conditions under section 125, Nature of proceedings and limitation under section 125, Failure to comply with order under section 125, Maintenance to parents, Application of section 125 to Muslim wives, Maintenance to children, Procedure (section 126), Alteration in allowances (section 127), Enforcement of order of maintenance (Section 128), Maintenance and live-in relations.
2. Initiation of criminal case (FIR, investigation) (Sections 154 – 176); Who can lodge, validity of confessional FIR, Evidentiary value of FIR, delay in lodging FIR, Procedure when police refuses to lodge FIR, Liability of a person filing a false FIR, Quashing of FIR, Remedy when police refuses to investigate or delays investigation.
3. Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts (Sections 177-189); Consequences of failure to follow rules regarding jurisdiction.
4. Security for keeping peace and for good behavior (Sections 106 -110)
5. Maintenance of Public order and tranquility (Sections 129 -137)

Unit –IV

1. Conditions Requisite for initiation of proceedings (Sections 190 – 199)
Cognizance of offence, Cognizance by Magistrate not empowered, Limitation on the power to take cognizance, Can the Magistrate take cognizance when no offence as such is made in the investigation Report, Can cognizance be taken against a person not accused?, Can Magistrate direct the police to submit charge sheet?.
2. Complaint to Magistrates (Section 200 – 203), Complaint, essentials of complaint, Dismissal of complaint, Remedy in case of false and frivolous complaints, When action can be taken in a false complaint?, Intermediary action in case of false complaints
3. Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates(Sections 204 – 210)
4. Plea Bargaining (Sections 265A – 265L), Concept, Procedure, Application, Merits and Demerits, Indian Judiciary and its approach towards plea bargaining, Difference between plea bargaining and compounding of offences.

Suggested Reading

1. Mulla – Commentary on the Code of Criminal Procedure (2015)
2. K.N Chandrasekharan Pillai, (ed) – Kelkar’s Criminal Procedure
3. Rattan Lal & Dhiraj Lal – Criminal Procedure Code
4. Benny Paul - Simplified Approach to Criminal Procedure Code

Paper – III: Service Law

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report / Presentation: 15 marks

Internshipmarks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit-I

Constitutional right of equality (Articles 14 to 16) in relation to service matters including reservation in the services, Compassionate Appointment, Principles of equal pay for equal work, status and rights of adhoc employees and daily wagers and their regularization.

Unit II

Article 323-A of the Constitution, Administrative Tribunals, their Constitution, powers, jurisdiction and procedure under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 along with the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 2006; Services under the Union and the States (Articles 309-311) and Article 320, compulsory retirement; probation

Unit III

Suspension and subsistence allowance (with special reference to CCS (CCA) Rules 1965), Principles for determining of seniority and Quota Rota Rule; Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR); Deputation

Unit IV

Deputation, Major and Minor Penalties, Conduct and procedure of disciplinary departmental enquiries (including preliminary inquiry, charge sheet, Statement of defence inspection and supply of copies of documents, production of evidence, appointment of enquiry officer, enquiry report, hearing if any on the question of penalty and final competent authority) (with special reference to CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965)

Suggested Readings:

1. A.S. Bhatnagar : Guide to Departmental Problems Enquiries, Punishment & Appeal
2. G.V. Singh : Law of Suspension, Penalties and Departmental Enquiries
3. MuthuSwami : Departmental Proceedings
4. Babita Devi, Service laws in India
5. A.S. Ramchandaran : Law relating to Departmental Enquiries
6. NarinderKumar : Law relating to Government Services and Management of Discipline Proceedings.

