SIDDHARTHA
ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
An Institution Deemed to be University
(Under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)
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VELAGAPUDI DURGAMBA SIDDHARTHA SCHOOL OF LAW

LL.B. (3 YEAR) DEGREE PROGRAMME

I - YEAR Syllabus (Semester-wise)

SEMESTER I

COURSE CODE :26LLB101 COURSE NAME : LAW OF CONTRACTS I			
Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

Contract I is a foundational course designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles governing the law of contracts in India. The course examines the essential elements of a valid contract, performance, discharge, breach, and remedies for breach of contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. It also introduces the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, focusing on equitable remedies such as specific performance, injunctions, declaratory decrees, and rectification of instruments. The course aims to develop students' ability to analyse contractual disputes, interpret statutory provisions, and apply legal principles to practical situations.

Course Objectives:

- Understand the fundamental concepts and principles of the law of contracts.
- Explain the essential elements required for the formation of a valid contract.
- Analyse the legal rules relating to performance, discharge, breach, and remedies under contract law.
- Interpret and apply the provisions of the Specific Relief Act relating to equitable remedies.
- Develop analytical, problem-solving, and legal reasoning skills through case law and statutory interpretation.
- Apply contractual principles to resolve practical legal problems and disputes.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Explain the fundamental principles and essential elements of a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.	
CO2	Analyse the legal consequences of performance, breach, discharge, and remedies arising from contractual obligations.	
CO3	Interpret and apply the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, relating to specific performance, injunctions, declaratory relief, and other equitable	

	remedies.	
CO4	Evaluate judicial decisions and statutory provisions to resolve contractual disputes using legal reasoning.	
CO5	Apply principles of contract law and specific relief to solve practical legal problems and draft reasoned legal opinions.	

Course Content

UNIT–I: General Principles Of Contract And Formation Of Contract

History and nature of contractual obligations.
Moral basis of contractual obligations.
Subjective and objective theories.
Sanctity of contracts.
Agreement and Contract – Meaning and Definitions.
Types of Contracts.
Proposal and Acceptance.
Essential elements of a valid offer and acceptance.
Communication and Revocation of Offer and Acceptance.
Invitation to Offer.
Standing, Floating and Cross Offers; Tenders.

UNIT–II: ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A VALID CONTRACT

Consideration (Nudum Pactum) – Meaning, Need and Kinds.
Essential Elements of Consideration.
Privity of Contract and Exceptions.
Privity of Consideration.
Adequacy of Consideration.
Present, Past and Future Consideration.
Unlawful Consideration and its Effect.
Capacity to Contract.
Minor's Agreements.
Restitution and Affirmation.
Ratification by Minor.
Estoppel.
Free Consent.
Coercion.
Undue Influence.
Fraud.
Misrepresentation.
Mistake.

UNIT–III: LEGALITY OF OBJECTS AND VOID AGREEMENTS

Lawful and Unlawful Consideration and Objects.
Void, Voidable, Illegal and Unlawful Agreements.
Agreements Forbidden by Law.
Agreements Defeating the Provisions of Law.
Fraudulent Agreements.
Agreements Injurious to Person or Property.
Immoral Agreements.
Agreements Opposed to Public Policy.

Void Agreements.
Agreements without Consideration.
Agreements in Restraint of Marriage.
Agreements in Restraint of Trade and Exceptions.
Agreements in Restraint of Legal Proceedings.
Uncertain Agreements.
Wagering Agreements and Exceptions.

UNIT–IV: Discharge Of Contract, Quasi-Contracts And Remedies For Breach

Discharge by Performance.
Valid Tender of Performance.
Reciprocal Promises.
Time as the Essence of Contract.
Discharge by Breach (Actual and Anticipatory).
Impossibility of Performance and Frustration.
Effect of Frustration and Restitution.
Discharge by Agreement.
Rescission, Alteration, Remission, Waiver.
Accord and Satisfaction.
Limitation.
Quasi-Contracts.
Damages for Breach of Contract.
Remoteness and Assessment of Damages.
Injunction.
Refund and Restitution.
Specific Performance as a Remedy.

UNIT–V: SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1963

Nature, Scope and Object of the Specific Relief Act.
Recovery of Possession of Property.
Specific Performance of Contracts.
Rectification of Instruments.
Rescission of Contracts.
Cancellation of Instruments.
Declaratory Decrees.
Preventive Relief (Temporary and Perpetual Injunctions).

Suggested References:

Bare Acts:

The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
The Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Text Books:

Avtar Singh, Law of Contract and Specific Relief.
Pollock & Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts.
R.K. Bangia, Law of Contract.
G.C.V. Subba Rao, Law of Contract.
Anson, Principles of the Law of Contract.
Cheshire, Fifoot&Furmston, Law of Contract.
M.C. Kuchhal& Vivek Kuchhal, Business Law.

COURSE CODE :26LLB102 COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I			
Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

Constitutional law is a basic or foundation law, on which other laws exist. Constitutional law is the body of rules, doctrines, and practices that govern the operation of political communities. The Constitution of a country is a document that has its own legal sanctity. In modern times the most important political community has been the state. At present constitutional law is the offspring of nationalism as well as of the idea that the state must protect some fundamental rights of the individual. As the number of states has multiplied, so have constitutions and with them the body of constitutional law, though sometimes such law originates from sources outside the State. Constitutional law is the legal system of the country which grants collective rights and allows people to enjoy their freedom.

Course Objectives:

- Describe the historical background, philosophy, and value aspirations of the Indian Constitution as a normative document through its Preamble.
- Explain the foundational doctrines and basic postulates of the Constitution, including Constitutional Supremacy, the Rule of Law, and the Concept of Liberty.
- Examine the legal mechanics of the federal structure, amendment procedures, citizenship laws, and emergency provisions.
- Interpret the constitutional balance, implementation, and interplay between Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties.
- Apply key principles of constitutional law to evaluate real-world implementation and judicial interpretations using the legal case study method.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Outline the historical evolution and philosophy of the Indian Constitution with reference to its Preamble and value aspirations.	
CO2	Explain the application of core constitutional doctrines including the Rule of Law, Constitutional Supremacy, and Liberty.	
CO3	Analyze the legal frameworks governing citizenship, federalism, emergency declarations, and constitutional amendment mechanisms.	
CO4	Evaluate the legal relationship, implementation challenges, and balance between Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and Fundamental Duties.	
CO5	Apply landmark judicial precedents and case law methodologies to solve complex legal problems regarding constitutional interpretation.	

