

**Learning Outcomes-Based Curriculum Framework  
(LOCF)**

**For**

**BACHELOR OF LAWS (LL.B.) 3 YEARS  
(To be effective from the Academic session 2024-25)**



**FACULTY OF LAW  
GURUGRAM UNIVERSITY**

**PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO):**

The LL.B. Programme is aimed at:

1. Enabling students explore substantive and procedural laws and learn drafting and pleading skills

2. Familiarising students with basic laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level
3. Apprising students of the international legal system including rule of law and administration of justice.
4. Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education.
5. Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society.
6. Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
7. Inculcate critical thinking to carry out research objectively without being biased with pre conceived notion.

### **PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO):**

Law Graduates will be able to demonstrate

PO1: Knowledge of Law: The knowledge of fundamental principles of Law, basic legislations and leading cases relating to the subjects, that form part of an undergraduate programs of study;

PO2: Communication Skills: Ability to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing and orally; communicate with others using appropriate media; confidently share one's views and express herself/ himself; demonstrate the ability to listen carefully, read and write analytically and present complex information in a clear and concise manner to different groups.

PO3: Critical Thinking: Capability to analyze and evaluate evidence, arguments, claims, beliefs on the basis of empirical evidence; identify relevant assumptions and implications; formulate coherent arguments; critically evaluate practices, policies and theories to development of knowledge and understanding.

PO4: Problem Solving: Capacity to extrapolate from what one has learned and apply their competencies to solve different kinds of legal problems, rather than replicate curriculum content knowledge; and apply one's learning to real life situations.

PO5: Analytical Reasoning: Ability to evaluate the reliability and relevance of evidence; identify logical flaws and holes in the arguments of others; analyze and synthesize data from a variety of sources; draw valid conclusions and support them with evidence and examples, and address opposing viewpoints.

PO6: Research-related Skills: A sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions, synthesizing and articulating; Ability to recognize cause-and-effect relationships, define problems, formulate hypotheses, test hypotheses, analyze, interpret and draw conclusions from data, establish hypotheses, predict cause-and-effect relationships; ability to plan, execute and report the results of an experiment or investigation.

PO7: Moral and Ethical Awareness: Ability to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, formulate a position/argument about an ethical issue from multiple perspectives, and use ethical practices in all work. Capable of demonstrating the ability to identify ethical issues related to one's work, avoid unethical behaviour such as fabrication, falsification or misrepresentation of data or committing plagiarism, not adhering to intellectual property rights; appreciating environmental and sustainability issues; and adopting objective, unbiased and truthful actions in all aspects of work.

PO8: Professional Advocacy and Consultancy: Carry out advocacy and consultancy work in professional capacity and represent the matter of the client, before the court or any other appropriate forum in a professional manner.

PO9: Digital Literacy: Capability to use ICT in a variety of learning situations, demonstrate ability to access, evaluate, and use a variety of relevant information sources; and use appropriate software for analysis of data.

PO10: Self-directed Learning: Ability to work independently, identify appropriate resources required for a project, and manage a project through to completion.

**COURSE SCHEME 2024-24  
LL.B.**

S. NO	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	TEACHING SCHEDULE			CREDITS	INT MARKS	EXT MARKS THEORY	EXT MARKS PRACTICAL	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION OF EXAM (Hrs)
			L	T	P						
		<b>1st SEMESTER</b>									
1	LBC-111	Constitutional Law-1	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
2	LBC-112	General Principles of Contract	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
3	LBC-113	Family Law-1	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
4	LBC-114	Law of Crimes-1: BNS	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
4	LBC-114	Law of Torts	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
6	LBC-116	Public International Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
		<b>2nd SEMESTER</b>									
7	LBC-211	Constitutional Law-2	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
8	LBC-212	Family Law-2	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
9	LBC-213	Law of Crimes-2: BNSS	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
10	LBC-214	Property Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
11	LBC-214	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
12	LBC-216	Special Contracts	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
		<b>3rd SEMESTER</b>									
		<b>Compulsory</b>									
13	LBC-311	Jurisprudence	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
14	LBC-312	Company Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
14	LBC-313	Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
16	LBC-314	Environmental Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
17	LBC-314	Labour and Industrial Law-1	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
18		<b>Optional (opt any one of the following)</b>									
	LBE-316A	Information Technology Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
	LBE-316B	Media & Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
		<b>4th SEMESTER</b>									
		<b>Compulsory</b>									
19	LBC-411	Arbitration, Mediation & Conciliation	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
20	LBC-412	Administrative Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
21	LBC-413	Labour and Industrial Law-2	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
22	LBC-414	Intellectual Property Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
23		<b>Optional (opt any one of the following)</b>									
	LBE-414A	Competition Laws	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h

