

Semester-III

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA –I

Paper :	I- Compulsory	Course Code :	01
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.) 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 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
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; however the oral presentations shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I Criminal Liability & General Exceptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General principles of criminal liability: <i>Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea;</i> <i>Actus me invito factus non est mens actus</i> • Joint Criminal liability with special reference to Sections 3(5), 3(6), 3(7), 3(8), 3(9); and Section 190 • Corporate liability • Strict liability • Mistake of Fact (Sections 14 and 17) • Judicial Acts (Sections 15, 16)
<p style="text-align: center;">II General Exceptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence of Accident (Section 18) • Defence of Necessity (Section 19) • Defence of Minority (Section 20, 21) • Defence of Insanity (Section 22) • Defence of Intoxication (Sections 23, 24) • Defence of Consent (Sections 25 - 30) • Communication made in good faith (Section 31) • Defence of Compulsion (Section 32) • Trifling Act (Section 33) • Private Defence Section 34 - 44)
<p style="text-align: center;">III Inchoate Offences & Offences against Woman and Child</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abetment (Sections 45 – 57) • Criminal Conspiracy (Section 61) • Attempt (Sections 62, 109, 110, 226) • Sexual offences (Sections 63-73)
<p style="text-align: center;">IV Offences against Woman and Child</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Force and Assault against woman (Sections 74-79) • Offences relating to marriage (Sections 80- 87)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing miscarriage (Sections 88 -92) • Offences against child (Sections 93-99)
--	--

Prescribed Books

- Bare Act, The BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023
- IndianPenalCodebyRatanlalDhirajlal 35thEditionLexisNexis
- RSAPillaiCriminalLaw13thEditionLexisNexis
- TextbookonIndianPenalCode;KDGaur;6thEdition;UniversalLawPublishing.
- IndianPenalCode;Prof.S.N.Misra,12thEdition,CentralLawPublications.
- IndianPenalCodewithCommentary:WRHamillonEd.2012,UniversalLawHouse.
- IndianPenalCode;BMGandhi4thEditionEsatern BookCo. 2017.
- CommunityonIndian PenalCode2 Vols.BatukLalEd.2016ThomsaReuters.
- IndianPenalCode;RANelson's;4Vols.11thEdition2015 LexisNexis.

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

- StateofMaharashtrav.MayerHans George,(1965)1SCR1231 AIR 1965SC 722
- State of M.P.v.NarayanSingh,(1989)3SCC596
- Suresh v. State of U.P. (2001) 3 SCC 673
- Mizajiv.StateofU.P.,AIR1959SC572
- Maina Singh v. State of Rajasthan (1976) 2 SCC 827: AIR 1976 196 SC 1084
- AsgaraliPradhaniav.Emperor,AIR1933Cal.893
- AbhayanandMishrav. StateofBihar,AIR 1961SC 1698
- OmParkashv.StateofPunjab,(1962)2SCR254:AIR1961SC216
- StateofMaharashtrav.Mohd.Yakub,(1980)3SCC57
- GianKaur v. State of Punjab, (1996) 2 SCC 648
- Emperorv.Mt.Dhirajia,AIR1940 All.486
- Gyarsibaiv.TheState,AIR1953 M.B.61
- Kapur Singh v. State of PEPSU, AIR 1956 SC 654
- VirsaSinghv.StateofPunjab,AIR1958SC46555
- StateofAndhraPradeshv.R.Punnayya,AIR1977SC45
- GhapooYadavv.StateofM.P,(2003)3SCC528
- K.M.Nanavativ.StateofMaharashtra,AIR1962SC605
- StateofU.P.v.RamSwarup (1974)4SCC764:AIR1974 SC1570
- DeoNarainv.StateofU.P.(1973)1SCC347:AIR1973SC473
- Kishanv.Stateof M.P.(1974) 3SCC623:AIR1974SC244
- James Martinv.StateofKerala(2004)2SCC203
- S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras, AIR 1965 SC 942
- ThakorlalD.Vadgamav.StateofGujarat,AIR 1973SC 2313
- StateofHaryanav.RajaRam,(1973) 1SCC544138
- KanwarPalSinghGill v.State(Admn.,U.T.Chandigarh)149 throughSecy.,(2005)SCC161
- Tukaramv.Stateof Maharashtra,AIR1979SC185
- State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh, (1996) 2 SCC 384
- Independent Thoughtv.UnionofIndia,(2017)10SCC800
- NavtejSinghJoharv.UnionofIndiaThroughSecretary,MinistryofLawandJustice,(2018)10SCC1
- JaikrishnadasManohardas Desaiiv.StateofBombay,255AIR1960SC889
- MahadeoPrasadv.Stateof WestBengal,AIR1954SC724

