AU26 REGULATIONS COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester I (First Year)

S. No	Category	Course Code	Course Title	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	26LLLB011T	Contracts–I	5	1	-	6
2		26LLLB012T	Law of Crimes – I (B.N.S)	5	1	-	6
3		26LLLB013T	Laws of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws	5	1	-	6
4		26LLLB014T	Constitutional Law – I	5	1	-	6
5		26LLLB015T	Family Law – I	5	1	-	6
						Total Credits	30

Semester II (First Year)

S. No	Category	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits
				L	T	P	C
1	Core	26LLLB021T	Contracts – II	5	1	-	6
2		26LLLB022T	Constitutional Law – II	5	1	-	6
3		26LLLB023T	Environmental Law	5	1	-	6
4		26LLLB024T	Jurisprudence	5	1	-	6
5		26LLLB025T	Administrative Law	5	1	-	6
						Total Credits	30

Title of the Course:	**Contracts-I**
Category:	Core
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB011T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the foundational principles of the law of contract as embodied in the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It aims to explain the legal framework governing the formation, performance, discharge, and enforcement of contracts. The course also examines doctrines such as free consent, consideration, capacity, legality of object, quasi-contractual obligations, and remedies for breach of contract. Students will learn how contractual principles ensure fairness, justice, and predictability in commercial and personal transactions.

UNIT–I: Nature and Formation of Contracts

History and nature of contractual obligations – writs of debt, covenant and account – actions on the case and on assumptionist consideration – moral basis for contractual obligations – subjective and objective theories – sanctity of contracts – agreement and contract: definitions, elements and different kinds – proposal and acceptance: their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation – proposal and invitations for proposal – floating offers – tenders – dumping of goods.

UNIT–II: Consideration and Capacity to Contract

Consideration – nudum pactum: its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements – privity of contract and 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 – capacity to contract: meaning – incapacity arising out of status and mental defect – minor's agreements – definition of "minor" – accessories supplied to a minor – agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor – affirmation – ratification – agreements and estoppel – evaluation of law relating to minors' agreements – other illustrations of incapacity to contract.

UNIT–III: Free Consent and Legality of Object

Free consent: its need and definition – factors vitiating free consent – coercion: definition, factors, elements, duress and coercion, doctrine of economic duress, effect of coercion – undue influence: definition, essential elements, independent advice, Pardanashin women, unconscionable bargains, effect of undue influence – misrepresentation: definition, misrepresentation of law and of fact, their effects and illustrations – fraud: definition, essential elements, suggestion-false, Suppressio veri, when silence amounts to fraud, active concealment, intention – mistake: definition, kinds, fundamental error, mistake

of law and of fact, their effects – legality of objects: void agreements, lawful and unlawful consideration and objects, void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects – unlawful considerations and objects: forbidden by law, defeating the provision of any law, fraudulent, injurious, immoral, against public policy – agreements without consideration – restraint of marriage, trade, and legal proceedings – exceptions – uncertain and wagering agreements.

UNIT–IV: Discharge and Quasi-Contracts

Discharge of contract and its various modes: by performance, breach, impossibility, limitation, and agreement – conditions of valid tender of performance – reciprocal promises – time as essence – anticipatory and present breach – frustration: grounds, application to leases, theories, effect, and restitution – rescission, alteration, remission, waiver, extension, accord and satisfaction – quasi-contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract.

UNIT–V: Remedies for Breach of Contract

Damages: kinds, remoteness of damages, ascertainment of damages – injunction: when granted and when refused – refund and restitution – specific performance of the contract – as a rule enforced by court rectification – specific performance of contracts under the Specific Relief Act, 1963 including 2018 amendment – rescission of the contacts – cancellation of the instruments – declaratory decrease – preventive relief, arbitration clause – A & C arbitration and conciliation Act 1996 – impact of Covid 19 on specific performance of the contract.

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the essential elements of a valid contract under Indian law.
2. Analyze the principles of offer, acceptance, consideration, and capacity to contract.
3. Identify the circumstances vitiating free consent and the legality of contractual objects.
4. Evaluate the modes of discharge and quasi-contractual obligations.
5. Apply legal principles to resolve disputes relating to breach of contract and remedies available under law.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Avtar Singh, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief*, Eastern Book Company.

References:

1. Pollock & Mulla, *Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts*, LexisNexis.
2. R.K. Bangia, *Law of Contract*, Allahabad Law Agency.
3. Anson, *Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press.
4. Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston, *Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press.
5. S.K. Kapoor, *Contract I*, Central Law Publications.
6. Indian Contract Act, 1872 – Bare Act, Government of India Publication

Title of the Course:	**Law of Crimes-I (B.N.S)**
Category:	Core
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB012T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objective:

The course helps students understand the basic concepts of crime and its elements. It introduces the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, including its sections and punishments. Students will learn about offences against women and children, including sexual offences and abetment, as well as offences affecting human life and body, such as homicide, murder, and organized crimes. The course also covers offences against the state, property, religion, and public, including theft, cheating, defamation, and public safety offences.

