

M.G.S. UNIVERSITY, BIKANER

BACHELOR OF LAWS

LL.B. Semester System

DRAFT FOR NEP- 2020 Based CBCS-LOCF Curriculum

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

COURSE OUTCOMES

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

AND

SYLLABUS

LL.B. SEMESTER I & II (2024-25)

LL.B. SEMESTER III & IV (2025-26)

LL.B. SEMESTER V & VI (2026-27)

School of Laws

M.G.S. University, Bikaner

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Background

Considering the curricular reforms as instrumental for desired learning outcomes, all the academic Department of Maharaja Ganga Singh University made a rigorous attempt to revise the curriculum of undergraduate programs in alignment with National Education Policy-2020 and UGC Quality Mandate for Higher Education Institutions. The process of revising the curriculum could be prompted with the adoption of "Comprehensive Roadmap for Implementation of NEP". The roadmap identified the key features of the Policy and elucidated the Action Plan with well-defined responsibilities and indicative timeline for major academic reforms.

The process of revamping the curriculum started with the series of webinars and discussions conducted by the University to orient the teachers about the key features of the Policy, enabling them to revise the curriculum in sync with the Policy. Proper orientation of the faculty about the vision and provisions of NEP-2020 made it easier for them to appreciate and incorporate the vital aspects of the Policy in the revised curriculum focusing on creating holistic, thoughtful, creative and well-rounded individuals equipped with the key 21st century skills 'for the development of an enlightened, socially conscious, knowledgeable, and skilled nation'.

With NEP-2020 in background, the revised curriculum articulate the spirit of the Policy by emphasising upon- integrated approach to learning; innovative pedagogies and assessment strategies; multidisciplinary and cross-disciplinary education; creative and critical thinking; ethical and Constitutional values through value-based courses; 21st century capabilities across the range of disciplines through life skills, entrepreneurial and professional skills; community and constructive public engagement; social, moral and environmental awareness; Organic Living and Global Citizenship Education (GCED); holistic, inquiry-based, discovery-based, discussion based, and analysis-based learning; exposure to Indian knowledge system, cultural traditions and classical literature through relevant courses offering 'Knowledge of India'; fine blend of modern pedagogies with indigenous and traditional ways of learning; flexibility in course choices; student-centric participatory learning; imaginative and flexible curricular structures to enable creative combination of disciplines for study; offering multiple entry and exit points, alignment of Vocational courses with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained by the International Labour Organization; breaking the silos of disciplines; integration of extra-curricular and curricular aspects; exploring internships with local industry, businesses, artists and crafts persons; closer collaborations between industry and higher education institutions for technical, vocational and science programs; and formative assessment tools to be aligned with the learning outcomes, capabilities, and dispositions as specified for each course. The University has also developed consensus on adoption of Blended Learning with 10% component of online teaching and 90% face to face classes for each programs.

The revised curricula of various programmes could be devised with concerted efforts of the Faculty, Heads of the Departments and Deans of Schools of Study. The draft prepared by each department was discussed in series of discussion sessions conducted at Department, Faculty and the University level. The leadership of the University has been a driving force behind the entire exercise of developing the uniform template and structure for the revised curriculum. The Vice Chancellor of the University conducted series of meetings with Heads and Deans to deliberate upon the vital parameters of the revised curriculum to formulate a uniform template featuring Background, Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes, Postgraduate Attributes, Structure of Masters Course, Learning Outcome Index, Semester-wise Courses and Credit Distribution, Course-level Learning Outcomes, Teaching-Learning Process, Blended Learning, Assessment and Evaluation, Keywords, References and Appendices. The experts of various Boards of Studies and Faculties contributed to a large extent in giving the final shape to the revised curriculum of each programme.

To ensure the implementation of curricular reforms envisioned in NEP-2020, the University has decided to implement various provisions in a phased manner. Therefore, the curriculum may be reviewed annually so as to gradually include all relevant provisions of NEP-2020.

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BACHELOR OF LAWS

LL.B. (Semester System)

Vision:

School of Laws works towards the growth, development and formation of such a generation of students who possess the intellectual genius, moral consciousness and social responsibility to ensure the Rule of Law, not just locally but also propagating the same globally. Since we lead the way in legal professional education, the onus is on us to show the way in integrating the rule of law within the society and remove any discrimination with respect to person, property or community in the society. School of Laws is a ground for Judges, Legislators and Public Servants in the making which would form part of the governing system in the future. We endeavour to make them best in whatever constructive they do and polish them into professionals who would make a mark in the legal area.

Mission:

School of Laws believes in disseminating legal knowledge in a resourceful way with a view to help in the nation's development. To achieve this objective the following steps are identified:

- To evolve and impart comprehensive legal education and to achieve excellence.
- To promote advanced studies and research in all branches of law.
- To sensitize the students of law regarding the various socio-legal issues of the Nation.
- To inculcate cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to foster the Rule of Law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India.
- To raise legal awareness in the community for a greater social and Economic justice.
- To combine quality education with necessary input of practical training.
- To prepare students for a variety of legal and law related career.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs) of U.G. Course LL.B.

On completing LL.B. degree in the Faculty of Law, the students shall be able to realise the following outcomes:

POs	Description
PO-1	Familiarising students with basic laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level, Apprising the students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice. Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education
PO-2	Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society
PO-3	Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
PO-4	Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork
PO-5	Promoting ethical practices in the profession. of law
PO-6	Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession
PO-7	To develop legal internship and enhance legal practical skills and apply it in the field of legal Profession.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs) of U.G. Course LL.B.

The Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) are specific statements that describe what graduates are expected to learn, and be able to perform in a specialised area of discipline, upon graduation from a programme. The PSOs of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) programme is as follows:

PSOs	Description
PSO-1	LL.B. graduates will be prepared to contribute effectively in the areas of constitutional law, civil law, criminal law, international law, corporate law, labour law and environmental law.
PSO-2	LL.B. graduates will be inculcated traits of analytical thinking, lifelong learning, human values and professional ethics.
PSO-3	Understand, interpret, and apply law
PSO-4	Evaluate and compare domestic and international laws formulate case theory and strategy
PSO-5	Analyze and differentiate facts and law; Solve problems by employing legal reasoning, research
PSO-6	Choose ethical practices in the profession of law
PSO-7	Should analyse social problems and understanding social dynamics.

GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES OF LL.B. COURSE:

On completion of the course students are expected to have acquired the skills of critical thinking, rational enquiry, and effective communication and advanced understanding of the changing knowledge to deepen their legal expertise and to enhance their career prospects in the specific areas of law.

The attributes expected from the graduates of Laws (LL.B.) Programme are:

PGA1. A career in law constitutes study and interpretation of the law for judicial process, arbitration, government legal processing, policy-making, and constitutional remedies at the district, state or national level.

PGA2. A 3 years LLB law graduation course can help an individual to become a judicial officer and law assistant in order to help in legal process for outsourcing organizations.

PGA3. To develop an interdisciplinary approach concerns legal, social, economic, technological, and intellectual divisions of any business industry and public undertaking organizations.

PGA4. To induce social changes through democratic means where justice is seen to be done. Also, social respect and prestige as a law practitioner in fulfilling the basic output of any career goal.

PGA5. Legume Baccalaureus (LL.B.) is a gateway to construct a law career in the Indian legal sector. The law schools are regulated by the Bar Council of India to facilitate education and assist in career development in the public and private spheres.

PGA6. This can develop Legal and communication skills and give wider exposure in the Law field.