	LBE-414B	Criminology, Penology & Victimology	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
24		<b>Optional (opt any one of the following)</b>									
	LBE-416A	Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
	LBE-416B	Socio Economic Offences	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
		<b>4th SEMESTER</b>									
		<b>Compulsory</b>									
24	LBC-411	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
26	LBC-412	Principles of Taxation Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
27	LBC-413	Interpretation of Statutes and Principle of Legislation	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
28	LBC-414	Land Laws	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
29		<b>Optional (opt any one of the following)</b>									
	LBE-414A	Mergers and Acquisitions	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
	LBE-414B	International Human Rights Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
30		<b>Optional (opt any one of the following)</b>									
	LBE-416A	International Trade Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
	LBE-416B	Women & Child Laws	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
		<b>6th SEMESTER</b>									
		<b>Compulsory</b>									
31	LBC-611	Professional Ethics and Accounting System	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
32	LBC-612	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	1	-	6	4	30	-	70	100	3h
33		<b>Optional (opt any one of the following)</b>									
	LBE-613A	Insolvency & Bankruptcy Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
	LBE-613B	Humanitarian and Refugee Law	3	1	-	4	30	70	-	100	3h
		<b>Total Credits</b>	<b>140</b>								
		<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>3000</b>								
		<b>Total Number of Courses</b>	<b>33</b>								

## LLB 3 YEARS COURSE

### FIRST SEMESTER

**Name of the Course: Constitutional Law-1**

**Course Code: LBC - 111**

**Hours/Week: 4**

**Credits: 4**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Note: Attempt four questions from sections 1 to 4, selecting at least one question from each section. These questions shall carry 14 marks each. Section 5 contains 10 short questions covering the entire syllabus; students need to attempt any 7 questions out of these 10 questions. Each question in section 5 carries two marks.**

#### Course Objectives:

The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism. The goal is to strengthen their basic understanding of the following concepts under constitutional law - Rule of Law, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. A citizen's accessibility to justice through their power of filing a writ for the violation of a fundamental right is focused upon with the enhancing diameter of judicial approach towards their basic duty. A critical analysis of the significant judicial decisions is offered to highlight judicial restraint, judicial passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing.

#### Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to-

CO1	Know about the basic principles of the Constitution of India and their application on the dynamics of constitutionality of laws and state actions;
CO2	Identify various fundamental rights, freedoms and privileges granted under the Constitution of India and analyse their applicability through judicial review;
CO3	Explain the significance of Directive principles of the State policy and fundamental duties in promotion of social order;
CO4	Represent the client in the Supreme Court and High Courts in the matters involving violation of fundamental rights and apply the concepts learnt.

#### Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Course	Course Code	Course Outcome	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PS01	PS02	
Constitutional Law-I	LBC-111	CO1	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
		CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	-	-
		CO3	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
		CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

1= Weakly mapped

2= Moderately mapped

3= Strongly mapped

### **UNIT-I: Introduction (Class Hours 15)**

Nature and Significance of Indian Constitution

Preamble: Nature and Significance

1. Re Berubari Union Case AIR 1960 SC 845
2. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab AIR 1967 SC 1643
3. Keshavanand Bharati v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1461

Citizenship under the Indian Constitution (Articles 5-11): Person vis-a-vis Citizen

4. Pradeep Jain (Dr.) v. Union of India (1984) 3 SCC 654

Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955

Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005 and 2015

Concept of State (Article 12): Definition of State & Judicial Interpretation

5. Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India AIR 2005 SC 2677
6. Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib, AIR 1981 SC 487 (Six factor test to determine State)

