

**PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR
SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR**



**RULES, REGULATIONS AND
SYLLABUS FOR
LL.B THREE YEARS LAW COURSE**

(SIX SEMESTERS)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

Pattern-2019 Revised in 2023-2024

w.e.f. July 2024

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVJI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR

Faculty of Law

1. LL.B. Degree Course

Duration of the Programme:

The duration of the programme is 3 academic years which spread over 6 semesters with the University Examination at the end of each semester. Each Academic year shall be divided into two semesters. The academic session for odd semester (1st, 3rd, 5th,) will commence as far as possible from 1st July, while for even semester (2nd 4th, 6th) will commence from 1st December every year. The courses / papers and credits assigned to the each course shall be as given in the LL.B Course Structure

2. Medium of instruction: The medium of instruction and Examination shall be in English.

3. Eligibility for admissions: - As per the norms of the CET of Maharashtra & Solapur University

4. Attendance:-No candidate will be admitted to the semester Examination unless he has completed 75% attendance in the given semester in each subject.

5. Definitions of terminology: Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.

a) **Course:** It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a semester. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester.

b) **Credit:** Credit means the unit by which the course work is measured. It is measured in terms of weekly class hours assigned to a Course.

c) **Credit Point (CP):** It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.

d) **Credit Transfer:** The credit acquired for the courses in another University would be accepted on reciprocal basis subject to the UGC Norms.

e) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. It is obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.

f) **Grade Point:** Grade Point is weight allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper

g) **Grade Letter:** Grade Letter is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course/ Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E and F. There is a range of marks for each Grade

h) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. It is based on the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.

6. Rules of Promotion/ ATKT: LL.B. Course

a) **To promote a student in to 2nd, 4th, 6th Semester:** A student is being eligible for promotion to 2nd, 4th, 6th Semesters must have successfully kept the terms for the 1st, 3rd, 5th Semester respectively, irrespective of the result of these Semester Examinations.

b) **To promote a student in to 3rd Semester:** A student for being eligible is admission to the 3rd Semester must have either passed in the 1st and 2nd Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 1st and 2nd Semesters.

c) **To promote a student in to 5th Semester:** A student for being eligible is admission to the 5th Semester must have either passed in the 3rd and 4th Semesters or must have got exemption in at least SEVEN Papers of the 3rd and 4th Semesters & pass 1 & 2 Semester examination.

7. Interpretation Clause: Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.

a) **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):**

Choice Based Credit System provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses (core, elective or minor or soft skilled courses)

b) **Credit: Credit** means the unit by which the course work is measured. It is measured in terms of weekly class hours assigned to a Course. In this Direction one Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work per week for 15 weeks in a semester.

c) **Credit Point (CP):** It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e. No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.

d) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** CGPA means the value obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.

d) **Grade Letter:** Grade Letter **means** an index to indicate the performance of a student in a Particular course/Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper into a letter grade i.e. O, A, B, C, D, E and F. There shall be a range of marks for each Grade

e) **Grade Point:** Grade Point means weight age allotted to each grade letter.

f) **Programme:** It means Three years LL.B Programme of study and examination spread over SIX semesters, the successful completion of which would lead to the award of LL.B Degree

g) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It means the value obtained by dividing the total credit points earned by a student in all the courses of a given semester by the total number of credits assigned to that semester.

h) Course: It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a programme. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester. All courses need not carry the same weight. A course may be designed to comprise lecturing/tutorial/laboratory work/field work/outreach activities/project work/vocational training/viva/seminars/term papers/ assignments/presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.

The UGC guidelines on CBCS system prescribe three kinds of courses: Core, Elective and Ability Enhancement courses in a programme

Core Course: This is the course/subject which is to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the programme. It shall be related to the discipline of study.

Elective Course: Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of prescribed papers. An elective course may be “*Generic Elective*” focusing on those courses which add generic proficiency to the students. An elective may be “*Discipline Centric*” or may be chosen from an unrelated discipline. It may be called as “*Open Elective*”.

Ability Enhancement Courses: The Ability Enhancement courses may be of two kinds: a) Ability Enhancement compulsory courses (AECC) b) Skill Enhancement courses (SEC). AECC courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to knowledge enhancement. SEC courses are value based or skill based and is aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

8. Scheme of evaluation: - The Students has to appear external evaluation (University Exam) for 80 Marks and internal evaluation of 20 marks for each paper. The internal evaluation is a process of continues assessment. The nature of internal evaluation is decided by the principal of the college and concerned subject teacher at the beginning of semester. The distribution of 20 marks (any TWO components) internal evaluation shall be as follows.

1. Seminar & Oral Presentation - 10 Marks.

2. Visit to Municipal Corporation/Municipality/Panchayat Samiti - 10 Marks

3. Project Work on any contemporary Legal Issues (Doctrinal/Non Doctrinal - 10 Marks.

4. Legal Literacy Camps (Topic Preparation & Presentation) - 10 Marks.

5. Legal Aid Clinic Work (One Week) - 10 Marks.

6. Jail/Juvenile Home/Remand Home Visit - 10 Marks.

7. Participation & Assistance in Lok-Adalat - 10 Marks.

8. Writing Case Comment (Two Cases) - 10 Marks.

9. Visit to Consumer forum/MV Accidents Claims Tribunal. – 10 Marks

10. Visit to Industries to observe environmental legislations (Water, Air, Noise, and Pollution etc) - 10 Marks

11. Visit to Labour Courts/ESI Hospital/Survey of Child Labour/ Survey of

Implementation of Labour Laws in Industries - 10 Marks

12. Legal Awareness Camps in Schools/Colleges/Institutes regarding Human Rights/ Environmental Issues etc - 10 Marks

13. Internship (One Week) - 10 Marks

Internship: As per the Bar Council of India Rules, 2008, each registered student shall have to complete minimum of 12 weeks in case of Three Year LL.B. Course stream during the entire period of Legal studies under NGO, associated with human rights, environment, women empowerment child labour bonded labour etc. Trial and Appellate courts, Advocates, Judiciary, Police Station, Land Revenue and registrar office, Tribunals, Family Counselling Centre, Law firms, Companies, Local Self Government, Labour welfare department in factories etc. provided that Internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all Students shall at least have gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates. Each student shall keep internal record or Internship Diary to be evaluated by the concerned Teaching Faculty member. The marks shall be awarded in each paper in each Semester.

Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern: Based on his/her continuous evaluation, the academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven-point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external & internal examinations.

(a) The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme shall be evaluated on the basis of:

1 Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject

2 Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA),

3 Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

(b) Marks for Extra Curricular Components (E.C.C) are to be awarded at the end of each even semester in recognition of achievements in sports/cultural/N.S.S/NCC as per the rules and instruction of the University provided in this regard from time to time. The marks shall be used for upgrading CGPA.

(c) At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme. The details regarding method of calculating SGPA & CGPA is explained in detail in Para. 3

(d) Student who passed Audit Course shall be given 'AU' grade, while students who failed in Audit course will be given 'X' grade. However, these grades and marks in Audit Course shall not be considered for calculation of SGPA & CGPA.

9. Standard of Passing:

1. In case of any subject of (a) B.A. LL.B., (b) B.B.A. LL.B. and (c) LL.B. Courses a student must obtain not less than 40 marks to pass a subject.

2. The total marks of a subject, except for practical training subjects, shall be computed by adding marks of University written examination and internal assessment. There shall be separate passing for University written examination and internal assessment of a subject. A student must obtain not less than 32 marks to pass University written examination of a subject. A student must obtain not less than 8 marks to pass internal assessment of a subject

3. A student who failed in University semester examination (Theory) and passed internal examination of paper (subject) shall be given FC Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination only. A student who failed in internal examination and passed in University Examination (Theory) shall be given FR Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination as well as internal examination.