PGA7. Have a specialised and contextualised understanding of core legal principles, important legal concepts, and law reform processes.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

A Candidate for a pass at each of the Semester Examination shall be required to obtain at least 48% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the examination and at least 36% marks in each individual paper. Division shall be awarded at the end of the II, IV, VI Semester Examination based on the combined marks obtained in all Semester Examinations taken together, as given below:

First Division	60%	Of the aggregate marks taken together of all the six semesters.
Second Division	48%	
A candidate who has obtained at least 48% marks in three papers at the LL.B. Semester I may be provisionally admitted to the LL.B. Semester II. However, for the admission in LL.B. Semester V candidate will be required to fulfill the condition of obtaining a minimum of 36% marks in each paper and 48% marks in aggregate of all the papers at the LL. B. Semester I/II/III/IV.		

Examination Paper Pattern at LL.B. Course (Semester System).

Section	Word Limit	Total Questions	Allocation of marks (question wise)	Maximum Marks (75)
A	50	10	02	20
B	200	05 (Internal Choice from each unit)	05	25
C	500	05 (Any three)	10	30
	--	--	-	75

Note:

- Section A shall contain 10 questions, Two questions from each unit. The candidate is required to answer all the questions.
- Section B shall contain 5 questions, one from each unit with internal choice. The candidate is required to answer all the questions.
- Section C shall contain 5 questions, one from each unit. The candidate is required to answer any three questions.

Academic Flexibility

To enable the students opt subjects/paper across the disciplines, the University has incorporated Academic Flexibility along with credit System in LL.B. Course.

- **Credit:** A Unit by which the Course Work is measured. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two hours of Practical/Moot Court/Case Study/Survey Report/Court Visit/Legal- Aid Camp per week.

Credit and Teaching Hours

- 1 Credit = 1 hour teaching per day per session
1 Credit = 2 hours of Practical/Moot Court/Case Study/Survey Report/Court Visit/Legal-Aid Camp per week per session

➤ Different Categories of Courses

- **Core Course** – A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
- **Core Elective Course** – It is a course which can be chosen from a pool of Papers/Courses and adds generic proficiency to the graduate law students.

➤ Unit and Course

- **A Unit** means a part of the course having independent part in a course.
- A course shall have 5 units

➤ Credit and Marks

1 Credit = 20 Marks

➤ Comprehensive Continuous Evaluation

Component	Unit Covered in a Course	Weightage	Period of CCA
Sessionals	up to unit 3-4	25%	To be consolidated by 12 th week
Semester and Examination	1-5 (complete course)	75%	At the end of the Semester

Sessionals shall include = 25 Marks

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) One Periodical Test | = 15 marks |
| (b) Three Assignments (of 2 marks each) | = 6 Marks |
| (c) One Class Room Seminar (2 marks) | = 2 Marks |
| (d) One quiz competition | = 2 Marks |

The details are as given below -

- (a) **One Periodical Test** - 15 marks
- (b) **Three Assignments** - 06 marks (02 marks each)
Assignment: 1. Case study; 2. Field Work /Survey 3. Moot Court etc.
- (c) **One Classroom Seminar**- 02 marks. The topics for the Seminar shall be decided in the Departmental Meetings. From among these topics, each student shall choose one topic and prepare Seminar Presentation under the guidance of his/her mentor.
- (d) **One Quiz Competition**- 02 Marks. The quiz competition subject shall be decided by the faculty member.

Distribution OF Marks

Sessionals:	25 marks
End Semester Exam:	75 marks
Total Marks:	100 Marks

➤ **STRUCTURE OF LL.B. Course (Semester-wise)**

1. Broadly, every course shall have three components - Lecture (L), Tutorials (T) and Practical (P) For each course one credit equals to 15 hours of study.
2. There will be Five Papers in each Semester (Semester – I/II/III/IV/V/VI)
3. In each Semester, the students shall be required to take up 4 core compulsory papers and 1 Core Elective Course Paper.
4. Each paper will be of 3 hours duration and shall carry 100 marks (75% External Evaluation and 25% Internal Evaluation).

LL.B. Semester-I

Semester-I						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	General Principles of Contract	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Law of Torts	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Constitutional Law-I	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Legal and Constitutional History OR Criminal Minor Acts	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester-II

Semester-II						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Special Contracts	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Constitution Law -II	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Prof. Ethics & Lawyer's Accountability, Bar-Bench Relations	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Consumer Protection Act-2019 OR Environmental Law	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester-III

Semester-III						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Jurisprudence	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita – I	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Transfer of Property Act, 1882	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Labour Laws- I	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Law of Taxation OR Motor Vehicles Act 1988	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester-IV

Semester-IV						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Administrative Law	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita – II	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Labour Laws- II	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Public Interest Litigation and Legal Aid	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Insurance Law OR Banking Laws	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester-V

Semester-V						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	The Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Legal Language and Legal Writing	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Arbitration and Conciliation	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Criminology OR Intellectual Property Rights	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester-VI

Semester-VI						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Civil Procedure Code, 1908 and Limitation Act, 1963	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Trust, Equity and Fiduciary Relations	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance & Moot Court Trial	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Law of Medicine OR Human Rights and Practice	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

Learning Outcome Index

1. Programme Outcomes (PO) and Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO)

PO	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5	PSO-6	PSO-7
PO-1	✓	✓	☐	✓	☐	✓	✓
PO-2	☐	✓	☐	☐	✓	✓	✓
PO-3	✓	☐	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PO-4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	☐	✓
PO-5	☐	☐	✓	✓	☐	✓	✓
PO-6	✓	✓	✓	✓	☐	✓	✓
PO-7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

II. Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO) and Core Compulsory Courses (CC):

PSO	CC-1	CC-2	CC-3	CC-4	CC-5
PSO-1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PSO-2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PSO-3	✓	✓	✓	☐	✓
PSO-4	☐	✓	☐	☐	☐
PSO-5	☐	✓	✓	☐	☐
PSO-6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PSO-7	✓	✓		✓	✓

LL.B. Semester-I

Semester-I						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	General Principles of Contract	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Law of Torts	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Constitutional Law-I	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Legal and Constitutional History OR Criminal Minor Acts	FL-LAW-CE-				
		OR	4	1	0	5
		FL-LAW-CE-				
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: General Principles of Contract
Course Code:
Core Courses

Course Objective: This is a law that helps establish a legal relationship and regulate the same between two individuals in the public domain. This law is a very important tool of commerce in globalised era. This Unit will help and prepare the students for understanding the world of contract.

Course level learning outcomes:

Students would learn the basics of Laws governing commercial contracts and nuances of competency to contract, rules of Consideration and Objects of Contracts with case laws and illustrations.

Unit -I

General Principles of Law of Contract:

History and nature of contractual obligations.

Agreement and contract: definitions, elements, characteristics and kinds.

Proposal and acceptance - various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation - proposal and invitation to proposal, floating offers, tenders.

Consideration - need, meaning, kinds, essential elements - nudum pactum - Privity of contract and of consideration - its exceptions, adequacy of consideration, present, past and future consideration, unlawful consideration and its effects, views of Law Commission of India on consideration, evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.

Unit - II

Capacity to Contract: Meaning - incapacity to contract - minor's Agreements- definition of 'minor', necessities supplied to a minor, agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor, affirmation-restitution in cases of minor's agreements, fraud by a minor, agreements made on behalf of a minor, minor's agreements and estoppels, evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements.

Consent -Free consent - Its need, definition and factors vitiating free consent.