Paper – IV: Civil Procedure Code

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100
Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report / Presentation: 15 marks
Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit-I

- General Definitions including Decree and Mesne Profits
- Jurisdiction of Courts (Ss 6 & 9)
- Res Subjudice (S.10)
- Res Judicata (S.11)
- Parties to Suits (Order 1)
- Place of Institution (Ss 15-21A)
- Pleadings Generally (Order VI)
- Amendment of Pleadings (Order VI Rule 17)
- Complaint (Order VII)
- Rejection and Restoration of Pleadings (Order VII Rule 11)
- Written Statement, Set off, Counter Claim (Order VIII)
- Setting aside Ex parte Order (Order IX Rule 6)

Unit-II

- Appearance of Parties (Order IX)
- Notice (Ss 79, 80)
- Interpleader Suits (Ss 88, 90, Order XXXV, XXXVI)
- ADR Enabling Provision (Section 89)
- First and Second Appeal (Order XLI & XLII)
- Reference (Sec. 113, Order XLVI)
- Review (Sec. 114, Order XLVII)
- Revision (Sec. 115)
- Inherent Powers of Court

Unit-III

- Execution Proceedings (Ss 36-40, 45-47, 49, 50, 51, 60, 65)
- Arrest and Detention (Ss 55-59)
- Attachment of Property (Orders 41-57)

Unit-IV

Limitation Act, 1963

- Definitions
- Bar of Limitation, (Ss 3 to 5)
- Legal Disability and effect thereof (Ss 6 to 9)
- Computation of Period of Limitation (Ss 12-24)
- Easements (Ss 25-27)

Suggested Readings

1. M.P. Tandon: Civil Procedure Code
2. C.K. Takwani: Civil Procedure Code
3. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla: The Code of Civil Procedure
4. Sanjeev Row: The Code of Civil Procedure
5. D.N. Mathur: The Code of Civil Procedure
6. Prof. M.P. Jain: The Code of Civil Procedure
7. Bare Acts as amended upto date

Paper –V (a): Laws relating to Registration, Limitation and Trust

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report / Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

UNIT – 1 (Indian Registration Act, 1908)

1. Of Registration Establishment (Sections 3 -16)
2. Registrable Documents (Section 17 – 18)
3. Time of Presentation of Documents (Sections 23 - 27)
4. Place of Registration (Sections 28 – 31)
5. Presenting Documents for Registration (Sections 32 – 35)
6. Enforcing appearance of executants and witnesses (Section 36 – 39)
7. Provisions related to Wills (Sections 40 – 46)
8. Effects of registration and Non Registration (Sections 47- 50)
9. Duties and Powers of Registering Officers (Sections 51-70)
10. Refusal to Register (Sections 71 - 77)
11. Fees, Penalties etc (Sections 78 – 84)

UNIT – II (Indian Limitation Act, 1963)

Limitation Act in General

Objectives

Salient features of the Act

Definitions (Section 2)

Bar of limitation (Section 3)

When an appeal is preferred

Application of section 3 to special or local laws

Limitation bars remedy but does not extinguish rights

Expiry of prescribed period when court is closed (Section 4)

Extension of prescribed period in case of appeals or applications (Section 5)

Why to condone delay

Sufficient cause

Disability under law of limitation (Sections 6 – 8)

Continuous running of time (Section 9)

Suits against trustees and their representatives (Section 10)

Suit on contracts entered in to outside the territories to which the Act extends (Sec-11)

Suits on foreign contracts

Difference between limitation and prescription

Difference between limitation and estoppels

Difference between limitation and laches

Difference between laches and acquiescence

Exclusion of time in legal proceedings (Section 12 -15)

Postponement of limitation (Section 16 – 23)

Acquisition of ownership by Possession (Sections 25 – 27)

Indian Trust Act 1882

UNIT – III

Definition of trust, Trustee, Beneficiary

Elements of trust

Classification and Kinds of Trusts

Creation of trust (Sections 4 – 10)

Duties and Liabilities of Trustees (Sections 11 – 30)

Rights and Powers of Trustees (Sections 31 – 45)

UNIT - IV

Disabilities of Trustees (Sections 46 – 54)

Rights and Liabilities of Beneficiary (Section 55 – 69)

Vacating the office of trustee (Sections 70 – 76)

Extinction of Trusts (Sections 77 – 79)

Obligations in the nature of trusts (Sections 80 – 96)