### **UNIT-II: Fundamental Rights – I (Class Hours 15)**

Right to Equality (Article 14): Equality Before Law and Equal Protection of Laws; Test of reasonable classification; Test of Arbitrariness;

7. M. Nagaraj v. Union of India AIR 2007 SC 71
8. D.S. Nakara v. Union of India AIR 1983 SC 130

Prohibition on Discrimination (Article 15); Equality in Public Employment (Article 16); Concept of Reservation

9. Air India v. Nargesh Mirza AIR 1981 SC 1829
10. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India AIR 2000 SC 498
11. Indian Medical Association v. Union of India & Ors. AIR 2011 SC 2365

Fundamental Freedoms and Restrictions (Article 19);

12. Indian Express Newspaper v. Union of India AIR 1986 SC 515
13. Bombay Hawkers' Union v. Bombay Municipal Corporation AIR 1985 SC 1206

Protection against Ex-post facto law; Double Jeopardy; Privilege against Self-incrimination (Article 20).

14. Jitendra Panchal v. Intelligence Officer, NCB AIR 2009 SC 1938

Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)

15. A.K.Gopalan v. State of Madras AIR 1950 SC 27 (liberty given narrow meaning)
16. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India AIR 1978 SC 597 (right to travel abroad: procedure established by law must be just, fair and reasonable)
17. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union Of India AIR 1984 SC 802 (right to live with human dignity)
18. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1997 SCW 3043 (right against sexual harassment)
19. R.Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu AIR 1995 SC 264 (Auto Shankar case- right to privacy)
20. Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retired) and another v. Union of India 2017 Indlaw SC 641 (Right to Privacy)
21. Khatri (II) v. State of Bihar AIR 1981 SC 928 (right to legal aid and speedy trial)

22. Rudul Shah v. State of Bihar AIR 1983 SC 1086 (right to compensation)

Right to Education (Article 21A)

23. Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1993 SC 2178

24. T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka AIR 2003 SC 355

Protection against Arrest and Preventive Detention (Article 22)

25. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivakant Shukla AIR 1976 SC 1207

26. D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal AIR 1997 SC 610

### **UNIT-III: Fundamental Rights – II (Class Hours 15)**

Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23-24): Prohibition of Forced Labour & Child Labour

27. M. C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu AIR 1997 SC 699

Right to Religion (Articles 25-28): Concept of Secularism; Religious Freedom to Individual and Religious Denominations; Restrictions on Right to Religion; State Responsibility in matters of Religion.

28. Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala AIR 1987 SC 748

29. M. Ismail Faruqui v. Union of India AIR 1995 SC 605

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30): Right to Minorities

30. P. A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra AIR 2005 SC 3226

Right to Constitutional Remedies: Art.32- Meaning, Nature and Significance;

Writs under Art.32 and 226;

Judicial Review, res judicata, Judicial Activism; Public Interest Litigation

31. Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration AIR 1980 SC 1579 (Writ of Habeas corpus)

32. Hussainara Khatun v. State of Bihar AIR 1979 SC 1360 (first PIL)

33. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun v. State of U.P. AIR 1988 SC 2187 (res judicata)

34. Aishek Goenka v. Union of India (2012) 5 SCC 321 (PIL)

35. Centre for PIL v. Union of India AIR 2012 SC 3725 (PIL and judicial activism)

36. Kaushal Kishore v. State of U.P. W.P. No. 113/2016 decided on 03 January, 2023 (Writ enforceable against person other than State)

Concept of Law: Meaning of Law, Judicial Review, Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of Waiver and Doctrine of Severability

37. Kihota Hollohan v. Zuchilhu AIR 1993 SC 412

### **UNIT-IV: Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties (Class Hours 15)**

Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36-51): Meaning, Nature and Scope; Concept of Welfare State and Social Justice; Justiciability of Directive Principles; Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles; Rule of Harmonious Construction

38. State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan AIR 1951 SC 226

39. Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India AIR 1980 SC 1789

40. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1461

Fundamental Duties (Article 51A): Right-Duty Relationship; Enforceability of Fundamental Duties Issues and Challenges: Parliamentary Privileges and Fundamental Rights- Enforceability of Directive Principles

### **Text Books:**

1. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2018
2. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, 13<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2017