Coercion-definition, essential elements, duress and coercion Various illustrations of coercion, doctrine of economic duress, effect of coercion, Undue Influence-definition, essential elements, parties between whom such influence is presumed, where liability to prove the existence of undue influence, who is to prove it?, Illustrations of undue influence, independent advice, Pardhanasheen women, unconscionable bargains, effect of undue influence, misrepresentation - definition, misrepresentation of law and of fact, their effects and illustration, Fraud-definition, essential elements-suggestions falsi-suppresioveri, when does silence amounts to fraud?, Active-concealment, importance of intention.

Mistake - definition, kinds, fundamental error, mistake of law and of fact, their effects, when does a mistake vitiate free consent and when does it not vitiate free consent?

Unit - III

Legality of objects:

Void and voidable agreements - void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects, Lawful and unlawful considerations and objects, Forbidden by law, Defeating the provision of any law, Fraudulent, Injurious to person or property, Immoral, against public policy,

Void Agreements - Agreements without consideration, Agreements in restraint of marriage, Agreements in restraint of trade, its exceptions - sale of goodwill, section 11 restrictions, exceptions under the partnership Act, trade combinations, exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service, Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings - its exceptions, Uncertain agreements, Wagering agreement - its exception.

Unit - IV

Discharge of a contract and its various modes:

By performance-conditions of valid tender of performance How? By whom? Where? When? In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises, time as essence of contract, By breach-anticipatory breach and present breach, Impossibility of performance - specific grounds of frustration-application to leases, theories of frustration, effect of frustration, frustration and restitution, By period of limitation, By agreement - rescission and alteration, their effect, remission and waiver of performance, extension of time - accord and satisfaction.

Quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract

Unit - V

Remedies in contractual relations:

Damages-kinds, remoteness of damages, ascertainment of damages, Specific performance of contract and injunctions under Specific Relief Act, 1963 and Amendments.

Government as a Contracting Party:

Constitutional Provisions, Government power to contract -procedural requirements.

Leading Cases

- Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Company (1883) 1.Q.B.256.
- Bhagwan Das v.Girdhari Lal & Company. AIR 1966. S.C.543.
- Lalman Shukla v.Gauri Dutt All. IJ (1913) 409.
- Mohri Bibi v.Dharmodas Ghose (1903) I.A.172.
- Indian Medical Association v.V.P. Shantha, AIR 1996 SC 500
- J.J. Merchant v.Shrinath Chaturvedi, AIR 2002 SC 2931

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		
Three Assignment: 06 Marks		
One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks		
One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings :

- Beatesen (ed.), Anson's Law of Contract (27th ed. 1998).
- P.S.Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract 1992 reprint(Claredon Law Series).
- Avtar Singh, Law of Contract (2000) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- G.C.Cheshire, and H.S. Fifoot and M.P. Furmston, Law ofContract (1992)
ELBS with Butterworths M.Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, (1998).
- G.H. Treitel, Law of Contract, Sweet & Maxwell (1997 Reprint).
- R.K. Abichandani, (ed.), Pollock and Mulla on the Indian Contract and the Specific Relief Act (1999), Tripathi.
- Anson, Law of Contract (1998), Universal Law Publication.
- Avtar Singh - Law of Contract.
- Gurbax Singh - Law of Consumer Protection.
- P. Leela Krishna - Consumer Protection & Legal Contract.
- Avtar Singh, Law of Consumer Protection.

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: Law of Torts
Course Code:
Core Courses

Course Objective: To study in details the concept of civil wrong differentiating from contractual liability .To study the theory and philosophy of the evolution of torts in Common Law system. To analyze the important judgments laying down the foundations for the principles and doctrines developed under Law of Torts. To make the students well acquainted with this branch of law governing actions for damages for injuries to certain kinds of rights, like the right to personal security, property and reputation

Course level learning outcomes:

To study the principles of Tortious liability, The defences available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connection there with.

Unit -I

Evolution of Law of Torts:

Development of Law of Torts in England- forms of action - specific remedies from case to case, India - principles of justice equity and good conscience-uncodified character, advantages and disadvantages.

Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects:

A wrongful act - violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally (in rem), damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damnum, Tort distinguished from crime, breach of contract and Quasi Contract, The concept of unliquidated damages, Changing scope of law of torts: expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society, Objects - prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, prescribing unlawful conduct by injunction.

Principles of Liability in Torts:

Fault, Wrongful intent, negligence, Liability without fault, Violation of ethical codes, Statutory liability, Place of motive in torts.

Unit -II

Justification in Tort:

Volenti non fit injuria, Necessity, private and public, Plaintiff's default, Act of God, Inevitable accident, Private defence, Statutory authority, Judicial and quasi-judicial acts, Parental and quasi-parental authority.

Extinguishment of liability in certain situations:

Actio personalis moritur cum persona-exceptions, Waiver and acquiescence, Release, Accord and satisfaction, Limitation

Actionable claims:

Who may sue-aggrieved individual - class action - social action group, Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups, who may not be sued?

Unit -III

Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India:

Vicarious Liability:

Basic, scope and justification, Express authorization, Ratification, Abetment, Special relationships: Master and servant - arising out of and in the course of employment - who is master?- The control test, who is servant? - Borrowed servant, independent contractor and servant, distinguished - Principal and agent, Corporation and principal officer.

Absolute/Strict liability:

The rule in Ryland's v. Fletcher, Liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous industries.

Unit -IV

Torts against persons and personal relations:

Assault, battery, mayhem, False imprisonment, Defamation - libel, slander including law relating to privileges, Marital relations, domestic relations, parental relations, master and servant relations, Malicious prosecution, Shortened expectation of life, Nervous shock.

Wrongs affecting property:

Trespass to land, trespass ab-initio, dispossession, movable property-trespass to goods, detainee, conversion, Torts against business interests- injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off.

Unit -V

Negligence:

Basic concepts, Theories of negligence, Standards of care, duty to take care, carelessness, inadvertence, Doctrine of contributory negligence, Res ipsa loquitor and its importance in contemporary law, Liability due to negligence: different professionals, Liability of common carriers for negligence.

Nuisance:

Definition, essentials and types, Acts which constitute nuisance obstructions of highway, pollution of air, water, noise, and interference with light and air.

Legal remedies:

Legal remedies, Award of damages - simple, special, punitive, Remoteness of damages - foreseeability and directness, Injunction, Specific restriction of property, Extra-legal remedies - self help, re-entry on land, re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant and abatement of nuisance.

Leading Cases:

- Ushaben v. Bhagya Laxmi Chitra Mandir. AIR 1970. GUJ. 18.
- Municipal Corpn. of Delhi v. Subhagwanti AIR 1966. S.C. page 1750.0
- Rylands v. Fletcher (1869) IR HT 330.
- Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India, AIR 1992 SC 248
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		
Three Assignment: 06 Marks		
One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks		
One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each

course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- Salmond and Heuston - On the Law of Torts (2000) Universal Law Publication, Delhi.
- D.D. Basu, The Law of Torts (1982), Kamal, Calcutta.
- B.M. Gandhi, Law of Tort (1987), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
- P.S. Achuthan Pillai, The law of Tort (1994) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts (1997), Universal Law Publication, Delhi.
- Jai Narayan Pandey- Law of Torts (Hindi)
- R.K. Bangia- Law of Torts (Hindi)
- N.M. Shukla- Law of Torts (Hindi)
- A.K. Dixit Law of Torts & Consumer Protection (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA- I
Course Code:
Core Courses

Course Objective: The course is designed with an objective that it will highlight the concept of right, freedoms with reasonable restrictions and duties. Some other objectives are to understand the distinction between Part III and Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

Course level learning outcomes: On completion of this course the students will be able to achieve the following:

- To create and set up a basic philosophical tenets of Indian Constitutional Law.
- To instill not just a bare understanding but a perspective on constitutional developments in the minds of students about the Indian Constitutional Law.
- To understand the system of Government and the fundamental principles governing its organization.
- As the course outcome, it will enable the students to understand the detailed analysis of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.