Unit-I: Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability

Concept of crime - Meaning of Crime - Distinction between Crime and Tort - Stages of Crime -Intention, Preparation, Attempt and Commission of Crime -Elements of Crime -Actus Reus and Mens rea - Codification of Law of Crimes in India –IPC, 1860 Application of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Section 1-3 of BNS)-Territorial and Extra-Territorial Application (Section 1 of BNS)–Definition (Section 2 of BNS) Punishments (Section 4 -13 of BNS)

Unit-II: General Exceptions, Abetment, and Offences against the Women and Children

General Explanations –General Exceptions under BNS 2023-Abetment -Criminal Conspiracy -Attempt – Offences against Women and Child- (Section 63-87 of BNS) Sexual Offences -Assault and Criminal Force against Women-Offences relating to Marriage-Kidnapping and Abduction-Causing Miscarriage–Offences against Child (Section 88-99 of BNS)

Unit-III: **Offences affecting Human Life, Body and personal liberty**

Offences affecting Human Life (Section 100-113 of BNS)-Culpable Homicide and Murder -Causing Death by Negligence- Organized Crime-Petty Organized Crime Terrorist Act-Offences affecting Human Body (Section 114-144 of BNS)-Hurt and Grievous Hurt -Wrongful restraint and Wrongful confinement -Criminal Force and Assault- Kidnapping and Abduction.

Unit-IV: **Offences against the State, Public justice, and public Order**

Offences against the State-Offences Relating to Army, Navy and Air Force-Offences relating to Election-Offences Relating to Coin, Currency-Notes, Bank-Notes, and Government Stamps-Offences against Public Tranquility-Offences by or relating to Public Servants –Contempt of Lawful Authorities of Public Servants-False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice-Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.

Unit-V: **Offences against Property, Religion and Documents**

Offences relating to Religion-Offences against Property -Theft -Extortion -Robbery & Dacoity -Cheating -Mischief -Criminal Trespass –Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust-Receiving Stolen Property - Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks – Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance, Defamation

Course Outcome

Students will be able to

1. Explain the concept of crime, its elements and stages, and examine the codification and application of criminal law under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
2. Discuss the general explanations and general exceptions under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, with reference to abetment, criminal conspiracy, attempt, and offences against women and children.
3. Analyze the provisions relating to offences affecting human life and the human body, including culpable homicide, murder, negligence, organized crime, and terrorist acts under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
4. Examine the legal framework governing offences against the State, public servants, public tranquility, public justice, armed forces, elections, currency, and offences affecting public health, safety, decency, and morals.
5. Explain the offences relating to religion, property, documents, and reputation, including theft, robbery, cheating, mischief, criminal breach of trust, criminal intimidation, insult, and defamation

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Venkateswaraiah, K. (2020). *Law of Contracts–I*. Asia Law House.

References:

1. BNS, 2023 Bare Act
2. Ratanlal and Dhiraj Lal: Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa &Co.
3. Gour K.D.: Criminal Law - Cases and Materials, Butterworth.
4. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law, Cambridge University Press.
5. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, General Principles of Criminal Law, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.
6. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Essays on Indian Penal Code, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.

Title of the Course:	**Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws**
Category:	Core
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB013T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course aims to provide a foundational understanding of the principles, development, and functions of the law of torts. It focuses on identifying tortious wrongs, principles of liability, defences, and remedies, as well as their relevance in modern socio-legal contexts. Students will explore landmark cases, statutory developments, and the influence of consumer protection and industrial law on tortious liability.

UNIT – I: Evolution and Nature of Law of Torts

Evolution and development of law of torts – Growth through English courts – Forms of action – Emergence of specific remedies – Reception of law of torts in India – Principles of equity, justice and good conscience – Definition, nature, scope and objects – Wrongful act and legal damage – Damnum sine injuria and injuria sine damno – Distinction between tort, crime and breach of contract – Unliquidated damages – Changing scope of tort law due to industrialization, technological progress and social changes.

UNIT – II: Principles of Liability and Defenses in Torts

Principles of liability in torts – Fault, wrongful intent, negligence – Liability without fault – Violation of ethical codes – Statutory liability – Fatal Accidents Act, Railway Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Carriers Act, Insurance Laws – Motive in torts – Extinguishment of liability – Death and the maxim *Action Personalis Mortium Cumpersona* – Exceptions and reforms – Waiver and acquiescence – Justification in torts: *Volenti non fit injuria*, necessity, plaintiff's default, act of God, inevitable accident, private defence, statutory authorisation, judicial and quasi-judicial acts, parental and quasi-parental authority.