### **Reference Books:**

1. D.D. Basu, Commentary on the Indian Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2017
2. Glanville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of the Nations, Oxford University Press, 1999
3. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., 4th Edition, 2015.
4. J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, 54<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2017
5. Narender Kumar, Constitutional Law of India, Allahabad Law Agency, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2016
6. P.M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis, 16<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2019

### **Articles:**

1. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Freedom of speech is being mauled, The Times of India, 12 October, 2019.
2. Houghton, Bernard. "Reform in India." Political Science Quarterly, vol. 35, no. 4, 1920, pp. 545–554. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/2142426](http://www.jstor.org/stable/2142426). Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
3. Richard Harvey. "The Price of Free Speech in India Today." Socialist Lawyer, no. 71, Pluto Journals, 2015, pp. 32–33, <https://doi.org/10.13169/socialistlawyer.71.0032>.
4. Krennerich, Michael. "The Human Right to Health: Fundamentals of a Complex Right" Healthcare as a Human Rights Issue: Normative Profile, Conflicts and Implementation, edited by Sabine Klotz et al., Transcript Verlag, Bielefeld, 2017, pp. 23–54. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1fx7w.4](http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1fx7w.4). Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
5. Ramachandran, Sudha. "Hindutva Violence in India: Trends and Implications." Counter Terrorist Trends and Analyses, Vol. 12, no. 4, 2020, pp. 15–20. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/26918077](http://www.jstor.org/stable/26918077). Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
6. Tajammul-ul-Islam, Sheikh. "Is Indian Media Free from State Control? An Appraisal." Policy Perspectives, vol. 16, no. 2, 2019, pp. 27–40. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/polipers.16.2.0027](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/polipers.16.2.0027). Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
7. Tewari, Manish, and Rekha Saxena. "The Supreme Court of India: The Rise of Judicial Power and the Protection of Federalism." Courts in Federal Countries: Federalists or Unitarists?, edited by NICHOLAS ARONEY and JOHN KINCAID, University of Toronto Press, Toronto; Buffalo; London, 2017, pp. 223–255. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/10.3138/j.ctt1whm97c.12](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3138/j.ctt1whm97c.12). Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
8. Bohra, Saroj. "Public Interest Litigation: Access to Justice." <http://www.manupatra.com/roundup/379/Articles/Public%20Interest%20Litigation.pdf>. Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
9. Supreme Court of India, "Guidelines for Public Interest Litigation". <https://main.sci.gov.in/pdf/Guidelines/pilguidelines.pdf>. Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
10. "The Right to Education: A Foundation for Equal Opportunities." Advancing Equality: How Constitutional Rights Can Make a Difference Worldwide, by Jody Heymann et al., 1st ed., University of California Press, Oakland, California, 2020, pp. 199–224. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1f8854w.13](http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv1f8854w.13). Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.
11. Thirugnanam, Balasubramanian. "Directive Principles of State Policy in India". Indian Journal of Natural sciences, Vol. 10, Issue 58, 2020, 18110-18120, [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339817284\\_Directive\\_Principles\\_of\\_State\\_Policy\\_in\\_India](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339817284_Directive_Principles_of_State_Policy_in_India). Accessed 29 Aug. 2021.

**Scheme of Evaluation:**

- CE 1- Attendance- 5 Marks
- CE 2- Assignment- 15 Marks
- CE 3- Sessional- 10 Marks
- End-term Exam - 70 Marks
- Total - 100 Marks

**Name of the Course: General Principles of Contract**

**Course Code: LBC-112**

**Hours/Week: 4**

**Credits: 4**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Note: Attempt four questions from sections 1 to 4, selecting at least one question from each section. These questions shall carry 14 marks each. Section 5 contains 10 short questions covering the entire syllabus; students need to attempt any 7 questions out of these 10 questions. Each question in section 5 carries two marks.**

**Course Objectives:**

The primary objectives of this course are to develop students' understanding of contract law, focusing on key aspects such as contract formation, interpretation, execution, and termination, along with available legal remedies. Students will enhance their ability to apply legal provisions to practical scenarios through the study of case law and judicial precedents. The course also promotes the development of practical problem-solving skills, preparing students to effectively navigate real-world contractual issues.