Course Content

Unit I: Introduction to Constitutional Law

Constitution –Meaning and Significance

Evolution of Modern Constitutions

Classification of Constitutions
Constitutionalism
Role of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly
Salient features of Indian Constitution
Preamble to Indian Constitution – Importance and Amenability
Nature of the Indian Constitution
Union and Its Territories
Citizenship

Unit II: Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution
Classification of Fundamental Rights
Definition of State under Article 12, 13 - Inviolability of Fundamental Rights
Enforceability of Fundamental Rights
Distinctions between pre and post Constitutional laws
Doctrine of eclipse
Doctrine of Severability
Doctrine of waiver
Doctrine of Judicial Review
Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)
Equality before law and equal protection of laws
Doctrine of Rule of law
Doctrine of Reasonable Classification
Right against arbitrariness
New doctrine of Equality
Right against discrimination
Doctrine of Protective Discrimination
Doctrine of Compensatory Discrimination
Equality in Public Employment : Reservation
Abolition of Untouchability
Abolition of Titles
Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22 and 21A)
Six freedoms and the reasonable restriction on the exercise of those freedoms under Article 19
Protection against Ex-post Facto Laws; Double Jeopardy; Compelled self incrimination
Right to life and personal liberty
Right to Education (86th amendment, 2002)
Protection against Arrest and Detention in Certain cases
Right against exploitation (Article 23 and 24)
Prohibition against Forced Labour
Prohibition against Child Labour
Right to freedom of Religion (Article 25 to 28)
Concept of Secularism
Religious Freedom of the Individual and Religious Denominations
Restrictions on right to freedom of religion; essential religious practices test
Right to cultural and educational rights (Article 29 and 30)
Rights of the minorities
Right to Property (Article 19(1)(f), Article 31 and Article 300 (Constitutional policy before and

after the 44th Amendment)
Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32 and 226)
Writ jurisdiction – meaning, nature, significance and kinds of writs
Locus standi and Public Interest Litigation
Limitations on Fundamental rights

Unit III: Directive Principles of State Policy
Concept of Welfare State and Social Justice
Meaning, Nature, Significance, Classification and Justiciability
Directive Principles of State Policy vis-à-vis Fundamental Rights (Judicial Interpretation)

Unit IV: Fundamental Duties
Evolution of Fundamental Duties (42nd Amendment 1976)
Relationship between fundamental rights and duties
Legislative and Judicial efforts for enforcement of Fundamental Duties

Unit V: Amendment of the Constitution
Need of Amending the Constitution
Methods and process of Amendment
Doctrine of Basic Structure

Unit VI: Emergency Provisions
Need of Emergency Provisions
Types of Emergency
National Emergency
Constitutional / State Emergency
Financial Emergency
Impact of Emergency on Federalism and Fundamental Rights (SR Bommai Case)

Books Prescribed:
1. J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
2. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur
3. V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
4. C.K. Takwani, Constitutional Law of India, Whytes& Co.
5. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), Law & Justice Publishing Co.

Reference Books:
1. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
2. Dr D DBasu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis.
3. G.C.V.Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia& Co., Hyderabad
4. B.Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
5. GCV Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S Gogia & Company, Hyderabad
6. M.V. Pylee, Constitutional Government in India, S. Chand Publications
7. P.M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing

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COURSE CODE :26LLB103 COURSE NAME :FAMILY LAW I			
Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

This course provides a comprehensive legal analysis of the institution of family in India, focusing on the diverse personal laws that govern domestic relations. It explores the statutory and traditional frameworks of Hindu Law (covering marriage, adoption, and guardianship) while providing a comparative study of Mahomedan (Muslim) and Christian Law. A significant portion of the curriculum is dedicated to the evolution of the joint family system, coparcenary rights, and the management of joint property. Crucially, the course integrates contemporary legal developments, including the Uniform Civil Code (Article 44), secular laws like the Special Marriage Act, and the procedural mechanisms for maintenance under the newly enacted Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (Sections 144–147). Through a blend of statutory analysis and landmark judicial precedents (such as the Shah Bano case), the course equips students to navigate the complex intersection of religion, tradition, and modern legal rights.

Course Objectives:

- Analyze the legal definition of "Family" and distinguish between the rights and duties of members in Joint Hindu Families, including the powers of the Karta and the status of coparceners.
- Examine the conditions for valid marriages, grounds for divorce, and matrimonial remedies available under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and Muslim personal law.
- Evaluate the legal requisites for adoption and guardianship under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, and the Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, with a focus on the "welfare of the minor."
- Critique the secular and personal law remedies for maintenance, specifically the transition from the old CrPC provisions to the new Sections 144–147 of the BNSS, 2023.
- Discuss the debate surrounding the Uniform Civil Code and the role of secular legislations like the Special Marriage Act and Family Courts Act in unifying family law.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Apply the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 to determine the validity of marriages and advise clients on matrimonial remedies such as restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation, and divorce.	
CO2	Distinguish between separate property and coparcenary property, and calculate the alienation rights of a Karta versus other family members in a Joint Hindu Family.	
CO3	Compare and contrast the dissolution of marriage procedures under Hindu Law (fault/mutual consent) versus Muslim Law (Talak, Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939).	

CO4	Draft maintenance petitions and understand enforcement procedures under the new Section 144 of BNSS, 2023, citing relevant changes from the previous CrPC regime.	
CO5	Formulate legal arguments regarding the rights of women and children in adoption and guardianship cases, citing the "paramount consideration" principle and recent Supreme Court judgments on the Uniform Civil Code.	

Course Content

UNIT 1–FAMILY

Definition and Characteristics

Types of Family – Patriarchal Family, Matriarchal Family, Individual Family and Joint Family

Membership and Management – Coparceners, other members, Karta – Rights, Powers and Duties

Coparcenary Property, Alienation of Joint Property

UNIT -2 : HINDU MARRIAGE

2.1 Who is a Hindu ?

2.2 Source of Hindu Law

2.3 The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

2.3.1 Valid, Void, Voidable Marriages

2.3.2 Ceremonies and Registration

2.3.3 Matrimonial remedies – Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial Separation, grounds for dissolution of marriage, divorce by mutual consent, maintenance pendente lite and permanent alimony and maintenance.

2.3.4 Jurisdiction of the Court, Time limit for petition and disposal

2.3.5 Prevention of taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability

UNIT -3 : HINDU ADOPTIONS

3.1 The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 Adoption, requisites of a valid adoption, Capacity of a Hindu Male and Female to take in adoption, persons capable of giving in adoption, persons who may be adopted , other conditions for a valid adoption

3.2 Effects of valid adoption, valid adoption not to be cancelled

3.3 Maintenance : Wife's right to claim maintenance with separate residence, right of Widowed Daughter - in – Law, Children, Aged Parents and Dependents to claim maintenance.

UNIT-4 GUARDIANSHIP

4.1.The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act,1956 Minor and Guardians -Natural Guardian Testamentary Guardian, Defacto Guardian - powers.