UNIT – III: Sovereign and Vicarious Liability

Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India – Liability of the state: sovereign and non-sovereign functions – Crown Proceedings Act (UK), Federal Tort Claims Act (USA) – Constitutional provisions (Articles 294 and 300) – Act of state – Vicarious liability: basis, scope and justification – Express authorization, ratification, abetment – Master and servant relationship – Control test, borrowed servant, independent contractor – Principal and agent – Corporation and agent liability.

UNIT – IV: Torts Against Persons, Property and Business Interests

Torts against persons – Assault, battery, mayhem, false imprisonment, defamation (libel and slander), malicious prosecution, nervous shock, shortened expectation of life – Torts against property – Trespass to land and goods, trespass ab initio, dispossession, detinue, conversion – Torts against business interests – Injurious falsehood, misstatement, passing off – Absolute and strict liability: theories of negligence, standards of care, contributory negligence, *Res ipsa loquitur* – *Rylands v. Fletcher* and its application – Liability for hazardous activities, industrial disasters, and professional negligence – Liability under Motor Vehicles Act and related statutes.

UNIT – V: Nuisance, Remedies and Consumer Protection

Nuisance – Definition, essentials, and types – Obstruction of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air – Legal remedies: damages (simple, special, punitive), remoteness of damages (foreseeability and directness tests), injunction, specific restitution of property – Extra-legal remedies: self-help, re-entry, recapture, distress damage feasant, abatement of nuisance – Judicial process in torts – Complications of procedure and evidence – Duty of care and liability for negligence in services (lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, traders) – *Caveat emptor* and *Caveat venditor* – Deceit and false advertisement – Product liability and hazardous industrial activity – Common property resources – Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the origin, nature, and scope of the law of torts.
2. Understand the principles of liability, justification, and defences in tort law.
3. Analyze sovereign and vicarious liability and their applications.
4. Identify various torts against person, property, and business interests.
5. Evaluate remedies and contemporary applications of tort law in consumer and environmental contexts.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – *The Law of Torts* (23rd Edn.)

References:

1. Gaur, K.D. – *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials* (1985 Edn.)
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – *The Indian Penal Code*
3. Huda – *Law of Torts*
4. P.S. Achuthen Pillai – *Law of Torts*
5. R.C. Nigam – *Law of Torts in India*, Vol. I
6. Winfield and Jolowicz – *Law of Tort*
7. Salmond – *Law of Torts*
8. M.N. Shukla – *The Law of Torts and Consumer Protection*
9. Avtar Singh – *Introduction to the Law of Torts*
10. Bangia, R. K. (2021). *Law of torts* (28th ed.). Allahabad Law Agency.

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Title of the Course:	**Constitutional Law-I**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB014T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the constitutional framework of India, focusing on its philosophy, structure, and the fundamental rights of citizens. It introduces the concepts of federalism, secularism, and social justice embedded in the Preamble and explores the scope of state authority, citizenship, and constitutional remedies.

UNIT – I: Constitutional Philosophy and Structure of the Union

Constitution - Meaning and Significance- Nature and Salient Features of Indian Constitution - Preamble – Federalism – Secularism – Social Justice – Interpretation of the Preamble.
The Union and its Territory: Name and territory of the Union – Admission or establishment of new States – Formation of new States – Alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing States.

UNIT – II: Citizenship and Definition of the State

Citizenship: Rights of citizenship of persons migrated from Pakistan, and persons of Indian origin residing outside India – Voluntary acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state – Continuance of rights of citizenship – Citizenship Act. Meaning and scope of State under Article 12 – Local Authorities: Municipalities, District Boards, Panchayats, Improvement Trusts, Mining Settlement Boards, Body of Port Commissioners under the control or management of a municipal or local fund – Other Authorities: Power to make laws, byelaws, rules, orders, or regulations – State in the light of Fundamental Rights.

UNIT – III: Fundamental Rights – Equality and Freedoms

Definition – Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights – Right to Equality – Equality of opportunity – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. Right to Freedoms: Freedom of Speech and Expression – Freedom of the Press – Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court – Freedom of Assembly – Freedom of Association – Freedom of Movement – Freedom to Reside and Settle – Freedom of Profession, Trade, or Business – Property and Social Control (1950–1978 and after 1978).

UNIT – IV: Rights Against Exploitation, Personal Liberty, and Remedies

Right against Exploitation: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. Protection of Interests of Minorities – Right of Minorities to

establish and administer educational institutions. Personal Liberty: Meaning and scope – Rights against self-incrimination – Rights against retroactive punishment – Rights of an accused – Double jeopardy. Constitutional Remedies: Enforcement of Fundamental Rights – Power of Parliament to modify rights conferred by this part in their application to armed forces, etc.