**Course Outcomes:**

This course will enable the students to:

1. Understand the legal rules needed to end or discharge a contract.
2. Learn the basic principles of contract law and how they affect agreements.
3. Analyse different contract breaches and identify appropriate legal remedies for each situation.
4. Apply their understanding of contract law to real-world cases, effectively using legal remedies when a contract is violated.

**UNIT I**

Definition of Contract, Agreement, Offer, Acceptance and Consideration (Section-2), Communication and Revocation of Offer and Acceptance (Section 3-9), Essentials of Contract (Section 10), Competency to Contract (Section 11-12)

Leading Cases: Lalman Shukla V. Gauri Dutt (1913) 11 ALL L.J. 489,

Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. (1891-4) All ER Rep.127

**UNIT II**

Free Consent, Consent by Coercion, Undue Influence, Fraud, misrepresentation and mistake (Section 14-22), Legality of object and consideration (section 23-24), Void Agreements (Section 25-30), Contingent Contracts (Section 31-36)

Leading Cases: Mohori Bibee Vs. Dharmodas Ghose (1903) 30 I.A. 114 (PC)

**UNIT III**

Performance of Contract (Section 37-50), Reciprocal Promises (Section 51-54), Impossibility of Performance and Doctrine of Frustration (Section 56). Appropriation of payments (Sections 59-61) Contracts which need not be performed (Sections 62 - 67), Quasi- Contract or Certain Relations resembling to those created by Contract (Section 68-72), Breach of Contract (Section 73-75).

Leading Cases: Caltex (India) Ltd. V Bhagwani Devi, AIR 1969 SC 405,

Hadley V. Baxendale, (1854)

**UNIT IV**

Specific Relief- Meaning and General Principles, Specific Performance of Contract under Specific Relief Act-1963 (Section 9-14), Persons for/against whom contracts may be specifically enforced (Section 15-19), Powers of the Court (Section 20-24), Rectification and cancellation of instruments (Section 26-33), Injunctions (Section 36- 42)

Leading Cases: Syed Dastagir Vs J.R. Gopalakrishna Setty, AIR 1999 SC 3029,  
Lakhi Ram v. Trikha Ram, AIR 1998 SC 1230.

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

- A.S. Dalal. Law of Contract & specific Relief Act (Bright Law House, 1st Ed. 2015)
- Pollock & Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, (Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 14th Ed. 2013)
- S. K. Kapoor, Law of Contract-I & The Specific Relief Act, (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 13th Ed. 2013)
- Avatar Singh, Law of Contract and Specific Relief Act, 1963, (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 12th Ed. 2017)
- R. K. Bangia, Indian Contract Act, (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 14th Ed. 2015)
- Ritu Gupta, Law of Contract includes The Specific Relief Act, 1963, (LexisNexis, New Delhi, 1st Ed. 2015)

**Name of the Course: Family Law – 1**

**Course Code: LBC-113**

**Hours/Week: 4**

**Credits: 4**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Note: Attempt four questions from sections 1 to 4, selecting at least one question from each section. These questions shall carry 14 marks each. Section 5 contains 10 short questions covering the entire syllabus; students need to attempt any 7 questions out of these 10 questions. Each question in section 5 carries two marks.**

**Course Objectives:**

The primary objectives of this course focus on providing students with a deep understanding of Hindu marriage laws, encouraging them to understand fundamental legal principles while also recognizing the evolving nature of family institutions in India. Students will analyse contemporary developments and challenges affecting these institutions. This course further engages students in evaluating legal and social issues related to inheritance and property rights within Hindu family law, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving in this complex legal area.

**Course Outcomes:**

This course will enable the students to:

1. Understand the key concepts in family law, including marriage, divorce, child custody, domestic violence, children's rights, partition, and succession.
2. Explore how historical and social factors have shaped the modern understanding and regulation of family structures.
3. Gain the ability to analyse legal issues related to family law and assess their implications in various contexts.
4. Apply their knowledge of family law to real-life cases, formulating appropriate legal solutions to family-related issues.

**UNIT I**

Application of Hindu Law, Sources of Hindu, Schools of Hindu Law, Hindu Joint Family, Features of Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Joint Families, Coparcenary, Classification of Property, Karta of Joint Family, Position, Liabilities and Powers of Karta. Karta's powers of Alienation, Coparcener's Power of Alienation, Coparcener's Right to Challenge Improper Alienation, Alienee's Rights and Remedies.