Unit -I

Introduction: Making of Indian Constitution., Short Title and commencement of the constitution, authoritative text in the Hindi language, Nature and special features of the Indian Constitution. Challenges to Indian Federalism, Preamble, The Union and its territory, Citizenship and state.

Fundamental Rights :(Article 12 to 18) Articles 12 Definition of State Article 13, Laws Inconsistent with Fundamental Right, Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of waiver, Doctrine of Severability. Concept of Fundamental Rights. Constitutional provisions relating to Fundamental rights. Article 14 to 18 Right to Equality

Unit -II

Fundamental Rights: (Article 19 to 24) Right to freedom Article 19-22, Right against exploitation Article 23, 24

Fundamental Rights: (Article 25 to 35) Right to freedom of Religion Article 25-28, Cultural and Educational Rights Art 29, 30, Right to Constitutional Remedies;

Unit –III

The Union Executive: The President, Election, qualifications, salary and impeachment, Power: Legislative, Executive and discretionary powers and Emergency Provisions. Vice-President of India, Council of Ministers. Prime Minister- Cabinet system- Collective responsibility, Attorney-General of India.

The Union & State Legislature: Lok-Sabha, Rajya-Sabha, Legislative process, privileges of the Parliament & state legislature.

Judiciary under the Indian Constitution: Judicial independence The Union and State

Judiciary: The Supreme Court and High Courts.

Unit -IV

Services under the constitution - Doctrine of Pleasure (Article 310), Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal or reduction in rank (Article 311) and exceptions to Article 311., Public Service Commission of the Union and the states.

Unit -V

Emergency Meaning and scope, National, State and Financial emergency. Proclamation of Emergency-conditions, The effect of emergency on centre-state relations. Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights

Leading cases

- Keshvanand Bharti v.State of Kerala, AIR 1973 S.C.1461
- Maneka Gandhi v.Union of India, AIR 1978 S.C. 597.
- Indra Sawhney v. Union of India, AIR 1993, S.C. 477.
- S.R.Bommai v.Union of India, AIR 1994, S.C. 1918.
- Vishaka v.State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997, S.C. 3014.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- D.D. Basu, Introduction of the constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
- H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3, Tripathi, Bombay.
- V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
- G.Austin, Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
- M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa and Company Nagpur.
- Kagzi, The Constitution of India, India Law House, New Delhi.
- G.N.Pandey- Constitution of India (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: Family Law-I (HINDU LAW)

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: The main objective of this study is to get the student acquainted about the sources of Hindu Law. The objectives and functions of the family courts for examine under the context of Indian constitution. To find out the merits and demerits of the existing structures and functions of family courts in India.. To examine the reasons and challenges of the pending cases in the family courts. To find out the major barriers to the effective functioning of the family courts and to formulate necessary suggestions for the effective functioning of family courts.

Course level learning outcomes: The completion of this course will enable the students to learn the following:

1. Students studying family law learn about the concepts like marriage, divorce, parental custody, domestic abuse and children's rights.
2. Family law examines historical and social contexts that have influenced the modern definition and regulation of families. The students will be able to understand the same.
3. Students will have an understanding of various personal laws in relation to family.
4. Students will be able to understand the ways in which family court operates for the speedy settlement of family disputes.

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Pass Marks: 36

Unit -I

Introduction - Sources, Schools and application, Religious and Charitable Endowment - Essentials of an Endowment, Kinds, Shebait and Mahant

Joint Family: Mitakshara joint family, Mitakshara coparcenary-formation and incidents, Property under Mitakshara law - separate property and coparcenary property, Dayabhaga coparcenary - formation and incidents, Property under Dayabhaga law, Karta of the joint family - his position, powers, privileges and obligations, Alienation of property - separate and coparcenary, Debts - doctrines of pious obligations and antecedent debt, Partition and re-union of Joint Hindu family.

Unit -II

Customary practices and State regulation:

Conditions of Hindu Marriage, its ceremonies and Registrations, Void and Voidable marriage, Polygamy, Child marriage.

Conversion and its effect on family:

Marriage, Adoption, Guardianship, Succession

Matrimonial Remedies:

Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts - (a) Customary dissolution of marriage-unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution, Judicial resolution of marital conflicts: the family court, Nullity of marriage, Option of puberty, Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation, Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief, Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief, Adultery: a ground for matrimonial relief, Other grounds for matrimonial relief, Divorce by mutual consent under: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Bar to matrimonial relief: Doctrine of strict proof, Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability, Accessory, Connivance, Collusion, Con-

donation, Improper or unnecessary delay, Residuary clause - no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief.

Unit -III

Inheritance

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956: Historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Succession to the property of a Hindu male. Succession to interest in coparcenary property, property of a Hindu female, Succession to the property of a Hindu female, General rules and disqualifications of succession, Escheat.

Unit -IV

Alimony and Maintenance:

Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves; provisions under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy and as an ancillary relief.

Child and the Family:

Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody, maintenance and education, Guardianship and parental rights - Welfare of the child.

The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956: Requisites of valid adoption, Capacity to take in adoption, capacity to give 'in' adoption, persons who may be adopted, other conditions for a valid adoption. Effects of adoption, miscellaneous provision of adoption.

Maintenance of wife, children and parents, Maintenance of widowed daughter- inlaw, Dependents and their maintenance. Amount of maintenance, miscellaneous provisions of maintenance.

Unit -V

The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956: Natural guardians and their powers. Testamentary guardians and their powers, de facto guardian general provisions of guardianship.

Partition: Meaning, property for partition, persons entitled to claim partition and allotment of shares, partition how effected, Determination of Share, Reopening of partition. Re-union, Debts-Docctrine of pious obligation. Antecedent Debts.

Family and its changing patterns

New emerging trends, Attenuation of family ties, Working women and their impact on spousal relationship: composition of family, status and role of women, New property concepts, such as skill and job as new forms of property, Factors affecting the family.

Establishment of Family Courts

Constitution, power and functions, Administration of gender justice

Uniform Civil Code : Need, Religious pluralism and its implications, Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Constitution, Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code, The idea of Optional Uniform Civil Code.

Leading Cases

- Shastri Yagna Purushdasji v. Muldas, AIR 1966 S.C. 1153.
- Hanooman Prasad v. Mussamat Babooee Mandraj Kunwaree (1856) 6 M.I.A. 305.
- Gita Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India, AIR 1999 S.C. 1149.
- Bipin Chander v. Prabhavati, AIR 1957 S.C. 176.
- Dr. N.G. Dastane v. Sucheta Dastane, AIR 1975 S.C. 1534.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		
Three Assignment: 06 Marks		
One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks		
One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- Paras Diwan, Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession (1998), Universal.
- Basu, N.D., Law of Succession (2000), Universal.
- Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual (2000) Universal.
- Manchanda, S.C., Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000) Universal.
- P.V.Kane, History of Dharmasastras Vol.2 pt.1 at 624-632 (1974).
- A.Kuppuswami (ed.) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage Ch.4(1986).
- B.Sivaramayys, Inequalities and the Law, (1985).
- K.C.Daiya, "Population control through family planning in India, "Indian Journal of Legal Studies, 85 (1979).
- J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law: Past and Present.
- J.D.M. Derrett, Death of Marriage Law.
- J.D.M. Derret, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law, (1970).
- Paras Diwan, Hindu Law (1985).
- S.T.Desai (ed.) Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, (1998) - Butterworths-India.
- Paras Diwan, Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, (1984).
- A.M.Bhattachargee, Hindu Law and the Constitution (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
- Paras Diwan, Law of Adoption, Ministry, Guardianship and Custody (2000), Universal.
- Paras Deewan- Hindu Law (Hindi)
- U.P.D. Kesri- Hindu Law (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –I

Course Title: LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA

Course Code:

Core Elective Courses

Course Objective: The course is to develop understanding of evolution of modern legal system in India. A law student needs to have a general conception of hierarchy of Courts and evolution of court mechanisms. The main objective of this Course is to examine the evolution of Adjudicatory mechanism and legal profession in various legal eras.