UNIT – V: Directive Principles, Fundamental Rights, and Duties

Directive Principles – Reasons for incorporation – Directions of social change – A new social order – Relationship and interdependence between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Judicial balancing – Constitutional Amendments (Arts. 31-A, 31-B, 31-C, 335,358 and 359) to strengthen Directive Principles – Judicial policy towards Directive Principles – Fundamental Duties (Art. 51-A).

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Interpret the Preamble of the constitution.
2. Explain the nature of the Union, citizenship, and territorial organization of India.
3. Analyze the meaning and scope of the term "State" under Article 12.
4. Understand and evaluate the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution.
5. Examine the relationship between Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Fundamental Duties in achieving constitutional governance.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Pandey, J.N. – *The Constitutional Law of India*

References:

1. Basu, D.D. – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
2. Basu, D.D. – *Shorter Constitution of India*
3. Seervai, H.M. – *Constitutional Law of India* (Vol. I–III)
4. Jain, M.P. – *Indian Constitutional Law*
5. Subba Rao, G.C.V. – *Indian Constitutional Law*
6. Kagzi, M.C.J. – *The Constitution of India*
7. V.N. Shukla – *Constitution of India*
8. H.R. Khanna – *Making of India's Constitution*
9. Granville Austin – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*
10. Relevant volumes of the *Annual Survey of Indian Law*, Indian Law Institute.

Title of the Course:	**Family Law-I**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	I Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB015T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The course objective is to trace the historical evolution of marriage, family, and kinship systems in India, while examining the influence of religion, rituals, and customs on marital and familial relationships. It seeks to analyze the legal frameworks governing marriage, divorce, maintenance, and inheritance across various personal laws, and to evaluate the impact of social evils, religious conversion, and state intervention on family structures. Furthermore, the course explores contemporary trends and reforms, including the establishment of family courts and the ongoing discussions surrounding the Uniform Civil Code.

Unit–I: Marriage and Kinship

Evolution of the institution of marriages and family. Role of religion, rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating marital relations. Types of family based upon lineage–patrilineal, matrilineal, authority, structure patriarchal and matriarchal, location–patrilocal and matrilocal and number of conjugal units nuclear, extended, joint and composite. Applicability of law. Who is a Hindu? Who is a Muslim? Who is a Christian? Sources of Hindu law, Muslim law and Christian law.

Unit–II: Customary Practices and the State

Polygamy, Concubinage, Child marriage, Sati, Dowry. State intervention through various legal measures. Conversion and its effect on family: Marriage, Adoption, Guardianship, Succession.

Unit–III: Matrimonial Remedies

Non-judicial resolution of marital conflict problems. Customary dissolution of marriage–unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution. Divorce under Muslim personal law–Talaq and Talaq-e-Tafweez. Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems. A general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and principles of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. Nullity of marriage, Option of puberty, Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation. Desertion, cruelty, adultery and other grounds for matrimonial relief. Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Muslim law (Khula and Mubaraat). Bars to matrimonial relief: Doctrine of strict proof, Taking advantage of one's own wrong and disability, Accessory, Connivance, Collusion, Condonation, Improper or unnecessary delay, Residuary clause–no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief.

Unit–IV: Alimony and Maintenance

Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children and parents who are unable to support themselves under BNSS-2023. Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy–a review under different personal laws. Alimony and maintenance as ancillary relief–alimony pendente lite and permanent maintenance. Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1996–a critical review. Child and the Family–Legitimacy, Adoption, Custody, Maintenance and Education, Guardianship.

Unit–V: 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 and decision-making authority structure. Factors affecting the family–demographic, environmental, religious, legislative. Process of social change in India–Sanskritisation, Westernization, Secularization, Universalisation, Patriarchilisation and Modernization including industrialization and urbanization. Establishment of Family Court. Securing of a Uniform Civil Code–Religious pluralism and its implications, Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the evolution and legal significance of marriage, family, and kinship systems.
2. Identify and analyze the influence of religion, customs, and state policies on family law.
3. Interpret and compare the principles of Hindu, Muslim, and Christian personal laws relating to marriage and family.
4. Evaluate matrimonial remedies, grounds for divorce, and maintenance provisions under different legal systems.
5. Critically assess the changing patterns of family in contemporary society and discuss the need for a Uniform Civil Code in India.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Flavia Agnes – Family Law: Volume I and II

References:

1. Paras Diwan – Law of Marriage and Divorce in India
2. Kusum – Family Law Lectures, Vol. I: Family Law in India
3. Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law
4. Mulla – Principles of Mohammedan Law
5. Mayne – Hindu Law and Usage
6. Aqil Ahmad – Mohammedan Law
7. G.C.V. Subba Rao – Family Law in India
8. J.D.M. Derrett – Introduction to Modern Hindu Law
9. U.P.D. Kesari – Modern Hindu Law
10. S.V. Keshava Rao – Modern Hindu Law
11. Dr. Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Diwan – Modern Hindu Law
12. Syed Khalid Rashid – Muslim Law
13. Relevant Acts: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; Special Marriage Act, 1954; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1996; BNSS 2023.