Leading Cases: Harihar Prasad V Balmika Prasad AIR 1975 SC 733  
K.S. Subhiah Pillai V Commissioner of IT AIR 1999 SC 1220

**UNIT II**

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Hindu Marriage, Essential Conditions for Valid Hindu Marriage, Ceremonies of Marriage, Registration of Hindu Marriages, Remedy of Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Void and Voidable Marriages, Judicial Separation and Divorce, Various Types of Grounds for Divorce and Judicial Separation, Fair Trial Rule, Legitimacy of Children, Jurisdiction, Bars to Matrimonial Remedies, Ancillary Reliefs, Permanent Alimony and Maintenance, Custody etc.

Leading Cases: Kailishwati V Ayudhia Parkash AIR 1977 PLR 216

**UNIT III**

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Effects of the Hindu (Succession) Amendment, 2005, Rules of Succession to the Property of Hindu Male, Succession to the Property of Hindu Female, Succession to the Mitakshara

Coparcener's Interest, General Rules of Succession, Partition, Subject Matter of Partition, Persons who have a Right to Partition & Right to Share, Persons who are entitled to Share, if, Partition takes place, Modes of Partition, How Partition is effected, Partial Partition, Reopening of Partition, Re- Union.

Leading Cases: Raghuvamma V Chenchamma AIR 1964 SC 136  
Commissioner of Income Tax V Chandersen, AIR 1986 SC 1753

#### **UNIT IV**

The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, Concept of Minority and Guardianship, Natural Guardians and their Powers, Testamentary Guardian: Appointment and Powers, Certified Guardian, De facto Guardian, Guardian by Affinity.

The Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act, 1956, Nature of Adoption, Essential Conditions for Valid Adoption, Effects of Adoption, Registration of Adoption, Maintenance as Personal Obligation, Maintenance of Dependents, Quantum of Maintenance, Maintenance as a Charge on Property.

Leading Cases: Githa Hariharan V Reserve Bank of India (1999)2 SCC 228

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

- Ranganath Misra, Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage (16<sup>th</sup> ed., 2008)
- Satyajeet A. Desai, Mulla Principles of Hindu Law, (Vol. I & II 21<sup>st</sup> ed., 2010)
- Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Diwan, Modern Hindu Law (Allahabad Law Agency, Reprint 2018)
- Duncan M. Derrett, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law (1970)
- Basant K. Sharma. Hindu Law. (Central Law Publication 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2017)
- Tahir Mohammad. Introduction to Hindu Law. (1<sup>st</sup> Ed. 2014)
- A.N. Sen. Hindu Law. (Allahabad Law Agency, Reprint 2015)

**Name of the Course: Law of Crimes-1 Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita**

**Course Code: LBC - 114**

**Hours/Week: 4**

**Credits: 4**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Note: Attempt four questions from sections 1 to 4, selecting at least one question from each section. These questions shall carry 14 marks each. Section 5 contains 10 short questions covering the entire syllabus; students need to attempt any 7 questions out of these 10 questions. Each question in section 5 carries two marks.**

**Course Objectives:**

The primary objectives of this course are to help students understand the key concepts of crime and criminal law. Students will learn about the different mental states that form mens rea (the intent to commit a crime) and study specific offenses under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita. This course will also deepen their understanding of criminal liability and its broad scope. Additionally, students will stay updated on the latest legislative and judicial developments in criminal law, enabling them to apply this knowledge to real-world cases and legal situations.

**Course Outcomes:**

This course will enable the students to:

1. Understand the meaning of crime and its effect on society.
2. Demonstrate the understanding of various provisions of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita.
3. Understand the meaning of crime, methods to control them and a study of the range of offences under Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita.
4. Apply their knowledge by studying and assessing a range of offenses outlined in the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita.

**UNIT I**

- a. Nature and Definition of Crime, State's Power to determine acts or omissions as crime.
- b. Distinction between crime and other wrongs, Salient features of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita.
- c. Constituent elements of Crime: Human Being, actus reus, mens rea, injury.
- d. General Explanations (Section 3), Punishments (Section 4-13).
- e. Exceptions (Section 14-44).
- f. Abetment (Section 45-60), Criminal conspiracy (Section 61), Attempt (Section-62).