Course level learning outcomes:

1. To understand the evolution of adjudicatory mechanisms in various legal eras
2. To evaluate the developments and differences in the structure of courts in ancient Hindu, Muslim, pre and post British period
3. To understand the development of legal profession
4. To examine the hierarchy of Court structure in India
5. To analyse the contemporary developments in court systems

Unit -I

Judicial Systems in Ancient India: Judicial system in ancient India: Hindu period, Ancient Hindu social order and religious philosophy, Administration of justice, Judicial system in Medieval India: The Mughal period: judicial system.

Administration of Justice in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta: Emergence of the East India Company. development of authority under charters, Trading body to a territorial power, Administration of justice in Madras from 1639 to 1726, Administration of justice in Bombay 1668-1726, Administration of justice in Calcutta 1690-1726.

The Mayors Court: Genesis of the Charter of 1726, Provisions of the charter, working in judicial system, Charter of 1753, Defects of judicial system.

Unit - II

Adalat System: Grant of Diwani, Execution of Diwani Functions, Judicial plan of 1772, Defects of the plan, New Plan of 1774, Reorganization of adalats in 1780, Reforms of 1781, The first civil code, Reforms in the administrations of criminal justice.

The Regulating Act 1773: Charter of 1774 and the Supreme Court of Calcutta, Some land mark case: Issue of Raja Nand kumar (1775): whether a judicial murder?, The Patna cases (1777-79), The Cossijurah case (1779-80), Act of Settlement 1781, Major defects, Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, Law and administration in the Supreme Court.

Unit - III

Judicial Reforms: Judicial reforms of Cornwallis, Problems of judicial reforms 1793 1833, Impact of reforms by Cornwallis 1793, Reforms of Sir John Shore (1793) Reforms of Lord Wellesley (1798), Reforms of Lord Cornwallis (1805), Reforms of Lord Minto (1807), Lord Hastings' administration of justice (1813), judicial reforms of Lord Bentinck (1828), Defects of the system.

Growth of Criminal Law:

Growth of Personal Law of Hindus and Muslims:

Charter Act of 1833:

Growth of Justice, Equity and Good conscience:

Unit - IV

The Indian High Courts Act, 1861:

The Indian Council Act, 1909:

The Government of India Act, 1919:

Unit - V

The Federal Court of India: Foundation of the Federal Court, Jurisdiction, Authority of law, Expansion of jurisdiction, Abolition of the Federal Court, An assessment.

Privy Council: Jurisdiction, Appeals from India, A unique institution.

The Supreme Court of India: Origin, Constitution, Jurisdiction and powers, Doctrine of precedents and the Supreme Court, Recent Changes.

Influence of English Law in India

Prerogative writs in India

Racial discrimination

The Simon Commission

The Government of India Act, 1935

The Cripps Mission,

The Cabinet Mission,

The Indian Independence Act, 1947

Leading Cases -

- (i) Raja Nand Kumar case.
- (ii) The Cossijurah Case
- (iii) The Patna Case
- (iv) Kamaluddeen Case

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- Courtney Ilbert, Government of India (1962)
- Courtney Ilbert, The mechanics of Law Making (1914)
- M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1987) Tripathi, Bombay
- M.P. Jain, Outlines of Legal History (1998), Tripathi
- M. Rama Jois, Legal and constitutional History of India (1984) (Two volumes)
- A.B. Keith, Constitutional History of India 1600-1936 (1936)
- A.C.Banerjee - The making of Indian Constitution.
- Rankin, G.C. Background to Indian Law (1946)
- V.D. Mahajan - Constitutional History of India.
- V.D. Kulshreshtha, Landmarks in Indian Legal History (1992)

LL.B. Semester –I
Course Title: Criminal Minor Acts
Course Code:

Core Elective Courses

Course Objective: The course is to develop understanding the fundamental concept regarding the minor criminal acts of India. The main objective of this Course is to examine the evolution of Adjudicatory mechanism and legal profession in various criminal minor acts.

Course level learning outcomes:

- 1.The concept of what and how the Narcotics Drugs Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 is, its reasons for coming and its jurisdiction and the explicit and implicit elements to constitute a crime.
2. To understand The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989) and its investigation and rehabilitation.
- 3.Applying the concept of Protection of Child from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 as to what facts will constitute what offence.
4. Students learn about Legal aspects of Information Technology Act, 2000.

UNIT-I

Narcotics Drugs Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985- Historical Background, Contribution Purpose, Preliminary, Authorities and officers, National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, Prohibition, Control and Regulation, Offences and Penalties, Procedure, Forfeiture of Property etc. Punishment.

UNIT-II

The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989) Preliminary, Historical Background, Role, Purpose, Offenders, Victims, Offences, Punishments etc. Special Courts, Investigation, Rehabilitation.

UNIT-III

Protection of Child from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 – Historical Background, Purpose, Preliminary, Sexual Offences against children, using child for pornographic Purposes and Punishment, Abetment of an Attempt to commit offence, Procedure for Reporting, Procedures for Recording Statement of the Child, Special courts, Procedure and powers, Miscellaneous.

UNIT-IV

Information Technology Act., 2000 (A): Special Emphasis on Cyber Crimes. Historical Background, Preliminary Digital Signature, Attribution, Acknowledgement, Dispatch of Electronic Records, Secure Electronic, records and digital signatures, Regulations of Certifying Authorities.

UNIT-V

Information Technology Act., 2000 (B): Digital Signature certificates, Duties of Subscribers, penalties and Adjudication, Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal, Offences, Network service providers not to be liable in certain case, Miscellaneous cyber crimes

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

One Quiz Competition:	02 Marks		
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Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggesting Readings : [Bare Acts with latest Amendments and Commentaries]

Narcotics Drugs Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985

The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

Protection of Child from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

Information Technology Act., 2000

LL.B. Semester-II

Semester-I						
Sr.	Course Title	Course Code	L	T	P	Credits
Core Courses						
1	Special Contracts	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5 Credits
2	Constitution Law -II	FL- LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
3	Family Law II (Mohammedan Law)	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
4	Prof. Ethics & Lawyer's Accountability, Bar-Bench Relations	FL-LAW-CC-	4	1	0	5
Core Elective Courses						
5	Consumer Protection Act-2019 OR Environmental Law	FL-LAW-CE- OR FL-LAW-CE-	4	1	0	5
			20	5	0	25

LL.B. Semester –II

Course Title: SPECIAL CONTRACTS (SPECIFIC CONTRACTS, INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932 SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930 AND SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1963)

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: The course is designed with an aim to study overview of Specific contracts, Indian Partnership Act, Sales of Goods Act. Some other objectives of this course is that to understand the distinction between Guarantee and Warranty and other specific contracts.

Course level learning outcomes: Students completing the course of Special Contracts will be able to perform the following: In the society wherein all major ventures are getting corporatized, a law student should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract. Set out a range of subject specific, cognitive and transferable skills within the purview of Sales of Goods Act, Indian Partnership Act. This course equips the students to better appreciate the legal services required in a corporate office so that he can enhance his relevance as a lawyer in society.