Title of the Course:	**Contracts-II**
Category:	Core
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB021T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a detailed understanding of special forms of contracts under Indian law. It focuses on the principles governing indemnity, guarantee, bailment, agency, sale of goods, and partnership. The objective is to develop analytical skills in interpreting statutory provisions and case laws related to commercial and business transactions.

Unit – I: Indemnity and Guarantee

Indemnity and guarantee (Sec. 134, 127) Indian Contract Act 1872. Contract of indemnity: Definition, Rights of indemnity holder, Liability of indemnifier. Contract of guarantee: Definition, Essential characteristics of contract of guarantee, Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee, Kinds of guarantee, Rights and liabilities of surety, Discharge of surety. Contract of Bailment and (Sec. 148-181 of Indian Contract Act 1872).

Unit – II: Bailment

Definition, Essential requisites of bailment, Kinds of bailment, Rights and duties of bailor and bailee, Termination of bailment. Pledge: Definition, Rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee, Pledge by Non-Owners.

Unit – III: Contract of Agency

Contract of Agency (Sec. 182-238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872). Definition of agent, Creation of agency, Rights and Duties of agent, Delegation of authority, Personal liability of agent, Relations of Principal with third parties, Termination of agency.

Unit – IV: Contract of Sale of Goods

The Indian Sale of Goods Act 1930. Formation of Contract, Subject matter of Contract of Sale, Conditions and Warranties, Express and Implied conditions and Warranties, Caveat Emptor, Property, Possession and Risk, Passing of Property, Sale of non-owners, Delivery of goods, Rights and duties of seller and buyer before and after sale, Rights of unpaid seller.

Unit – V: Contracts of Partnership and Negotiable Instruments

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932. Definition and nature of Partnership, Formation of Partnership, Test of Partnership, Partnership and other Associations, Registration of Firms, Effect of non-registration, Relation

of Partners, Rights and Duties of Partners, Properties of the Firm, Relation of Partners to third parties, Implied authority of a partner, Kinds of Partners, Minor as Partners, Reconstitution of a Firm, Dissolution of firm. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the legal principles governing contracts of indemnity and guarantee under the Indian Contract Act.
2. explain the rights, duties, and obligations arising from bailment and pledge.
3. acquire knowledge about the creation, functioning, and termination of agency relationships.
4. gain comprehensive understanding of the Sale of Goods Act, including rights of sellers and buyers.
5. analyze the legal framework governing partnerships and negotiable instruments in India.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Pollock & Mulla – The Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts

References:

1. Avtar Singh – Law of Contract
2. Avtar Singh – Sale of Goods and Partnership Act
3. R.K. Bangia – The Indian Contract Act
4. R.K. Bangia – Law of Contract II
5. Mulla – The Indian Partnership Act and Sale of Goods Act
6. T.S. Venkatesa Iyer – The Law of Contracts and Tenders
7. Anson – Law of Contract
8. Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston – Law of Contract
9. Bare Acts – Indian Contract Act, 1872; Sale of Goods Act, 1930; Partnership Act, 1932; Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Title of the Course:	**Constitutional Law-II**
Category:	Core
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB022T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide an in-depth understanding of the Indian federal system, parliamentary government, constitutional amendments, emergency provisions, and services under the Constitution. It also examines the role of the judiciary and the process of constitutional interpretation. The course aims to enable students to critically analyze the balance of power between the Centre and the States and understand the evolving nature of Indian constitutionalism.

Unit – I: Federalism

Federalism – Principles – Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a Federal Government. Indian Federalism – President of India – Council of State – Process of Constitutional Amendment. Identification of Federal features. Legislative relations between the Centre and the State. Administrative Relations – Centre and States. Financial Relations – Centre and States. Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism. Centre's Powers over the States – Art. 356. Jammu & Kashmir – Special status. Judiciary under constitution – supreme court, high court, critical problems of Indian Federalism. Sarkaria Commission – Greater Autonomy vs. Central Control, One party domination. Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional Parties.

Unit – II: Parliamentary Government

West Minister Model – Indian experience before independence – Choice of Parliamentary Government. President of India – Election, Qualifications, Impeachment, Salary. Council of Ministers – President's constitutional position. Governor and State Government – Constitutional Relationship. Legislative Process – Privileges, Freedom of speech, Practice of law making. Legislative Privileges vs. Fundamental Rights – In re Art. 143 of the Constitution of India. Prime Minister – Cabinet System – Collective and Individual responsibility – President–Prime Minister relationship. Party system – Anti-defection law – Freedom of an M.P./M.L.A. to dissent.