**UNIT II**

- a. Offences against Woman and Child (Section 63-99)
- b. Offences affecting the Human Body (Section 100-144)

**UNIT III**

- a. Offences against the State (Section 147-158)
- b. Offences against the Public Tranquillity (Section 189-197)
- c. Offences by or Relating to Public Servants (Section 198-205)
- d. Contempt's of the Lawful authority of Public Servants (Section 206-226)

- e. False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice (Section 227-269)
- f. Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals (Section 270-297)

#### **UNIT IV**

- a. Offences relating to Religion (Section 298-302)
- b. Offences against Property (Section 303-334)
- c. Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks (Section 335-350)
- d. Criminal intimidation, Insult, Annoyance and Defamation (Section 351-357)

#### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

- The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 (45 of 2023)
- Prof. Vageshwari Deswal & Adv. Saurabh Kansal, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 Law and Practice, Taxmann Publications, 2024.
- Rattan Lal Dhirajlal, Indian Penal Code 1870, (Revised by KT Thomas & MA Rashid, 2015, 33rd Edition 2016.)
- S.N. Misra, Indian Penal Code 1870, (Central Law Publications)

**Name of the Course: Law of Torts**

**Course Code: LCB-115**

**Hours/Week: 4**

**Credits: 4**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Note: Attempt four questions from sections 1 to 4, selecting at least one question from each section. These questions shall carry 14 marks each. Section 5 contains 10 short questions covering the entire syllabus; students need to attempt any 7 questions out of these 10 questions. Each question in section 5 carries two marks.**

**Course Objectives:**

The primary objectives of this course are to help students understand the nature and scope of tortious liability, including its principles and how these laws are applicable in different situations. Students will learn to analyse various harmful activities and the remedies available under tort law to address such issues. Additionally, this course will provide a framework for understanding how tort law works to offer justice for harm done while balancing interests within the legal system.

**Course Outcomes:**

This course will enable the students to:

1. Grasp the fundamental concepts, scope, and nature of tort law.
2. Identify and explain the various remedies available for torts and the legal principles supporting them.
3. Apply knowledge of tort law to analyse and resolve real-life scenarios involving harm or injury.
4. Recognize and differentiate between various types of torts and their legal implications.

**UNIT I**

Nature and Definition of Torts; Tort distinguished from Contract, Quasi-Contract, Crime: Conditions of liability including *damnum sine injuria*, *injuria sine damnum*; Remoteness of damages; Defences in Tort - *Volenti non-fit Injuria*, Necessity, Plaintiff's default, Act of God, Inevitable accidents, Private defences, Mistake, Statutory Authority.

Leading Case: *Ashby v. White* (1703) 2 Lord Raym 938

**UNIT II**

TORTS AGAINST PERSON: Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment, Malicious Prosecution; Defamation- Libel, Slander including defences in an action for defamation. TORTS AGAINST PROPERTY: Nuisance, Trespass to Land and Goods.

Strict liability, Rules in *Ryland v. Fletcher*; Principles for the application of the rule and defences; Absolute Liability, Enterprises engaged in hazardous activities – *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*; Vicarious Liability; Liability of State; Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity.

Leading Cases: *Rylands v. Fletcher* (1868) LR 3 HL 330., *M. C. Mehta v. Union of India*, AIR 1987 SC 1086, *State of Rajasthan v. Vidhyawati* (1962) Supp. 2 SCR 989

**UNIT III**

Negligence – Meaning and Definition, Theories of Negligence, Essential Ingredients – duty to take care, breach of duty, consequent damage; Proof of Negligence- *Res Ipsa loquitor*, Manufacturer's Negligence, Medical Negligence

Leading Cases: *Donoghue v. Stevenson* (1932) All ER Rep. 1, *Jacob Mathew v. State of Punjab* (2005) 6 SCC 1, *Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti*, AIR 1966 SC 1750

