

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 2024-2025

PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH

Outlines of tests, syllabi and courses of reading for Bachelor of Law (LL.B.3 Year Course) **I & II Semester (Credit Based Credit System w.e.f 2024-25)** and III, IV, V & VI Semester for the session 2024-25.

First Semester

Paper – I	:	Jurisprudence and Comparative Law
Paper-II	:	Constitutional Law -I
Paper- III	:	Law of Contract
Paper- IV	:	Public International Law
Paper- V	:	Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act,2019

Second Semester

Paper – I	:	Interpretation of Statutes
Paper-II	:	Constitutional Law-II
Paper- III	:	Special Contracts
Paper- IV	:	Alternative Dispute Resolution
Paper- V	:	Labour Laws

Third Semester

Paper –I	:	The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita- I
Paper – II	:	Family Law-I
Paper – III	:	Interpretation of Statutes
Paper-IV	:	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Option : Any one of the following

Paper V (a)	:	Information Technology Act & RTI Act
(b)	:	Land Laws
(c)	:	Criminology, Penology and Victimology
(d)	:	Intellectual Property Laws

Four Semester

Paper –I	:	The Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita-II
Paper- II	:	Family Law-II
Paper – III	:	Property Law
Paper – IV	:	Administrative Law

Option : Any one of the following

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

Fifth Semester

- Paper – I : Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita- I
Paper-II : Civil Procedure Code-I including Registration Act
Paper- III : The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
Paper- IV : Service Laws
Paper- V : Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System

Sixth Semester

- Paper – I : Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita- II
Paper-II : Civil Procedure Code-II including Limitation Act
Paper- III : Environmental Laws
Paper- IV : Company Laws
Paper- V : Moot Court Exercise and Internship

**COURSE CURRICULUM
LL.B. - THREE YEARS COURSE**

SEMESTER: I

Course Title:	Jurisprudence and Comparative Law				
Paper Code:	I - Compulsory	Course Code :	01	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory + 2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	Prof. (Dr.) Devinder Singh

Objectives of the Course are to ensure that students shall learn and comprehend:

1. The concept and practical value of law.
2. Relevance of studying different Schools/Sources of Law in the evolution of Law and Legal Methods.
3. Significance and relationship between Law & Morals;
4. The concept and significance of administration of justice
5. The 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 gain an understanding of:

1. Nature, sources and functions of law.
2. Rationale behind legislation in the context of different sources and schools of Law.
3. Application of Law through Legal Methods.
4. Aspects of fixing liability and administering justice through State governance.
5. 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 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 shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory

question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<p>Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal Theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, definition, kinds and classification of Law. • Definitions, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence & Legal Theory • Relationship between Law and Morals <p>Sources of Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custom; Precedent; Legislation; Equity
II	<p>Schools of Jurisprudence with Indian Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Law; Revival of Natural Law School with Indian Approach: Rudolph Stammler; John Finnis; Lon L. Fuller • Analytical Positivism: Bentham; John Austin; H L A Hart; • Vienna School: Kelson's Pure Theory of Law • Historical School: Savigny; Puchta; Sir Henry Maine • Sociological School: Duguit; Ihering; Ehrlich; Roscoe Pound • Realistic School; American Realism

III	<p>Concepts of Law and Legal System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and Sovereignty; Indian Legal System • Personality; • Rights and Duties; • Property; Possession; Ownership; <p>Administration of Justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Distributive Justice & John Rawl's Theory of Justice; • Administration of Justice: Distinction between Civil and Criminal Justice; Its Advantages and Disadvantages; • Object of Administration of Criminal Justice; Theories of Punishment;
IV	<p>Concept of Liability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinction between Civil and Criminal Liability; Theory of Penal Liability: Meaning of Act and its Kinds, Mens Rea. <p>Comparative Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative law; Value of Comparative law; Significance of Comparative law in the emerging fields - Environmental law, Intellectual Property Rights, Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence

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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

Facilitating the Achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will be introduced to the fundamentals of Jurisprudence. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B.- THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: I

Course Title:	Constitutional Law - I				
Paper Code:	II - Compulsory	Course Code :	02	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory +2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	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/State Legislature.
6. Working of the Union and State Legislatures and privileges given to the Members of the Houses.
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.
10. Concept of Separation of Powers.

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 theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I Features of Constitution and Executive Government</p>	<p>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</p>
	<p>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</p>
	<p>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) (b) Nature, Scope and Extent of Executive Powers of the Union and States (Article 73, 162) (c) Governor – Appointment and Powers (Articles 153 – 161)</p>
	<p>4. Position of President and Governor vis-à-vis Real Executive</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">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 (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 Articles 123 & 213; Validity of successive promulgation of the same Ordinance</p>
	<p>4. Qualifications and Disqualifications of Members of House and Parliamentary Privileges (Articles 105, 194); Procedure to pass Bills</p>

III Union and State Judiciary	1. Independence and Accountability of Judiciary
	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)
	3. Jurisdiction: Original, Appellate, Review, Special Leave, Advisory (Articles 125 to 147 & 214 to 216, 218 to 231)
	4. Comptroller and Auditor General of India(Articles 148-149)
IV Local Self Government and Theory of Basic structure	1. Panchayats, Municipalities and Cooperative Societies – Objectives, Functions and Powers
	2. Election Commission (Articles 324-329): Powers, Functions and Role
	3. Legislative Relations between Centre and States (Articles 245-255)
	4. Amendment of Constitution (Article 368); Judicial Review & Basic Structure

Prescribed Books

- Granville Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution: Indian Experience, 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press,2000
- The Oxford Handbook of Indian Constitution, Edited by SujitChaudhary, 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, EasternBook

Suggested Case Laws: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his/her 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. Ravichandranlyer 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
- JyotiBasu& Others vs Debi Ghosal& Others, Civil Appeal No. 1553 of1980
- Krishna Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar, (2017) 3 SCC1
- KihotaHollohan v. Zachillhu, AIR 1993 SC412
- KuldipNayar v. Union of India, AIR 2006 SC3127
- Lily Thomas v. Union of India, (2013) 7 SCC653
- LokPrahari (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, LokSabha, (2007) 3 SCC184
- Rajbala v. State of Haryana, AIR 2016 SC 33
- Ram JawayaKapur v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC549
- RudulSah 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. DeveGowda, 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 AppraemKuri 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. SankalchandHimatlalSheth, (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

Report of National Commission to review the working of Constitution

Teaching Plan

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

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. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B.- THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: I

Course Title:	Law of Contract				
Paper Code:	III - Compulsory	Course Code :	03	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory +2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	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 theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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

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Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">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>Unlawful agreements (Sections 23, 24)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">II Contingent Contracts, Performance of Contracts and Quasi Contracts</p>	<p>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>
<p style="text-align: center;">III Breach of Contract and Damages, Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment and Pledge</p>	<p>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)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">IV Agency</p>	<p>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</p>

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. MullaThe 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.
- AnirudhWadhwa: 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 Civ 6](#)
- MohoriBibi v. DharamdasGhose, ILR (1903) 30 Cal 539 (PC)
- LalmanShukla v. GauriDutt, 1913 40 ALJ 489
- Khan Gul v. Lakha Singh, 1928 Lah 609
- Bhagwan Das v. GirdhariLal, 1966 AIR 543, 1966 SCR (1) 656
- KedarNath v. Gorie Mohammad, (1887) ILR 14 Cal 64
- Chinnaya v. Rammaya, ILR (1876-82) 4 Mad 137
- ChikamAmiraju 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. Swaranakar, AIR 2003 SC 858
- Delhi Development Authority v. Skipper Construction Co, Special Leave Petition (C) No. 21000 of 1993. D/d. 17.12.1999.
- HiraTikoo v. UT Chandigarh, (2004) 6 SCC 765
- AmritBanaspati v. State of Punjab, AIR 1992 SC 1075
- SonaBala Bora v. JyotindraBhattacharjee, Appeal (Civil) 2519-2520 of 2005
- Tarsem Singh v. Sukhminder Singh, AIR1998 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
- AmirthamKudumbah v. SarnamKudumbah, AIR 1991SC 1256
- MathaiMathai v. Joseph Mary, AIR2014SC2277
- National Insurance Co. v. SeemaMalhotra, AIR 2001 SC 1197
- Dularia Devi v. Janardan Singh, AIR 1990 SC 1173
- Union of India v. MaddalaThathaiya, 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. IInd 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
- GajananMoreshwar v. MoreshwarMadan, (1942) 44 BOMLR 703
- N. R. SrinivasaIyer 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. MemonMahomed, 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

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Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

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. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B.- THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: I

Course Title:	Public International Law				
Paper Code:	IV - Compulsory	Course Code :	04	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory +2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	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 theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two

questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Introduction To The International Legal Order	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.
	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.
	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.
	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 style="text-align: center;">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 style="text-align: center;">III State Territory, Air and Space Law</p>	<p>1. State Territory- Modes of Acquisition: Occupation, Prescription, Accretion and Cessions; Modes of Loss of 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 Case Laws:-Case study to be included by the teacher in his/her lecture in theory classes, tutorials, projects and presentations etc.

- 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. BirendraBahadurPandey, AIR 1984 SC 667; (1984) 2 SCC 534 17.
- Union of India v. SukumarSengupta, 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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

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. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mooted activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B.- THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: I

Course Title:	Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act, 2019				
Paper Code:	V - Compulsory	Course Code :	05	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory +2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	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 theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>Definition, Nature, Scope and No-Fault Liability</p>	<p>1. Evolution of Law of Torts in India:Uncodified and Judge-made; Definition of Torts/Tort; Mental Element in Torts</p>
	<p>2. Constituents of Torts:Injuria sine Damno, Damnum sine injuria, Ubi jus ibiremedium; Defences against Tortious Liability: Consent or volenti non-fit injuria, Statutory authority, Act of God, Inevitable accident, Necessity, private defence.</p>
	<p>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.</p>
	<p>4. Recent trend of Absolute liability in India: Liability under Modern Legislation; The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991; Vicarious Liability in general and of the state in specific.</p>
	<p>1. Tort of Defamation: kinds and defences available against defamation; Trespass: Person and Property; Role of intention in Tort</p>

II Various Kinds of Torts	of trespass.
	2. Negligence: Theories, Meaning, Essentials, Res Ipsa Loquitur, Contributory Negligence, Composite Negligence, Nervous shock.
	3. Nuisance: Nuisance, special damages to individual in nuisance; Remoteness of Damages
	4. Remedies: Remedies under Law of Torts
III Consumer Protection Act, 2019	1. Consumer Protection Law in India: Nature and Scope
	2. Definitions: Section 2(1)-2(47), object, scope; Concept of Product Liability
	3. Consumer Protection Council: Procedure and Object
	4. Central Consumer Protection Authority: Establishment, Appointment, Vacancy, procedure and powers.
IV Consumer Protection Agencies	1. Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission: Establishment, qualification, salaries, jurisdiction, powers, vacancy and appeal.
	2. Consumer Mediation Cell: Procedure, duty and settlement
	3. Offences and Penalties: Punishment and Cognizance
	4. Role of Judiciary in Consumer Protection in India: Recent trends

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

- 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
- KasturiLalRalia 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. PrabhuDayal, 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.
- NeenaAneja&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
- AmitabhaDasgupta vs. United Bank of India
- IREO Grace Realtech Pvt. Ltd. vs. AbhishekKhanna
- 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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