- AkhilKishoreRamv.Emperor,AIR1938Pat.185
- ShriBhagwanS.S.V.V.Maharajv.StateofA.P.,AIR1999 SC2332

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.CecilTurner,RusselonCrime,Voll&2,UniversalLawPublishingCo.,NewDelhi,2012
- K.I.Vibhuti,PSAPillai'sCriminalLaw, LexisNexis,ButterworthsWadhwa,Nagpur,2012
- GlanvilleWilliams,TextBookofCriminalLaw,UniversalLawPublishingCo.,NewDelhi,2012
- RatanlalDhirajLal,TheIndianPenalCode, LexisNexis,ButterworthsWadhwa,Nagpur, 2012
- K.D.Gaur,TextbookonIndianPenalCode,UniversalLawPublishingCo.,NewDelhi,2012
- Dr.H.S.Gaur,PenalLawofIndia,LawPublishers ,Allahabad,2013
- JohnDawsonMayne,Mayne'sCriminallawofIndia,Gale,MakingofModernLaw,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 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 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, 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.

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

Family Law-I

Paper :	II – Compulsory	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 presentations 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
II Laws and New Developments Relating To Concept and Consequences of Marriage	<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
	<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.
	<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

	<p>family laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>III 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 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parentage - Legitimacy and Acknowledgement of Paternity, Legitimacy and Legitimation, Legitimacy under Sec.112 of 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 • 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's Outlines 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 Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 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 Nexis Butterworths Wadwa, 2012
- Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadwa, 2012
- R.V. Kelkar, Criminal Procedure, 5th Edn. 2008
- S.A.Desai, Mulla, Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadwa, 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 vs Laxmi Narain* 1978 AIR 1351
- *Lily Thomas v. Union of India* AIR 2000 SC 1650 12
- *Seema v. Ashwani Kumar* (2006) 2 SCC 578
- *Asha Qureshi v. Afaq Qureshi* 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.)
- *Rajendra Agarwal v. Sharda Devi* (1993 M.P. 142)
- *Chandrawati v. Kailash Nath* 1995 (1) AI R 283 (All)
- *Russel v. Russel*, 1897
- *V. Bhagat v. D. Bhagat* (1994) 1SCC 337
- *Savitri Pandey vs Prem Chandra Pandey* (2002) SCC 73
- *Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar Chadha* AIR 1984 SC 1562
- *Mohandas vs. Dewaswan Board*, 1975. K.L.T 55
- *Srinivas Krishnarao Kango v Narayan Devji Kango* AIR 1954 SC 379
- *Shabnam Hashmi v Union of India* AIR 2014 SC
- *Yaqoob Laway v. Gulla* A 2005 (3) JKJ 122
- *Danial Latifi v. Union of India* (2001) 7 SCC 740
- *Shamim Ara 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
- *RevanasiddappavsMallikarun* 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.

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Paper :	III - Compulsory	Course Code :	03
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: 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; however 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"> ● Basic sources of statutory interpretation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The General Clauses Act, 1897: Nature, Scope and Relevance (with special reference to sections 6 to 8 of Act) (ii) Definition clauses in various legislations: ● Nature and interpretative role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literal Construction Harmonious Rule Mischief Rule Strict Rule Golden Rule Purposive Interpretation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Role/RelevanceofGrammaticalConstructioninInterpretationofStatute
IV	<p>SecondaryRulesofInterpretation-legalmaxims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NoscituraSociis ● EjusdemGeneris ● Staredecisis ● Inparimaterial ● Lexnoncogitadimpossibilia ● Sauspopulisupremalexesto <p>PrinciplesofConstitutionalInterpretation- Article 367</p>

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
- StateofMadhyaPradeshv.AzadBharatFinancialCompany,AIR1967SC276
- StateofPunjabv.QuiserJehanBegum,AIR1963SC1604
- M.S.MSharmav.KrishnaSinha,AIR1959SC395
- AssamvRMuhammadAIR1967 SC 903
- LokmatNewspapersv ShankarprasadAIR1999 INSC 222
- UPStateElectricityBoardvsHarishankar, 1 9 8 0 AIR65
- GrasimIndustriesLtd.vCollectorofCustoms,Bombay , Appeal (civil) 1951 of 998
- DistrictMiningOfficerandothersvTatalron&SteelCo. AIR 2001 SC 3134
- PrabhakarRaoandothersvStateofA.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 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 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.

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing

Paper :	IV - Compulsory	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 *To acquaint 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 Probantia • 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

	<p>from prosecuting the case, Application to surrender, Application for exemption from personal appearance,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 4th 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
- Kedar Lal Seal v. Hari Lal Seal AIR 1952 SC 47
- M/s Mongia Reality and Buildwell Pvt. Ltd. V. Manik Sethi 2022 (1) RCR Civil 844
- Mahila Ramkali 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
- Revajetu Builders & Developers v. Narayana Swamy & Sons 2010 (1) RCR (Civil) 27.
- Salem Advocate Bar Association, Tamilnadu v. Union of India 2005 (2) ACJ 492.
- State of Rajasthan v. Basant Nahata (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, 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.