Unit- I

Indemnity

The concept, Need for indemnity to facilitate commercial transactions, Methods of creating indemnity obligations, Definition of Indemnity, Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier, Commencement of liability of the indemnifier, Situations of various types of indemnity creations, Nature of indemnity clauses.

Guarantee

The concept, Definition of guarantee: as distinguished from Indemnity, Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract, The place of consideration and the criteria for ascertaining the existence of consideration in guarantee contracts, Position of minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor or surety, Continuing guarantee, Nature of surety's liability, Duration and termination of such liability, Rights of surety, Position of surety in the eye of law, Various judicial interpretations to protect the surety, Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights, Extent of surety's liability, Discharge of surety's liability.

Unit - II

Bailment

Identification of bailment contracts in day today life, Manner of creation of such contracts, Commercial utility of bailment contracts, Definition of bailment, Kinds of bailees, Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other, Rights of bailor and bailee, Finder of goods as a bailee, Liability towards the true owner, Obligation to keep the goods safe, Right to dispose off the goods.

Pledge

Pledge: comparison with bailment, Commercial utility of pledge transaction, Definition of pledge transactions, Definition of pledge under the Indian contract Act, Rights of the pawner and pawnee, Pawnee's right of sale as compared to that of an ordinary bailee, Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian Contract Act.

Unit-III

Agency

Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day to day life in the commercial world, Kinds of agents and agencies, Distinction between agent and servant, Essentials of a agency transaction, Various methods of creation of agency, Delegation, Duties and rights of agent, Scope and extent of agent's authority, Liability of the principal of acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent, Liability of the agent towards the principal, Personal liability towards the parties, Methods of termination of agency contract, Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

Specific relief under Specific Relief Act, 1963

Specific performance of contract, Contract that can be specifically enforced, Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered.

Rescission and cancellation, Injunction, Temporary, Perpetual Declaratory orders

UNIT- IV

Partnership (INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932)

Nature of partnership: definition, Distinct advantages and disadvantages vis-a-vis partnership and private limited company, Mutual relationship between partners, Authority of partners, Admission of partners, Outgoing of partners, Registration of Partnership, Dissolution of Partnership.

Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:

Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Judicial Responses.

UNIT-V

SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930:

Meaning, Definition and Distinguish between sale and Agreement to Sell, Hire-Purchase Agreement; Goods: Existing, Future and Contingent; Conditions and Warranties; Passing of Property from Seller to Buyer; Sale by Unauthorized Person; Law relating to Performance of Sale; Rights of Unpaid Seller;

Leading Cases

- National Bank of India Ltd. v.Sohan Lal, AIR 1962. Punjab534.
- Amrit Lal Gordhan Lallan v.State Bank of Travancore, AIR1960 S.C.1432.
- Patnaik & Company v.State of Orissa, AIR 1965 S.C. 1655.
- State of Gujarat v.Maman Mohd., AIR1967 S.C. 1885.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		
Three Assignment: 06 Marks		
One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks		
One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- R.K. Abhichandani (ed.), Pollock and Mulla on Contracts and Specific Relief Act (1999) Tripathi, Bombay.
- Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, (1999) Orient
- Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- J.P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of Partnership in India (1999), Orient Law House, New Delhi.
- A.G.Guest (ed.), Benjamin's Sale of Goods (1992), Sweet & Maxwell.
- Beatson (ed.), Ansons' Law of Contract, (1998), Oxford, London.
- Saharay, H.K., Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act (2000), Universal
- Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act (1998), Universal
- Dasai S.T. The Law of Partnership in India and Pakistan
- Kapoor N.D. - Mercantile Law (Hindi & English).
- Banerjee, S.C., Law of Specific Relief (1998), Universal.
- Anand and Aiyer, Law of Specific Relief (1999), Universal.

LL.B. Semester –II

Course Title: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA- II

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: The objectives of this course are as follows

- The course is designed with an objective that the students will acquire knowledge of the concept of state, judiciary and interrelation with union and states.
- Some other objectives are to study the Judicial review

Course level learning outcomes:

- The course is designed with an objective that the students will acquire knowledge of the concept of state, judiciary and interrelation with union and states.
- To understand the form of Government- Parliamentary and Presidential.
- To understand the Parliamentary democracy and its structure
- To understand the contemporary status of centre-state relations.
- To generate understanding of methods of amendment in the constitution of India.
- To apply principle of Judicial review through Precedents.

Unit–I

Directive Principles of State and Fundamental Duties –(Article 36 to 51A)

Directive Principles - directions for social change -A new social order, Inter-relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles, Fundamental Duties – The need and status in constitutional set-up.

Unit–II

The State Executive: The Governor, The Council of Ministers, Relationship between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.

The State Legislature: Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad, The Panchayats and The Municipalities

Unit–III

Union and State Relationship: Legislative relations, Administrative relations and Financial relations.

Subordinate Judiciary: appointment, removal, transfer and condition of services.

Judicial Review: – nature and scope.

Unit–IV

State liability in contracts and Torts: Suits by and against the state. Property Rights (Article 300-A). Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse

Writs: Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Prohibition

Unit–V

The Amendment of the Constitution: Necessity of Amending provisions in the constitution; Procedure for Amendment. Amendments of fundamental rights.

Judicial review of amendment and the theory of Basic Structure.

Temporary provision with respect to Article 37.

Leading cases

Keshvanand Bharti v.State of Kerala, AIR 1973 S.C.1461

Maneka Gandhi v.Union of India, AIR 1978 S.C. 597.

Indra Sawhney v.Union of India, AIR 1993, S.C. 477.

S.R.Bommai v. Union of India, AIR 1994, S.C. 1918.

Vishaka v.State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997, S.C. 3014.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
<p>25 marks</p> <p>Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks</p>	<p>75 Marks</p>	<p>100 Marks</p>

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- D.D. Basu, Introduction of the constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
- H.M.Seervai, Constitution of India, Vol.1-3, Tripathi, Bombay.
- V.N.Shukla, Constitutional law of India, Oxford.
- G.Austin, Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation.
- M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.
- Kagzi, The Constitution of India, India Law House, N.Delhi.
- J.N.Pandey- Constitution of India (English)

LL.B. Semester –II

Course Title: Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law)

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: To give the student concepts of property relations in the familial relationship. To promote thinking on Uniform Civil Code and equality among sexes in property relations within the family. To make the students understand and analyse the recent trends, emerging in the field of Mohammedan law.

Course level learning outcomes: On completion of this course the student will be able to
Students will learn about more about the concepts like Succession and Inheritance. Student will be able to examine Family law and compare personal laws on a particular matter. Students will gain skills of thinking, analysis, written and verbal presentation of ideas of argument. Students will be able to analyse the various laws on succession.

Unit -I

Evolution and Application of Law:

Origin, Development, Sources, Schools, Application, Interpretation, Conversion

Marriage:

Nature of marriage, Essentials of marriage, Khyar-ul-bulugh, Iddat, Khilwat-us-sahih Matrimonial Stipulations, Kinds of marriages, Effects of marriages

Unit -II

Mahr: (Dower)

Meaning, Nature, Kinds of Dower, Objects of Dower, Subject matter of Dower
Wife's right on non-payment of dower.

Dissolution of Marriage:

Historical background of Talaq, Various kinds of Talaq, Sec.2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, Legal Effects of Divorce, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019.

Unit -III

Pre-Emption (Haq Shufa):

Historical background of Pre-Emption, Meaning, Nature of Pre-emption, Classification of Pre-emption, Essential formalities. Right of Pre-emption when there is conflict of laws. Subject matter of pre-emption, Legal effect of pre-emption, Devices for evading pre-emption.