Unit – III: Constitutional Process of Adaptation and Alteration

Methods of Constitutional Amendments – Written, Unwritten, Rigid, Flexible Constitutions. Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure and special procedure. Review of Constitutional Amendments. Limitations upon Constitutional amendments – Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh. Golaknath v. Punjab – Federal Rights and Immunity from Constitutional Amendment. Basic Structure Doctrine as a limitation – Kesavananda Bharati. Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine – Vaman Rao v. Minerva

Mills. Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain – Judicial Consensus on Basic Structure Doctrine. Legislative and Judicial attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine. Legitimation of the Doctrine. Protection for the vulnerable section of people including child, old age and third gender and especially women reservation in constitutional forums Forty-second and Forty-fourth Constitutional Amendments. Minerva Mills and subsequent developments – Activism vs. Restraint. Protection for the vulnerable section of people including child, old age & third gender especially women reservation in constitutional forms.

Unit – IV: Emergency

Emergency – Need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies – Experience in other democracies. Proclamation of emergency – Conditions – Art. 352 – Effect of Emergency on Centre–State Relations. Emergency and suspension of Fundamental Rights – Arts. 358, 359 – Makhan Singh Tarsikha to A.D.M. Jabalpur. Financial emergency.

Unit – V: Services and Judicial Process under the Constitution

Doctrine of Pleasure (Art. 310). Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311). Tulsiram Patel – Exceptions to Art. 311. Judicial Review – Arts. 32, 226, 227. Nature of Judicial Review. Court system in India – Backlogs, Arrears, Alternatives, Lok Adalats. Judges – Appointments, Conditions of service. Subordinate Judiciary. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Public Interest Litigation.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the federal structure of India and its functional dynamics.
2. Analyze the framework and functioning of the Parliamentary Government in India.
3. comprehend the constitutional amendment process and the evolution of the Basic Structure Doctrine.
4. understand the provisions related to emergencies and their implications on the constitutional framework.
5. gain insight into services under the Constitution and the judicial review process.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company.

References:

1. M. P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis.
2. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, LexisNexis.
3. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.
4. Subhash Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, National Book Trust.
5. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press.
6. P.M. Bakshi, *The Constitution of India*, Universal Law Publishing.

Title of the Course: **Environmental Law**
Category: Core
Semester: II Semester
Course Code: 26LLLB023T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of environmental protection laws in India, including their constitutional, statutory, and international dimensions. It focuses on the structure, functions, and implementation of environmental legislation, the roles of various authorities, and judicial responses to environmental challenges. The course also emphasizes the study of rights, liabilities, and global principles of sustainable environmental management.

Unit – I: The Meaning of Environment and Pollution

Definition, as defined in the Environment Protection Act, 1986 Sec. 2(a); "Pollution" as defined in the same Act, Sec. 2(a), (b), (c), (d), (e); and in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. "Forests" as defined in the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. The intended meaning of environment in the Constitution, Articles 15(2)(b), 24, 39(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), 47, 48A, 49, 51A(g), Causative factors of pollution.

Unit – II: Subject Matter of Environmental Laws

Subject matter, scope, and significance of environmental laws in India, including preventive and control mechanisms.

Unit – III: Types and Functions of Environmental Laws

Primary Protective Laws: For human beings—Laws pertaining to water, air, noise, nuclear radiation, toxic substances; For non-human beings—Laws pertaining to wildlife, marine life, forests, minor-forests, and restrictions on trade. Primary Planning Laws: For production—Laws pertaining to land use, irrigation, industries, mining, grazing land, catchment areas, wetlands, estuaries; For distribution—Laws pertaining to land ceiling, town planning/zoning, slums, housing, recreational areas, parks, sanctuaries, and biospheres.

Unit – IV: Secondary Laws

Laws pertaining to the administration and functioning of Pollution Control Boards, Water Boards, the Factories Act, Forest Act, Land Reform and Development Acts, Industries Act, etc. Laws relating to administration within the Ministry of Environment and Forest. Laws relating to the collection,

dissemination, and publication of data by the Boards or Ministry concerning hazardous material, endangering industries, levels of pollution, and safety measures. Laws relating to the role of lower courts, including Forest Courts.

Unit – V: Tertiary Laws and International Parameters

Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations involving acquisition, regulation, and distribution of natural resources such as water, forests, mines, and oil (Arts. 14, 19, 31A, 31B, 31C, 39(b)&(c); Union List: 6, 52, 56, 57; State List: 17, 18, 21, 23; Concurrent List: 17, 17A, 17B, 18, 20, and Ninth Schedule). Other constitutional provisions—Articles 14, 15(2)(b), 19(e), 21, 31C, 32, 38, 39, 37, 48A, 49, 51, 51A(g), 253. Stockholm Declaration and its impact, Rio Summit, United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), State responsibility for environmental pollution, and North–South perspective.