Suggested Readings

1. Mulla, The Registration Act
2. S.KrishnamurthyIyer, Commentary on the Indian Trust Act
3. B.D Jain, Indian Limitation Act 1963
4. AqilAhmd, Equity, Trust, Mortgage & Specific Relief
5. Vandana Ajay Kumar – Text Book on Indian Registration Act
6. T.R Desai, Commentaries on Indian Limitation Act
6. Benny Paul, Indian Limitation Act 1963

Paper –V (b): Private International Law

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report / Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

UNIT –I Nature and Scope of Private International Law

Foreign element and its application in PIL

Connecting factors:

Common law countries and domicile as connecting factor

Civil law countries and nationality as connecting factor

Meaning of *lex actus*, *lex causae*, *lex domicilli*, *lex fori*, *lex loci actus*, *lex loci celebrationis*, *lex situs*, *lex loci contractus*, *Locus regit actum*

Nationality, Domicile & Habitual residence in PIL

Governing law/Choice of law/Proper law

Origin and Development of PIL

Subject matter of Private International Law or Stages of PIL

Unification of Private International Law

Importance of classification or Characterization

UNIT – II JURISDICTION

General principles of Jurisdiction
Substance/Procedure and limitation in PIL
Domicile:
 Meaning
 Types of Domicile
 Conditions for Acquiring Domicile
 Domicile of refugees, fugitives, prisoners, public servants, corporations
 Domicile of dependents
Stay of actions
Validity/enforcement of foreign Judgments
Anti Suit Injunction

UNIT – III OBLIGATIONS/LAW OF PROPERTY

Transnational contracts (English position/Indian Position)
Law of property (Movable/Immovable/Special type of transfers like Gifts, Debts, Negotiable Instruments etc.)
Transfer of Tangible and Intangible assets
Law of Succession and private International Laws
Intellectual Property and Conflict of Laws
 Rome Convention 1961
International Commercial Arbitration and Recognition and Enforcement of
 Arbitral Awards
 The United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of
 Foreign Arbitral Awards (1970)
UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross Border Insolvency 1997

UNIT – IV MARRIAGE AND MATRIMONIAL RELIEF

Marriage and Matrimonial Causes under conflict of laws
 Validity of marriage
 Nullity of Marriage
 Divorce
Custody of children under Conflict of Laws
Legitimacy (status) and Legitimation
Transnational Adoptions

Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect
of Inter-Country Adoptions (1993)

Hague Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
(1980)

Surrogacy and Conflict of Laws
Hague Conference 2001
HCCH, 2016

SUGGESTED READINGS

- ❖ R.Blainpain & B. Verschegen , International Encyclopedia of Laws: Private International Laws (2005)
- ❖ Cheshire, North & Fawcett: Private International Law (2008)
- ❖ Dicey, Morris and Collins – The Conflict of Laws
- ❖ ParasDiwan, Private International Law (1998)
- ❖ Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws (2014)
- ❖ Benny Paul – Text Book on Private International Law (2019)

Paper –V (c): Business Law

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report / Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

UNIT I

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Meaning, Characteristics, and Types of Negotiable Instruments : Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Cheque

Definition of Acceptor, Acceptance for honour, Drawer, Drawee in case of Need, Payee Holder and Holder in Due Course, payment in due course, Privileges of Holder in Due Course

Negotiation: Types of Endorsements and liability of parties

Discharge from liability

Cheques, Types of Cheque and Penalties in case of dishonour of certain cheques

UNIT II

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932:

Nature and Characteristics of Partnership

Types of Partners

Relation of partners to one another - Rights and Duties of Partners

Relation of partners to third parties

Registration of Partnership Firms and effect of non-registration

Dissolution of Partnership Firm and its consequences

UNIT III

The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:

Meaning, nature and features of LLP
Difference between LLP and Partnership; LLP and Company
Kinds of Partners and their Relationship-mutual rights and cessation of partnership interest
LLP Agreement and Incorporation of LLP
Effect of Registration
Extent and limitation of LLP and partners