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. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mooted activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B. - THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: II

Course Title:	Interpretation of Statutes				
Paper Code:	I - Compulsory	Course Code :	01	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory + 2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	Prof. (Dr.) Vandana A. Kumar

Objectives of the Course: To acquaint students with:

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

Course Learning Outcomes are Students shall;

- Learn and understand various rules of interpreting a statute and find the intention of legislature.
- Learn and understand various aids that help in interpreting a provision of law.
- Demonstrate their proficiency in their communication skills
- Explain, distinguish and apply the principles and process of interpreting a statute.
- 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 theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation: Meaning; Principles of Legislation; Types of Legislation • Nature and Kinds of Indian Laws: Statutory, Non-statutory, Codified, Uncodified, State-made and State-recognized laws • Interpretation: History, Meaning, Object and Necessity

II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statute: Meaning of Statutes; Types of Statutes; Purpose of Interpretation of Statute • Construction of Penal Statutes • Construction of Taxing Statutes • Operation of Statutes: Commencement; Repeal; Retrospective effect • Internal Aids to Interpretation • External Aids to Interpretation
III	<p>Basic sources of statutory interpretation: The General Clauses Act, 1897: Nature, Scope and Relevance (with special reference to sections 6 to 8 of Act)</p> <p>Rules of Interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literal Rule • Harmonious Construction • Mischief Rule • Strict Rule • Golden Rule • Purposive Interpretation • Role/Relevance of Grammatical Construction in Interpretation of Statute
IV	<p>Maxims of Statutory Interpretation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noscitur A Sociis • Eiusdem Generis • Stare decisis • In pari materia • Lex non cogit ad impossibilia • Saus populi supremum lex esto • Expressio Unius Est Exclusion Alterius • Ut res Magis Valeat Quam Pereat • Reddendo Singula Singulis • Contemporanea Espositio Est Optima Et Protissima Lege • Delegatus non potest delegare • Generalia specialibus non derogant • In bonam partem • Generalia specialibus non derogant <p>Interpretation of the Constitution of India, 1950, 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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

Facilitating the Achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will be introduced to the fundamentals of Statute and shall learn the different rules of interpretation applied by courts while performing the role of adjudication. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B. - THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: II

Course Title:	Constitutional Law - II				
Paper Code:	II - Compulsory	Course Code :	02	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory + 2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	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 of 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 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 shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
	<p>1. Preamble: Its Relevance; Preamble; Whether Preamble is part of the Constitution? Can the Preamble be amended? Constitutionality and Constitutional Morality.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Preamble, Citizenship, and the Fundamental Rights</p>	<p>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</p>
	<p>3. Fundamental Rights (Articles 12, 13, 33, 34 & 35)-</p> <p>What is State? Local and other authorities under the State; Defining law and laws in force; the doctrine of severability and eclipse; Doctrine of Colourable Legislation, Laws inconsistent; Parliament's power to modify the rights conferred by Part III in their application to Forces, etc; Restriction on rights conferred 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 general principle of non-discrimination; special provisions and protective discrimination for women children etc; State's 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>
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fundamental Rights</p>	<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</p>

	<p>country, and freedom of practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business; reasonable restrictions ; criteria of validity of restrictions (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, begar</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>
<p style="text-align: center;">III Right to Property as Constitutional Right, DPSP's and Fundamental Duties</p>	<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, 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): Writs of habeas corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari; Right to move to the</p>

	<p>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 principles 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 style="text-align: center;">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 SujitChaudhary, 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/her lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- A.K. Roy v. Union of India (1982) 1 SCC271
- ADM Jabalpur v. ShivkantShukla, 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)
- BashesharNath v. CIT, AIR 1959 SC149
- Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union of India, (1972) 2 SCC 788234
- BhikajiNarainDhakras 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. AcharyaJagadishwarananda, (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
- IndraSawhney v. Union of India AIR, 1993 SC477
- Islamic Academy of Education v. State of Karnataka, 2003 (6) SCC697
- Jarnail Singh v. LachhmiNarain Gupta, (2018) 10 SCC396
- Joseph Shine v. Union of India, (2019) 3 SCC39
- Justice KS Puttaswamy v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1283
- KeshavanMadhavaMenon v. State of Bombay, AIR 1951 SC128
- KeshvanandaBharti 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
- SafaiKarmachariAndolan 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 ShriRangnath Mishra v. Union of India, 2003 (7) SCC206
- Shamsher 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
- SondurGopal v. SondurRajni, 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. AppaBaluIngale, 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 SahityaSammelan v. State of U.P.,2015
- Union of India v. NergeshMeerza, 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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be

arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

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. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B. - THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: II

Course Title:	Special Contracts				
Paper Code:	III - Compulsory	Course Code :	03	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory + 2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours			Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes			Course Coordinator:	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 theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I The Sale of Goods Act, 1930</p>	<p>Sale and Agreement to sell- Definition, essential features, and formation of contract (Sections 2-10)</p> <p>Conditions and Warranties (Sections 11 to 17& 62)</p> <p>Effect of breach of conditions and warranties</p> <p>When condition is to be treated as warranty</p> <p>Effects of Contract</p> <p>Transfer of Property in Goods (Sections 18 to 25)</p> <p>Risk Follows Property (Section 26)</p> <p>Transfer of Title (Sections 27 to 30)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">II Performance of Contract, Duties of Seller and Buyer</p>	<p>Performance of Contract of Sale of Goods (31- 44) (including FOB, CIF and Ex-Ship contracts)</p> <p>Duties of Seller and Buyer</p> <p>Delivery and rules relating to delivery</p> <p>Unpaid Seller - (Section 45-54)</p> <p>Meaning and Rights of Unpaid Seller</p> <p>Suits for Breach of Contract (Section 55 to 61)</p> <p>Sale by Auction (Section 64)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">III Law of Partnership</p>	<p>Indian Partnership Act 1932</p> <p>Definition, Nature, kinds and essentials of Partnership (Ss. 4-8)</p> <p>Relation of Partners to one another (Section 9-17)</p> <p>Relation of Partners to third party (Section 18-30)</p> <p>Implied authority of a partner</p> <p>Holding out</p> <p>Position of minor in the law of partnership</p> <p>Incoming and outgoing partners (Sections 31-38)</p> <p>Dissolution of partnership Firm (Section 39 to 44)</p> <p>Registration of partnership (Section 56-59 and section 69)</p> <p>Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008: Essential features, distinction between LLP and ordinary partnership</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">IV The Specific Relief Act, 1963 (including Amendment Act, 2018)</p>	<p>Specific Relief – meaning, nature and scope</p> <p>Recovering possession of property (Sections 4-8)</p> <p>Specific Performance of Contracts (9 -14)</p> <p>Persons for or against whom contracts may be specifically enforced (Sections 15 & 19)</p> <p>Substituted Performance of Contract (Section 20)</p> <p>Special provisions for Infrastructure Projects, Special Courts and Expeditious Disposal of suits (Section 20A-C, 21-24)</p> <p>Rectification (Section 26)</p> <p>Rescission (Sections 27-30)</p> <p>Cancellation ((Sections 31-33)</p> <p>Declaratory Decree (Sections 34-35)</p> <p>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 Butterworths Wadhwa 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)
- Agarwal Sanjiv, Rohini Agarwal, 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. Tripathi Pvt. 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: - Case Study to be included by the teacher in his lecture in theory classes, tutorials, project and presentation etc.

- 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
- Shivagouda Ravji Patil v. Chandrakant Neelkanth Sedalge, AIR 1965 SC 212,
- Purushottam Umedbhai & 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
- Sunilbhai Somabhai Ajmeri 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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

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. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B.- THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: II

Course Title:	Alternative Dispute Resolution				
Paper Code:	IV - Compulsory	Course Code :	04	Course Credit :	04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory +2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours		Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)	
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes		Course Coordinator:	Dr. Dinesh Kumar	

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 LokAdalats.
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 theory examination, the whole syllabus is divided into four Units and every Unit is further divided into modules. The question paper shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I	<p>Introduction to Alternate Dispute Resolution</p> <p>Meaning, Characteristics and Need of Alternative Dispute Resolution</p> <p>Modes of ADR - Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration: Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages; Difference between Mediation and Conciliation; Difference Arbitration and Conciliation, Institutional Arbitration and Adhoc Arbitration</p> <p>CPC, 1908 - Section 89 and Order 10 Rules 1A, 1B and 1C</p> <p>Plea Bargaining</p>

II	<p>The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (along with latest amendments)</p> <p>Arbitration Agreement</p> <p>Composition of Arbitral Tribunal,</p> <p>Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals,</p> <p>Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings,</p> <p>Making of Arbitral Award and Termination of Proceedings,</p> <p>Recourse against Arbitral Award,</p> <p>Finality and Enforcement of Award,</p> <p>Appeals, Arbitration Council of India.</p>
III	<p>The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996: Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards: New York Convention Awards; Geneva Convention Awards</p> <p>UNCITRAL Model Law, 1985</p> <p>The Mediation Act, 2023: Application, Mediation, Mediators, Mediation Proceedings, Enforcement of Mediation Settlement Agreement, Online Mediation, Mediation Council of India, Mediation Service Providers & Mediation Institutes, Community Mediation</p>
IV	<p>The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987: The National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority, Entitlement to Legal Services, LokAdalats, Permanent LokAdalat</p> <p>Online Dispute Resolution</p> <p>International Commercial Arbitration</p> <p>Concepts of LexFori, Lex Loci, LexContractus and LexArbitri</p>

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)
- SriramPanchu, 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).
- RajinderKaur (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 PutrabaliAdyamulia v. Société Rena Holding etSociétéMoguntiaEstEpices/ 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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

Facilitating the Achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will attain an understanding the importance and practical applicability of the course comprising of the concept of alternative modes of dispute resolutions. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, mootng activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

LL.B. - THREE YEARS COURSE

SEMESTER: II

Course Title:	Labour Laws			
Paper Code:	V - Compulsory	Course Code :	05	Course Credit : 04
No. of Contact Hours :	06 hours per week (4 hours: theory + 2 hours: tutorial) and Total: 64 hours		Minimum Teaching Days :	16 weeks (90 working days)
Duration of Class :	60 Minutes		Course Coordinator:	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 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 shall be divided into 5 Units. Unit I shall be mandatory covering all four units of the whole syllabus and comprising four short notes of 5 marks each. This compulsory question shall carry a weightage of 20 marks. Further, Unit II to Unit V of the question paper shall be based upon Unit I to Unit IV of the syllabus in its respective order. Each Unit will contain two questions and the candidate shall be required to attempt one question from each Unit. Each question within these units (Unit II to Unit V) shall carry a weightage 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 (10 marks); Oral Presentation (10 marks).

Guidelines for submission: Written project report comprising approximately 4000 words either handwritten or typed on A-4 size sheets must be submitted. The submission of file can be made in soft copy through email or in hard copy to the respective teacher. However, the oral presentation based on the written submission shall be delivered by the student exclusively in the classroom.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
I Industrialization 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 Case Laws:-Case study to be included by the teacher in his/her lecture in theory classes, tutorials, projects and presentations etc.