4.2 Incapacity of a minor to act as guardian

4.3 Welfare of minor to be paramount consideration.

UNIT-5 MAHOMEDAN LAW

5.1 Origin of Mahomedan law

5.2 Sources of Mahomadan law

5.3 Marriage-conditions for valid marriage, Muta Marriage and Dower

5.4 Dissolution of Marriage-Talak, The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act,2019

5.5 Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939

UNIT-6 CHRISTIAN LAW

6.1 Who is a Christian

6.2 Christian law of Marriage-The Christian Marriage Act, 1872 6.3 The Indian Divorce Act, 2007
UNIT-7 UNIFORM CIVIL CODE 7.1 Article 44 7.2 The Special Marriage Act,1954 7.3 The Family Courts Act,1984 7.4 Maintenance : Sections 144 to 147 of B N S S, 2023 Shabano Begum Case Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
Recommended Books: Modern Hindu Law – by Ramesh Chandra Nagpal Family Law in India – by Prof. G.C.V.SubbaRao Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage Principles of Hindu Law – by Mulla The Muslim Law of India – by Dr. Tahir Mahmood

COURSE CODE :26LLB104 COURSE NAME : LAW OF TORTS			
Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

The Law of Torts occupies a fundamental space in civil jurisprudence, addressing civil wrongs independent of contract and establishing mechanisms for redressing injuries through unliquidated damages. As societal interactions grow increasingly complex due to technological advancements, industrial expansion, and commercial integration, the boundaries of civil duties and legal liabilities continue to widen. This course provides a comprehensive exploration of tortious principles, general defenses, and specialized torts, examining how courts balance individual rights with public interest through objective standards of care, fault liability, and evolving strict standards of accountability.

This course provides a comprehensive study of the principles of tortious liability, general defenses, and specific torts affecting persons, property, reputation, and business interests. It covers complex doctrines such as negligence, nuisance, strict and absolute liability, and legal remedies, exploring how modern courts balance individual rights with societal interests.

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students to the foundational principles of tortious liability and the distinction between torts, crimes, and breaches of contract.
- To equip students with an understanding of general defenses available in actions for torts and the nuances of vicarious liability.
- To analyze specific torts affecting the human body, reputation, property, and economic interests.
- To explore the evolution of strict and absolute liability standards in the context of modern industrial hazards.
- To familiarize students with the quantification of unliquidated damages, injunctions, and extra-legal remedies.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Differentiate tortious liability from criminal acts and contractual breaches, applying the maxim ubi jus ibiremedium to given legal scenarios	
CO2	Evaluate general defenses and analyze the extent of master-servant and state vicarious liability	
CO3	Examine specific torts affecting persons, reputation, and property, including defamation, trespass, and malicious prosecution	
CO4	Assess liability under negligence, nuisance, and the rules of strict and absolute liability	
CO5	Determine appropriate legal remedies, calculate unliquidated damages, and draft legal notices for civil wrongs	

Course Content

UNIT–I: Introduction and Principles of Liability

1.1 Definition, Nature, Scope, and Objects of Torts: Prescribing standards of human conduct and redressal of wrongs. 1.2 Core Concepts: The concept of unliquidated damages, distinction between tort, crime, and breach of contract; expanding character of duties. 1.3 Foundations of Liability: Wrongful act, violation of duty in rem, damnum sine injuria, injuria sine damnum, and the place of motive in torts. 1.4 General Defences: Volenti non fit injuria, necessity, plaintiff's default, Act of God, inevitable accident, private defense, statutory authority, and judicial/parental acts.
UNIT–II: Vicarious Liability and Extinguishment of Liability 2.1 Vicarious Liability: Basis, scope, and justification; express authorization, ratification, and abetment. 2.2 Master and Servant Relationships: Arising out of and in the course of employment, the control test, borrowed servant, and distinguishing an independent contractor from a servant. 2.3 Special Relationships & Immunity: Principal and agent, corporation and principal officer; Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India. 2.4 Extinguishments of Liability: Actiopersonalismoritur cum persona (and exceptions), waiver and acquiescence, release, accord and satisfaction, and limitation.
UNIT–III: Torts Against Persons and Personal Relations 3.1 Torts affecting the body: Assault, battery, mayhem, and false imprisonment. 3.2 Defamation: Libel, slander, and the law relating to privileges. 3.3 Mental and Legal Harms: Malicious prosecution, shortened expectation of life, and nervous shock. 3.4 Interference with Relations: Torts affecting marital relations, domestic relations, parental relations, and master-servant relations.
UNIT–IV: Wrongs Affecting Property, Business, and Nuisance 4.1 Torts against Immovable Property: Trespass to land, trespass ab initio, and dispossession. 4.2 Torts against Movable Property: Trespass to goods, detinue, and conversion. 4.3 Torts against Business Interests: Injurious falsehood, misstatements, and passing off. 4.4 Nuisance: Definition, essentials, and types; Acts constituting nuisance (obstructions of highways, interference with light and air, pollution of air, water, and noise).
UNIT–V: Negligence, Strict Liability, and Legal Remedies 5.1 Negligence: Basic concepts, theories, standards of care, and the doctrine of contributory negligence. 5.2 Evidentiary Rules & Specific Negligence: Res ipsa loquitur, professional liability, liability of common carriers, and product liability of manufacturers. 5.3 Absolute and Strict Liability: The rule in Rylands v. Fletcher and liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous industries. 5.4 Legal Remedies: Award of damages (simple, special, punitive), remoteness of damage (foreseeability and directness), injunction, specific restitution, and extra-legal remedies (self-help, re-entry, distress damage feasant, and abetment of nuisance).
PRESCRIBED AND REFERENCE BOOKS (LATEST EDITION): Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts (LexisNexis). P.S. Achuthan Pillai, The Law of Torts. Salmond and Heuston, On the Law of Torts (Sweet & Maxwell). Avtar Singh, Introduction to the Law of Torts (Eastern Book Company / LexisNexis).

COURSE CODE :26LLB105
COURSE NAME : CYBER LAWS

Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

The rapid proliferation of digital technologies, electronic commerce, and internet connectivity has fundamentally transformed global communications, economic transactions, and interpersonal interactions. While this digital evolution brings immense benefits, it simultaneously introduces complex legal, ethical, and security challenges, ranging from cybercrimes and data privacy violations to jurisdictional ambiguities in cyberspace. This course explores the intersection of traditional legal doctrines with modern information technology, equipping students with the critical analytical tools required to navigate and regulate digital ecosystems.

This course examines the legal regulation of cyberspace in India. It covers the Information Technology Act, 2000, cyber offences and their investigation, intermediary liability and content regulation, and the data protection and cyber security framework under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.