10. Grace Marks 1% will be given for passing as per the existing rules (Ordinance)

11. Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern:

(a) The academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven-point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external and internal examinations. The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme, shall be evaluated on the basis of: (i) **Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject** (ii) **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)**, (iii) **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)** At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme.

(b) Calculation of Credit Points:-

Credit Points for the course = (No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course)

(c) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):-

SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. SGPA is based on the **total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.**

$$SGPA = \frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester}}{\text{Total Number of Credits for the Semester}}$$

Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

(d) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters.

$$CGPA = \frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in all semesters}}{\text{Total Credits of All Semesters}}$$

CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the courses of all the semesters. Provided further, that, the final Grade Sheet shall show the Grade and Grade Points only

12. Award of Grade Letter, Grade Points, Credit Points, SGPA, CGPA:

(a) Award of Grade Letter and Grade Points:

Each course/paper shall be valued in ten point grading system as per UGC guidelines.

The letter grades and their equivalent grade points are listed below.

(b) Calculation of Credit Points (CP): Credit Points for the course = No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course.

(c) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA): SGPA indicates the performance of a student in given Semester. SGPA is based on the total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total number of credits assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester. SGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal points. (e.g. - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57)
SGPA= Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester / Total Number of Credits for the Semester
Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

(d) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA): CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters. CGPA shall be rounded to two decimal Points (e.g. - 6.578 rounded to 6.58 & 6.574 will be rounded to 6.57) CGPA = Total Credit Points Obtained in all Semesters / Total Credits of all Semesters
Provided that CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all the courses of all the semesters.

13. Award of the Degree:

For LL.B A student will be eligible for the award of LL.B (3 Years) Degree only when he has successfully completed all the prescribed 30 courses with a total of 120 credits and obtained a minimum CGPA of 2.50 out of 6.00 and after payment of prescribed fee. The result of the successful candidates as per the following criterion:

14. Time span for completion of the Course:

Student has to complete LL.B Degree Course **within Five years** from the year of admission (that is Three years Course period + Two years extra= Five years) as per UGC regulations.

15. Course Structure:

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
FOR LL.B COURSE
FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025

LL.B – I SEMESTER –I

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
1	CORE AND COMPULSORY-I	Law of Contracts	6	4	80+20=100	3.00-Hrs
2	CORE AND COMPULSORY-II	Special Contracts	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
3	CORE AND COMPULSORY-III	Law of Torts including MV Act & CP Laws	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
4	CORE AND COMPULSORY-IV	Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
5	CORE AND COMPULSORY-V	Constitutional Law-I	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 -Hrs.

LL.B – I SEMESTER –II

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
6	CORE AND COMPULSORY-VI	Family Law-I	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
7	CORE AND COMPULSORY-VII	Administrative Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
8	CORE AND COMPULSORY-VIII	Labour and Industrial law -I	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 -Hrs.
9	CORE AND COMPULSORY-IX	Public International Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 -Hrs.
10	CORE AND COMPULSORY-X	Environmental Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.

LL.B – II SEMESTER –III

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
11	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XI	Jurisprudence	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
12	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XII	Property Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
13	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XIII	Labour and Industrial law-II	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
14	DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-I	A) Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation OR B) Banking Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
15	DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-II	A) Penology & Victimology OR B) Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.

LL.B – II SEMESTER –IV

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
16	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XIV	Family Law –II	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
17	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XV	Constitutional Law –II	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
18	DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-III	A) Insurance Law OR B) Trade Mark & Design	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
19	ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE –I	Professional Ethic & Professional Accounting System (Clinical Course)	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
20	ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE –II	Alternative Dispute Resolutions (Clinical Course)	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.

LL.B – III SEMESTER –V

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
21	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XVI	Bharatiy Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
22	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XVII	Bharatiy Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
23	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XVIII	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
24	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XIX	Principal of Taxation Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.
25	CORE AND COMPULSORY-XX	Company Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs.

LL.B – III SEMESTER –VI

S. No.	Course and Paper No.	Subject	Lectures	Credits	Total Marks Ex + Int =Total	Duration of Exam
26	DESCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-IV	A) International Organization OR B) Equity & Trust	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs
27	DESCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-V	A) Land Laws Including Tenure & Tenancy System OR B) Health Law	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs
28	DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE-VI	A) Women and Criminal Law OR B) International Human Rights	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs
29	SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE-I	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance (Clinical Course)	6	4	80+20=100	3.00 Hrs
30	SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE-II	Moot Court, Exercise and Internship (Clinical Course)	6	4	CA	CA

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR
SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR
SYLLABUS FOR LL.B
(THREE YEARS LAW COURSE)
LL.B – I: SEMESTER – I

PAPER: I CORE AND COMPULSORY-I
LAW OF CONTRACTS

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course: -

Every man in his day-to-day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contracts. Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. In a way of living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognize this contract making power of a person. This prompted Roscoe Pound to make his celebrated observation: "Wealth, in a commercial age, is made up largely of promises. In this sense India is also a "Promissory" Society.

The conferment and protection by the law of this contract making a power of persons gives them a considerable leeway to strike best bargain for the contract making persons. In a way they are permitted to regulate and define their relations in a best possible manner they choose. However, the contours of contractual relations in a feudal, colonial and capitalist society of pre-independence India cannot necessarily be the same in an independent and developing Indian society. Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relations, as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principles which are more or less of a general and basic nature. In India these general principles are enacted in the form of the Indian Contract Act 1872.

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations.

Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the Law of Contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study.

UNIT NO: TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

1. General Principles of Law of Contract 50 Lectures

- 1.1 History and nature of contractual obligations
- 1.2 Agreement and Contract: definition, elements and kinds.
- 1.3 Proposal and acceptance - their various forms, essential elements.

Communication and revocation - proposal and invitations for proposal - floating offers –tenders.

- 1.4 Consideration- its need, meaning, kinds, essential element- *nudumpactum*- privity of contract and of consideration - its exceptions- adequacy of consideration - present, past and adequate consideration - evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.
- 1.5 Capacity of contract - meaning -incapacity arising out of status and mental defect - minor's agreements - definitions of 'minor' -accessories supplied to a minor - agreements beneficial and detrimental to a minor –affirmation -restitution incases of minor's agreements -fraud by a minor -agreements made on behalf of a minor -minor's agreements and estoppel - evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements -other illustrations of incapacity to contract.
- 1.6 Free consent-Its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent
 - 1.6.1 Coercion – definition -essential elements -duress and coercion -various illustrations of coercion -Doctrine of economic duress -effect of coercion.
 - 1.6.2 Undue influence –definition -essential elements -between which parties can it exist? Who is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence -Independent advice-*pardahnashin* women -unconscionable bargains -effect of undue influence.
 - 1.6.3 Misrepresentation - definition-misrepresentation of Law and of fact -their effects and illustration.
 - 1.6.4 Fraud –definition -essential elements *suggestiofalsi*- *supperesiovery* -when does silence amount to fraud? Active concealment of truth -importance of intention
 - 1.6.5 Mistake –definition –kinds -fundamental error -mistake of Law and of fact- their effects - When does a mistake vitiate free consent and when does it not vitiate free consent?
- 1.7 **Legality of objects:** -
 - 1.7.1 Void agreements- Lawful and unlawful considerations, and objects - void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects.
 - 1.7.2 Unlawful considerations and objects:
 - 1.7.2.1 Forbidden by law
 - 1.7.2.2 Defeating the provision of any law
 - 1.7.2.3 Fraudulent
 - 1.7.2.4 Injurious to person or property
 - 1.7.2.5 Immoral
 - 1.7.2.6 Against public policy

1.7.3 Void Agreements

1.7.3.1 Agreements without consideration

1.7.3.2 Agreements in restraint of marriage

1.7.3.3 Agreements in restraint of trade-its exceptions-Sale of goodwill,

Section -11 restrictions, under the Partnership Act, trade combinations, exclusivedealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service.