- 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. CaronaSahu 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 EnggDivn vs. DigbaraRao 2004 Lab IC 4052 SC
- Anil BapuraoKanase v. Krishna SahakariKarkhana 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

A total of four theory lectures will be scheduled per week alongside one tutorial session will be arranged for project presentation, case studies and similar activities. In addition, one mentorship class shall be conducted eachweek for the guidance of students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching will involve both Lecture Method and Discussion. Project Submission and Presentations will be taken during tutorial classes and additionally, discussions on case studies and problem-based questions will be conducted.

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. Additionally, project topics will be assigned by the respective teacher during the tutorial class. Each student will prepare the assigned topic and deliver a presentation in the same class. Opportunities will be provided to students to express their opinion in front of their peers. Furthermore, the department shall arrange various activities such as workshops, special lectures, conferences, moot activities, debates, declamations, symposiums, etc. The students shall learn about the subject through participation, organization, and competition in these activities. Participation of students in any form in any of these activities shall be encouraged, assessed and awarded.

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)
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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 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. AfaqQureshi* 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
- *SarlaMugdai 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, 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

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: H.L.A. 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/Relevance of Grammatical Construction in Interpretation of Statute
IV	<p>Secondary Rules of Interpretation-legal maxims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Noscitur a Sociis ● Eiusdem Generis ● Stare decisis ● In pari materia ● Lex non cogit ad impossibilia ● Sauc populi suprema lex esto <p>Principles of Constitutional Interpretation- 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 Nexis Butterworths, 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.

- Kanwar Singh v. Delhi Administration, AIR 1965 SC 871.
- Regional Provident Fund Commission v. Sri Krishna Manufacturing Company, AIR 1962 SC 1526
- Tirath Singh v. Bachittar Singh, AIR 1955 SC 850
- 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. R. 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 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
- Revajeetu 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	1. Cyberspace and netizens advantages and disadvantages of Internet Technology 2. Information Technology Act 2000: Need, Aims, Objectives and Applications [Section 1] 3. Definitions <ul 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	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	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]
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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)
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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 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, 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

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-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)

<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 DebroyBibek
- 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.

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

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 Offences Affecting Human Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culpable Homicide (Sections 100, 102, 105) • Murder (Sections 101, 103) • Causing Death by Negligence (Section 106) • Abetment of Suicide (Sections 107, 108) • Organised Crime (Sections 111-112) • Terrorist Act (Section 113)

II Offences Affecting Human Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurt & Grievous Hurt (Sections 114 – 125) • Wrongful Restraint & Wrongful Confinement (Sections 126, 127) • Force & Criminal Force (Sections 128, 129) • Assault (Section 130 - 136) • Kidnapping ((Sections 137,139,140) • Abduction (Sec. 138 – 142) • Trafficking of person (Section 143,144)
III Offences Against Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft(Sections 303, 305-307) • Snatching (Section 304) • Extortion(Section 308) • Robbery(Section 309) • Dacoity(Section 310-313) • CriminalMisappropriation(Sections 314, 315) • Criminal Breach of Trust (Section 316) • Receiving Stolen Property (Section 317)
IV Offences Against Property & Offences Relating to Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheating(Sections 318 - 319) • Fraudulent deeds and Dispositions of Property (Sections 320-323) • Mischief(Section 324-328) • Criminal Trespass & House Trespass (Section 329) • House Trespass & House breaking (Sections 330-334) • Forgery (Sections 336 – 344) • Making false document (Section 335) • Criminal Intimidation (Section 351) • Defamation (Section 356)

Prescribed Books

- Bare Act, The BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023
- RatanlalDhirajLal, TheIndianPenalCode, LexisNexis, ButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
- RSAPillaiCriminalLaw13thEditionLexisNexis
- K.D.Gaur, TextbookonIndianPenalCode, UniversalLawPublishingCo., NewDelhi, 2012
- IndianPenalCode; Prof.S.N.Misra, 12thEdition, CentralLawPublications.
- IndianPenalCodewithCommentary: WRHamillonEd. 2012, UniversalLawHouse.
- IndianPenalCode; BMGandhi4thEditionEsatern BookCo. 2017.
- CommunityonIndian PenalCode2 Vols.BatukLalEd. 2016ThomsaReuters.

- Indian Penal Code; RANelson'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
- Abhaynand 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 Manohar Das 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.CecilTurner,RusselonCrime,Voll&2,UniversalLawPublishingCo.,NewDelhi,2012
- K.I.Vibhuti,PSAPillai'sCriminalLaw,LexisNexis,ButterworthsWadhwa,Nagpur,2012
- GlanvilleWilliams,TextBookofCriminalLaw,UniversalLawPublishingCo.,NewDelhi,2012
- Dr.H.S.Gaur,PenalLawofIndia,LawPublishers ,Allahabad,2013
- JohnDawsonMayne,Mayne'sCriminalLawofIndia,Gale,MakingofModernLaw,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, 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-II

Paper :	II - Compulsory	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:*

1. Codified and uncodified personal laws relating to devolution of property.
2. Succession laws of Hindus and Muslims are applicable in India.
3. Muslim laws relating to will and gifts.
4. Law relating to guardianship and custody of child in Hindu and Muslim laws.
5. The presence of different personal laws.
6. Critical and comparative study of different Personal laws governing testamentary and intestate succession i.e., their diversities, similarities, affinities and paradoxes.
7. 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;*

1. Laws governing joint family property and coparcenary property.
2. Laws relating to devolution of property through testamentary succession.
3. Personal laws on custody and guardianship.
4. That personal law owes their diversity to their varied origin, distinct principles and the bulk of substantive law itself.
5. That personal law plays a vital role in governing the conflicting interest of the individuals.
6. 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.
7. 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(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 Hindu Family, Coparcenary and Its Changing Patterns -	<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
II Legal and social changes relating to Inheritance/ Succession-	<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>
III Laws and Customs Relating to Property under Muslim Law -	<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
IV Laws Relating to Care and Custody of Children and Charitable Endowments -	<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. MussumatBaboee 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. Sahebhi AIR 1975 Bom 165 178
- Imambandiv. 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, 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

Property Law

Paper :	III - Compulsory	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 (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"> • Movable / Immovable Property (Sec. 3) • Meaning of “things attached to earth” and Concept of “Doctrine of fixtures” • Attestation and Notice (Sec. 3):

	<p>Importance of attestation 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

	<p>Transfer to members of a class Transfer contingent on happening of a specified uncertain event 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 there from (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 lispendens (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 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 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, 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
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Paper :	IV - Compulsory	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:*

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

Course Learning Outcomes are *Students shall learn the;*

9. Organisation, power and duties of administrative authorities

10. Study of administrative action.
11. Study and procedure to be followed by governmental authorities for taking their actions.
12. Liability of states and privileges and immunities available to administrative authorities.
13. 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 presentation shall be made by the students in the class only.

SYLLABUS

Units	Modules
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I	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	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	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	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

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
- Jeejeevho 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, 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–THREEYEARCOURSE

International Organisations, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

Paper :	V (a) - Optional	Course Code :	05 (a)
LL.B. Second Year :	4th	No. of Contact Hours :	06 per week (4+2) and

	Semester		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 response 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
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I	<p>(1) Preamble, Purpose and Principles of UN Charter (Articles 1-2)</p> <p>(2) Membership of UN Charter (Articles 3-6)</p> <p>(3) General Assembly- powers and functions, uniting for Peace Resolution. (Articles 8-22)</p> <p>(4) Security Council- powers and functions and its role in the maintenance of peace and security (Articles 23-32)</p>
II	<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>
III	<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
IV	<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 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>
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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 Liberalis 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).
- Buergenthal, 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).

TeachingPlan

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 achievements 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.

LL.B–THREE YEAR COURSE

Law of Taxation

Paper :	V (b) - Optional	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 evolution of 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 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 objective 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[Sections15-17] 2. Incomefromhouseproperty[Sections22-27] 3. Profit and Gains of business or profession [Sections 28, 29, 30. 31, 32 and37] 4. CapitalGain [Sections2(14). 2(47),45-48.51. 54-54H.55]
III	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incomefromothersources[Sections56-59] 2. IncomeofotherpersonstobeincludedinAssessee total income[Sections60-65] 3. AggregationofIncome[Sections68-69-D] 4. SetoffforCarryForwardandSetoffofLosses[Sections70-80] 5. MeaningofgrossTotalIncome[Section80B]
IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MainDeductionsunderChapterVIA <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Section80C ii. Section80CCC iii. Section80CCD iv. Section80E v. Section80U 2. DeductionofTaxatSource[Sections192,194B.194C.194I] 3. AdvanceTax[Sections207-211] 4. GoodsandservicesTaxAct2017 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. TheConstitution(122ndAmendment)Act, 2017 ii. TypesofGST:ICST,CGSTandSGST iii. The CGSTAct2017, Aims, Objectivesand Featuresof GST

PrescribedBooks

- KailashRai:TaxationLaws,9thEdition,AllahabadLawAgency, 2007.
- Kanga&Palkhiwals:TheLawandPracticeofIncomeTax,TheLawandPracticeofIncomeTax- 7th Edition,N.M.Tripathi, 1976.
- GrishAhuja, Direct taxeslaw andpractice, Bharat, 18th Edition,Bharat Publisher, (2008-09).
- The IncomeTaxAct,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
- Pradij.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.

Additional Readings

- Constitution of India, 1950
- Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- Transfer of Property Act, 1882

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 taxation 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. 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 of any of the activities shall be encouraged, evaluated, and awarded.

LL.B–THREEYEARCOURSE

Election Laws

Paper :	V (c) - Optional	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

ObjectivesoftheCourse

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.

CourseLearningOutcomesareStudentswill 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 – 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 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

	<p>324-329 of the Constitution of India)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model code of conduct • Adult suffrage
<p>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>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>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

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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. NitinBhauraoPatil, AIR 1996 SC 796
- Raj Kumar Yadav v. Samir Kumar Mahaseth, (2005) 3 SCC 601
- Udhav Singh v. MadhavRaoScindia, AIR 1976 SC 744

- JyotiBasuv.DebiGhosal, AIR 1982 SC 983
- Jabar Singh v. GendaLal, AIR 1964 SC 1200
- CharanLalSahu v. GianiZail 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
- KuldipNayarv.Union of India, AIR 2006 SC 3127
- Guru GobindBasu v. Sankari Prasad Ghosal, AIR 1964 SC 254 134
- Jyoti Prasad Upadhyaya v. Kalka Prasad Bhatnagar, AIR 1962 All 128
- Ashok Kumar Bhattacharya v. AjoyBiswas (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
- KonappaRudrappaNadgouda 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
- Manubhai Nandlal Amersey v. Popatlal Manilal 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. Nitin Bhaurao Patil, AIR 1996 SC 796
- Dr. Ramesh Yeshwant Prabhoo v. Prabhakar Kashinath Kunte, AIR 1996 SC 1113
- Dev Kanta Barooah v. Golok Chandra Baruah, AIR 1970 SC 1231
- Gadakh Yashwantrao Kanakrao v. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, 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. 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.

LL.B–THREEYEARCOURSE

International Labour Organization and Labour Laws

Paper :	V (d) - Optional	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 Students 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 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"> • 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 unauthorized deductions. • 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.

Prescribed Books:

- 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 MazdoorSangh AIR 1965SC 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. KasbeMANU/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. KashiramVerma (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 achievements 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.