Gift (Hiba):

Meaning, Requisites of valid gift., Gift of Mushaa, Conditional and future gift, Life estate and life interest, Hiba-bil-ewaj, Hiba-ba-shart-ul-ewaj.

Unit -IV

Will (Wasiyat):

Competency of testator and legatee., Valid subject of will., Testamentary limitation., Formalities of a will., Abatement of Legacy.

Legitimacy and Acknowledgement:

Presumption of Legitimacy under Muslim Law. Presumption of Legitimacy under Sec.112 of the Indian, Evidence Act. Conditions for valid acknowledgement.

Maintenance:

Meaning, Persons entitled to Maintenance of Divorced Muslim Women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986, a critical review on Death Bed Transactions, Meaning of Marz-ul-maut., Effect on Transactions during Marz-ul-maut.

Unit -V

Waqf: Meaning of waqf., Essentials of waqf. Kinds of waqf, Beneficiaries of waqf. Formalities for creating waqf, Waqf of musha, Administration of waqf, Mutawalli-Appointment, function, role, power, removal. Various muslim religious institutions. The waqf validating Act, 1913.

Inheritance General Principles of Law of inheritance., Classification of heirs under Hanafi and their shares and distribution of property.

Leading cases

- 13.1 Maina Bibi v. Choudhary Vakil Anmad (1925) 52 La. 145.
- 13.2 Habibur Rahman v. Altaf Ali (1921) 481. A. 114.
- 13.3 Monshee Bazul-ul-Raheem v. Luteefutoon - Nissa (1861) 8 MIA. 379.
- 13.4 Abdul Fata v. Russmoy Chaudhary (1894) 2 ZIA 76.
- 13.5 Mohd. Ahmad Khan v. Shah Bano Begum AIR 1985 S.C. 945.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive readings:

- 1. Fyzee, Muhammedan Law.
- 2. Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law.
- 3. A.M. Bhattacharygee, Muslim Law and the constitution.
- 4. Prof. B.L. Verma, Islamic law.
- 5. Dr. D.S. Thalore, Muslim Law, UBH Jaipur
- 6. Akil Ahamed - Muslim Law

LL.B. Semester –II

**Course Title: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, LAWYER'S ACCOUNTABILITY
AND BAR - BENCH RELATIONS.**

Course Code:

Core Courses

Course Objective: Students will understand the importance of Values and Ethics in their Personal lives and professional careers. The students will learn the rights and responsibilities, Responsibilities of employee, team member and a global citizen.

Course level learning outcomes: The students will be able to learn about the moral concept, historical evolution of legal profession and social institution and also analyze the development process of ethics; identify differences between moral and ethics.

UNIT-I

Historical Evolution of Legal Profession: Legal Profession in Ancient India, Position of Legal Profession in Muslim Regime, Legal Profession during the British Regime.

Autonomy of Legal Profession: Indian Bar Committee, 1923, Indian Bar Council Act, 1926, All India Bar Committee, 1951, Unified Bar - The necessity of time, 14th Report of the Law Commission.

Advocates Act, 1961: Image/Position of Legal Profession in Society, Advocacy is a profession not a business; Legal profession is a noble profession, Deterioration of Image in Legal Profession in present scenario, Role of Lawyers in Society.

UNIT-II

The necessity of Professional Ethics: The Art of Advocacy, Professional Ethics, Nature of Professional Ethics and the problems of the code of Ethics, Advantages of having codified professional ethics, Rules of Conduct.

Bar-Bench Relationship: General Concept., Advocates duty towards the Court, Duty of Judge towards the Advocate, Duty of the Bar towards the Bench, Grounds of disputes in Bar-Bench Relations, Suggestions to improve Bar-Bench Relations.

UNIT-III

Relationship between an Advocate and his client: Code of conduct, Lawyers-client Relationship, Do's and Don'ts for advocate towards client.

Accountability of lawyers:

Professional Ethics and Advocate's Duties towards colleagues and others: Advocates duty towards colleagues, opponents, witnesses and public, illustrations of other misconduct, disciplinary committee's approach in case of professional or other misconduct.

UNIT-IV

The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971:

Meaning of Contempt of Court., kinds of contempt, Punishment - Nature and Extent. disciplinary committee's approach and procedure in contempt cases & Safeguards available, The Bar Council of India, State Bar Council and their disciplinary committees. Remedies against the order of punishment.

UNIT-V

Pleading & Examination of Witness:

Pleading verification, framing of issue, examination of witnesses, examination in chief, cross examination, Re-Examination.

Writ Jurisdiction:

Article 32 and Article 226, Kinds of Writs:

Leading Case:

- Sardul Singh v. Pritam Singh & Others (1999) 3 SCC 522
- Re Vinay Chandra Mishra, AIR 1995 SC 2348

- Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India AIR 1998 SC 1895

Assessment Methods:

The Practical examination shall be conducted by a committee of 2 examiners consisting one internal and one external examiner.

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks Periodical Test: 05 marks Practical Dairy 10 marks Viva-Voce 10 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Leading Cases

1. In Re Vinay Chandra Mishra.
2. Hikmat Ali Khan v. Ishwar Prasad Arya & others 1997, 3 SCC 1608
3. P.D. Gupta v. Ram Murti and another. 7 S.C.C. 147 AIR 1998 S.C. 283.
4. D.S. Dalal v. State Bank of India and others. AIR 1993 S.C. 1608.
5. Delhi Judicial Services Association, Tis Hazari Court v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1991 S.C. 2176.

Suggestive Readings :

1. The Bar Council Code of Ethics.
2. The Contempt of Court Act.
3. Dr. Anirudh Prasad, Principles of the Ethics of Legal Profession in India.
4. Mamta Rao, Professional Ethics.
5. Raju Ramachandran, Professional Ethics : Changing profession, changing ethics, Butterworths, New Delhi.
6. Dr. Murlidhar Chaturvedi- Professional Ethics, Accountability of Lawyers and Bench (Hindi)

LL.B. Semester –II
Course Title: The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
Course Code:

Core Elective Courses

Course Objective: To understand Consumer Rights against exploitation. To trace out the growth and origin of consumer movement at global and national level. To know several rights available to consumers under the Consumer Protection Law and other related laws in India.

Course level learning outcomes: Students are introduced to the concept of consumer, nature of markets and the basic concept of goods and services. To analyze the various consumer protection councils.

Unit -I

Conceptual Framework:

Concept of Consumer, Nature of markets, Concept of Price in Retail and Wholesale, Maximum Retail Price (MRP) and Local Taxes, Fair Price, labelling and packaging.

Experiencing and Voicing Dissatisfaction:

Consumer Satisfaction/dissatisfaction-Grievances complaint, Consumer Complaining Behaviour: Alternatives available to Dissatisfied Consumers; Internal and External Complaint handling: Corporate Redress Systems and Public Redress System.

Unit-II

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019:

Objectives and Basic Concepts of Consumer, goods, service, defect in goods, deficiency in service, spurious goods and services, unfair trade practice, restrictive trade practice. Organizational set-up under the Consumer Protection Act: Advisory Bodies: Role of Supreme Court.

Medical Negligence; Banking; Insurance; Housing & Real Estate; Electricity, Water, and Telecom Services; Education; Defective Product; Unfair Trade Practice

Unit-III

Consumer Protection Councils:

At the Central, State and District Levels; Adjudicatory Bodies: National Commission, State Commissions, District Forums: Their Composition, Powers, and Jurisdiction (Pecuniary and Territorial).