Ramsar Convention 1971 Bonn Convention (Migratory Birds)1992-Nairobi Convention,1982(CFCC) Biodiversity Convention (Earth Summit),1992 KyotoProtocol1997, Johannesburg Convention 2002- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC)- UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) & Paris Agreement 2016.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. understand the constitutional and statutory framework governing environmental protection in India.
2. identify the causes and types of environmental pollution and relevant legal mechanisms for control.
3. analyze the structure and functioning of Pollution Control Boards and related administrative bodies.
4. evaluate international environmental conventions and their impact on Indian environmental law.
5. comprehend constitutional provisions, judicial interpretations, and legal remedies available in environmental matters.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India*, LexisNexis.

References:

1. S. Shanthakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law*, Wadhwa and Company.
2. Armin Rosencranz & Shyam Divan, *Environmental Law and Policy in India*, Oxford University Press.
3. Kailash Thakur, *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India*, Deep & Deep Publications.
4. T.S. Doabia, *Environmental and Pollution Laws in India*, LexisNexis.
5. S.C. Shastri, *Environmental Law*, Eastern Book Company.
6. H.L. P. Ahuja, *Environmental Economics and Policy in India*, New Age International.

Srivastava, S. K. (2020). Environmental law. Central Law Agency.

Title of the Course:	**Jurisprudence**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB024T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide students with a deep understanding of the nature, purpose, and concept of law, the relationship between law and justice, and the theoretical foundations that underpin the legal system. It develops analytical skills to interpret and apply jurisprudential principles to real-world legal contexts, while fostering a critical appreciation of different schools of thought regarding authority, obligation, and the functions of law in society.

Unit – I: Criminal Jurisprudence system in India and its dimensions

Need for and importance of studying Jurisprudence; relationship between jurisprudence and political power structures; connection of jurisprudence with the concept of a just society; understanding law as a social science within the framework of justice and governance.

Unit – II: Concepts, Theories, and Norms

Meaning and nature of a concept; distinction between concepts, ideas, and notions; understanding theory and the differences between theory, hypothesis, conjecture, and opinion; meaning and nature of norms; distinction between maxims, rules, principles, and customary rules; differentiation between primary and secondary rules; and the idea of a normative system.

Unit – III: Concept and Obligation of Law

Concept of law and its difference from laws of natural science, social sciences, statistics, and history; nature of laws of obligation; reasons for the obligatory nature of law; discussion of legal concepts such as liability, obligation, sanction, coercion, compulsion, duty, estoppel, promise, and Dharma with relevant case material; contractarian, general-will, and free-will theories; positivist and transcendental theories; perspectives of Dworkin, Rawls, and Marxian doctrine of withering away of the state; and analysis of legal personality and locus standi with reference to Directive Principles of State Policy, Randhir Singh, Golaknath, and other cases.

Unit – IV: Authority and Limits of Law

Theories of authority – legislative, judicial, and customary; the binding nature of authority; bindingness with regard to precedent; determination of ratio and methods of Wambaugh, Salmond, and Goodhart; Simpson's approach in Jacob's case and Llewellyn's view; limits on legislative authority from different

perspectives – positivist (Austin, Kelsen), natural law (Aquinas, Finnis), rationalist (Kant, Rawls), and constitutional (Basic Structure Doctrine – Kesavananda Bharathi's case); concept of reasonableness with reference to leading Indian cases such as *State of Madras v. V.G. Row*, *Dwaraka Prasad Laxmi Narayan v. State of U.P.*, *Krishanchanda Arora v. Commissioner of Police*, *Hardhan Shah v. State of West Bengal*, *Air India v. Nargesh Meerza*, and *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*.

Unit – V: Functions and Philosophy of Law

Law as an instrument of moral order and social control; interrelation between law and morality; concept of Dharma; utilitarian perspectives on law as a tool for social stability and efficiency; differences between the ends of legal, political, and religious orders and their interdependence; dialectics of law; and the concept of law as Volksgeist.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the nature, purpose, and importance of jurisprudence in legal studies.
2. Differentiate between concepts, theories, and norms in legal philosophy.
3. Analyze the relationship between law, morality, and justice through various schools of thought.
4. Examine the authority of law, its limits, and its role in social control and governance.
5. Interpret major case laws and theoretical approaches to understand the practical application of jurisprudential principles.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Salmond, John – Jurisprudence.