LL.B–THREEYEARCOURSE

Information Technology Act and Right to Information Act

Paper :	V (a) - Optional	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 Student 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 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cyberspace and netizens advantages and disadvantages of Internet Technology 2. Information Technology Act 2000: Need, Aims, Objectives and Applications [Section 1] 3. Definitions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 [Sections 67-74, 76] 2. Extraterritorial Jurisdiction [Section 75] 3. Compoundable, Cognizable and Bailable offences [Sections 77-77B] 4. Investigation and procedure of search and seizure [Sections 78 & 80] 5. Intermediary not liable in certain cases [sections 2(w) and 79 and Intermediary rules of 2021] 6. Grey areas of IT Act 2000 7. Domain name: hierarchy, domain disputes and resolution 8. E-evidence under Indian Evidence Act [Sections 65A-65B]

IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Information and International Instruments specifically UN Principles on Freedom of Information 2000 <p style="text-align: center;">Right to Information Act, 2005</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Reasons, Aims, Objectives and Application [section 1] 3. Definitions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Information [Section (2f)] ii. Public Authority [Section 2(h)] iii. Record [Section 2(i)] iv. Right to Information [Section 2(j)] 4. Right to Information and Obligation of Public Authorities [Sections 3-11] 5. Central Commission [Sections 12-14] 6. Power and Penalties [Sections 18-20] 7. Miscellaneous Provisions [Sections 21-24]
-----------	---

Prescribed Books

- Nandan Kamath. A Guide to Cyber Laws and IT Act 2000 with Rules and Notifications. Universal Law Publisher, 3rd Edition 2007.
- Vakul Sharma, Information Technology: Law & Practice, Universal Law Publisher, 2nd Edition 2007.
- Dr. Farooq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, New Era Law Publisher, 3rd Edition 2008.
- Prag Diwan & Shammi Kapoor, Cyber and E-commerce Law, Bharat Publisher, 2nd Edition, 2000.
- The Information Technology Act, 2000 (Bare Act)
- The Right to Information Act, 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.

- Shreya Singhal v. Union of India [AIR 2015 SC 1523]
- CBI v. Arif Azim (Sony Sambandh case) [(2008) 150 DLT 769]
- Avnish Bajaj v. State (NCT) of Delhi [(2008) 150 DLT 769]
- Christian Louboutin SA v. Nakul Bajaj & Ors [(2018) 253 DLT 728]
- Nasscom v. Ajay Sood & Ors. [119 (2005) DLT 596]

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 Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita I and 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 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 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. Department 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.

**LL.B–THREEYEARCOURSE
LAND LAWS**

Paper:	V(b) - Optional	Course Code:	05 (b)
LL.B. Second Year:	3rd Semester	No. of Contact Hours:	06perweek(4+2)and Total:64 hours
CourseCredit:	04	Minimum Teaching Days :	13 weeks (90 working days)
DurationofClass :	60 Minutes	TeacherIn-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 – 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 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 Resettlement 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>III</p> <p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</p> <p>&</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>IV</p> <p>The Punjab Rent Act, 1995</p> <p>&</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)
--	---

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 Matter 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. P AIR 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. A part from which project to pic 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.

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

Criminology, Penology & Victimology

Paper :	V (c) - Optional	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 (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"> • 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)
- Nilabati Behera 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
- Ankush Shivaji Gaikwad v. State of Maharashtra, (2013) 6 SCC 770
- Mallikarjun Kodagali v. State of Karnataka, (2019) 2 SCC 752
- Kumar Ghimirey v. State of Sikkim, (2019) 6 SCC 166
- Rekha Murarka 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 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 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, 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–THREEYEARCHOURSE

Intellectual Property Laws

Paper :	V (d) - Optional	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:

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

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall;

1. Acquire thorough understanding of the principles of Intellectual property laws
2. 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

It 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 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)

<p style="text-align: center;">III Patents Act, 1970</p>	<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)
<p style="text-align: center;">IV Trade Marks Act, 1999</p>	<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)

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 Tradenames 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.

AdditionalReadings

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

TeachingPlan

Fourlecturesinaweekwillbedevotedtotheoryandonetutorialclasswillbegivenforpreparing moots,presentations,casestudiesetc.Mentorshipclassshallbeheldper weekforstudents.

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 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.

Semester-IV

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA–II

Paper :	I- Compulsory	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.
5. Expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute mens rea essential for committing crime and to teach specific offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023..
2. Familiarise the students with the concept of criminal liability and the vastness of its horizons.
3. 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