1.7.3.4 Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings-its exceptions.

1.7.3.5 Uncertain agreements.

1.7.3.6 Wagering agreement -its exceptions.

1.8 Discharge of contract and its various modes.

1.8.1 By performance - conditions of valid tender of performance - How? By Whom? Where? When? In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises - time as essence of contract.

1.8.2 By breach – anticipatory breach and present breach.

1.8.3 Impossibility of performance - specific grounds of frustration- application to leases – theories of frustration-effect of frustration– frustration and restitution.

1.8.4 By period of limitation.

1.8.5 By agreement - rescission and alteration - their effect - remission and waiver of performance-extension of time accord and satisfaction.

1.9 Quasi Contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract

1.10 Remedies in contractual relations:

1.10.1 Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages- ascertainment of damages.

1.10.2 Injunction-When granted and when refused-Why?

1.10.3 Refund and restitution

1.10.4 Specific performance - when? Why?

2. Government as a Contracting Party

5 Lecture

Constitutional provisions -government power to contract -procedural requirements- kinds of government contracts their usual clauses- performance of such contracts - settlements of disputes and remedies.

3. Standard Form Contract

5 Lectures

Nature, advantages -unilateral character, principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation - judicial approach to such contracts -exemption clauses- clash between two standard form contracts -Law commissions of India's views

4. Strategies and constraints to enforce Contractual obligations

5 Lectures

4.1 Judicial methods -redressal forum, remedies

4.2 Other methods like arbitration, Lok Adalat, and other such non-formal methods.

4.3 Systemic constraints in settling contractual disputes

4.3.1 Court fees, service of summons, injunctions, delay.

5. Specific Relief

15 Lectures

5.1 Specific performance of contract

5.1.1 Contract that can be specifically enforced

5.1.2 Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered

5.2 Rescission and cancellation

5.3 Injunction

5.3.1 Temporary

5.3.2 Perpetual

5.4 Declaratory orders

5.5 Discretion and powers of court

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PAPER: II CORE AND COMPULSORY-II SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course: -

This course is to be taught after the students have been made familiar with the general principles of contract in which the emphasis is on understanding and appreciating the basic essentials of a valid contract and on the existence of contractual relationship in various

instances. Obviously, a course on special contracts should initiate the students to different kinds of contracts with emphasis on the intricacies therein. This course also should provide an insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts.

UNIT NO:

TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES - 80

1. Indemnity

8 Lectures

- 1.1 The concept
- 1.2 Need for Indemnity to facilitate commercial transactions
- 1.3 Methods of creating Indemnity obligations
- 1.4 Definition of Indemnity
- 1.5 Nature and extent of liability of the indemnifier
- 1.6 Commencement of liability of the indemnifier
- 1.7 Situations of various types of indemnity creations
- 1.8 Documents /Agreements of indemnity
- 1.9 Nature of indemnity clauses
- 1.10 Indemnity in cases of international transactions
- 1.11 Indemnity by governments during interstate transactions

2. Guarantee

10 Lectures

- 2.1 The concept
- 2.2 Definition of Guarantee: as distinguished from, indemnity.
- 2.3 Basic essentials for a valid guarantee contract
- 2.4 The place of consideration and the criteria for ascertaining the existence of consideration in guarantee contracts
- 2.5 Position of Minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor or surety
- 2.6 Continuing guarantee
- 2.6.1 Nature of surety's liability
- 2.6.2 Duration and termination of such liability
- 2.7 Illustrative situations of existence of continuing guarantee
 - 2.7.1 Creation and Identification of continuing guarantees
- 2.8 Letter of credit and bank guarantees as instances of guarantee transactions
- 2.9 Rights of surety
 - 2.9.1 Position of surety in the eye of law
 - 2.9.2 Various judicial interpretations to protect the surety.
- 2.10 Co-surety and manner of sharing liabilities and rights

- 2.11 Extent of surety's liability
- 2.12 Discharge of surety's liability

3 Bailment

10 Lectures

3.1 Identification of bailment contracts in day today life.

3.1.1 Manner of Creation of such contracts

- 3.2 Commercial Utility of Bailment contracts
- 3.3 Definition of Bailment
- 3.4 Kinds of Bailees
- 3.5 Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other
- 3.6 Rights of Bailor and Bailee
- 3.7 Finder of Goods as a Bailee

3.7.1 Liability towards the true owner

3.7.2 Obligation to keep the goods safe

3.7.3 Right to dispose of the goods

4 .Pledge

10 Lectures

- 4.1 Pledge: Comparison with bailment
- 4.2 Commercial utility of pledge transactions
- 4.3 Definition of Pledge under the Indian Contract Act.
- 4.4 Other Statutory Regulations (State & Centre) regarding pledge, Reasons for the same
- 4.5 Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee.
 - 4.5.1 Pawnee's right of sale as compared to that of an ordinary Bailee.
- 4.6 Pledge by certain specified persons mentioned in the Indian Contract Act

5. Agency

10 Lectures

- 5.1 Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day-to-day life in the commercial world.
- 5.2 Kinds of Agents and Agencies.
- 5.3 Essentials of an agency transaction.
- 5.4 Various methods of creation of agency.
- 5.5 Delegation
- 5.6 Duties and rights of Agent.
- 5.7 Scope and extent of agent's authority.
- 5.8 Liability of the principal for acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent.
- 5.9 Liability of the agent towards the principal

- 5.10 Personal liability towards the parties.
- 5.11 Methods of termination of agency contract
 - 5.11.1 Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

6. Sale of Goods **10 Lectures**

- 6.1 Concept of sale as a contract
- 6.2 Illustrative instances of sale of goods and the nature of such contracts.
- 6.3 Essentials of contract of sale
- 6.4 Essential conditions in every contract of sale.
- 6.5 Implied terms in contract of sale.
- 6.6 The Rule of *caveat emptor* and the exceptions thereto under the Sale of Goods Act
- 6.7 Changing concept of *caveat emptor*.
- 6.8 Effect and meaning of implied warranties in a sale.
- 6.9 Transfer of title and passing of risk
- 6.10 Delivery of goods: Various rules regarding delivery of goods
- 6.11 Unpaid Seller and his rights.
- 6.12 Remedies for breach of contract

7. Partnership **10 Lectures**

- 7.1 Nature of partnership: definition
- 7.2 Distinct advantages and disadvantages *vis-a-vis* partnership and private limited company.
- 7.3 Mutual relationship between partners
- 7.4 Authority of partners.
- 7.5 Admission of partners.
- 7.6 Outgoing of partners
- 7.7 Registration of partnership
- 7.8 Dissolution of partnership

8. Negotiable Instruments **12 Lectures**

- 8.1 The Concept
- 8.2 Various kinds
- 8.3 Essential requirement to make an instrument negotiable
- 8.4 Competent parties for making negotiations.
- 8.5 Acceptance of the instruments.
- 8.6 Dishonour by non-acceptance and remedies available to the holder
- 8.7 Holder and holder in due course: meaning, essential conditions rights and privileges of holder in course and endorsee from the holder in due course.
- 8.8 Negotiation of the instrument

- 8.9 Presentment of the instrument
- 8.10 Cheques: Rules regarding payment of cheque.
 - 8.10.1 Liability of the collecting banker and paying banker.
 - 8.10.2. Dishonor of cheque and its effect.
 - 8.10.3 Discharge from liability.
- 8.11 Kinds of Bills
- 8.12 Evidence
- 8.13 Special rules of evidence regarding negotiable instruments

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PAPER: III CORE AND COMPULSORY- III

LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objective of the course

With rapid industrialization action under tort came to be used against manufactures and industrial units for products injurious to human beings. Presently, the emphasis is on extending the principles not only to acts, which are harmful, but also failure to comply with standards that are continuously changing due to advancement in science and technology. Product liability is now assuming a new dimension in developed economics.