Course Objectives:

- To familiarise students with the architecture of cyberspace and the basis for its legal regulation.
- To explain the scheme of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- To develop the ability to classify cyber offences and apply the law governing their investigation and proof.
- To examine intermediary liability and digital media regulation.
- To evaluate India's data protection and cyber security regime against comparative standards.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Explain the structure of cyberspace and the legislative response in India	
CO2	Apply the Information Technology Act, 2000 to problems of electronic contracting and authentication	
CO3	Analyse cyber offences and the procedure governing their investigation and proof	
CO4	Critically evaluate the intermediary liability regime and its implications for free speech	
CO5	Assess India’s data protection and cyber security architecture and design compliance instruments	

Course Content

UNIT–I: FOUNDATIONS OF CYBERSPACE AND CYBER LAW

1.1 Origin and meaning of cyberspace; cyberspace and physical space distinguished

1.2 Legal issues in cyberspace and the need for regulation

1.3 Models of cyberspace regulation

1.4 Development of cyber law: national and international perspective

1.5 Concept of jurisdiction and jurisdiction in cyberspace
1.6 Tests of cyber jurisdiction; the position in India; judicial interpretation

UNIT–II: THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000

2.1 Scheme, objects, definitions and excluded transactions; the Amendment Act, 2008
2.2 Legal recognition of electronic records and electronic signatures
2.3 Digital signature: cryptography, public key infrastructure, certificates
2.4 Controller and Certifying Authorities; duties of subscribers
2.5 E-governance and e-commerce; UNCITRAL Model Laws
2.6 E-contracts: click-wrap, shrink-wrap and browse-wrap; adjudication and appeal

UNIT–III: CYBER CRIMES

3.1 Cyber contravention and cybercrime distinguished
3.2 Compensation and penalties under the Information Technology Act, 2000
3.3 Cyber offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000
3.4 Cyber offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and other laws
3.5 Reporting and investigation of cybercrimes

UNIT–IV: INTERMEDIARIES, CONTENT REGULATION AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

4.1 Intermediary; safe harbour and due diligence
4.2 Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code Rules, 2021
4.3 Freedom of speech in cyberspace; defamation, hate speech and obscenity
4.4 Deepfakes, misinformation and internet shutdowns
4.5 Artificial intelligence, algorithmic accountability and platform governance
4.6 Cloud computing, Internet of Things, blockchain and virtual digital assets

UNIT–V: PRIVACY, DATA PROTECTION AND CYBER SECURITY

5.1 Concept of privacy; constitutional framework; judicial interpretation in India
5.2 Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023: scope, definitions and consent
5.3 Obligations of Data Fiduciaries; rights and duties of Data Principals
5.4 Cyber security: confidentiality, integrity and availability; threat landscape and risk management; Critical Information Infrastructure; CERT-In and the Directions of 2022
5.5 Data Protection Board of India; penalties, exemptions and cross-border transfer
5.6 Comparative regimes: GDPR and CCPA; international cyber security cooperation

Text Books:

Technology Laws Decoded – N. S. Nappinai (LexisNexis) Textbook on Cyber Law – Pavan Duggal (Universal Law Publishing / LexisNexis)Information Technology Law – Ian J. Lloyd (Oxford University Press)Cyber Law in India (Law on Internet) – Dr. Farooq Ahmad Mir (Allahabad Law Agency) Cyber Crimes – Dr. Talat Fatima (Eastern Book Company) Cyberlaw: Text and Cases – Gerald R. Ferrera et al. (Cengage Learning)Cybersecurity Law – Jeff Kosseff (Wiley)Cyber Laws and IT Protection – Harish Chander & Gagandeep Kaur (PHI Learning)

LANDMARK DECISIONS PRESCRIBED FOR STUDY:

1. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, (2015) 5 SCC 1
2. K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India, (2017) 10 SCC 1
3. Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer, (2014) 10 SCC 473
4. Arjun PanditraoKhotkar v. Kailash KushanraoGorantyal, (2020) 7 SCC 1
5. Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India, (2020) 3 SCC 637
6. Sharat Babu Digumarti v. Government (NCT of Delhi), (2017) 2 SCC 18

7.	Google India Pvt. Ltd. v. Visaka Industries, (2020) 4 SCC 162
8.	Christian Louboutin SAS v. Nakul Bajaj, 2018 SCC OnLine Del 12215
9.	Banyan Tree Holding (P) Ltd. v. A. Murali Krishna Reddy, 2009 SCC OnLine Del 3780
10.	Yahoo! Inc. v. Akash Arora, 1999 SCC OnLine Del 133



SEMESTER II

COURSE CODE :26LLB201 COURSE NAME : LAW OF CONTRACTS II			
Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

This course enlightens the fundamental principles the Law of Contract embodies in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Sale of Good Act, 1930, the Indian Partnership Ac, 1932 and the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. The course aims at to discuss the principles relating to Indemnity Contract, Contract of Guarantee, Contract of Bailment, Contract of Pledge, Contract of Agency, Contract of Sale of goods, Contract of Partnership to carry on busines under partnership, and the constitution of a Limited Liability Partnership.

Course Objectives:

- To familiarize the rules and principles regarding entering into contracts of special nature.
- To understand the concept of 'Indemnity' in busines transactions.
- To examine the rules regarding giving guarantee in financial and non-financial contractual obligations.
- To enable critical analysis of the rule and principles regarding the appointment of agents and vicarious liability of Principals.
- To familiarize the rule regarding sale of goods and protection of purchased of goods.
- To examine the rules and procedure for establishing Partnership firms and the management.
- To examine the rules and procedure for establishing the Limited Liability Partnerships.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Explain rules regarding 'Indemnity and Guarantee' and 'Bailment and Pledge'.	
CO2	Understand the role of Agents in discharging the functions on behalf of Principals.	
CO3	Evaluate legal rules and procedural requirements for establishment of Partnership firms and their maintenance and dissolution.	
CO4	Explain the role of Limited liability partnerships in business matters distinct from the Companies established under Companies Act, 2013.	
CO5	Application of legal principles to determine the liability of producers and sellers of goods in market.	

Course Content

Unit – 1: CONTRACT OF INDEMNITY: [sec. 124 and 125 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872

Description: This Unit is provided to discuss the contract of Indemnity.

Contents:

Contract of Indemnity - Definition
Elements of Indemnity contract.
Rights of Indemnifier.
Nature and scope of Liability of Indemnifier.
Rights of Indemnity holder.
Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the concept of Indemnity business contracts.
Discussion on the core principles of indemnity applied in various business transactions and the Indemnity Bond.

Unit – 2: CONTRACT OF GUARANTEE: [Sec.126 to 147 of The Indian Contract Act]

Description: This Unit describes the principles of Surety contract and the nature and scope of Surety's liability.

Contents:
Contract of guarantee – definition.
Essential characteristic of guarantee contract.
Distinction between Indemnity and guarantee.
Kinds of guarantee.
Rights and Liability of Surety:
a) Surety is a favoured debtor.
b) Surety's liability is co-extensive with that of debtor.
c) Contract of guarantee is not a contract of ubberrimaefidei .
6. Rights and duties of Creditor and Debtor
7. Discharge of surety.

Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the importance of Guarantee contact in ordinary course of business.
Discussion on the core principles of Guarantee and liability of the Surety.