Who can file a complaint? Grounds of filing a complaint; Limitation period; Procedure for filing and hearing of a complaint; Disposal of cases, Relief/Remedy; Temporary Injunction, Enforcement of order, Appeal, frivolous and vexatious complaints; Offences and penalties.

Unit-IV

Industry Regulators and Consumer Complaint Redress Mechanism:

Banking: RBI and Banking Ombudsman, Insurance: IRDA and Insurance Ombudsman, Telecommunication: TRAI, Food Products: FSSAI (an overview), Electricity Supply: Electricity Regulatory Commission and Advertising:

Unit –V

Consumer Movement in India:

Evolution of Consumer Movement in India. Formation of consumer organizations and their role in consumer protection, Recent developments in Consumer Protection in India, National Consumer Helpline, Citizens Charter, Product testing.

Leading Cases

- **Indian Medical Association v.V.P. Shantha, AIR 1996 SC 550**
- **General Motors (I) (P) Ltd. V. Ashok Ramniklal Tolat (2015) 1.SCC 429**
- **Morgan Stanley Mutual Fund v. Kartica Das (1994) 4 SCC 225**
- **Sri A. Srinivasa Murthy v. Chairman, Bangalore Development Authority I (1991) C.P.J. 657**
- **Mahanagar Telephone Nigam v. Vinod K. Karkare II (1991) C.P.J. 655**
- **Laxmi Engg. Works v. P.S.G. Industrial Instt., (1995) 3 SCC 583**

- **Horlicks Ltd. v. Zydus Wellness Products Ltd. (2020)**

Suggested Readings;

1. Khanna, Sri Ram, Savita Hanspal, Sheetal Kapoor, and H.K. Awasthi. Consumer Affairs” (2007) Delhi University Publication.
2. Aggarwal, V. K. (2003). Consumer Protection: Law and Practice. 5th ed. Bharat Law House, Delhi, or latest edition.
3. Girimaji, Pushpa (2002). Consumer Right for Everyone Penguin Books.
4. Nader, Ralph (1973). The Consumer and Corporate Accountability. USA, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
5. Sharma, Deepa (2011). Consumer Protection and Grievance-Redress in India: A Study of Insurance Industry (LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing GmbH & Co.KG, Saarbrucken, Germany.
6. Rajyalaxmi Rao, Consumer is King, Universal Law Publishing Company
7. Empowering Consumers e-book, www.consumeraffairs.nic.in
8. ebook, www.bis.org
9. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
25 marks	75 Marks	100 Marks
Periodical Test: 15 marks		
Three Assignment: 06 Marks		
One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks		
One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks		

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. . Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

LL.B. Semester –II
Course Title: ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS
Course Code:

Core Elective Courses

Course Objective: The basic objective is to familiarize the concept and scope of environmental laws and also its particular dominant issues so as to become a value addition in learning and to ignite academic/research interest eventually.

Course level learning outcomes: The students will be able to understand the theoretical justifications for environmental laws and understand the theory and concept of sustainability, including its applicability to many disciplines.

UNIT-I

Concept of Environment and Pollution: Meaning of environment, Meaning of pollution, Kinds of pollution, Effects of pollution

Historical Perspective and Legal Control:

Historical development of Environment Law, International Regime: UN declaration on right to development, Stockholm, Rio etc. conferences. Green House effect and Ozone depletion Bio-diversity. Indian Jurisprudence; Indian tradition, Industrial development and exploitation of nature, Nuisance under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

UNIT-II

Constitutional Protection to Environment:

Constitution making - development and property oriented approach, Fundamental Rights and Environmental Rights-Right to clean and healthy environment, environment v. development. Directive principles of state policy and environment, Fundamental Duties and environment. Other provisions of the constitution relevant to environment. Emerging Principles - Polluter pays principle, precautionary principle, public trust doctrine and sustainable development. Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Activism pertaining to Environmental Pollution.

UNIT-III

Environment Protection Act, 1986:

Application of the Act, Definitions, General Powers of the central government including the powers to give directions Prevention and control of environmental pollution and Penalties and procedure.

UNIT-IV

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

Application of the Act, Definitions, Constitution of central, state and joint boards, Powers and functions of the Board , Qualifications and disqualification of the members, Prevention and control of water pollution and procedure , Funds, account and audit, Penalties and procedure.

The Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981:

Application of the Act, Definitions, Constitution of central and state boards, Powers and functions of the Board , Qualifications and disqualifications of the members, Prevention and control of Air pollution and procedure thereof , Funds, account and audit, Penalties and procedure.

UNIT-V

Noise Pollution (The Rajasthan Noise Control Act, 1963):

Meaning of Noise pollution, Sources of Noise pollution, Effects of Noise pollution, Legal Provisions under the Rajasthan Noise Control Act, 1963.

Forests and wild life protection:

The Indian Forests Act, 1927 - Salient features of the Act, Applicability, Power to reserve forests, power to declare forests land, powers and functions of forest settlement officer, protected forests, penalties and contraventions.

The Forest (conservation) Act, 1980: Objectives, application and salient features of the Act, definitions, Restrictions on the de-reservation of forests, advisory committee, offences and penalties.

Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972: Objectives, applicability and salient features of the Act, Authorities, Duties of wild life Advisory Board, Hunting of wild animals, sanctuaries, National Park, Closed areas, central Zoo authority, Trade or commerce in wild animals, Animal articles and trophies, Prevention and detection of offences, penalties.

Leading Cases

- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1115
- Vellore citizen's welfare forum v. Union of India, AIR 1996 SC 2715
- Tarun Bharat Sangh, Alwar v. Union of India, AIR 1992 SC 514
- A.P. Pollution control Board (II) v. Prof. M.V. Nayudu, (2001) 2 SCC 62.

Assessment Methods:

INTERNAL Assessment	EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Total
<p style="text-align: center;">25 marks</p> <p>Periodical Test: 15 marks Three Assignment: 06 Marks One Classroom Seminar: 02 Marks One Quiz Competition: 02 Marks</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">75 Marks</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">100 Marks</p>

Examination Paper Pattern:

There shall be three Sections: **Section A** shall comprise - 10 Questions (All Compulsory) selecting at least 2 questions from each Unit. Each question shall carry equal marks (20 Marks). **Section B** shall comprise - 5 Questions selecting at least 2 questions from each unit with internal choice. The student is required to attempt 5 questions, 1 Question from each unit is compulsory. Each question shall carry equal marks (25 Marks). **Section C** shall comprise 5 questions, 1 from each Unit. The student shall have to attempt at least 3 questions. Each question shall carry equal marks (30 Marks). Questions of section A, B and C are to be answered in 50, 200 and 500 words respectively. The duration of each course examination shall be 3 hours. On the basis of the marks obtained the student shall be awarded SGPA and CGPA on the basis of the formula specified in the CBCS rules.

Suggestive Readings :

- Aarmin Rosencraz, Environmental Law and policy in India, Oxford.
- R.B. Singh & Suresh Mishra, Environmental Law in India, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Kailash Thakur, Environmental Protection Law and policy in India, Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi.
- Leela Krishan, P, Law and Environment, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
- S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
- S. Shantha Kumar, Introduction to Environmental Law, Wadhwa, Nagpur
- Dr. C.P. Singh, Environmental Law (Hindi)
- Satish Shastri, Noise Pollution (Hindi)
- Anuradha Prasad - Environmental Law (Hindi)
- Dr. S.K. Saini and Dr. Surendra Singh - Environmental Law (Hindi)s

The Syllabus for LL.B Semester I and II session
2024-2025 for School of Laws, M.G.S. University, Bikaner is
being submitted hereby on

Name and Signature:

Dean Faculty of Law

Convener

Member