In the modern era of consumer concern of goods and services, the law of torts has an

added significance with this forage into the emerging law of consumer protection. It operates in disputes relating to the quality of goods supplied and services rendered and in those areas relating to damage suffered by consumers. The law relating to consumer protection lying scattered in myriad provisions of various legislation and judicial decisions in India, so connected with the human rights for a healthy life and environment, is now a core subject to be taught as an indispensable part of a socially relevant curriculum.

UNIT NO:

TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES - 80

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Evolution of Law of Torts- | 4 Lectures |
| 1.1 England-forms of action-specific remedies from case to case. | |
| 1.2 India- principles of justice, equity and good conscience – un-codified charter - advantages and disadvantages. | |
| 2. Definition, Nature, Scope and Objects | 4 Lectures |
| 2.1 A wrongful act- violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally (<i>in rem</i>) - <i>damnum sine injuria</i> and <i>injuria sine damnum</i> . | |
| 2.1.1 Tort distinguished from crime and breach of contract | |
| 2.1.2 The concept of un-liquidated damages. | |
| 2.1.3 Changing scope of law of torts: expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society. | |
| 2.1.4 Objects - prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunction. | |
| 3. Principles of Liability in Torts | 4 Lectures |
| 3.1 Fault | |
| 3.1.1 Wrongful intent | |
| 3.1.2 Negligence | |
| 3.2 Liability without fault | |
| 3.3 Violation of ethical codes | |
| 3.4 Statutory Liability | |
| 3.5 Place of motive in Torts | |
| 4. Justification in Tort | 5 Lectures |
| 4.1 <i>Volenti non fit injuria</i> | |
| 4.2 Necessity, private and public | |
| 4.3 Plaintiff's default | |
| 4.4 Act of God | |
| 4.5 Inevitable accident | |
| 4.6 Private defence | |

- 4.7 Statutory Authority
- 4.8 Judicial and quasi-judicial acts.
- 4.9 Parental and quasi-parental authority.
- 5. Extinguishment of liability in certain situations. 3 Lectures**
 - 5.1 *Actio personalis moritur cum persona* -exceptions.
 - 5.2 Waiver and acquiescence
 - 5.3 Release
 - 5.4 Accord and satisfaction.
 - 5.5 Limitation.
- 6. Standing 3 Lectures**
 - 6.1 Who may sue-aggrieved individual-class action-social action groups.
 - 6.2 Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups.
 - 6.3 Who may not be sued?
- 7. Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity and its relevance in India. 2 Lectures**
- 8. Vicarious Liability 4 Lectures**
 - 8.1 Basis, scope and justification
 - 8.1.1 Express authorization
 - 8.1.2 Ratification
 - 8.1.3 Abetment
 - 8.2 Special Relationships.
 - 8.2.1 Master and Servant -arising out of and in the course of employment - who is master? - The control test - who is servant? - Borrowed servant - independent contractor and servant, distinguished.
 - 8.2.2 Principal and agent
 - 8.2.3 Corporation and principal officer
- 9. Torts against persons and personal relations. 4 Lectures**
 - 9.1 Assault, Battery, Mayhem.
 - 9.2 False imprisonment
 - 9.3 Defamation-libel, slander including law relating to privileges.
 - 9.4 Marital relations, domestic relations, parental relations, master and servant relations
 - 9.5 Malicious prosecution
 - 9.6 Shortened expectation of life
 - 9.7 Nervous shock
- 10. Wrongs affecting property. 3 Lectures**

- 10.1 Trespass to land, trespass *ab initio*, dispossession
- 10.2 Movable property-trespass to goods, detinue, conversion.
- 10.3 Torts against business interests - injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off

11. Negligence **4 Lectures**

- 11.1 Basic Concepts.
 - 11.1.1 Theories of negligence
 - 11.1.2 Standards of care, duty to take care, carelessness, inadvertence
 - 11.1.3 Doctrine of Contributory Negligence
 - 11.1.4 *Res ipsa loquitor* and its importance in contemporary law
- 11.2 Liability due to negligence: different professionals
- 11.3 Liability of Common carriers for negligence
- 11.4 Product liability due to negligence: liability of manufacturers and business houses for their products

12. Motor Vehicles Accident **6 Lectures**

- 12.1 No Fault Liability: Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- 12.2 Hit and Run cases: Section 163
- 12.3 Structured Formula: As a guide in awarding Compensation in death or bodily injury cases: Section 163 – A
- 12.4 Claims Tribunal: Section 165
- 12.5 Application for Compensation: Section 166
- 12.6 Award of Claims Tribunal: Section 168
- 12.7 Procedure and Powers of Claims Tribunal: Section 169
- 12.8 Award and Interest: Section 171
- 12.9 Appeals: Section 173

13 Nuisance **3 Lectures**

- 13.1. Definition, essentials and types
- 13.2 Acts which constitute nuisance - obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise and Interference with light and air

14 Absolute/Strict Liability. **3 Lectures**

- 14.1 The Rule in *Ryland's V. Fletcher*.
- 14.2 Liability for harm caused by inherently dangerous industries.

15 Legal remedies. **4 Lectures**

- 15.1 Legal remedies
 - 15.1.1 Award of damages- simple, special, punitive.

- 15.1.2 Remoteness of damages-foreseeability and directness
- 15.1.3 Injunction
- 15.1.4 Specific Restitution of property
- 15.2 Extra legal remedies-self-help, re-entry on land, re caption of goods, *distress damage feasant* and abatement of nuisance.
- 16 Consumer movements: Historical perspectives. 3 Lectures**
 - 16.1 Common law protection: contract and torts.
 - 16.2 Consumerism in India: Food adulteration, drugs and cosmetics-essential commodities.
 - 16.2.1 Criminal Sanction: Sale of noxious and adulterated substances, false weight and measures. Use of unsafe carriers
- 17 Consumer, the Concept. 3 Lectures**
 - 17.1 General perspectives.
 - 17.2 Statutory and government services: to be included or not?
 - 17.3 Definition and scope: the consumer Protection Act 1986(CPA)
 - 17.3.1 Who is not a Consumer?
- 18 Unfair Trade Practices 3 Lectures**
 - 18.1 Misleading and false advertising.
 - 18.2 Unsafe and Hazardous products.
 - 18.3 Disparaging competitors
 - 18.4 Business ethics and Business self-regulation
 - 18.5 Falsification of trademark.
- 19 Consumer of Goods 3 Lectures**
 - 19.1 Meaning of defects in goods
 - 19.2 Standards of purity, quality, quantity, and potency
 - 19.2.1 Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods
 - 19.2.2 Common law: decision of courts
- 20 Consumer Safety 2 Lectures**
 - 20.1 Starting, distribution and handling of unsafe and hazardous products
 - 20.2 Insecticides and pesticides and other poisonous substances
- 21 Service 4 Lectures**
 - 21.1 Deficiency-meaning
 - 21.2 Professional services
 - 21.3 Public Utilities
- 22 Enforcement of Consumer Rights 6 Lectures**
 - 22.1 Consumer forum under CPA: Jurisdiction, powers and functions

- 22.1.1 Execution of orders
- 22.1.2 Judicial review
- 22.2 P.I.L.
- 22.3 Class Action
- 22.4 Remedies
- 22.5 Administrative remedies

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PAPER: IV CORE AND COMPULSORY- IV

BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA 2023

CREDITS THEORY- 4

Objectives of the Course: -

Due to the introduction of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, a landmark move towards reforming India's legal and judicial landscape. It introduces new categories of offences affecting human body like cybercrimes, terrorism, hate crimes, mob lynching and snatching, etc. It provides special provisions for protecting women, children, senior citizens and other vulnerable sections of the society. This modernized approach suggests a reshaped and potentially more targeted legal

framework, designed to ensure a more effective and efficient dispensation of justice. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023 highlights an evolution in legal thought while addressing pivotal societal issues, thus rendering it a significant undertaking in the realm of legal transformation.