## **UNIT IV**

Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Definitions of Consumer, Goods and Services, Rights & Duties of Consumers, Remedies under the Act, Mediation under the Act, Consumer Protection Councils, Central Consumer Protection Authority, Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. The Law of Torts (Lexis-Nexis 27th Ed. 2016)
- Ramaswamy Iyer's. The Law of Torts (Lexis-Nexis, 10th Ed. 2007)
- R.K. Bangia. Law of Torts (Allahabad Law Agency, Latest Ed. 2018)

### **List of Cases:**

1. Donoghue v. Stevenson (1932) A.C. 562:147 L.T. 281: 48 T.L.R. 494
2. Klaus Mittelbachert v. East India Hotels Ltd., 1997 AIR 201 Delhi (Single Judge)
3. Ashby v. White (1703) 2 Lord Rayn, 938: (1703) 1 Sm.L.C. 13th Edn., 253
4. Bhim Singh v. State of J& K, 1986 AIR 494
5. Gloucester Grammar School Case (1410) Y.B. Hill 11 Hen, 4 of 47, p. 21, 36
6. Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club (1932) All E.R. Rep. 208: (1932) 1 K. B. 205
7. Cassidy v. Ministry of Health (1951) 1 All E.R. 574
8. D.P. Choudhary v. Manjulata, 1997 AIR 170 Raj.
9. King v. Phillips (1953) 1 Q.B. 429
10. Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P., AIR 1965 SC 1039

**Name of the Course: Public International Law**

**Course Code: LCB - 116**

**Hours/Week: 4**

**Credits: 4**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Note: Attempt four questions from sections 1 to 4, selecting at least one question from each section. These questions shall carry 14 marks each. Section 5 contains 10 short questions covering the entire syllabus; students need to attempt any 7 questions out of these 10 questions. Each question in section 5 carries two marks.**

**Course Objectives:**

The primary objectives of this course are to help students understand how municipal law and international law interact, including their similarities and differences. Students will explore the sources of international law and key concepts like the definition and classification of states. This course will also cover legal principles related to state recognition, extradition, asylum, and the rights of diplomatic agents. Additionally, students will trace the development of human rights and evaluate their importance from both national and international viewpoints.

**Course Outcomes:**

This course will enable the students to:

1. Gain a clear understanding of key principles in public international law and their practical application.
2. Get to know the role of legal institutions in shaping and enforcing international law.
3. Understand the role of legal institutions in shaping and enforcing international law.
4. Apply legal principles to solve real-world problems.

**UNIT I**

Definition, Nature and Sanctions of International Law, Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law, Sources and subjects of International Law including position of individual

Leading Cases: North Sea Continental Shelf Case, ICJ Report 1969

**UNIT II**

State Territory, State Jurisdiction, Recognition of States and Governments, Acquisition and loss of State Territory, State Succession, Extradition, Asylum, Settlement of Disputes.

Leading Cases: Lotus Case (France v. Turkey), PCIJ, Ser. A, No. 10 (1927)

**UNIT III**

Nature, Definition and Effects of War, Belligerent Occupation, War Crimes, Contraband, Blockade, Prize Counts, Enemy Character, Rules of Warfare

Leading Cases: Daimler Co Ltd v Continental Tyre and Rubber Co (Great Britain) Ltd [1916] 2 AC 307, Haile Selassie Vs Cable and Wireless Co. Ltd. (1939) CH 12, Columbian Peruvian Asylum Case ICJ Report (1951) 71

**UNIT IV**

Human Rights: Concept of Human Rights, Provisions of U.N. Charter relating to Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and its Legal Significance, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 and Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, National Commission on Human Rights

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

- Starke's International Law (Oxford University Press Butterworth & Co. publisher Ltd. 11<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2013)
- V.K. Ahuja. Public International Law (Lexis Nexis, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. 2016)
- V.C. Govindaraj. Conflict of Laws-Cases and Materials (Lexis Nexis, 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. 2017)
- Aggarwal, H.O. Public International Law and Human Rights (Central Law Publications Ed. 2012)
- Kappor, S.K. International Law (Central Law Publications 2013)
- Harris, D.J. Cases and Material on International Law (Sweet & Maxwell Ed. 2013)
- Greig, DW. International Law (Butterworths and Co. (Publishers) Ed. 2007)