UNIT IV

The Competition Act, 2002

Object and purpose of the Competition Act, 2002
Anti-Competitive Agreements, Abuse of Dominant Position and Regulation of Combinations
Horizontal and Vertical Agreement, Dominant Position, Abuse of Dominant Position, Regulation of Combinations viz. Mergers and Acquisitions, Value of Assets and Turnover.
Competition Commission of India-
-Establishment, Composition, Powers, Duties and functions
Enforcement Mechanism under the Competition Act, 2002
Penalties for offences under the Competition Act, 2002.

Suggested Readings:

Principles of Mercantile Law (Eastern Book Company)-AvtarSingh
Principles of Mercantile Law, R. K. Bangia (Allahabad Law Agency)
The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 with Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008- R.K. Bangia (Allahabad Law Agency)
Law & Procedure of Limited Liability Partnerships, D.K. Jain
Law relating to Limited Liability Partnership (Bharat Law House)- D.S.R. Krishnamurti
Limited Liability Partnership Law and Practice- SanjivAgarwal and RohiniAgarwal
SN Maheshwari and SK Maheshwari, Business Law, National Publishing House, New Delhi.
P C Tulsian and Bharat Tulsian, Business Law, McGraw Hill Education
Bhushan Kumar Goyal and Jain Kinneri, Business Laws, International Book House
M.C. Kuchhal, and VivekKuchhal, Business Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
SN Maheshwari and SK Maheshwari, Business Law, National Publishing House, New Delhi.
Ramappa, T; Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues and Development; Oxford University Press

LL.B 6th Semester

Paper –I: Alternate Dispute Resolution

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report/ Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit – I

- Meaning, Concept and types of Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Plea Bargaining
- LokAdalat
- Section 89 of CPC
- Meaning and Significance of Mediation
- Concept of Mediation

Unit II

- Techniques of Mediation
- Mediation Rules (Punjab and Haryana High Court)
- Provisions relating to Mediation in various statutes
- Main features of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- General Provisions, Arbitration Agreement and Composition of Arbitral Tribunal

Unit III

- Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals
- Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings
- Making of Arbitral Award and Termination of Proceedings
- Recourse Against Arbitral Awards, Appeals and Miscellaneous Provisions
- Conciliation

Unit IV

- Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards
- UNICITRAL Model Law
- International Commercial Arbitration
- Prominent Institutions of International Commercial Arbitration: ICC, LCIA, AAA, SIAC, Indian Institute of Arbitration & Mediation

Suggested Readings:

- ❖ ShashankGarg, *Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Indian Perspective*, Oxford University Press, 2018.
- ❖ Gilles Cuniberti, *Rethinking International Commercial Arbitration Towards Default Arbitration*, Edward Elgar Pub., 2017.
- ❖ P.C. Markanda, NareshMarkanda, *Law relating to Arbitration and Conciliation*, Lexis Nexis, 2016.
- ❖ Prof. RajinderKaur, (Ed.), *Mediation and Negotiation in Trade and Commercial Conflicts*, Thomson Reuters, 2019.
- ❖ Robert M. Merkin, *Arbitration Law*, Informa, 2004.
- ❖ Avtar Singh, *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation*, EBC, 2018.

Paper – II: Criminal Procedure Code-II

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report /Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit – I

- 1 Framing of Charges (211 -224) - Contents of charge, effect of errors, alteration of charges and effect of alteration, joinder of offences, joinder of persons, withdrawal of charges. Remedies when charges are framed wrongly, Quashing of charges.
2. Trials
Trial before Court of Sessions (225-237)
Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates (238 – 250)
Trial of Summons cases by Magistrates (251-259)
Summary Trials (260 - 265) – Power to try summarily, procedure, record, punishment, appeal and revision.