UNIT NO:	TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80
1. Historical development of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	1 Lecture
2. Nature of Crime	2 Lectures
2.1 Definition of Crime in Social and Legal Context	
2.2 Distinction between Moral , Civil and Criminal Wrongs	
2.3 Aim and Functions of the Criminal Law	
3. Criminal Liability Principles	2 Lectures
3.1 Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea	
3.2 Origin and Development of mens rea	
4. Stages of Commission of Crime	2 Lectures
Intention, preparation, Attempt, Commission	
5. Application of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita	2 Lectures
Intra and Extra- Territorial Application	
6. Definitions in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita	2 Lectures
7. General Explanations	1 Lecture
Law relating to Joint Offenders	
8. Types of Punishment	1 Lecture
9. General Exceptions	8 Lectures
9.1 Excusable - Mistake of Fact	
9.2 Judicial Act	
9.3 Accident	
9.4 Act of Necessity	
9.5 Act of Child	
9.6 Act of Unsound Mind Person	
9.7 Involuntary Intoxication	
9.8 Absence of Criminal Intent	
9.9 Act done by Consent	
9.10 Trifling act	
9.11 Right of Private Defence - Justification and Limits	
10. Abetment	8 Lectures
10.1 Meaning and Concept	
10.2 Punishment for abetment	
10.3 Abetment in India of offences outside India	
10.4 Abetment outside India for offences in India	
10.5 General Provisions relating to Abetment	

10.6 Criminal conspiracy	
10.7 Attempt to commit offences	
11. Offences against Women and Child	10 Lectures
11.1 Rape – Essentials and Importance	
11.2 Development of Rape law along with relevant judicial decisions	
11.3 Criminal Force and Assault against Women (Outraging modesty of women, Sexual Harassment, Voyeurism, Stalking)	
11.4 Disclosure of Identity as Victim	
11.5 Offences relating to marriage (Dowry Death, Bigamy, Mock Marriage, Cruelty against Women)	
11.6 Causing Miscarriage	
11.7 Offences against Child	
12. Offences affecting Human Body	10 Lectures
12.1 Culpable Homicide	
12.2 Murder	
12.3 Mob Lynching	
12.4 Causing Death by Negligence	
12.5 Abetment of Suicide	
12.6 Organised Crime	
12.7 Petty Organised Crime	
12.8 Terrorist Act	
12.9 Hurt and Grievous Hurt	
12.10 Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement	
12.11 Force, Criminal Force and Assault	
12.12 Assault or Criminal force to deter Public Servant.	
12.13. Kidnapping and Abduction, Trafficking of Person.	
13. Offences against the State	2 Lectures
14. Offences relating to Elections	2 Lectures
15. Offences relating to Coin, Currency-Notes, Bank - Notes and Government Stamps	2 Lectures
16. Offences against Public Tranquility	2 Lectures
17. Offences by or relating to Public Servants	2 Lectures
18. Contempt of Lawful Authority of Public Servants	2 Lectures
19. False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice	2 Lectures
20. Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals	2 Lectures
21. Offences relating to Religion	2 Lectures
22. Offences against Property	8 Lectures
24.1 Theft	

- 24.2 Snatching
- 24.3 Extortion
- 24.4 Robbery
- 24.5 Dacoity
- 24.6 Criminal Misappropriation of Property
- 24.7 Criminal Breach of Trust
- 24.8 Receiving Stolen Property
- 24.9 Cheating
- 24.10 Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property
- 24.11 Mischief
- 24.12 Criminal Trespass
- 24.13 House Trespass and Lurking House Trespass
- 24.14 House Trespass and House Breaking

- 23. Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks** **2 Lectures**
- 24. Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance, Defamation, etc** **2 Lectures**
- 25. Repeal and Savings** **1 Lectures**

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PAPER: V CORE AND COMPULSORY- V

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PAPER-I

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives of the Course

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic Government how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligations- how power is limited and distributed. Whatever might have been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social economic or political predictions. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the Constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.

Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law, the concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are, and are to be, interpreted progressively

UNIT NO:

TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. The Making of the Constitution | 3 Lectures |
| 1.1. Composition of the Constituent Assembly | |
| 1.2. Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly | |
| 1.3. Working of the Constituent Assembly | |
| 1.4. Commencement of the Constitution | |
| 2. Salient Features of the Constitution | 2 Lectures |
| 3. Preamble of the Constitution | 4 Lectures |
| 3.1. Preamble whether part of the Constitution. | |
| 3.2. Purpose of the Preamble | |

3.3. Preamble, limits on its amendment	
3.4. Role of the Preamble	
4. Union and its Territory	3 Lectures
4.1. Name of the Union.	
4.2. States and Union Territories	
4.3. Admission, Establishment and Formation of New States.	
4.4. Alteration of areas, boundaries and names of States.	
5. Citizenship	4 Lectures
5.1 Meaning of Citizenship	
5.2 Citizenship at the Commencement of the Constitution	
5.3 Regulation of the right of Citizenship by Parliamentary Law	
5.4 Acquisition of Citizenship and loss of Citizenship.	
6. Fundamental Rights	36 Lectures
6.1 Definition of 'State'	
6.2 Laws inconsistent with fundamental rights.	
6.3 Right to Equality	
6.4 Right to Freedom	
6.4.1 Rights Under Article 19	
6.4.2 Protection in respect of conviction of offences	
6.4.3 Protection of life and personal liberty	
6.4.4 Protection against arrest and detention	
6.5 Right to Education	
6.6 Right against Exploitation	
6.7 Right to Freedom of Religion	
6.8 Cultural and Educational Rights	
6.9 Rights to Constitutional Remedies	
6.10 Exceptions to Fundamental Rights - Article 31-A, 31-B, 31-C.	
7. Directive Principles of State Policy	4 Lectures
7.1 Directive Principles - directions for social change - a new social order	
7.2 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles –interrelationship	
7.3 Constitutional amendments to strengthen Directive Principles	
7.4 Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights	
8. Fundamental Duties	2 Lectures
8.1 The need and status of Fundamental Duties	
9. President of India	3 Lectures

9.1 Election, Qualification, Impeachment	
9.2 Powers of the President	
9.3 Privileges and Immunities of the President	
9.4 Position of the President in relation to Prime Minister	
10 .Vice-President of India	3 Lectures
10.1 Election, Qualification	
10.2 Functions, Removal	
11 Council of Ministers at the Union	5 Lectures
11.1 Appointment of Ministers	
11.2 Collective Responsibility to the House of the People	
11.3 Individual Responsibility to the President	
11.4 Special position of the Prime Minister	
11.5 Duties of Prime Minister	
12 The Attorney General of India	2 Lectures
12.1 Appointment, Duties	
13. The Governor	3 Lectures
13.1 Appointment, Term of Office	
13.2 Powers of the Governor	
14. Council of Ministers at the State level	4 Lectures
15. The Advocate General	2 Lectures
15.1 Appointment, Qualification	
15.2 Rights and Duties	

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2. G.Austin, *History Democratic Constitution:The Indian Experience*(2000)Oxford.
3. D.D. Basu, *Shorter Constitution of India* (1996), Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
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LL.B. – I : SEMESTER – II

PAPER: VI CORE AND COMPULSORY- VI

FAMILY LAW-I

Credits: Theory-(4)

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociology perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religious but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

UNIT NO: TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES - 80

1 Marriage and Kinship 5 Lectures

- 1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family.
- 1.2 Role of religious rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating to marital relations.
- 1.3 Types of family based upon
 - 1.3.1 Lineage- patrilineal, matrilineal
 - 1.3.2 Authority structure- patriarchal and matriarchal
 - 1.3.3 Location- patrilocal and matrilocal.
 - 1.3.4 Number of conjugal units- nuclear, extended, joint and composite.
- 1.4 Emerging concepts: *maitri sambandh* and divided home.