Semester-V

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE

BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA - I

Paper :	I - Compulsory	Course Code :	01
LL.B. Third Year :	5th 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 render knowledge to the students:

- Regarding procedural aspect of working of criminal courts and other functionaries.
- Regarding the administration of substantive Criminal laws in India.
- About the historical aspects of criminal law legislation and enactment of The BharatiyaNagarikSurakshaSanhita.
- About jurisdictional aspects of criminal courts.
- Regarding the procedure to be followed in every investigation, inquiry for every offence under IPC or any other law.
- Regarding the principle of natural justice and to discuss the provisions relating to the rights of accused.

Course Learning Outcomes are students shall learn, understand and analyze:

- The legal provisions pertaining to criminal jurisprudence including the court decisions.
- The concepts of investigation procedure, it's loopholes and functioning of the courts.
- The Criminal Procedure by understanding the basic concepts and its whole framework.

- And able to distinguish between Procedural Code of Criminal Laws and other Substantive Laws.
- And able to critically analyze the overall criminal prosecution procedure in India.

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 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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars

can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationale of the BharatiyaNagarikSurakshaSanhita and importance of fair trial; Effect of delay in criminal trial (justice delayed is justice denied, Justice hurried is justice buried). • 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 Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors (Sections 18-19); Directorate of Prosecution (Section 20). • DefinitionsunderSection2anddistinguishbetween:Cognizable and non cognizable offence; Summon Cases and warrant cases; Bailable warrant and non bailablewarrant;Inquiryandinvestigation;Appearance and attendance; Complaint, FIR and Protest petition; Compoundable and non-compoundable offences; Acquittal, DischargeandDismissal;Concurrentand ConsecutiveP unishments;Judicialremand and Police remand; Summary trial and Summons Trial; Judgment and Judgment in abridged form; Compensation and Costs; Inquiry, Inquest and Trial; <i>Denovo</i>trial or Retrial; Conviction and Sentence; Acquittal based on benefit of doubt and

	<p>Honorable Acquittal; Probation and Parole; Burden of proof in crime and who will lead evidence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification, hierarchy and organization of criminal courts. (Sections 6-17); Powers of Courts (Sections 21-29).
<p>II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid to Magistrates and Police (Sections 31-34) and Consequences of non-furnishing of information. • Arrest (Sections 35-62); Special provisions of arrest related to woman, judicial officers, President of India and Governors; Rights of arrested persons. <p>Processes to compel appearance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summons (Sections 63-71) • Warrants (Sections 72-83), Kind of warrants, Cancellation of warrants. • Proclamation and Attachment (84-89), Miscellaneous Provisions (Sections 90-93) • Process to compel production of things (Sections 94-110 & 185)
<p>III</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance (Sections 144 - 147) – Essential conditions of Maintenance, Nature of proceedings and limitation for recovery of maintenance, Mode of Enforcement of Right to Maintenance, Maintenance to Parents, Maintenance to Muslim Wives, Maintenance to Children, Procedure (Section 145), Alteration in Allowances (Section 146), Enforcement of Order of Maintenance (Section 147), Live-in Relationship and Right to Maintenance. • Initiation of criminal case (FIR, Investigation) (Sections 173 - 196) – 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts (Sections 197-209); Consequences of failure to follow rules regarding jurisdiction. • Security for keeping peace and for good behavior (Sections 125-129) • Maintenance of Public order and tranquility (Sections 148-156)
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions Requisite for Initiation of Proceedings (Sections 210– 222) - Cognizance of offence, Cognizance by Magistrate not empowered, Limitation on the power to take cognizance, Can the Magistrate take cognizance when 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? • Complaint to Magistrates (Section 223- 226) – Meaning, 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 • Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates (Sections 227–233) • Plea Bargaining (Sections 289 – 300) – Concept, Procedure, Application, Merits and Demerits, Indian Judiciary and its approach towards Plea Bargaining, Difference between plea bargaining and compounding of offences.

Prescribed Books

- Bare Act, The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.
- Mulla–Commentary on the Code of Criminal Procedure (2015)
- K.N Chandrasekharan Pillai, (ed)–Kelkar’s Criminal Procedure
- Rattan Lal & Dhiraj Lal–Criminal Procedure Code
- Benny Paul–Simplified Approach to Criminal Procedure Code

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

- Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar, (2014) 8 SCC 273. 14.
- Ajay Kumar Parmar v. State of Rajasthan, (2012) 15.
- A.P.Civil Liberties Committee v. State of A.P., 2009 SCC online AP 50.
- Asif Iqbal Tanhav. State (NCT of Delhi) 2021 SCC online Del 3253 (2021)
- B.S.Joshi v. State of Haryana & Anr. 2003 (4) SCC 675 19.
- D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal, (1997) 6 SCC 642.
- Devangana Kalita v. State (NCT of Delhi) 2021 SCC online Del 3255
- Gurcharan Singh v. State (Delhi Admn.) (1978) 1 SCC 118
- Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab, (2014) 3 SCC 92
- Lalita Kumari v. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 2012 SC 1515
- Mohammed Hussain v. State (Govt. of NCT Delhi), 2012 9 SCC 408.
- Mohd. Ajmal Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra (2012) 9 SCC 1
- Mehmood Nayar Azam v. State of Chhattisgarh (2012) 8 SCC 1 (2012) 9 SCC 1
- Mrs. Neelam Katar v. UOI, ILR (2003) II Del 377.
- Madhu Balav. Suresh Kumar, (1997) 8 SCC 476
- Moti Ram v. State of MP (1978) 4 SCC 97.
- Mohan Singh v. State of Bihar, (2011) 9 SCC 272.
- Manubhai Ratilal Patel v. State of Gujarat, (2013) 1 SCC 314
- Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa, (1993) 2 SCC 746
- Natasha Narwal v. State (NCT of Delhi) Crl. Application No.82 of 2021 (High Court of Delhi)
- Youth Bar Association of India v. UOI and others, Writ Petition (RL) No. 68 of 2016.
- People' Union for Civil Liberties v. State of Maharashtra, (2014) 10 SCC 635.
- State v. Disha A Ravi, Bail Application, No.420 of 2021, order dated 23.2.2021 (ASJ: New Delhi).

- State of Orissa v. Sharat Chandra Sahu, (1996) 6 SCC 435.
- SakiriVasuv. State of Uttar Pradesh (2008) 2 SCC 409
- State of Haryana v. Dinesh Kumar (2008) 3 SCC 222.
- State v. Captain Jagjit Singh, (1962) 3 SCR 622
- Sanjay Chandra v. CBI, (2012) 1 SCC 40
- ShriGurbaksh Singh Siberia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565
- State (Delhi Administration) v. Sanjay Gandhi, (1978) 2 SCC 411.
- Sandeep Kumar v. State of Bihar (2011) 9 SCC 272.
- S.Nambi Narayanan v. Siby Mathews (2018) 10 SCC 804
- Shiv Kumar Vermav. State of UP, 2021 SCC online (2021) 116 ACC 202
- State of U.P. v. Ram SagarYadav, (1985) 1 SCC 552
- Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar, (1983) 4 SCC 141

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:

- Bare Act, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- Law Commission Reports

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submissionsof written assignmentson Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono

Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Criminal Procedure. Apart from which two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE I INCLUDING REGISTRATION ACT

Paper :	II- Compulsory	Course Code :	02
LL.B. Third Year :	5th 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 are to familiarize and discuss with students basic principles relating to:

- Jurisdictional aspects of the Civil Courts.
- Necessary and Proper parties to suits and their appearance in the Court
- Pleadings and Institution of Civil Suits
- Registration of documents and effects of non-registration.

Course learning outcomes are students shall learn and understand the:

- Procedure of institution of civil suits;
- Concepts relating to jurisdiction of Civil Courts;
- Necessary and proper parties to the suit;
- Consequences of misjoinder and non-joinder of parties;
- Consequences of non-appearance;
- Remedies against a decree or order;
- Documents which require/do not require compulsory registration

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 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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature, Scope and Significance of Civil Procedure • Definitions (Section 2):- Decree, Judgment, Order, Foreign Court, Judge, Legal Representative, Mesne Profits, Judgment -debtor, Decree-holder, Difference between Decree and Order

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suits – Meaning, Essentials, Parties to suit (Order I), Framing of Suit (Sections 10 & 11 and Order II) • Principles of Res Sub-judice and Res Judicata, Constructive Res judicata; Res judicata and Estoppel (Sections 10 and 11) • General rules of Pleading, Amendment of Pleadings (Order VI) • Plaint, Return of plaint, Rejection of plaint- Order VII • Written Statement, Set off and Counter Claim- Order VIII • Jurisdiction: Meaning, Lack of jurisdiction, Irregular exercise of jurisdiction, Courts to try all suits of civil nature unless barred (Section 9) • Place of Suing and Transfer of suits (Sections 15 – 25) • Foreign Judgment: Meaning, Conclusiveness, Enforcement and Execution (Sections 13 and 14)
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summons to defendants (Sections 27 – 30, Order V) • Summons to witnesses (Sections 31-32, Order XVI) • Appearance of Parties and Consequences of Non-Appearance, Dismissal of suit for default, Ex parte proceedings, Setting aside ex parte decree(Order IX) • Examination of Parties by the Court (Order X) • Discovery and Inspection(Order XI) • Admissions (Order XII) • Production, Impounding and Return of Documents (Order XIII) • Settlement of Issues (Orders XIV & XV) • Adjournment (Order XVII) • Hearing of Suit and Affidavits (Orders XVIII & XIX) • Caveat (Section 148 A) • Inherent Powers of Court (Sections 148 to 153)
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissions (Sections 75-78, Order XXVI)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrest and Attachment before judgment (Order XXXVIII) • Temporary Injunctions (Order XXXIX) • Appointment of receivers (Order XL) • Effect of Death, Marriage and Insolvency of parties- Order XXII • Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits (Order XXIII) • Costs (Sections 35-35B); Security for Costs (Order XXV) • Suits by or against Government (Sections 79-82, Order XXVII) • Suits by or against minors/persons of unsound mind (Order XXXII) • Suits by Indigent persons (Order XXXIII) • Interpleader Suits (Order XXXV) • Special Case (Section 90, Order XXXVI) • Suits relating to Public Nuisance and Public Charities (Sections 91 – 93) • Summary Procedure- Order XXXVII
<p style="text-align: center;">IV The Registration Act, 1908</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions – Section 2 • Registration Establishment- Sections 3-16A • Registrable Documents- Sections 17-22 • Time of Presentation- Sections 23-27 • Place of Registration- Sections 28-31 • Presenting Documents for Registration- Sections 32-35 • Enforcing Appearance of Executants and Witnesses – Sections 36-39 • Provisions related to Wills – Sections 40-46 • Effects of Registration and Non-Registration – Sections 47-50 • Duties and Powers of Registering officers- Sections 51-70 • Refusal to Register and Fees for Registration - Sections 71- 80 • Penalties- Sections 81-84 • Miscellaneous including exemptions from the Act - Sections 85-92

Prescribed Books:

- B.M. Prasad, Mulla's Code of Civil Procedure, Lexis NexisButterworths (2023)
- M.P. Jain, Code of Civil Procedure, Lexis NexisButterworths (2023)
- C.K. Takwani, Civil Procedure with Limitation Act, 1963, Eastern Book Company (2023)
- P.C. Sarkar and A.C. Sarkar, Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure, Vol.2, Wadhwa and Co. (2023).
- Sir DinshawFardunjiMulla, The Registration Act, Lexis Nexis,14th Edition, (2020).
- JPS Sirohi, Indian Registration Act, Allahabad Law Agency (2019).
- M.L.Bhargava, Digest of Registration Act, 1908, Kamal Publishers (2019)