UNIT - II

1. Evidence in Inquiries and Trials (Sections 272 – 299)
2. General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials:
Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for the same offence (Section 300)
Article 20 and section 300 CrPC
Legal Aid to accused (Section 304)
Tender of Pardon to Accomplice (Section 307- 308)
Expenses of Complainants and witnesses (Section 312)

- Oral argument ad memorandum of arguments (Section 314)
- Accused to be competent witness
- Compounding of Offences (Section 320)
- Withdrawal from Prosecution (Section 321)
- Procedure in cases where Magistrate cannot dispose of (Section 322)
- Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe (Section 325)
- 3. Provision as to accused person of unsound mind (Sections 328-339)
- 4. Judgment (353- 365) – Essentials of a valid judgment, Victim compensation, order to release on probation of good conduct or after admonition, alteration of judgment.

UNIT - III

1. Submission of death Sentence for Confirmation (Sections 366 – 371)
2. Transfer of Criminal Cases (Section 406 – 412); Need of transfer of cases from one court to another, Power of High Courts and Supreme Court and Sessions Courts to transfer cases.
3. Appeals, (372 – 394), Right of victim to file appeal, Suspension of sentence and suspension of conviction,
4. Reference and Revision (395 – 405)
5. Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of sentences (Sections 413 - 435)

UNIT – IV

1. Provisions as to bails and bonds (436- 450):
 Definition, bail in bailable and non-bailable offences
 Anticipatory bail (definition, where to apply, duration, considerations before granting anticipatory bail, refusal to grant, cancellation of anticipatory bail, Right to regular bail during anticipatory bail).
 Special powers of High Court and Court of Session with regard to bail.
 Remedies against granting /refusing bail by Magistrates
 Cancellation of bail in bailable and non-bailable offences
 Provisions of bail in socio – economic offences
 Appeal/revision in bail whether applicable?
2. Irregular Proceedings (Sections 460 – 466)
3. Limitation (Sections 467 – 473)
4. Inherent powers (Section 482) - Which Courts can exercise inherent powers, judicially recognized grounds for the exercise of inherent power, Difference in powers of High Court under Article 226 and 482, application of section 482 in interlocutory orders.

Suggested Reading:

1. Mulla – Commentary on the Code of Criminal Procedure (2015)
2. K.N Chandrasekharan Pillai, (ed) – Kelkar’s Criminal Procedure
3. Rattan Lal&DhirajLal – Criminal Procedure Code
4. Benny Paul - Simplified Approach to Criminal Procedure Code

Paper –III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report/ Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit-I

Fundamental Principles of Pleadings

Revision and amendment of Pleadings

Civil Pleadings: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Applications, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

Civil Miscellaneous Applications and Notices: Caveat, Application for condonation of delay under Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, Application for grant of Succession Certificate, Notice of Suit under Section 80 CPC, Notice to the Tenant

Unit-II

Criminal Pleadings:

Complaint

Regular Bail Application

Anticipatory Bail Application

Memorandum of Appeal and Revision

Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions: Application for Maintenance, Application to withdraw from prosecuting the case, Application to surrender, Application for exemption from personal appearance

Unit-III

Conveyance:

Meaning, Functions and Objects of Conveyance

Essential Components of Deeds

Sale Deed

Lease Deed

Mortgage Deed

Gift Deed

Adoption Deed

Relinquishment Deed

Deed for reference to Arbitration

Partnership Deed

Trust Deed

Unit-IV

Promissory Note

General Power of Attorney

Special Power of Attorney

Will and Codicil

Writ Petitions under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India

Public Interest Litigation

Suggested Readings:

1. **G.C.Mogha:** Mogha's Law of Pleadings in India with Precedents, 18th Edition
2. **Dr.A.N.Chaturvedi:** Principles and Forms of Pleadings, Drafting and Conveyancing, 11th edition, 2016
3. **Dr.Neetu Gupta:** Basic Fundamentals of Legal Pleadings, Drafting & Conveyancing: A Complete Handbook, 1st Edition 2018-19.