Unit – 3: CONTRACT OF BAILMENT: [sec. 148 to 171 of the Indian Contract Act]

Description: This Unit describes the scope of the contract of Bailment and rights and liabilities of the Bailor and Bailee.

Contents:
Bailment contract – Definition.
Essential requirements of Bailment.
Kinds of Bailment.
Rights and duties of Bailor and Bailee.
Termination of Bailment.
Finder of lost goods.

Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the Contract of Bailment and the rights and liabilities of bailor and bailee.
Discussion on the core principles of Bailee's Lien right and Banker's Lien right.

Unit – 4: PLEDGE: [sec.172 to 181 of the Indian Contract Act]

Description: The Unit discusses the rules of Pawn and pawn brokers business in detail.

Contents:
Pledge/Pawn – Definition and elements of pledge/Pawn
Rights and duties of Pawnor and pawnee.
a) Sale with intervention of the court.
b) Sale without intervention of the court.

3. Pledge by Non-Owners:
Nemo dat quad non habet.
Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the activities of pawn brokers in financial market.
Discussion on the core principles rights and duties of pawn brokers.

Unit – 5: CONTRACT OF AGENCY: [sec.182 to 238 of the India Contract Act]

Description: This Unit deliberates on appointment of agents, authority of agents and answerability of Principals.

Contents:
Contract of Agency – Definition and Elements.
Modes of Creation of Agency:
a) creation of agency by express authority.
b) creation of agency by Ratification.
c) creation of agency by implied authority.
d) creation of agency by operation of law
3. Kinds of Agents.
4. Authority of Agent.
5. Delegatus non potestdelegare:
a) Appointment of Sub-Agent.
b) Appointment of Substituted Agent.
6. Rights and duties of Agent.
7. Principal's liability for act of agent to third parties.
8. Agent's liability to Principal and to third parties.
9. Termination of Agency.
Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the role of agents in business matters and non-commercial agents.
Discussion on the core principles evolved to determine the liability of the Principal for acts of agents done in ordinary course of business.

Unit – 6: CONTRACT OF SALE OF GOODS: [The Sale of Goods Act, 1930]

Description: This Unit enlightens the rules and principles regarding sale movable goods, agreement to sale and sale, rules regarding transfer of owner ship in goods, Implied conditions and warranties, sale by non-owners etc.

Contents:
Sale and Agreement to sale.
Elements of the Contract of sale.
Subject-matter of contract of sale.
Conditions and Warranties – Meaning and effect
Implied Conditions and warranties under Sale of Good Act.
Principle of Caveat Emptor.
Passing of property and the risk there of.
Rules regarding fixation of price.
Rights and duties of Seller and Buyer.
Who is an Unpaid seller? What are his rights.
Sale by Non-Owner.
Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the rules regarding passing of ownership and risk.

Discussion on the core principles 'Conditions and Warranties'.
Discussion on validity of sale by non-owners.

Unit – 7: CONTRACT OF PARTNERSHIP: [The Indian Partnership Act, 1932]

Description: This Unit describes the rules and procedure for establishment of partnership firms, admitting and retirement of partners. The Management of Partnership firms and authority of partners, liability of partners, restrictions on activities of partners. Dissolution of partnership and partnership firm.

Contents:
Definition and nature of partnership.
Formation of Partnership.
Test of Partnership.
Registration of Partnership Firm.
Kinds of Partners.
Relations of Partners. Implied Authority of Partners.
Liability of Partners to third parties.
Disclosed Principal, Undisclosed Principal etc.
8. Admission of a New partner.
Retirement of an existing partner.
Rule of contribution by partners in case of dissolution of the firm.
Dissolution of Partnership and Partnership firm.

Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the establishment of Partnership firms, registration of firm.
Discussion on the authorities of partners and their liability to third persons.
Discussion of dissolution of firms and effect on the partners right to carry on business.

Unit -8: THE LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP ACT, 2008:

Description: This Unit concentrates on rules and procedure for establishment of new form of partnerships with limited liability.

Contents:
Scope of the Act.
Nature of Limited liability partnership.
Incorporation of Limited liability partnership.
Partners and their relations.
Extent and Limitation of Liability of Limited liability partnership and partners.
Assignment and transfer of partnership right.
Conversion from firm to limited liability partnership.
Winding up and dissolution of Limited liability partnerships.

Assignments/Seminars/Group Discussions:
Discussion on the procedure for establishment of LLP's
Discussion on principles of liability of LLP.s and Partners of LLP's.

Unit – 9: Practical problems and revision.

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COURSE CODE :26LLB202 COURSE NAME : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II			
Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

The Constitution of India is a living document that establishes the structure, powers, and limitations of the organs of the State while safeguarding democratic governance, federalism, rule of law, and constitutional rights. Constitutional Law–II builds upon the foundational principles studied in Constitutional Law–I and focuses on the institutional and federal dimensions of the Indian constitutional system. This course provides a comprehensive understanding of Centre–State relations, the Union and State Legislatures, the Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals, Local Self-Government, and Parliamentary Privileges. It examines how constitutional powers are distributed and exercised among different organs and levels of government and how constitutional mechanisms maintain a balance between authority and accountability. The study of the Union Judiciary introduces students to the constitutional position, jurisdiction, independence, and judicial review powers of the Supreme Court of India. The course also considers the role of Administrative Tribunals in providing specialized and efficient mechanisms for resolving service and administrative disputes. The course further explores the functioning of the Parliament and State Legislatures, including their composition, legislative powers, procedures, privileges, and constitutional limitations. Parliamentary Privileges are examined as essential instruments for protecting the independence and effective functioning of legislative institutions while maintaining their accountability within the constitutional framework. Constitutional Law–II therefore seeks to develop not merely a theoretical understanding of constitutional provisions but also a critical appreciation of their practical operation through judicial decisions, constitutional conventions, legislative practices, and contemporary constitutional developments. It enables students to analyze the dynamic relationship between constitutional institutions and understand how constitutional principles continue to respond to changing social, political, administrative, and democratic needs.

This course examines the institutional and federal framework of the Indian Constitution, with emphasis on the powers and functions of the Union and State Governments, Legislatures, and Judiciary. It covers Centre–State relations, judicial review, administrative tribunals, parliamentary privileges, and local self-government. The course also analyses constitutional provisions and leading judicial decisions to understand the functioning of constitutional institutions, federalism, democratic governance, and constitutional accountability in contemporary India.

Course Objectives:

- The course aims to
- Understand the federal structure and Constitutional Frame Work of Centre-State Relations.
- Examine the composition powers, Jurisdiction and Independence of the Union Judiciary.
- Analyze the Constitutional basis, functioning and judicial review of Administrative Tribunals.