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

- Deep Chand v. Land Acquisition Officer, AIR 1994 SC 1901.
- Hansraj v. Dehradun Mussoorie Electric Tramway Co. Ltd., AIR 1933 PC 63.
- P.M. Metropolitan v. M.M. Marthoma, AIR 1995 SC 2001
- Kiran Singh v. ChamanPaswan, AIR 1954 SC 340.
- Dhulabhai v. State of MP, AIR 1969 SC 78.
- Pukhraj D. Jain v. G. Gopalakrishna, AIR 2004 SC 3504.
- Daryao v. State of UP, AIR 1961 SC 1457.
- State of UP v. NawabHussain, AIR 1977 SC 1681.
- SatyadhanGhosal v. Smt. Deorajin Debi, AIR 1960 SC 941.
- Hansia v. Bakhtawarmal, AIR 1958 Raj 102
- K.B. Saha& Sons Pvt. Ltd. v. Development Consultant Ltd. 2008 (8) SCC 564.
- SathappaChettiar v. RamanathanChettiar AIR 1958 SC 245
- Commercial Aviation & Travel & Co. v. VimalPannalal AIR 1988 SC 1636.
- Forward Construction Co. v. PrabhatMandal, AIR 1986 SC 391.
- Carlsberg Breweries v. Som Distilleries and Breweries, AIR 2019 Del 23.
- Razia Begum v. Sahebzadi Anwar Begum, (1959) SCR 1111.
- Gurbux Singh v. Bhooralal, AIR 1964 SC 1810
- Chandi Prasad Sikaria v. PremlataNahata, 2015 (14) RCR (Civil)454
- Salem Advocates Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. UOI, AIR 2003 SC189.

- Salem Advocates Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. UOI, AIR 2005 SC 3353.
- Srihari Hanumandas v. Hemant Vithal, 2021 SCC Online SC 565.
- Kailash v. Nanhku, 2005 (4) SCC 480
- M/s SCG Contracts India Ltd. V. K.S. Chamankar Infrastructure Pvt Ltd., AIR 2019 SC 2691.
- G.P. Srivastva v. R.K. Raizada, 2000(2) SCALE 198.
- Rani Choudhary v. Lt.Col. Surajjit Choudhary, 1982 (2) SCC 596.
- Rahul S. Shah v. Jinendra Kumar Gandhi, AIR 2021 SC 2161.
- Hiralal Patni v. Kali Nath, AIR 1962 SC 199.
- Jolly George Verghese v. Bank of Cochin, AIR 1980 SC 470.
- Subrata Roy Sahara v. UOI, (2014) 8 SCC 470.
- UOI v. Ibrahim Uddin, (2012) 8 SCC 148.
- Jadunandan Singh v. Koerkallyan Singh, (1912) 15 CLJ 61.
- Sir Chunnilal V. Mehta v. Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd, AIR 1962 SC 1314.
- State Bank of India v. S.N. Goyal, (2008) 8 SCC 92.
- Pankajakshi v. Chandrika, (2016) 6 SCC 157.

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:

- Bare Act, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (as amended upto date)
- Malimath Committee Report
- Law Commission Reports

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submission of written assignments on Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Civil Procedure Code and an introduction to Registration Act. Apart from which two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL.B- THREE YEAR COURSE

THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023

Paper :	III - Compulsory	Course Code :	03
LL.B. Third Year :	5th 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 to familiarize and discuss with students:

- Meaning, purpose and application of rules of evidence as provided in The BharatiyaSakshyaAdhiniyam, 2023.
- Application of Rules in relation to relevancy of facts and proof in judicial proceedings.
- Process of adducing evidence, principles of admissibility and exclusion of evidences in judicial proceedings.
- Relevancy and admissibility of evidence produced in the court in a suit or proceeding and understand how the facts need to be proved in the courts.
- Process of adducing evidence through witness examination and argument for or against admissibility of their evidence.
- Kinds of evidences, modes of proof and burden of proof.
- Law as a LexFori and the role of a judge while hearing and appreciating the evidences on record in a suit or a proceeding.

Course Learning Outcomes are students shall learn and;

- Analyse the concept and nature of different types of evidence;

- Identify and apply the rules relating to relevance and admissibility of evidence in judicial proceedings;
- Understand the standard of burden of proof followed in civil and criminal cases;
- Analyse the role of witnesses and evidentiary value attached to ocular evidence vis-à-vis scientific evidence;
- Understand the procedure of examination of witnesses and different categories of witnesses involved in a suit or proceeding;
- Explain the role and presumption powers endowed upon the judges during the trials;
- Examine the applicability and admissibility of forensic science in civil and criminal cases along with the admissibility of expert's opinion.

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 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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher

either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary (Sections 1 – 2) • Relevancy of Facts (Section 3) • Closely Connected Facts (Sections 4 - 14) • Admissions and Confessions (Sections 15 - 25) • Statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses (Sections 26 - 27)

II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statements made under special circumstances (Sections 28 -32) • How much of a statement is to be proved (Section 33) • Judgments of Courts when relevant (Sections 34 - 38) • Opinion of third persons when relevant (Sections 39 - 45) • Character when relevant (Sections 46 -50) • Facts which need not to be proved (Sections 51-53) • Of Oral evidence (Sections 54-55)
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of Documentary Evidence (Sections 56 - 73) • Public Documents (Sections 74-77) • Presumptions as to Documents (Sections 78 – 93) • Of the Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence (Sections 94-103) •
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the Burden of Proof (Sections 104 – 120) • Estoppel (Sections 121-123) • Of Witnesses (Sections 124-139) • Of Examination of Witnesses (Sections 140 – 168) • Of Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence (Section 169) • Industrial Tribunal and the Law of Evidence

Prescribed Books

- Bare Act, The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
- 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, Dhiraj Lal: 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

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. Prafulla B. Desai (Dr.) (2003) 4 SCC 601
- R. M. Malkani v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1973 SC 157
- Mirza Akbar v. Emperor, AIR 1940 PC 176
- Badri Rai v. State of Bihar, AIR 1958 SC 953
- Mohd. Khalid v. State of W.B. (2002) 7 SCC 334
- Jayantibhai Bhenkerbhai v. State of Gujarat (2002) 8 SCC 165
- Bishwanath Prasad v. Dwarka Prasad, AIR 1974 SC 117
- Central Bureau of Investigation v. V.C. Shukla, AIR 1998 SC 1406
- Veera Ibrahim v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1976 SC 1167
- Aghnoo Nagesia v. State of Bihar, AIR 1966 SC 119
- Pulukuri Kottaya v. Emperor, AIR 1947 PC 67
- Bodhraj v. State of J. & K. (2002) 8 SCC 45
- Khushal Rao v. State of Bombay, AIR 1958 SC 22
- Sudhakar v. State of Maharashtra (2000) 6 SCC 671
- Patel Hiralal Joitaram v. State of Gujarat (2002) 1 SCC 22
- Laxman v. State of Maharashtra (2002) 6 SCC 710
- Ram Narain v. State of U.P., AIR 1973 SC 2200: (1973) 2 SCC 86
- R. S. Maddanappa v. Chandamma (1965) 3 SCR 283 114
- Madhuri Patel v. Addl. Commissioner, Tribal Development, AIR 1995 SC 94
- Sanatan Gauda v. Berhampur University, AIR 1990 SC 1075
- M.C. Vergheese v. T.J. Ponnann, AIR 1970 SC 1876
- State of U.P. v. Raj Narain, AIR 1975 SC 865
- Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1993 SC 2295

- Dipanwita Roy v. Ronobroto Roy, AIR 2015 SC 418
- State of Bihar v. Laloo Prasad (2002) 9 SCC 626
- BhuboniSahu v. The King, AIR 1949 PC 257
- Haroon Haji Abdulla v. State of Maharastra, AIR 1975 SC 856
- Ravinder Singh v. State of Haryana, AIR 1975 SC 856

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:

- Bare Act, Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- Law Commission Reports

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submissionsof written assignmentson Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmesshall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmeswith class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Evidence. Apart from which two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL.B. – THREE YEAR COURSE

SERVICE LAW

Paper :	IV - Compulsory	Course Code :	04
LL.B. Third Year :	5th 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.) Babita Devi Pathania

Objectives of the Course are to make students understand:

- In simple form for better understanding of service rules in their application by disciplinary authorities.
- Various steps involved in the disciplinary cases under Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.
- And study effective implementation of penalties Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.
- The application of Constitutional provisions of Equality in Relation to Service Matters.
- And study the Constitutional safeguards available to civil servants.
- And gain knowledge about different rules governing the concepts of Suspension, Annual Performance Appraisal Report and Adhoc Appointment.
- And gain knowledge about Principles for determining of seniority.
- And get strong conceptual and comparative analytical skills in the application of knowledge in practice while appearing before Administrative Tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court of India.

Course Learning Outcomes are *students shall learn and understand the:*

- Importance of Constitutional provisions of equality in relation to Service Matters;
- Constitutional Safeguards available to civil servants;
- Directions given by Courts for dealing with service matters such as Ad hoc appointment and Annual Performance Appraisal Report;
- Article 309 of the Constitution of India;
- Status of employees;
- Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules,1965;
- Principles of Seniority;
- Applicability of Service laws in Administrative Tribunals.

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 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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

	Modules
	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.

	<p>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</p>
	<p>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</p>
	<p>Deputation, Major and Minor Penalties, Conduct and procedure of disciplinary departmental enquiries (including preliminary inquiry, chargesheet, 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)</p>

Prescribed Books

- A.S. Bhatnagar: Guide to Departmental Problems Enquiries, Punishment & Appeal
- G.V. Singh: Law of Suspension, Penalties and Departmental Enquiries
- Muthu Swami: Departmental Proceedings
- Babita Devi Pathania, Service laws in India
- A.S. Ramchandaran: Law relating to Departmental Enquiries
- Narinder Kumar: Law relating to Government Services and Management of Discipline Proceedings.

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

- R.K. Dalmia v. Union of India AIR 1983SC130
- Azija Begum v. State of Maharashtra and Anr. 2012CrL 485
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)2 SCR. 621
- State of Uttar Pradesh v. Vijay Kumar Mishra AIR 2003 SC 4411
- Shankar K Mandal and Others v. State of Bihar and others2003(1) SCW 2980 SC
- MadanLal v. State of J&K AIR 1995 SC 1088
- TrilokiNath v. State of Jammu &Kashmir (1969)1SCR 103A
- IndraSwahney v. Union of India AIR 1993 SC 477
- JanhitAbhiyan v. Union of India (Writ Petition (Civil)No. 55of 2019)
- M. Nagaraj v. Union of India (2006)8SCC 212
- Jainail Singh v.LachhmiNarain Gupta ()2018 SCC Online SC 1641
- Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel AIR 1965 SC 1416
- Umesh Kumar Nagpal v. State of Haryana and Others JT 1994(3) SC 525
- State of Punjab v. Jagjit Singh 2017(1) SCC 148
- State of Haryana v. Piara Singh and Ors. (1992)4 SCC 118
- State of Karnataka and Ors. v. Umadevi (2006)4 SCC 1
- L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India AIR 1995 SC 1151
- R.K. Jain v. Union of India (2013)14 SCC 794

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:

- Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985
- Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 2006
- Constitution of India, 1950

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submission of written assignments on Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 service law. Apart from which two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL.B. – THREE YEAR COURSE
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Paper:	V - Compulsory	Course Code:	05
LLB Third year:	5th 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 are to familiarize the students with:

- Legal provisions, guidelines and judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers.
- Opinions of the Bar Council of India on professional misconduct.
- Basis of professional accountancy.
- Decorum to be followed in the Courts.
- The Bar and Bench relations

Course learning Outcomes that students shall learn and understand the

- Necessity for a Code of Ethics for advocates;
- Various duties of an advocate;
- Consequences of professional misconduct and punishment for the same;
- Contempt law, procedure and practice;
- Landmark judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court on Contempt and professional misconduct.