2 Customary practices and State regulation 5 Lectures

- 2.1 Polygamy
- 2.2 Concubinage
- 2.3. Child marriage
- 2.4 Sati
- 2.5 Dowry

3. Conversion and its effect on family 4 Lectures

- 3.1 Marriage
- 3.2 Adoption

3.3 Guardianship

3.4 Succession

(In view of the conflict of inter-personal laws, conversion is causing problems. How conversion affects the family and whether it is compatible with the concept of secularism and to what extent such problems would stand resolved with the enactment of a uniform civil code are some of the basics that need to be examined)

4. Joint Family

16 Lectures

- 4.1.1 *Mitakshara* joint family
- 4.1.2 *Mitakshara* coparcenary -formation and incidents
- 4.1.3 Property under *Mitakshara* law - separate property and coparcenary property
- 4.1.4 *Dayabhaga* coparcenary- formation and incidents.
- 4.1.5 Property under *Dayabhaga* law.
- 4.1.6 *Karta* of the joint family- his position power, privileges and obligations
- 4.1.7 Alienation of property - separate and *coparcenary*
- 4.1.8 Debts- *Doctrines of Pious obligations* and antecedent debt.
- 4.1.9 Partition and re-union.
- 4.1.10 Joint Hindu family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act and various tax laws on it
- 4.1.11 Matrilineal joint family.

5. Inheritance

30 Lectures

5.1 Hindus

- 5.1.1 Historical perspective of traditional Hindu law as a back-ground to the Study of Hindu Succession Act 1956.
- 5.1.2 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions Of Hindu succession Act 1956.
- 5.1.3 Devolution of interest in *Mitakshara* coparcenary with reference to the Provision of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- 5.1.4 Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- 5.1.5 Disqualification relating to succession
- 5.1.6 General rules of succession.

5.2 Marumakkattayam and *Aliyasantana* laws governing people living in Travancore –Cochin and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara

5.3 Muslims

5.3.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession

5.3.2 Classification of heirs under *Hanafi* and *Ithna Ashria* Schools and their shares and
Distribution of property

5.4 Christians, Parsis and Jews

5.4.1 Heirs and their shares and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

6 Matrimonial Remedies

20 Lectures

6.1 Non-judicial resolution of marital conflicts

6.1.1 Customary dissolution of marriage -unilateral divorce, divorce by Mutual Consent and other modes of dissolution

6.1.2 Divorce under Muslim personal law- *talaqandtalaq-e-tafweez*.

6.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflicts: the family court.

6.3 Nullity of marriage

6.4 Option of puberty

6.5 Restitution of conjugal rights

6.6 Judicial separation

6.7 Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief.

6.8 Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief

6.9 Adultery: a ground for matrimonial relief.

6.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief

6.11 Divorce by Mutual Consent under: Special Marriage Act 1954;
Hindu Marriage Act 1955; Muslim law (Khula and Mubaraat).

6.12 Bar to matrimonial relief

6.12.1 Doctrine of Strict Proof

6.12.2 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability

6.12.3 Accessory

6.12.4 Connivance

6.12.5 Collusion

6.12.6 Condoning

6.12.7 Improper or unnecessary delay

6.12.8 Residuary clause - no other legal ground exists for refusing the

Matrimonial relief

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PAPER: VII CORE ANDCOMPULSORY- VII

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Credits: Theory-(4)

OBJECTIVES OFTHE COURSE:

The modern state governs in the traditional sense, that is, it maintains law and order, adjudicates upon disputes and regulates economic and social life of individuals and groups in the state; at the same time, it is also the provider of essential services. In the event of need occasioned by unforeseen hazards of life in a complex society, it engages itself in giving relief and helps the citizenry towards self-reliance. The assumption of unprecedented responsibilities by the state has necessitated devolution on authority of numerous state functionaries. The number of functionaries in carrying out these tasks has ever been on the increase due to proliferation of

human needs in an age of science and technology. The aggregate of such functionaries is an essential component of modern administration.

A formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. For long, administrative lawyers have primarily been concerned with such matters as excess or abuse of power, maladministration and abuse of discretion. However, in recent years there has been a shift in emphasis for finding what the administration may not do to what it must do. The Courts in India, no doubt, strike down administrative acts which are *ultra vires* or in violation of procedural norms; however, not much has so far been achieved in compelling the administration to perform statutory duties, though a beginning has been made in respect of matters relating to fundamental human liberties. Most of the statutory duties impose on administrative agencies or authorities remain largely in the realm of discretion.

A course on administrative law must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and *modus operandi* of administration. It must take note of developmental perspectives and attainment of social welfare objectives through bureaucratic process. It should go into matters, which facilitate or hinder the attainment of these objectives.

Though in the matter of protection of rights of individuals against administration the role of courts cannot be minimized, it is no less important to know the advantages of informal methods of settlement. Many new methods of grievance redressal have been devised which not only efficacious but also inexpensive and less time are consuming.

Remedies available for administrative deviance need a critical study and Evaluation in the context of realities.

UNIT NO: **TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80**

1. Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law **4 Lectures**

1.1 From *laissez faire* to a social welfare state

1.1.1 State as regulator of private interest

1.1.2 State as provider of services

1.1.3 Other functions of modern state: relief, welfare

1.2 Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of government

necessity for delegation of powers on administration

1.3 Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of

disputes between individual and administration.

1.3.1 Regulatory agencies on the United States

1.3.2 *Conseild 'Estate*

1.3.3 Tribunalization in England and India

1.4 Definition and scope of administrative law

1.5 Relationship between constitutional law and administrative law

1.6 Separation of powers

1.7 Rule of Law

2. Civil Service in India

4 Lectures

2.1 Nature and organization of civil service: from colonial relics to democratic aspiration.

2.2 Powers and functions

2.3 Accountability and responsiveness: problems and perspectives

2.4 Administrative deviance - corruption, mal-administration.

3. Legislative Powers of Administration

10 Lectures

3.1 Necessity for delegation of legislative power

3.2 Constitutionality of delegated legislation - powers of Exclusion and Inclusion and Power to modify statute

3.3 Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation

3.3.1 Consultation of affected interests and public participation in Rule Making.

3.3.2 Publication of delegated legislation

3.4 Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements

3.5 Legislative control of delegated legislation

3.5.1 Laying procedures and their efficacy

3.5.2 Committees on delegated legislation -their constitution,

3.5.3 Function and effectiveness.

3.5.4 Hearings before legislative committees

3.6 Judicial control of delegated legislation

3.7 Sub-delegation of legislative powers

4. Judicial Powers of Administration

10 Lectures

4.1 Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on Administration

4.2 Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities: their *ad hoc* character

4.3 Tribunals - need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedure

4.4 Jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and other authorities

4.5 Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions

4.6 The right to hearing - essentials of hearing process

4.6.1 No man shall be judge in his own cause

- 4.6.2 No man shall be condemned unheard
- 4.7 Rules of evidence - no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules
- 4.8 Reasoned decisions
- 4.9 The right to counsel
- 4.10 Institutional decisions
- 4.11 Administrative appeals