- Understand the Constitutional frame work and significance of Local Self Government under the 73rd and 74th Amendments.
- Study the Composition, Powers, Functions and Legislative Procedures of Union and State Legislatures.
- Examine the nature, scope and Constitutional basis of Parliamentary Privileges.
- Develop the ability to interpret Constitutional Provisions and apply them to practical legal problems.
- Analyze land mark judicial decisions relating to federalism, judiciary, tribunals, local governance and legislative powers.
- Develop critical thinking and Constitutional reasoning concerning separation of powers, judicial review and democratic governance.
- Equip students with the knowledge and analytical skills necessary for legal practice, judicial examinations and constitutional research.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Explain the federal structure and Centre-State Relations under the Constitution.	
CO2	Analyze the distribution of Legislative, Administrative and Financial Powers between the Union and States.	
CO3	Explain the Jurisdiction, Powers and Constitutional Position of the Supreme Court.	
CO4	Evaluate the Role of Judiciary Review and Judicial Independence in Constitutional Governance.	
CO5	Examine the Constitutional Frame Work and Functioning of Administrative Tribunals.	
CO6	Explain the Constitutional status and Functioning of Panchayats and Municipalities.	
CO7	Analyze the Composition, Powers and Legislative Procedures of Parliament.	
CO8	Explain the nature and scope of Parliamentary Privileges under Article 105 and 194.	
CO9	Apply Constitutional Provisions and Land Mark Judicial Decisions to Contemporary Legal Problems.	
CO10	Develop Constitutional Reasoning, Case Law analysis and problem-solving skills necessary for legal practice and judicial examinations.	

Course Content

UNIT-I: FEDERALISM AND CENTRE–STATE RELATIONS

Nature and features of the Indian Constitution
Federal and unitary features
Centre–State legislative relations
Administrative relations between the Union and States
Financial relations between the Union and States
Distribution of legislative powers
Inter-State Council and Inter-State disputes
Emergency provisions and their impact on federalism

Constitutional position of Union Territories
UNIT – II: UNION AND STATE LEGISLATURES Composition and constitution of Parliament Composition and constitution of State Legislatures Qualifications and disqualifications of members Powers and functions of Parliament and State Legislatures Legislative procedure and law-making process Money Bills and Financial Bills Parliamentary Committees Anti-Defection Law Legislative privileges and immunities
UNIT – III: UNION AND STATE EXECUTIVE President of India: Election, powers and functions Vice-President: Election, powers and functions Governor: Appointment, powers and functions Prime Minister and Council of Ministers Chief Minister and State Council of Ministers Collective responsibility Constitutional position and discretionary powers of the President and Governor Relationship between the Executive and Legislature
UNIT – IV: JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL REVIEW Constitutional position and independence of the Judiciary Supreme Court: Constitution, jurisdiction and powers High Courts: Constitution, jurisdiction and powers Judicial Review Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation Writ jurisdiction under Articles 32 and 226 Doctrine of Basic Structure Separation of Powers Judicial accountability
UNIT – V: ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT Administrative Tribunals: Constitutional framework Administrative Tribunals under Articles 323-A and 323-B Judicial review of tribunal decisions Constitutional status of Panchayats 73rd Constitutional Amendment Structure, powers and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions Constitutional status of Municipalities 74th Constitutional Amendment Powers and functions of Municipalities Democratic decentralisation and local governance
UNIT – VI: CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE AND CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS Constitutional morality and constitutionalism Rule of Law and good governance

Secularism and democratic governance Constitutional remedies Election Commission and electoral reforms Constitutional amendments and limitations Fundamental constitutional principles and contemporary challenges Landmark constitutional judgments and their continuing relevance
References: Dr. D DBasu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis. J.N Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur. V. N. Sukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), N. M. Tripathi, Bombay G C V Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi. B. Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur.

COURSE CODE :26LLB203
COURSE NAME : FAMILY LAW II

Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

Family Law – II provides a comprehensive study of the law governing testamentary and intestate succession under different personal laws in India. The course focuses on the principles of succession under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the Indian Succession Act, 1925 as applicable to Christians and the relevant provisions of the Quran relating to Muslim testamentary and intestate succession. It examines the devolution of property, inheritance rights of heirs, testamentary disposition, and the administration of estates of the deceased person. The course also explores the law relating to wills, probate, administration of estate of the deceased person, succession certificate and constitutional debate surrounding the Uniform Civil Code. It also develops students' understanding of the similarities and differences among the personal laws governing succession, enabling them to analyze legal issues and apply statutory provisions and judicial precedents to practical problems.

Course Objectives:

- Understand the fundamental principles governing testamentary and intestate succession under the major personal laws in India.
- Explain the scheme of succession under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- Analyse the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 relating to testamentary and intestate succession.
- Understand the principles of Muslim succession under the relevant provisions of the Quran, including both testamentary and intestate succession.
- Compare the laws of succession applicable to Hindus, Muslims, and Christians, and appreciate their distinctive features.
- Develop legal reasoning and problem-solving skills by applying statutory provisions and judicial decisions to succession disputes.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Explain the principles governing testamentary and intestate succession under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the Indian Succession Act, 1925, and the relevant provisions of the Quran.	
CO2	Analyse the rights of heirs, and beneficiaries under different systems of personal law governing succession.	
CO3	Apply the statutory provisions and principles of succession to resolve legal problems involving inheritance, wills, and administration of estates.	
CO4	Compare and critically evaluate the similarities, differences, and legal implications of Hindu, Muslim, and Christian succession laws.	
CO5	Interpret statutory provisions and judicial precedents to provide reasoned legal solutions to succession-related disputes and appreciate the role of succession law in ensuring justice, equity, and orderly transfer of property.	

Course Content
UNIT – I: Introduction to Succession and Personal Laws Meaning of Succession Types of Succession Testamentary Succession Intestate Succession Concept of Personal Law Difference between Personal Law and Territorial Law Personal Laws in India Hindu Law Christian Law Muslim Law
UNIT – II: Hindu Law of Succession Historical Development of Hindu Succession Law Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 Succession to the Property of a Hindu Male Dying Intestate Devolution of Interest in Coparcenary Property and Partition Succession to the Property of a Hindu Female Dying Intestate Woman's Estate and Stridhana General Provisions Relating to Succession Disqualification of Heirs Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana Laws
UNIT – III: Christian Law of Succession (Indian Succession Act, 1925) Applicability of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 Intestate Succession Domicile Consanguinity Succession to the Property of a Christian Dying Intestate Testamentary Succession Wills, Codicils and Kinds of Wills Execution, Revocation and Construction of Wills Lapse of Legacy Void Bequests Conditional and Contingent Bequests Kinds of Legacies Ademption of Legacies Gifts in Contemplation of Death Probate and Letters of Administration Powers and Functions of Executors/Administrators Liability of Executors/Administrators Doctrine of Election Succession Certificate
UNIT – IV: Muslim Law of Succession Importance of the Qur'an Classification of Muslims Sunni Law of Inheritance