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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the two activities as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets

to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>Necessity of Code of Ethics for advocates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical introduction to Legal profession in India- Pre-British Period, British period; Categories of legal professionals- Barristers, Vakils, Pleaders, Mukhtar, Advocates. • The Seven lamps of advocacy- Honesty, Courage, Wit, Industry, Eloquence, Legal Judgment, Professional Fellowship. • Code of ethics for advocates, Part-VI, Bar Council of India Rules- Duties of an advocates towards his client, court, opposite party, colleagues and to General Public, Advocates' right to strike. <p>Bench and Bar Relationship</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>Advocates Act, 1961</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar Councils- Functions of State Bar Councils (Section 6) and Bar Council of India (Section 7) • Admission and Enrolment of Advocates (Sections 16-26)- Senior and other advocates, Roll of advocates, Persons who may be admitted as advocates on State Roll, Disqualification for enrolment. • Right to practice as an advocate (Sections 29-34)- Advocates to be only recognized class of persons entitled to practice. • Conduct of advocates and disciplinary proceedings (Sections 35-44) - Punishment of advocates for misconduct, Appeal to Bar council of India and to the Supreme Court. <p>Importance of accountancy in the legal profession.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil and Criminal contempt (Section 2) • Defences- Innocent publication and distribution (Section 3), Fair and Accurate reporting of judicial

<p>Contempt of Courts Act, 1971</p>	<p>proceedings (Section 4), Fair criticism of Judicial Act(Section 5), Complaint against presiding officers of subordinate Courts (Section 6), Publication of proceedings held in chambers (Section 7). Justification of truth (Section 13).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure in contempt proceedings- Contempt on the face of the court (Section 14), contempt committed by the publication (Section 15). • Punishment for contempt of court (Section 12), apology (Section 12) and appeals (Section 19). • Contempt law vis-à-vis constitutional provisions
<p>IV</p> <p>Study and Analysis of judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi Judicial Service Association, Tis Hazari Court Delhi Vs State of Gujrat and others, AIR 1991 SC 2176 • Supreme Court Bar Association Vs Union of India and Ors., AIR 1998 SC 1895 • D.C. SaxenaVs Hon'ble CJI, 1996 (5) SCC 216 • PrashantBhushan, (In Re), 2020 AIR (SC) 4114 • Mohd. AslamVs Union of India, AIR 1995 SC 548 • PrtihaviNath Ram Vs State of Jharkhand and Ors., (2004) 7 SCC 261 • P.D. Gupta Vs Ram Murti&Anr., AIR 1998 SC 283 • Bar Council of MaharastraVs M.V. Dhaboljar&Ors., AIR 1976 SC 242 • R.D. SaxenaVsBalram Prasad Sharma, (2000) 7 SCC 264 • Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh VsKurapatiSatyanarayana, AIR 2003 SC 175

Prescribed Books

- Iyer, Krishnamurthy, Book on Advocacy, Asia Publishing House, Bombay (2023)
- M.G. Patkar, Book Keeping and Accountancy, Phadke Publication, Kolhapur (2023)
- Professional Ethics, Bar Council of India Publications (seven copies/volumes) (2023)

- Dr. S.P. Gupta: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relations, Central law Agency
- Dr. Neetu Gupta: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relation including Contempt of Court Act, Advocates Act, Shree Ram Law House, 4th Edition 2023.

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

- AmbardVs Attorney General Trinidad and Tobago, AIR 1936 PC 141
- Arundhati Roy, (In re), (2002)3 SCC 343
- Bradakanta Mishra Vs Chief Justice of Orissa High Court, AIR 1974 SC 2255
- Bar Council of India Vs A.K. Balaji&Ors, AIR 2018 Supreme Court 1382
- C.S KarnanVs Hon'ble Supreme Court of India &Ors., 2017 (4) RCR (Civil) 454
- D.C. SaxenaVs Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, 1996 (5) SCC 216
- Dr. Haniraj L. ChulaniVs Bar Council of Maharashtra & Goa, AIR 1996 SC 1708
- Ex-Capt Harish UppalVs Union of India, AIR 2003 SC 739
- Haniraj I. ChulaniVs Bar Council of Maharashtra & Goa, (1996) 3 SCC 342
- Harish Chandra TiwariVsBaiju, AIR 2002 SC 548
- Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice Vs Bar Council of India 1995 SCC (1) 732
- Jamshed Ansari Vs High Court of Judicature at Allahabad 2016 (8) SCALE 260
- KuldeepAgarwalVs State of Uttrakhand, writ petition (PIL) No. 71 of 2019, decided on 03.09.2019.
- Leila David Vs State of Maharastra&Ors., AIR 2010 SC 862
- MarkandeyKatjuVsLokSabha, 2017 (2) SCC 384
- M.B Sanghi, Advocate Vs High Court of Punjab and Haryana, AIR 1991 SC 1834
- Ms. Indira JaisingVs Supreme Court of India through Secretary General, 2017 (9) SCC 766
- P.V NarasimhaRaoVs State, 1998 (4) RCR (Cri) 260
- Subrata Roy Sahara Vs Union of India, (2014) 8 SCC 470
- SwapnilTripathiVs Supreme Court of India, AIR 2018 SC 4806
- Vijay Kurle, (In re), 2020 (7) SCALE 541

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

- Bare Act, Advocates Act, 1961
- Bare Act. Contempt of Court Act, 1971
- Part- VI and VII of Bar Council of India Rules
- 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submissions of written assignments on Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Professional Ethics. Apart from which two

activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

Semester-V

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE**THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA - II**

Paper :	I - Compulsory	Course Code :	01
LL.B. Third Year :	6th 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 render knowledge to the students:

- Regarding the Formation & Enactment of TheBharatiyaNagarikSurakshaSanhita, 2023.
- Regarding procedural aspect of criminal courts and other functionaries.
- Regarding the administration of substantive Criminal Laws in India.
- About the evidence aspects in Trials and Enquiries.
- About the Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of sentences.
- Regarding the procedure to be followed in every trial for every offence under IPC or any other law.
- About different provisions as to bails and bonds with reference also to High Court and Supreme Court.
- Inherent Powers available to Courts.

Course Learning Outcomes are students shall learn and understand and analyze:

- The pretrial proceedings of taking cognizance, committal, framing of charges and the different types of trial;
- The provisions of bails and bail bonds including anticipatory bail and the leniency and stringencies which is adopted under the special legislations;
- The aspect of Judgment, Legal Aid to Accused and Tender of Pardon to Accomplice;
- Difference between discharge and acquittal; and other means of disposal of cases;

- Concepts about the plea bargaining, compounding of offences and probation.

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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framing of Charges (Sections 234 -247) – 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. • Trials - Trial before Court of Sessions (Sections 248-260) Trial of Warrant cases by Magistrates (Sections 261–273) Trial of Summons cases by Magistrates (Sections 274 - 282) Summary Trials (Sections 283-288) – Power to try summarily, Procedure, Record, Punishment, Appeal and Revision.
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence in Inquiries and Trials (Sections 307– 336) • General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials: Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for the same offence (Section 337 and Article 20, Constitution of India, 1950) Legal Aid to accused (Section 341) Tender of Pardon to Accomplice (Sections 344 - 345) Expenses of Complainants and Witnesses (Section 350) Oral argument and memorandum of arguments (Section 352) Accused to be competent witness (Section 353)

	<p>Compounding of Offences (Section 359)</p> <p>Withdrawal from Prosecution (Section 360)</p> <p>Procedure in cases where Magistrate cannot dispose of (Section 361)</p> <p>Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentences sufficiently severe (Section 364)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions as to accused person of unsound mind (Section 367-378) • Judgment (Sections 392 - 406) – Essentials of a valid judgment, Victim Compensation Scheme, Order to release on probation of good conduct or after admonition, Alteration of judgment.
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of Death Sentences for Confirmation (Sections 407 – 412) • Transfer of Criminal Cases (Sections 446 – 452) - Need of transfer of cases from one court to another, Power of High Courts and Supreme Court and Sessions Courts to transfer cases. • Appeals (Sections 413– 435), Right of victim to file appeal, Suspension of sentence and Suspension of conviction, • Reference and Revision (Sections 436–445) • Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of sentences (Sections 453-477)
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions as to Bail and Bonds (Sections 478 - 496) - 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. <p>Special powers of High Court and Court of Session with regard to bail; Remedies against granting /refusing bail by Magistrates</p> <p>Cancellation of bail in bailable and non-bailable offences Provisions of bail in socio – economic offences Appeal/revision in bail whether applicable?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular Proceedings (Sections 506– 512) • Limitation for taking Cognizance of Certain Offences (Sections 513– 519) • Inherent powers (Section 528) - Which Courts can exercise Inherent Powers, judicially recognized grounds for the exercise of Inherent Power, Difference in powers of High Court under Article 226 of Constitution of India, 1950 and Section 528, Application of Section 528 in Interlocutory Orders.
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Prescribed Books

- Bare Act, The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- Mulla–Commentary on the Code of Criminal Procedure (2015)
- K.N Chandrasekharan Pillai, (ed)–Kelkar’s Criminal Procedure
- Rattan Lal & Dhiraj Lal–Criminal Procedure Code
- Benny Paul–Simplified Approach to Criminal Procedure Code

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

- Arnesh Kumar v/s State of Bihar, (2014) 8 SCC 273. 14.
- Ajay Kumar Parmar v/s State of Rajasthan, (2012) 15.
- A.P. Civil Liberties Committee v/s State of A.P., 2009 SCC online AP 50.
- Asif Iqbal Tanha v/s State (NCT of Delhi) 2021 SCC online Del 3253 (2021)
- B.S. Joshi v/s State of Haryana & Anr. 2003 (4) SCC 675 19.
- D.K. Basu v/s State of West Bengal, (1997) 6 SCC 642.
- Devangana Kalita v/s State (NCT of Delhi) 2021 SCC online Del 3255
- Gurcharan Singh v/s State (Delhi Admn.) (1978) 1 SCC 118
- Hardeep Singh v/s State of Punjab, (2014) 3 SCC 92
- Lalita Kumari v/s State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 2012 SC 1515
- Mohammed Hussain v/s State (Govt. of NCT Delhi), 2012 9 SCC 408.
- Mohd. Ajmal Amir Kasab v/s State of Maharashtra (2012) 9 SCC 1