5. Judicial Control of Administrative Action

12 Lectures

- 5.1 Exhaustion of administrative remedies
- 5.2 Standing: Standing for Public Interest Litigation (social action litigation) collusion, bias
- 5.3 *Laches*
- 5.4 *Res judicata*
- 5.5 Grounds
 - 5.5.1 Jurisdictional error/*ultra vires*
 - 5.5.2. Abuse and non-exercise of jurisdiction
 - 5.5.3. Error apparent on the face of the record
 - 5.5.4 Violation of principles of natural justice
 - 5.5.5 Violation of Public Policy
 - 5.5.6 Unreasonableness
 - 5.5.7 Legitimate expectation
- 5.6 Remedies in judicial Review:
 - 5.6.1 Statutory Appeals
 - 5.6.2 *Mandamus*
 - 5.6.3 *Certiorari*
 - 5.6.4 Prohibition
 - 5.6.5 *Quo-Warranto*
 - 5.6.6 *Habeas Corpus*
 - 5.6.7 Declaratory judgments and injunctions
 - 5.6.8 Specific performance and civil suits for compensation

6. Administrative Discretion

10 Lectures

- 6.1 Need for administrative discretion
- 6.2 Administrative discretion and rule of law
- 6.3 Limitations on exercise of discretion
 - 6.3.1 *Malafide* exercise of discretion

6.3.2 Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority

6.3.3 Irrelevant considerations

6.3.4 Non-exercise of discretionary power.

7 Liability for wrongs (Tortious and Contractual) 10 Lectures

7.1 Tortious liability: sovereign and non-sovereign functions.

7.2 Statutory immunity.

7.3 Act of state.

7.4 Contractual liability of government.

7.5 Government privilege in legal proceedings-state secrets, Public interest

7.6 Transparency and right to information.

7.7 Estoppel and waiver

8 Corporations and Public Undertakings... 10 Lectures

8.1 State monopoly-remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy

8.2 Liability of public and private corporations-departmental undertakings.

8.3 Legislative and governmental control.

8.4 Legal remedies.

8.5 Accountability- Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee etc.

9 Informal Methods of Settlement of Disputes and Grievance Redressal Procedures

10 Lectures

9.1 Conciliation and Mediation through social action groups.

9.2 Use of media, lobbying and public participation

9.3 Public inquires and commissions of inquiry.

9.4 Ombudsman: *Lokpal, LokAyukta*

9.5 Vigilance Commission

9.6 Congressional and parliamentary Committees

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PAPER: VIII CORE AND COMPULSORY – VIII

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER – I

Credits: Theory-(4)

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

Protection of labour is a Constitutional mandate. The Constitution inspired by the vision of social justice is committed to the cause of up-liftment of labour. Well balanced Industrial development leads to increased productivity which in turn is a factor of national progress. Labour makes significant contribution in this respect.

Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management. The study of labour law has its aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to the complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes. The student should get an insight into legislative attempts made by Indian Government. The students also must have knowledge of existing laws and present position of labour.

UNIT NO:

TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Trade Unions Act, 1926 | 10 Lectures |
| 1.1 Registration, Recognition, Cancellation or Withdrawal of Registration, Change of name, Office-bearers, Amalgamation, Dissolution of Union, Outside leadership in Trade Unions | |
| 1.2 Rights and Liabilities of Trade Unions – General Fund, Political Fund, Immunities, Verification, Reference, Penalties, Role of Trade Union, Labour Participation in Management | |
| 1.3 Collective Bargaining – Meaning, Advantages, Disadvantages, Bargaining Power, Process, Structure, Enforcement | |
| 1.4 Tripartism | |
| 2. The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946 | 8 Lectures |

- 2.1 Scope, Definitions, Standing Orders
- 2.2 Procedure for Certification of Standing Orders and operation there of
- 2.3 Duration and Modification of Certified Standing Orders and Penalties
- 2.4 Disciplinary Proceedings – Domestic Inquiry
- 2.5 Unfair Labour Practices, Safeguards, Code of Discipline etc.

3 Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

10 Lectures

- 3.1 Definitions
- 3.2 Payment of Remuneration at equal rates to men and women workers
- 3.3 Duties of Employer under the Act
- 3.4 Prohibition of discrimination while recruiting men and women workers
- 3.5 Advisory Committee
- 3.6 Powers of appropriate Government under the Act
- 3.7 Inspectors
- 3.8 Penalties

4 Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

10 Lectures

- 4.1 Definitions
- 4.2 Bonus – Kinds, Bonus Commission, Available Surplus, Prior Charges
- 4.3 Eligibility and Extent of Bonus, Disqualification, Minimum and Maximum Bonus
- 4.4 Machinery and Miscellaneous matters

5 Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), Act 1970
12 Lectures

- 5.1 Object, Scope, Definitions
- 5.2 Registration of Establishments employing Contract Labour, Revocation of Registration, Prohibition of Employment of Contract Labour
- 5.3 Licensing Contractor
- 5.4 Welfare and Health of Contract Labour, liability of employer
- 5.5 Penalties and Procedure
 - 5.5.1 Offences by Companies, Limitation of Prosecution
- 5.6 Miscellaneous

6 Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

10 Lectures

- 6.1 Object, Scope, Definitions
- 6.2 Maternity Benefit – Eligibility, Notice of Claim, Medical Bonus, Leave etc.
 - 6.2.1 Prohibition against dismissal, discharge, waged education
- 6.3 Authorities under the Act – Inspectors, Powers and Functions of Inspectors
- 6.4 Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit
- 6.5 Power of Central Government to make Rules

7. Payment of Wages Act, 1936

8 Lectures

- 7.1 Objectives, Scope and Definitions
- 7.2 Payment of Wages and Deductions from wages
 - 7.2.1. Responsibility to pay wages, wage period, time of payment
- 7.3 Authorities under the Act
- 7.4 Penalty and Miscellaneous Provisions
- 7.5 Rulemaking power

8. The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act,1952 **12 Lectures**

- 8.1 Objectives and Scope of the Act
- 8.2 Definitions
- 8.3 Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and Authorities
- 8.3 Employees' Pension Scheme
- 8.4 Employees' Deposit-linked Insurance Scheme
- 8.5 Authorities under the Act – Central Board, Tribunals, Inspectors
- 8.6 Recovery of Moneys due from employer, Power to exempt, Powers of Government

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PAPER: IX CORE AND COMPULSORY- IX

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Credits: Theory-(4)

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The twentieth Century has witnessed new dimensions in mutual intercourse among nations in the Socio-economic and Political fields. The intensity, frequency and complexity of international intercourse have grown tremendously during this century, which have led to the establishment of various international Organization

At present day man is not confined to a region or nation but he is a member of the world community. International relations led the states to form International Organizations and the states are required to follow the International Law. Thus, comprehensive knowledge of international laws is necessary.

UNIT NO:

TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

1. International Law 3 Lectures

1.1 Definition.

1.2 Evolution

2. Nature and Basis of International Law.

4 Lectures

2.1. Whether International Law is a Law?

2.2. Is International Law a mere positive morality?

2.3. Whether International Law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence?

2.4. Does International Law Comprise of the rules of international comity?

2.5. Public International Law and Private International Law.

2.6. Weaknesses of International Law and Suggestions for its improvement

2.7 Sanctions in International Law

2.8 Basis of International Law.

2.8.1 Theory of Consent, Auto-Limitations, *Pacta Sunt servanda*, Fundamental Rights, Influence of Natural Law.

3. Sources of International Law.

4 Lectures

3.1 International Conventions

3.2 International Customs

3.3 General Principles of Law recognized by civilized States

3.4 Decisions of Judicial and Arbitration Tribunals.

3.5 Juristic works.

3.6 Subsidiary Sources.

- 4. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law** **4 Lectures**
- 4.1. Theories - Monism, Dualism, Specific adoption theory, Transformation theory, Delegation theory.
- 4.2. Question of Primacy- State practices.
- 5. Nature of State and Different Kinds of States and non-State entities.** **3 Lectures**
- 5.1 Elements of a State, its functions
- 5.2 Sovereignty and Principles of Equality of States.
- 5.3 Different kinds of States & Non-State entities.
- 5.3.1. Confederation, Federation, Condominium, Vassal State, Protectorate State, Trust territories.
- 5.4 Neutral and Neutralized State.
- 6. Subjects of International Law** **4 Lectures**
- 6.1 States, Individuals, International Organizations and non-State entities.
- 6.2 Place of Individuals in International Law.
- 7. State Responsibility** **5 Lectures**
- 7.1 Meaning- Original & Vicarious Responsibility.
- 7.2 State Responsibility for - International Delinquency, Notion of imputability, Aliens, individuals, mob violence, insurgents, governmental organs, *Calvo-Doctrine*, contracts with foreigners, breach of treaty obligation.
- 7.3 Defences to State Liability.
- 8. Recognition.** **5 Lectures**
- 8.1 Meaning, Theories of recognition, modes of recognition.
- 8.2 Recognition of Insurgency and Belligerency.
- 8.3 Duty to recognize, Consequences of non-recognition.
- 8.4 Withdrawal of recognition.
- 8.5 Retroactive effect of recognition
- 9. Intervention.** **3 Lectures**
- 9.1 Meaning and Definition
- 9.2 Grounds of intervention.
- 10. State Territory** **3 Lectures**
- 10.1 Maritime territory
- 10.2 International Rivers, Inter oceanic canals (Suez, Kiel, Panama)