Shia Law of Inheritance Differences between Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance Doctrine of Aul and Radd Wills under Muslim Law Death-bed Gifts (Marz-ul-Maut)
UNIT – V: Uniform Civil Code Constitutional Basis of the Uniform Civil Code Significance of the Uniform Civil Code in India Arguments in Favor of the Uniform Civil Code Arguments Against the Uniform Civil Code Judicial Trends and Contemporary Issues Relating to the Uniform Civil Code
Suggested References:
Bare Acts: The Hindu Succession Act,1956 The Indian Succession Act,1925
Text Books: Paras Diwan – Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law Mayne – Hindu Law and Usage R.C. Nagpal – Modern Hindu Law G.C.V. Subba Rao – Family Law in India Tahir Mahmood – The Muslim Law of India Aquil Ahmad – Mohammedan Law

COURSE CODE :26LLB204
COURSE NAME : BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023

Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

This course provides a comprehensive study of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, which forms the substantive Criminal law of India. It examines the general principles of criminal law, elements of crime, theories and types of punishment, general exceptions, criminal liability, offences against women, children, the human body, the State, public tranquillity, property, and other offences. The course aims to develop a conceptual understanding of criminal liability, statutory interpretation, and the application of substantive criminal law in contemporary legal practice.

Course Objectives:

- To understand the general principles and concepts underlying criminal law under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- To examine the essential elements of crime, criminal liability, punishments, and general exceptions.
- To explain the law relating to offences against individuals, property, society, and the State.
- To develop the ability to interpret and apply the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- To appreciate the reforms introduced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, in the administration of criminal justice.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Understand the fundamental principles, concepts, and scope of criminal law under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.	
CO2	Analyze the principles governing criminal liability, punishments, and general exceptions.	
CO3	Understand the provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, to offences against individuals, property, society, and the State.	
CO4	Distinguish between various categories of offences and evaluate their legal consequences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.	
CO5	Assess the reforms introduced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and their impact on the administration of criminal justice in India.	

Course Content

Unit I – General Principles and Introduction to Criminal Law

1.1 Law of Crimes in General

Conception of Crime

State's power to determine acts or omissions as crime

State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime

Distinction between crime and other wrongs

Macaulay's Draft of the Indian Penal Code, 1860
Operation of the Indian Penal Code
Repeal of the Indian Penal Code
Reforms in the Administration of Criminal Justice
Making of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
Salient Features of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
Application of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
Intra-Territorial and Extra-territorial Jurisdiction
Exceptions
1.2 Elements of Crime and Criminal Liability
Definition of the Term "Offence" or "Crime"
Elements of Crime
Person
Mens Rea
Actus Reus
Injury
Criminal Liability in the Absence of Mens Rea
Criminal Liability of a Person for His Own Acts
Criminal Liability of a Person for the Act of a Third Person
Acts Committed in Furtherance of Common Intention
1.3 Punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
Power to Prescribe Punishment
Theories of Punishment
Retributive Theory
Deterrent Theory
Preventive Theory
Reformative Theory
Kinds of Punishment
Death Sentence
Imprisonment for Life
Term Imprisonment
Rigorous Imprisonment
Simple Imprisonment
Forfeiture of Property
Fine
Community Service
Commutation of Sentence
Sentencing for Default of Payment of Fine
Solitary Confinement
1.4 General Exceptions
Act Done by a Person Bound by Law or by Mistake of Fact
Act of a Judge when Acting Judicially
Act Done in Pursuance of a Judgment or Order of Court
Act Done by Persons Justified by Law or by Mistake of Fact
Act Done by Accident
Act Done in Order to Prevent Other Harm

Act of a Child Act of a Person of Unsound Mind Act Done under Intoxication Act Done with Consent of a Person Act Done in Good Faith Communication Made in Good Faith Act Done under Threat or Compulsion Act Causing Slight Harm Right of Private Defence 1.5 Inchoate Offences Preparation to Commit Offence Attempt to Commit Offence Abetment of Commission of Offence Criminal Conspiracy
Unit II – Offences Against Human Body, Women and Children 2.1 Offences Against Human Body Causing Death of a Human Being Culpable Homicide Murder Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder Grave and Sudden Provocation Exceeding the Right of Private Defence Death Caused by a Public Servant Sudden Fight Death Caused with the Consent of the Deceased Euthanasia Death of a Person Other than the Person Intended Death Caused by Negligence Suicide Attempt to Commit Suicide Abetment of Suicide Abetment of Suicide of a Child or Person of Unsound Mind Attempt to Murder Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide Organized Crime Petty Organized Crime Terrorist Act Hurt and Grievous Hurt Aggravated Forms of Hurt and Grievous Hurt Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement Criminal Force and Assault Kidnapping and Abduction Slavery, Forced Labour and Trafficking of Persons 2.2 Offences Against Women Rape Punishment for Rape

Sexual Intercourse Sexual Intercourse by Husband upon His Wife Sexual Intercourse by a Person in Authority Sexual Intercourse by Employing Deceitful Means Outraging Modesty of a Woman Disrobing of a Woman Voyeurism Stalking Words, Gestures or Acts Intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman Dowry Death Cohabitation Caused by a Man Deceitfully Inducing Belief of Lawful Marriage Marrying Again During the Lifetime of Husband or Wife Detaining a Married Woman Cruelty to a Married Woman Causing Miscarriage Punishment for Causing Miscarriage 2.3 Offences Against Children Exposure and Abandonment of Child Concealment of Birth of a Child by Secret Disposal of Dead Body Hiring, Employing or Engaging a Child to Commit an Offence Procuration of Child for Illicit Intercourse Kidnapping a Child to Steal from His or Her Person Selling and Buying a Child for the Purpose of Prostitution
Unit III – Offences Against Property and Documents 3.1 Offences Against Property Theft Snatching Extortion Robbery and Dacoity Criminal Misappropriation Criminal Breach of Trust Receiving Stolen Property Cheating Mischief Criminal Trespass 3.2 Offences Relating to Documents False Evidence Giving False Evidence Fabricating False Evidence Using Evidence Known to be False Issuing or Signing a False Certificate Using as True a Certificate Known to be False Offences Relating to Documents Making a False Document Forgery Punishment for Forgery

Unit IV – Offences Against the State and Public Order

4.1 Offences Against the State

Waging or Attempting to Wage War or Abetting Waging of War against the Government of India

Conspiracy to Commit the Offence of Waging War against the Government of India

Collecting Arms with the Intention of Waging War against the Government of India

Assaulting the President, Governor, etc., with Intent to Compel or Restrain the Exercise of Any Lawful Power

Acts Endangering the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India

Waging War against the Government of Any Foreign State at Peace with India

Committing Depredation on the Territories of a Foreign State at Peace with India

4.2 Offences Against Public Tranquillity

Unlawful Assembly

Liability of Members of an Unlawful Assembly

Liability for Offences Committed in Prosecution of the Common Object

Rioting

Affray

Unit V – Other Offences

5.1 Public Justice and Public Order

Criminal Intimidation

Intentional Insult with Intent to Provoke Breach of Peace

Statement Conducing to Public Mischief

Inducing a Person by Claim of Divine Displeasure

Misconduct in Public by a Drunken Person

5.2 Defamation and Miscellaneous Offences

Defamation

Breach of Contract to Attend on and Supply the Wants of a Helpless Person

Recommended Books:

1. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhitha, 2023 – by Ratanlal and Dhirajlal
2. Criminal Law – by PSA Pillai
3. A textbook on B N S, 2023 – by Dr. Hari Sing Gour
4. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, Law and Practice – by Prof. Vageshwari Deswal
5. B N S,2023 – by K. D. Gour.
6. Kenny's outlines of Criminal Law - by J W Cecil Turner

COURSE CODE :26LLB205 COURSE NAME : ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS			
Course Category:	Program Core (PC)	Credits:	6
Course Type:	Theory	Lecture-Tutorial-Practice:	5-1-0
		Continuous Assessment: Summative Assessment: Total Marks:	40 60 100

Course Description:

The rapid pace of industrialization, urbanization, and economic development has triggered unprecedented environmental degradation, climate change, and depletion of natural resources, posing a severe threat to planetary health and human survival. Moving beyond traditional regulatory approaches, modern environmental law integrates constitutional rights, international principles, and public interest litigation to establish a robust framework for ecological protection and sustainability. This course provides a critical examination of international environmental jurisprudence, constitutional mandates, pollution control statutory regimes, and resource conservation laws, equipping students with the legal tools necessary to balance developmental imperatives with ecological preservation. This course provides a comprehensive study of environmental jurisprudence, international environmental law principles, and domestic regulatory frameworks. It covers pollution control laws (water, air, and environment protection), constitutional perspectives, judicial activism through Public Interest Litigation (PIL), the public trust doctrine, and resource conservation (forests and wildlife), alongside specialized administrative mechanisms like the National Green Tribunal.

Course Objectives:

- To explore the historical evolution, core principles, and customary foundations of international environmental law.
- To explore the constitutional mandate recognizing the right to a wholesome environment as a fundamental human right.
- To familiarize students with foundational principles of environmental law, including sustainable development, the precautionary principle, the polluter-pays principle, and the public trust doctrine.
- To examine international environmental law frameworks, treaties, and declarations from Stockholm to Rio and beyond.
- To analyze domestic statutory regimes for the prevention and control of water, air, and general environmental pollution.
- To evaluate legal mechanisms for forest and wildlife conservation, environmental impact assessment (EIA), and specialized dispute resolution.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to

CO	Course Outcomes	
CO1	Explain the historical evolution, structural sources, and foundational doctrines governing international environmental law.	
CO2	Analyze advanced and integrated understandings of the complex body of knowledge in environmental law and policy.	
CO3	Apply constitutional provisions and landmark judicial precedents to environmental disputes and public interest litigations.	

CO4	Evaluate international environmental conventions, state responsibilities, and transboundary pollution liability regimes.	
CO5	Determine the powers, functions, and enforcement mechanisms of Pollution Control Boards under the Water and Air Acts.	

Course Content

UNIT–I: Evolution, Core Principles, and Customary Foundations of International Environmental Law

1.1 Introduction and Evolution: Historical background, nature, scope, and sources of international environmental law.

1.2 Customary Foundations & State Responsibility: The "No-Harm" rule, state sovereignty over natural resources, and the duty of due diligence (Trail Smelter Arbitration).

1.3 Major Conferences and Declarations: U.N. Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) and U.N. Conference on Environment and Development (Rio, 1992).

1.4 Global Environmental Treaties & Institutions: Establishment of UNEP, Montreal Protocol (1987), Basel Convention (1989), Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), UNFCCC (1992), Kyoto Protocol (1997), and Paris Agreement (2015).

UNIT–II: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2.1 Balancing Development and Environment: The concept of Sustainable Development and inter/intra-generational equity.

2.2 Core Legal Doctrines: The Precautionary Principle, the Polluter Pays Principle, and the Public Trust Doctrine.

2.3 Judicial Application of Principles: Landmark rulings on environmental degradation, remediation costs, and ecological restoration.

2.4 Community Rights and Natural Resources: Protection of village commons, waterbodies, and community access.

UNIT–III: CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE AND JUDICIAL REMEDIES

3.1 Fundamental Rights: Article 14 (non-arbitrariness), Article 19(1)(g) (freedom of trade), and Article 21 (right to a wholesome environment and livelihood).

3.2 Directive Principles & Fundamental Duties: Article 47, Article 48-A, and Article 51-A(g).

3.3 Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Non-adversarial, collaborative, and cooperative nature of environmental PILs; Locus Standi, Pro Bono Publico, and Parens Patriae.

3.4 High Court and Supreme Court Powers: Writ jurisdiction under Articles 226 and 32 for environmental enforcement.

UNIT–IV: PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER AND AIR POLLUTION

4.1 The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974: Meaning of water pollution, Central and State Pollution Control Boards (constitution, powers, and functions), consent requirements, and effluent sampling procedures.

4.2 The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981: Meaning, causes, and effects of air pollution; control areas, consent requirements, and restraint orders.

4.3 Noise Pollution Control: Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, and judicial approaches to ambient noise standards.

4.4 Vehicular Pollution and Municipal Waste: Regulatory mechanisms for vehicular emissions and urban waste management.

UNIT–V: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND TRIBUNALS

5.1 The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986: Aims, objects, definitions of environment/pollutant, and delegation of powers to the Central Government.

5.2 Administrative Safeguards: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Environmental Audit, and rules governing hazardous, plastic, bio-medical, and E-waste management.
5.3 Strict and Absolute Liability: Evolution from Rylands v. Fletcher to the Absolute Liability standard for hazardous industries (M.C. Mehta v. Union of India).
5.4 Resource Conservation: Key features of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, The Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

PRESCRIBED AND REFERENCE BOOKS (LATEST EDITION):

Philippe Sands and Jacqueline Peel, Principles of International Environmental Law (Cambridge University Press).
Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Environmental Law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes (Oxford University Press).
P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India (LexisNexis).

LANDMARK DECISIONS PRESCRIBED FOR STUDY

1. *Trail Smelter Arbitration (US/Canada),* 3 U.N. Rep. Int'l Arb. Awards 1905 (1941).
2. *Case Concerning the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary/Slovakia),* ICJ Reports (1997).
3. *Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India,* AIR 1996 SC 1446.
4. *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India,* AIR 1996 SC 2715.
5. *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar,* AIR 1991 SC 420.
6. *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.,* (1985) 2 SCC 431.
7. *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Taj Mahal Case),* AIR 1997 SC 734.
8. *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath,* (1997) 1 SCC 388.
9. *Narmada BachaoAndolan v. Union of India,* AIR 2000 SC 3751.
10. *Intellectuals Forum, Tirupathi v. State of A.P.,* AIR 2006 SC 1350.