- MehmoodNayyarAzam v/s State of Chhattisgarh (2012) 8 SCC 1 (2012) 9 SCC 1
- Mrs. NeelamKatara v/s UOI, ILR (2003) II Del 377.
- MadhuBala v/s Suresh Kumar, (1997) 8 SCC 476
- Moti Ram v/s State of MP (1978) 4 SCC 97.
- Mohan Singh v/s State of Bihar, (2011) 9 SCC 272.
- ManubhaiRatilal Patel v/s State of Gujarat, (2013) 1 SCC 314
- NilabatiBehera v/s State of Orissa, (1993) 2 SCC 746
- Natasha Narwal v/s State (NCT of Delhi) CrI. Application No.82 of 2021 (High Court of Delhi)
- Youth Bar Association of India v/s UOI and others, Writ Petition (RL) No. 68 of 2016.
- People' Union for Civil Liberties v/s State of Maharashtra, (2014) 10 SCC 635.
- State v/s Disha A Ravi, Bail Application, No.420 of 2021, order dated 23.2.2021 (ASJ: New Delhi).
- State of Orissa v/s Sharat Chandra Sahu, (1996) 6 SCC 435.
- SakiriVasu v/s State of Uttar Pradesh (2008) 2 SCC 409
- State of Haryana v/s Dinesh Kumar (2008) 3 SCC 222.
- State v/s Captain Jagjit Singh, (1962) 3 SCR 622
- Sanjay Chandra v/s CBI, (2012) 1 SCC 40
- ShriGurbaksh Singh Siberia v/s State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565
- State (Delhi Administration) v/s Sanjay Gandhi, (1978) 2 SCC 411.
- Sandeep Kumar v/s State of Bihar (2011) 9 SCC 272.
- S.Nambi Narayanan V/s Siby Mathews (2018) 10 SCC 804
- Shiv Kumar Verma v/s State of UP, 2021 SCC online (2021) 116 ACC 202
- State of U.P. v/s Ram SagarYadav, (1985) 1 SCC 552
- Rudal Shah v/s State of Bihar, (1983) 4 SCC 141

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:

- Bare Act, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- Law Commission Reports

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submissionsof written assignmentson Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmesshall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Studentsshall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmeswith class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Criminal Procedure. Apart from which two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL. B – THREE YEAR COURSE
CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE-II INCLUDING LIMITATION ACT

Paper:	II - Compulsory	Course Code:	02
LLB Third year:	6th 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 are *familiarize and discuss with students basic principles relating to:*

- Execution of decrees
- Modes and manner of execution of decree
- Appeal, Reference, Review and Revision
- Limitation period in filing of suits, appeals and applications

Course learning outcomes are *students shall learn and understand the:*

- Different modes and manner prescribed for of execution of decree
- Difference between Appeal, Reference, Review and Revision
- Concept relating to calculation of Limitation period in filing of suits, appeals and applications

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 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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execution: Meaning and Scope • Courts which may execute decrees (Sections 36-45) • Application for Execution of Decree: Who May apply for execution,

	<p>Against whom execution may be sought, procedure, Execution of Cross Decrees (Order XXI Rules 10-23)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay of Execution (Order XXI Rules 26-29) • Modes of Execution (Sections 51 – 54, Order XXI Rules 30-36) • Arrest and Detention (Sections 55-59, Order XXI Rules 37-40) • Attachment of property, Garnishee order (Sections 60-64, Order XXI Rules 41-59) • Precept (Section 46)
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjudication of Claims and Objections (Order XXI Rules 58, 59) • Questions to be determined by Executing Court (Section 47) • Sale of attached property: General Procedure (Order XXI Rules 64-73) • Sale of moveable property (Rules 74 -78) • Sale of Immoveable property (Rules 82 – 88) • Setting aside and confirmation of execution sale (Rules 89-94) • Delivery of Property (Order XXI Rules 79-81, 95-96) • Resistance to delivery of possession (Order XXI Rules 97-103) • Rateable distribution of Assets (Section 73)
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeal from original decrees/ First Appeal (Sections 96-99A, Order XLI) • Appeal from Appellate decrees/ Second Appeal (Sections 100-103, Order XLII) • Appeal from Orders (Order XLIII) • Appeal to the Supreme Court (Section 109 - 112, Order XLV) • Reference (Section 113, Order XLVI) • Review (Section 114, Order XLVII) • Revision (Section 115)
IV The Limitation Act, 1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Principles of Law of Limitation • Definitions (Section 2) – Easement, Period of Limitation. Suit • Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Application (Sections 3 and 4)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condonation of Delay (Section 5) • Legal Disability and its Effect (Sections 6 to 9) • Computation of Period of Limitation (Sections 12 to 24) • Acquisition of Easement by Prescription (Sections 25 and 26) • Extinguishment of Right to Property (Section 27)
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Prescribed Books:

- B.M. Prasad, Mulla's Code of Civil Procedure, LexisNexisButterworths (2023)
- M.P. Jain, Code of Civil Procedure, LexisNexisButterworths (2023)
- C.K. Takwani, Civil Procedure with Limitation Act, 1963, Eastern Book Company (2023)
- P.C. Sarkar and A.C. Sarkar, Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure, Vol.2, Wadhwa and Co. (2023).
- Basu's, Law on Limitation Act, Delhi Law House, 6thedn.
- Mitra, B.B Mitra, The Limitation Act, Eastern Law House, 21stedn.
- J.D. Jain, Indian Limitation Act, Allahabad Law Agency, 2016.

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

- Salem Advocates Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. UOI, AIR 2003 SC189.
- Salem Advocates Bar Association, Tamil Nadu v. UOI, AIR 2005 SC 3353.
- UOI v. Ibrahim Uddin, (2012) 8 SCC 148.
- Jadunndan Singh v. KoerKallyan Singh, (1912)15 CLJ 61.
- Sir Chunnilal V. Mehta v. Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd, AIR 1962 SC 1314.
- State Bank of India v. S.N.Goyal, (2008) 8 SCC 92
- Pankajakshi v. Chandrika, (2016) 6 SCC157.
- Major S.S.Khanna v. Brig.F.J.Dhillon, AIR 1964 SC 497.
- Surya DevRai v. Ram ChanderRai, AIR 2003 SC 3044.
- State of UP v. Vijayanand, AIR 1963 SC 946.

- KamleshVerma v. Mayawati, AIR 2013 SC 3301.
- GangaPratap v. Allahabad Bank Ltd., AIR 1958 SC293.
- ManoharLal Chopra v. Seth HiraLal,
- M/s Gujarat Bottling Co. v. Coca Cola Co.,
- AmericanCynamide Co. v, Ehicon Ltd., 1975 AC 396.
- Dalpat Kumar v. Pralhad Singh, (1992) 1 SCC 719.
- Afcons Infrastructure &Ors v. CherianVerkay Construction &Ors, (2010) 8 SCC 24.
- Union Bank of India v. Khader International Constructions, (2001) 5 SCC 22.
- Mathai M Paikedey v. C.K.Antony, AIR 2011 SC 3221.
- S.T. Abraham v. M/s Skyline builders
- Mechelec Engineers & Manufacturers v. M/s Basic Equipment Corporation, AIR 1977 SC 577.
- KiranmoyeeDassi v. Dr. J. Chaterjee, AIR 1949 Cal 479.
- R. Dhanasundari v. A.N.Umakanth, 2019 SCC Online SC 331.
- Suleman Noor Muhammed v. Umabhai, 1978 SCR (3) 387.
- Gurnam Singh v. GurbachanKaur, AIR 2017 SC 2419.
- Ram Saran Lallv.Mst.DominiKeur, AIR 1961 SC 1747.
- Yogesh Kumar Malik v. Indian Oil Corporation, 2018 (250) DLT 383.
- Raghunath v. Kedarnath, AIR 1969 SC 1316.
- M/s SMS tea Estates Pvt Ltd v. M/s Chadmari Tea Co. Pvt Ltd., 2011 (7) SCALE 747
- Thakar Das v. Emperor, AIR 1932 Lahore 495.
- ChoteyLal v. Collector of Moradabad, AIR 1922 PC 279.
- HiraLal v. Registrar, 2016 (1) RCR (Civil) 297.
- DharamdeoRao v. RamnaginaRai, (1972) SCR (3) 111.
- Collector, Land Acquisition, Anantnag v. Katiji, AIR 1987 SC 1353.

- Punjab National Bank v. Surendra Prasad Sinha, AIR 1992 SC 1815.
- Chunilal V. Mehta & Sons. Ltd. v. Century Spn. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., AIR 1962 SC 1314
- Tek Singh v. ShashiVerma and another, AIR 2019 SCC online 168
- Saheb Khan v. Mohd.Yusufuddin and others, AIR 2006 SC 1871
- Jolly George Varghese v. Bank of Cochin, AIR 1980 SC 470

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:

- Bare Act, Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- Bare Act, Limitation Act, 1963
- Law Commission Reports

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submission of written assignments on Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Civil Procedure Code and an introduction to Registration Act. Apart from which two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL.B. – THREE YEAR COURSE

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Paper:	III - Compulsory	Course Code:	03
LL.B. Third Year:	6th 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 make students understand by teaching and analyzing the:

- Importance of the subject of Environment and its Protection in order to inculcate the pragmatic approach.
- National and International conventions supporting Environment protection.
- Genesis of the Problem and trying to find the solutions for sustainable development in India and overall.
- Role of Judiciary in protecting environment and safeguarding the fundamental rights of the Indian citizens.
- Relevance of studying different conventions.

Course Learning Outcomes are that students shall learn, know and understand;

- Global concern about Environment and the Problems associated with Environment Protection;
- Reasons behind the enactment of various statutes in the light of various international conferences and conventions.

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 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.

Internal Assessment – 20 marks (Written Assignment and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Concern for Environment Protection and Sustainable Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genesis of Environment Pollution Problem • Salient Features of Stockholm declaration, 1972 with special reference to Precautionary Principle and Polluter Pays Principle. • Salient Features of World Commission on Environment and Development,1987
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth Summit 1992 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Rio Declaration. 2. Agenda 21 3. Forest Principles. 4. Two legally binding conventions, i.e. The Convention on Climate Change, 1992 and Convention on Biodiversity, 1992
	<p style="text-align: center;">United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 (UNFCCC)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Concern for Environment Protection and Sustainable Development And Statutory Provisions and Role of Judiciary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Goals relating to Environment (6,7,12,13,14,15) • Salient Features of Kyoto Protocol, 1997
	<p>Constitution:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPSP:- Article 48A and 51 • Fundamental Rights :- Articles 14,19,21, 25 • Fundamental Duties:- Article 51A (g) • Role of Judiciary in Promoting Sustainable Development in India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPC:- Section 268-271, 277, 278, 290 • CrPC:- Section 133,144, 145 CPC – Section 91
<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Water, Air, Environment Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient Features of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
	<p>The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient Features of the Act • Constitution of Boards and their powers (1-18)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention And Control of Air Pollution (19-31B) • Penalties and Procedures (S. 37-46)
	<p>The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient Features of the Act • Constitution of Boards and their powers (1-18) • Prevention And Control Of Water Pollution (19-33A) • Penalties and Procedures (S. 41-50)
<p style="text-align: center;">IV</p> <p>NGT, Noise Pollution Rules, Public Liability Insurance Act</p>	<p>The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient Features of the Act • Constitution of Boards and Their powers
	<p>Noise Pollution and its Control including Noise Pollution (Regulations and Control) Rules, 2000</p>
	<p>Salient Features of The Public Liability Act, 1991</p>

Prescribed Books

- P.S. Jaswal&NishthaJaswal: Environmental Law
- R.G. Chaturvedi& M.M. Chaturvedi: Law of Protection on Environment and Prevention of Pollution
- P. Leela Krishnan: Law and Environment
- ParasDiwan: Environmental Protection
- Rosen Cranz&Diwan: Environmental Law and Policy in India