10.3 Acquisition and loss of territory

10.3.1 Modes of acquiring territories

10.3.2 Modes of loss of territory.

11. Nationality

3 Lectures

11.1 Meaning, Definition, International Importance.

11.2 Nationality, Domicile and Citizenship

11.3 Modes of acquisition of Nationality and loss of Nationality

11.3.1 Double Nationality, Statelessness, Common wealth citizenship.

12. Extradition

3 Lectures

12.1 Basis, Meaning and Definition.

12.2 Conditions for extradition

13. Asylum

3 Lectures

13.1 Meaning and Definition

13.2 Right to Asylum- types of Asylum

13.3 Asylum and Extradition are mutually exclusive.

14 Air Law

4 Lectures

14.1 Air Space, Aerial Navigation, Five freedoms of Air

14.2 Air-craft Hijacking

14.2.1 Law relating to Hijacking

14.2.2 Proposal for establishment of an International Court,

14.3. Principal of Universal Jurisdiction in respect of the crime of Hijacking.

14.4. Piracy

15. Law of the Sea.

6 Lectures

15.1 Maritime Belt, Territorial waters, Contiguous Zone, Straits Used for International Navigation

15.2 Continental shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone

15.3 Freedom of High Seas, International Sea-bed Area

15.4 Settlement of Disputes, International Tribunal for the Law of Sea, Applicable Law

16. United Nations Organization

8 Lectures

16.1 Origin, Purposes and Principles of the U.N.

16.2 Membership, withdrawal of membership from U.N.

16.3 Expulsion of members and Suspension of members

- 16.4 Principal Organs of U.N.
 - 16.4.1 The General Assembly
 - 16.4.2 The Security Council
 - 16.4.3 The Economic and Social Council
 - 16.4.4 The Trusteeship Council
 - 16.4.5 The Secretariat
 - 16.4.6 The International Court of Justice

17. The Specialized Agencies

5 Lectures

- 17.1 ILO
- 17.2 WHO
- 17.3 UNESCO
- 17.4 IMF
- 17.5 WIPO

18 Diplomatic Agents.

3 Lectures

- 18.1 Classification.
- 18.2 Immunities, Privileges of Diplomatic Agents.
- 18.3 18.3 Immunities of Servants of Diplomatic Agents.
- 18.4 Can a Diplomatic Agent waive or lose his immunity?
- 18.5 Termination of Diplomatic Mission. 18.6 Consuls.

19 Treaties.

4 Lectures

- 19.1 Definition & Binding force of treaties
- 19.2 *Pacta sunt Servanda*
- 19.3 Classification of Treaties.
- 19.4 Parties Competent to make a treaty.
- 19.5 Consent of the States.
- 19.6 Formation, Ratification and Termination of Treaties.

20 Settlement of International Disputes.

3 Lectures

- 20.1 Pacific
- 20.2 Coercive

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PAPER: X CORE AND COMPULSORY-X ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Credits: Theory-(4)

Objectives Of Course

The Environment law programme, in contrast to other law curricula, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, injustice to communities, inter-generational equity and prevention of pollution. All these issues relate to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society. Secondly Environmental law necessarily demands an inter-disciplinary approach. Thirdly, uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological outlook which ecology-related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential.

UNIT NO:

TOTAL NO OF THEORY LECTURES-80

- 1. Concept of Environment and Pollution- 5 Lectures**
 - 1.1. Environment
 - 1.1.2 Meaning and Contents
 - 1.2 Pollution
 - 1.2.1 Meaning
 - 1.2.2 Kinds of Pollution
 - 1.2.3 Effects of pollution. Type equation here.
- 2. Legal Control: Historical Perspectives 6 Lectures**
 - 2.1 Indian tradition: Dharma of Environment.
 - 2.2 British Raj - Industrial development and exploitation of nature.
 - 2.2.1 Nuisance: Penal Code and procedural codes.
 - 2.3 Free India - Continuance of British influence.
 - 2.3.1 Old Laws and new interpretations.
- 3. Constitutional Perspectives 15 Lectures**
 - 3.1. Constitution Making – development and property-oriented approach.
 - 3.2. Directive Principles
 - 3.2.1 Status, role and interrelationship with fundamental rights and Fundamental duties.
 - 3.3 Fundamental Duty.
 - 3.3.1 Contents.
 - 3.3.2 Judicial Approach.
 - 3.4 Fundamental Rights.
 - 3.4.1 Rights to clean and healthy environment.
 - 3.4.2 Right to Education.
 - 3.4.3 Right to Information.
 - 3.4.4 Environment v. Development.
 - 3.5 Enforcing agencies and remedies.
 - 3.5.1 Courts.
 - 3.5.2 Tribunal
 - 3.5.3 Constitutional, statutory and judicial remedies.
 - 3.6 Emerging Principles
 - 3.6.1 Polluter Pays: Public liability insurance.
 - 3.6.2 Precautionary principle
 - 3.6.3 Public trust doctrine

3.6.4 Sustainable development.

4. Water and Air Pollution.

12 Lectures

4.1 Meaning and Standards.

4.2 Culprits and victims

4.3 Offences and penalties.

4.4 Judicial approach.

5. Noise Pollution.

5 Lectures

5.1 Legal Control

5.2 Courts of balancing: permissible and impermissible noise.

6. Environment Protection

12 Lectures

6.1 Protection agencies: Power and functions.

6.2 Protection: means and sanctions

6.3 Emerging protection through delegated legislation

6.3.1 Hazardous waste.

6.3.2 Bio-medical waste.

6.3.3 Genetic engineering.

6.3.4 Disaster emergency preparedness

6.3.5 Environment impact assessment.

6.3.6 Coastal zone management

6.3.7 Environment audit and eco mark

6.4 Judiciary: complex problems in administration of environmental Justice.

7. Forest and Greenery

10 Lectures

7.1 Greenery Conservation laws.

7.1.1 Forest Conservation

7.1.2 Conservation agencies.

7.1.3 Prior approval and non-forest purpose

7.1.4 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people.

7.1.5 Denudation of forest: Judicial approach.

7.2. Wild Life Protection

7.2.1 Sanctuaries and National parks.

7.2.2 Licensing of zoos and National parks.

7.2.3 State monopoly in the sale of wild life and wild life articles.

7.2.4 Offences against wildlife.

8. International regime

10 Lectures

8.1 Stockholm Conference

8.2 Green- house effect and ozone depletion

8.3 Rio Conference

8.4 Bio-diversity

8.5 U.N. declaration on right to development

8.6 Wetlands.

9. Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

5 Lectures

9.1 Animal Welfare Board

9.2 Cruelty to Animals generally

9.3 Experimentation on Animals

9.4 Performing animals.

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