Paper –IV: Professional Ethics & Professional Accountability

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report/ Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit-I

Legal Profession in India- Evolution, Historical Development and Regulations

Necessity for a Code of Professional Ethics

Bench and Bar Relationship

Bar Council of India Rules Part VI:

Restrictions on Senior Advocates

Duties of an advocate to the Court, to the Client, to the Opponent, to the colleagues, duty in imparting training, duty to render legal aid

Restrictions on other employments

Unit-II

Advocates Act, 1961

Composition, Powers and Functions of State bar Councils

Composition, Powers and Functions of Bar Council of India

Right to Practice

Punishment for Professional and other misconduct

Bar Council of India Rules, Part VII

Unit-III

Contempt of Courts Act, 1971:

Definitions

Defences available in contempt proceedings

Procedure applicable to contempt proceedings

Punishment, apology and appeals

Constitutional provisions regarding powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts to punish for Contempt of Court

Powers of Parliament and State Legislatures to punish for Contempt of House

Unit-IV

Analysis of following judgments of the Supreme Court:

1. Delhi Judicial Service Association, Tis Hazari Court Delhi v. State of Gujarat and others, AIR 1991 SC 2176
2. Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India and Ors., AIR 1998 SC 1895
3. D.C.Saxena v. CJI, 1996 (5) SCC 216
4. Dr. L.P.Mishra v. State of U.P., AIR 1998 SC 3337
5. Mohd. Aslam v. Union of India, AIR 1995 SC 548
6. PrithauriNath Ram v. State of Jharkhand and Ors., (2004) 7 SCC 261
7. P.D.Gupta v. Ram Murti&Anr., AIR 1998 SC 283
8. Bar Council Of Maharashtra v. M.V.Dhabolkar&Ors., AIR 1976 SC 242
9. R.D.Saxena v. Balram Prasad Sharma, (2000) 7 SCC 264
10. Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh v. KurapatiSatyanarayana, AIR 2003 SC 175

Suggested Readings:

1. Bare Act:Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
2. Bare Act: Advocates Act, 1961
3. Dr. S.P.Gupta: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relations, Central Law Agency
4. Dr. Neetu Gupta: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relation including Contempt of Courts Act, Advocates Act, 1st Edition 2019

Paper –V (a): Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100

Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

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Project Report/ Presentation: 15 marks

Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit-I (Criminology)

- a) Crime and Criminology : Concept, Meaning, Nature and Scope of Criminology
- b) The Schools of Criminology: Pre-classical School, The Classical School, Neo-classical School and Positive School
- c) Theories of Crime: Sociological Theorey of Crime, Tentative Theorey of Crime, Crime and economic Conditions and Crimes of Drug Abuse
- d) Causation of Crime
- e) White Collar Crime

Unit-II (Penology)

- a) Definition of Penology: Historical and Contemporary Approaches to Penology
- b) Sentencing- Process and Policies in India

- c) Different Punishments under Indian Legal System
- d) Capital Punishment: Constitutionality, Judicial Attitude and Law Reforms
- e) Prison Administration: Prison Reforms, Open Jails and Rights of Prisoners

Unit-III

- a) Therapeutic Response to Crime: Probation, Parole, Furlough and After-care.
- b) Juvenile Delinquency: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- c) Community Service as a Punishment
- d) Plea Bargaining
- e) Compounding of offences

Unit- IV (Victimology)

- a) Concept of Victimology: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Victimology
- b) Criminal Justice System: Criminal and Victim Relations
- c) Victims in Indian Criminal Justice System
- d) Rights of Victims of Crimes in the United Nations Instruments
- e) Justice to Victims of Crime: Compensation, Restorative and Reparative Methods

Suggested Readings:

- ❖ *21st Century Criminology: A Reference Handbook*, Edited by J. Mitchell Miller (Sage Publication, 2009).
- ❖ Ahmed Siddique, *Criminology*, Edited by S.M.A. Qadri, 5th Edition (Eastern Book Company, 2015).
- ❖ Bruce A. Arrigo & Dragan Milovanovic, *Revolution in Penology: Rethinking the Society of Captives* (Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, INC., 2009).
- ❖ *Criminology Theory: Past to Present: Essential Readings*, Edited by Francis T. Cullen, Robert Agnew and Pamela Wilcox (Oxford University Press, 2014).
- ❖ David Scott, *Penology* (Sage Publications, 2008).
- ❖ Eamonn Carrabine, Pam Cox, Maggy Lee Ken Plummer and Nigel South, *Criminology: A Sociological Introduction*, 2nd Edition (Routledge, 2009).
- ❖ Edwin H. Sutherland, Donald R. Crassey and Davic F. Luckenbill, *Principles of Criminology*, 11th edition (General Hall Inc., U.S., 1992).

Paper –V (b): International Labour Organization and Labour Laws

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks – 20+ 80 = 100
Minimum Passing marks: 45/100

Internal Assessment- 20 marks

There will be an internal assessment of 20 marks while 80 marks have been assigned for the theory examination. 20 marks of internal assessment will be divided as under:

Project Report/ Presentation: 15 marks
Internship marks: 5 marks

Theory Examination- 80 marks

For the theory examination, the whole syllabus shall be divided into four units. Question paper will be divided into 5 units. Question No. 1 of Unit I shall be compulsory covering all the four units of the syllabus and shall consist of four parts. Out of four parts at least two parts must be problem based. This compulsory question shall be of 20 marks. There will be two questions in each unit i.e. Unit II, Unit III, Unit IV and Unit V and the candidates will be required to attempt one question from each unit. Each question of these units shall be of 15 marks.

Unit-I

- I. ILO- Genesis and Objectives.
- II. Organs of the ILO- International Labour Conference, The Governing Body and the International Labour Office.
- III. ILO Standards- Recommendations and Conventions on minimum wage, child labour, social security and maternity benefit.
- IV. ILO Declaration of Social Justice for Fair Globalization (2008).

Unit-II

- V. Concept of Social Security.
- VI. Employer's liability for compensation including the concept of employee, disablement and dependent and remedial measure for settlement of disputes relating to compensation.
- VII. Employer's liability for social security benefits including the concept of employer, employee and employment injury.
- VIII. Various authorities for administration of social insurance scheme and remedial measure for settlements of disputes of claimed relating to social security benefits.

Unit-III

- IX. Concept of wages: Minimum wage, Fair wage and Living wage.
- X. Component of minimum wages and minimum wage determining process, remedial measures for their enforcement including the relevance of constitutional provisions.
- XI. Protection of wages: Responsibility, Time and mode of payment and permissible deductions.
- XII. Remedial measures in case of non-payment, delayed wages and unauthorized deductions.

Unit-IV

- XIII. Concept of Child Labour and Constitutional provisions for protection and welfare of children.
- XIV. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- XV. Maternity Benefit Law
- XVI. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work places (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

Statutory Reading

- 1. The ILO Declaration of Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008)
- 2. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- 3. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- 4. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- 5. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- 6. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- 7. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- 8. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work places (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013.

Suggested Readings:

- 1. Srivastava, K.D.: Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act, 1936- 3rd Edition, Eastern Book Company, 1983.
- 2. Srivastava, K.D.: Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act, 1948- Eastern Book Company.
- 3. Rao, S.B.: Law and Practice on Minimum Wages- 2nd Revised Edition, Law Publishing House, 2005.
- 4. Srivastava, S.C.: Social Security and Labour Laws- Eastern Book Company.
- 5. Srivastava K.D.: Commentaries on Employees State Insurance Act, 1923 – Eastern Book Company, 1989.
- 6. Mallick, M.R.: Commentaries in Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 – Eastern Law House, 1974.
- 7. Ahmedullah Khan: Commentary on the International Labour Organization and the Indian Response.
- 8. Kamala Sankaran: Freedom of Association in India and International Labour Standard.
- 9. N.N. Kaul, India and International Labour Organization, Metropolitan Book, Delhi, 1956.