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

- **Ajay Hasia V KhalisMujib AIR (1981)**
- **Almitra H. Patel V Union of India (1998)**
- **Almitra H. Patel V Union of India (2000)**
- **Almitra H. Patel V Union of India (2004)**
- *Animal Welfare Board of India vs. A. Nagaraj and Ors. (2014)*

- **Bandhua Mukti Morcha V Union of India AIR (1984)**
- **Bangalore Medical Trust V. B.S. Muddappa (1991)**
- **Doon Valley case (1991)**
- **Enviro Legal Action V. Union of India AIR (1996)**
- **Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action V Union of India (1996)**
- **Keshavnanda Bharti V. Union of India (1973)**
- **Kinkri Devi V State (1988)**
- **M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (1987)**
- **M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (1992)**
- **M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (2000)**
- **M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (2002)**
- **M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (2004)**
- **Murli S. Deora V Union of India (2001)**
- **Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, (2000)**
- **Noise Pollution (I) In Re (2005)**
- **Olga Tellis V. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1986)**
- **People's Citizens Welfare Forum V Union of India (1997)**
- **Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun vs. State of Uttar Pradesh (1985)**
- **Ratlam Municipality V Vardhichand (1980)**
- **Rylands V Fletcher (1868)**
- **S.P. Gupta V Union of India (1982)**
- **Sachidanand Pandey v. State of West Bengal (1987)**
- **Subhash Kumar vs. State of Bihar and Ors. (1991)**
- **TN Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India and Ors. (1995)**
- **The Tarun Bharat Sangh vs. Union of India and Ors. (1991)**
- **U.P. Pollution Control Board V. Dr. Bhupendra Kumar Modi (2002)**
- **Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum V. Union of India (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:

- The Environment (Protection) Act 1986,
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981,
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974,
- The National Green Tribunal Act 2010,
- Noise Pollution and its Control including Noise Pollution (Regulations and Control) Rules, 2000
- The Public Liability Act, 1991
- Stockholm declaration (1972)
- World Commission on Environment and Development 1987
- Earth Summit 1992
- Kyoto Protocol, 1997
- Sustainable Goals

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submission of written assignments on Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Environment laws. Apart from which two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL.B.- THREE YEAR COURSE**COMPANY LAW**

Paper:	IV - Compulsory	Course Code:	04
LL.B Third Year:	6th 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	TeacherIn-charge:	Prof. (Dr.) Vandana A. Kumar

Objectives of the Course to make students understand by teaching and analyzing the;

- Conceptualization of basic principles of Corporate law
- Knowledge of Corporate Personality, Theories of personality and Jurisprudential aspect.
- Concept of Lifting the Corporate veil
- Significance of Memorandum and Articles of Association
- Balance between Doctrine of Ultra-vires Constructive notice and Indoor management
- Procedure of Fund raising through Equity and Debt
- Principle of Oppression and Mismanagement
- Role of Key material persons
- Democratic Principles of Ownership and Management
- Details of Corporate Governance and CSR.

Course Learning Outcomes are students shall;

- Learn the fundamentals of company laws and its implementation;
- Have an insight into the practical and theoretical aspects of the subject and to remain abreast with legal developments in the field;
- Apply critical thinking and analytical skills with the case study method with the understanding of the interpretation of various provisions in a given context;

- Understand technical nuances of the subject, to enable them to deal effectively with various disputes related to contracts in diverse fields;
- Develop 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 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 and Oral Presentation)

Internal assessment shall be based on written assignment and oral presentation on the *two activities* as conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher as part of Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes. The subject teacher either individually, or two or more subject teachers, jointly, may conduct and coordinate a collaborative activity for all the students. JRF's and Ph.D. scholars can be involved for conducting the activity. Each activity shall carry 10 marks which shall be further distributed as 5 marks for written assignment and 5 marks for oral presentation.

Guidelines for Written Assignment: Students shall submit either hard copy or soft copy of the written assignment (either handwritten or typed) on A-4 size sheets to the respective subject teacher.

Guidelines for Oral Submission: Students shall deliver an oral presentation based on written assignments duly submitted to the respective teacher.

Units	Modules
<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>Meaning and Definition; Incorporation of Company and Matters Incidental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company – Meaning, Definition and kinds of companies • Theory of Corporate Personality, Lifting of Corporate Veil • Incorporation of Companies: position of promoters, pre-incorporation and provisional contracts • Memorandum of Association: Clauses, alteration, Doctrine of ultra Vires • Articles of Association: Contents and alteration • Certificate of incorporation and its Consequences; Commencement of Business • Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management • Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
<p style="text-align: center;">II</p> <p>Prospectus and share Capital</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospectus – Definition; contents; Shelf-Prospectus and Red Herring Prospectus; Liability for mis-statements in Prospectus • Shares: Kinds of share capital; general principles and statutory provisions related to allotment; Call on Shares; Surrender of Shares; Forfeiture of Shares, Dematerialized form of securities; Transfer and transmission of securities

<p style="text-align: center;">III</p> <p>Debt Capital, Membership and Directors in a Company</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DebtCapital:Debentures–meaning,kinds; • Charge–Floatingandfixedcharge}Differencebetween share-holders and debenture-holders • Membership in a Company: Modes of acquiring membership, who can be a member, cessation ofmembershipand RegisterofMembers • Directors:position,appointment,qualifications,disqualifications,powersandduties ofdirectors; DirectorIdentificationNumber • Meetings:KindsandProcedure– Notice,Quorum,Chairman,ProxiesandVoting
<p style="text-align: center;">IV</p> <p>Management and Winding up of Companies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majorityruleand Minorityprotection andits exceptions • PreventionofOppressionandMismanagement:whocanapply,powers of CentralGovernment • Winding up: modes of winding up – by court, voluntary winding up by members and creditorsunder InsolvencyandBankruptcycode,2016 • National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Constitution, Powers and Functions of NCLT and NCLAT.

Prescribed Books

- Bharat's Company Law, 2023, Prof. (Dr.) Jyoti Rattan, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2023.
- Bharat's Companies Act, 2013, Ravi Puliani and Mahesh Puliani, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2014.
- Company Law: Piercing the Corporate Veil, D.S. Chopra and NishantArora, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2013.
- Indian Company Law, Avtar Singh, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2009.
- Taxmann's Company Law and Practice, A.K. Majumdar, Taxmann Publications (P) Ltd. New Delhi, 2009.
- Guide to Companies Act, A. Ramaiya, Wadhwa and Co., Agra, 2004.
- Company Law, H.K. Saharay, University Law Publishing Co., Delhi, 2008.
- Indian Company Law, M.J. Sethna, Modern Law House, Allahabad, 2010.
- Companies Act, 1956, P.S. Naryana, ALT Pub., Hyderabad, 2006.
- Company Law, D.S.R. Krishnamurti, Taxmann Allied Services, New Delhi.
- Company Law, N.V. Paranjape, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2006.
- Principles of Company Law, KailashRai, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2006.

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

- Saloman v. Saloman & Co. Ltd. (1895-99) All ER Rep.33
- Lee v. Lee's Air Farming Ltd.(1960)3 AllER 420
- Dhulia – Amalner Motor Transport Ltd v. R.R. Dharamsi AIR 1952 Bom. 337:
- Daimler Co. Ltd. v. Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ltd. (1916-17) AllER Rep. 191
- Bacha F. Guzadar v. CIT Bombay AIR 1955 SC 74
- Gilford Motor Co. Ltd. v. Horne (1933) AllER 109

- Workman v. Associates Rubber Industry Ltd. (1985) 4 SCC 114
- Pratap Singh v. Bank of America (1976)46 Com. Cases 532
- BabulalChaukhani v. Caltex (India) Ltd. AIR 1967 Cal 205
- Macaura v. Northern Assurance Co. Ltd, 1925 AC 619 HL
- Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Govt. of Maharashtra (1975) 45 Com. Cases 1
- Orient Paper Mills Ltd. v. State of Orissa AIR 1957 Orissa 232
- Rank Film Distributors v. ROC AIR 1967 Cal 32
- In re, MachinonMacknize& Co. (1967) Com L J 200
- Bell Houses Ltd. v. Citywall Properties Ltd. (1966) 2 AllER 674
- A.L. Mudaliar v. LIC AIR 1963 SC 1185
- Royal British Bank v. Turquand (1943-60) AllER Rep.435
- Freeman v. Buckhurst Park Properties (1964)1AllER 630
- Regal (Hasting) Ltd. v. Gulliver (1942) 1 AllER 378
- Percival v. Wright (1902) 2 CH 421
- Industrial Development Consultants Ltd. v. Cooley (1972) 2 AllER 162
- SEBI vs SAHARA (2012)
- Cyrus Mistry v. Tata Sons (2016)
- Foss v. Harbottle, (1843)67 ER 189
- Mac Dougall v. Gardiner (1875) 1 Ch D 13

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 Companies Act, 2013
- Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
- (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018
- Depositories Act, 1996
- Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956

Teaching Plan

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

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submissions of written assignments on Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

Facilitating the achievements of Course Learning Outcome

Students will learn the basics of company laws comprising the various aspects of corporate law 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 two activities shall be conducted and coordinated by the subject teacher under clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Each student shall participate in the activity and shall make a presentation on the said activity in the tutorial class. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.

LL.B.- THREE YEAR COURSE
MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

Paper:	V - Compulsory	Course Code:	05
LL.B Third Year:	6th Semester	No. of Contact Hours:	64 hours
Course Credit:	04	Minimum Working Days:	90 working days
Duration of Internship:	03 weeks	TeacherIn-charge:	Chairperson

Objectives of the Course are to familiarize and discuss with students:

- To develop the professional skills and practical application of law.
- To help students learn from their own experience.
- To provide necessary experience and exposure to students so that they shall learn to handle cases independently with self reliance.

Course Learning Outcomes students shall;

- Develop a sense of responsibility to serve community.
- Learn social and ethical values to become a promising lawyer.

Scheme of Examination - A total of 100 marks are allotted to this Paper. This paper will have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

I Moot Court (30 Marks)	Every student will be required to do two moot courts of 30 marks. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 15 marks for written submissions and 15 marks for oral advocacy.
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<p style="text-align: center;">II Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks)</p>	<p>Students are required to attend two trials in the court and will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">III Interviewing techniques and Pre- trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks)</p>	<p>Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">IV Viva Voce (10 marks)</p>	<p>There will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects and shall be taken by the advocates and teachers.</p>

Teaching Plan

Lectures shall be delivered for preparing projects/moot court, pro-bono activities, clinical legal education, presentations etc. Mentorship class shall be held perweek for students.

Teaching Methodology

Classroom teaching – Lecture Method and Discussion. Presentations and submissions of written assignments on Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes shall be taken in the tutorial class. Students shall get an opportunity to interact with real clients facing real needs through clinical legal education and pro bono work/programmes. Students shall discuss and share experiences gained through Clinical Legal Education and Pro Bono Work/Programmes with class which will help them in the enhancement of their legal understanding and application.

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 Moot Courts and practical first-hand experience of working of courts. Apart from which Moot problem will be assigned by the respective teacher. Each student will prepare the assigned moot problem by preparing memorial and shall also present the same. 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. Students shall be provided with a platform to observe real life needs and challenges by participating in workshops, pro-bono programmes, activities under clinical legal education to be carried out in the Campus Area/Colleges and adjoining areas and villages.