References:

1. Paton, G.W. – Jurisprudence.
2. Salmond, John – Jurisprudence.
3. Dias, R.W.M. – Jurisprudence.
4. Friedman, W. – Legal Theory.
5. Bodenheimer, Edgar – Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and Method of Law.
6. Keeton, G.W. – Introduction to Jurisprudence.
7. Dhyani, S.N. – Jurisprudence: A Study of Indian Legal Theory.
8. Nomos – A Journal of Jurisprudence.
9. Rawls, John – A Theory of Justice.
10. Dworkin, Ronald – Taking Rights Seriously.
11. Paranjape, N. V. (2020). Studies in jurisprudence and legal theory. Central Law Agency.

Title of the Course:	**Administrative Law**
Category:	Foundation course
Semester:	II Semester
Course Code:	26LLLB025T

Lecture Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practice Hours	Credits
5	1	-	6

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, scope, and evolution of administrative law. It examines the organization and functions of administrative authorities, the legislative and judicial powers exercised by them, and the mechanisms for control and accountability. The course also focuses on administrative discretion, liability, and informal grievance redressal mechanisms to equip students with the analytical skills necessary to assess the role of administrative law in modern governance.

Unit – I: Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law

From a laissez-faire to a social welfare state, the state as a regulator of private interests, provider of services, and promoter of welfare. Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of government and the necessity for delegation of powers. Development of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individuals and administration, including the U.S. regulatory agencies, Conseil d'État of France, and tribunalization in England and India. Relationship between constitutional law, administrative law, and public administration. Separation of powers and its relevance to administrative functions. Rule of law and administrative law. Definitions and scope of administrative law, and emerging trends emphasizing positive duties of administration under social welfare legislation and planning compulsion.

Unit – II: Bureaucracy in India

Nature and organization of civil services at the central and state levels, their hierarchical character, accountability, and responsiveness. Powers and functions of bureaucracy in attaining developmental and social welfare goals, along with the associated problems and perspectives. Class character and structure of bureaucracy. Administrative deviance, corruption, nepotism, maladministration, and mechanisms of disciplinary proceedings and prosecutions under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Unit – III: Delegated Legislation and Legislative Powers of Administration

Necessity and constitutionality of delegated legislative powers, including powers of exclusion, inclusion, and modification of statutes. Requirements for validity of delegated legislation such as consultation, public participation, and publication. Administrative directions, circulars, and policy statements. Legislative control mechanisms including laying procedures, committees on delegated legislation, and hearings before legislative committees. Judicial control through the doctrine of ultra vires and sub-delegation of powers.

Unit – IV: Judicial Powers of Administration and Administrative Tribunals

Need for devolving adjudicatory authority on administration. Comparison of justice administration in courts and tribunals. Nature, constitution, and procedure of tribunals, including the Central Board of Customs and Excise, MRTP Commission, ESI Courts, and Service Tribunals. Jurisdictional scope of tribunals and the distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions. Principles of natural justice—right to hearing, bias, oral hearing, evidence standards, reasoned decisions, right to counsel, and institutional decisions. Administrative appeals, Council on Tribunals and Inquiries in England, U.S. Regulatory Agencies and the Administrative Procedures Act, 1946. Emerging trends of tribunalization in India for judicial relief and administrative efficiency.

Unit – V: Judicial Control of Administrative Action

Courts as the final authority determining legality of administrative action. Concepts of exhaustion of administrative remedies, standing including social action litigation, laches, and res judicata. Grounds of judicial review such as jurisdictional errors, abuse or non-exercise of jurisdiction, error apparent, violation of natural justice, lack of ripeness, political questions, and doctrine of legitimate expectation. Methods of judicial review including statutory appeals, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, declaratory judgments, injunctions, specific performance, compensation suits, and fact-finding commissions.

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the evolution, nature, and scope of administrative law and its relationship with constitutional principles.
2. Analyze the organization and functioning of bureaucracy and administrative authorities in India.
3. Examine the legislative and judicial powers of administrative bodies and their constitutional limitations.
4. Evaluate the mechanisms for judicial control, administrative discretion, and liability of government.
5. Assess the effectiveness of grievance redressal mechanisms and informal methods of dispute settlement in administrative processes.

Prescribed Text Book:

1. Wade, H.W.R. and Forsyth, C.F. – Administrative Law.

References:

1. Jain, M.P. and Jain, S.N. – Principles of Administrative Law.
2. Massey, I.P. – Administrative Law.
3. Garner, J.F. – Administrative Law.
4. Griffith, J.A.G. and Street, H. – Principles of Administrative Law.
5. Schwartz, Bernard – An Introduction to American Administrative Law.

6. Takwani, C.K. – Lectures on Administrative Law.
7. Robson, W.A. – Justice and Administrative Law.
8. De Smith, S.A. – Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
9. Dicey, A.V. – Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution.