

ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY: ONGOLE
Andhra Pradesh
(A State University, Recognition by UGC)

**REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS RELATING TO
BACHELOR DEGREE OF LAW**
3yrs LL.B and 5yrs B.A, LL.B courses, Semester pattern
(Effective from the Academic Year 2023-2024)

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS RELATING TO

BACHELOR OF LAW (LL.B)

BACHELOR DEGREE OF LAW COURSES

SEMESTER PATTERN

(Effective from the Academic Year 2023-2024)

Program Objectives:

A Bachelor Degree of Law (LL.B) is a graduation course designed to enhance academic legal knowledge, allowing student to focus on legal areas. With the Law degree, one can go for legal practice, legal officer, legal manager or other judicial posts of one's own choice and to customize their studies to suit their preferred areas of practice interest. The bachelor degree is running under Semester system following Choice Based Credit System. The syllabus is designed strictly on the legal education guidelines of Bar Council of India, New Delhi.

Admission Procedure: Candidates admitted into 3 years LL.B Course should have;

- i. Passed the Bachelor Degree examination in any discipline of this University or an examination of any other university recognized as equivalent thereto and as per the norms of B.C.I.
 - ii. And candidates admitted into 5year course (like for B.A, LL.B, B.B.A, LL.B and any other courses offered by B.C.I, should have:
Passed 2 year Intermediate or equivalent qualification and as per the norms of B.C.I.
 - iii. The candidates should Qualify the AP LAW CET (Entrance Test) conducted in the year for which the candidate seeks admission or any other process/method recognized and accepted by the competent authority concerned.
- **For the award of LL.B. Degree:** A Candidate shall be required to have i) received instructions and training for the prescribed course of study as full-time student for three/five academic years, and ii) qualified in all the examinations prescribed for the award of the three/five Year Law Degree.
 - **Duration:** The Course has to be pursued in six semesters stretching over three academic years for 3yr. degree course and ten semesters for 5 Yrs degree course. Each academic year comprises two Semesters. Each Semester shall be the duration of 16 weeks.

- **Medium of instruction:** English language only
- **Attendance:** In order to get eligibility to apply for the examination in any subject, candidate is required to put/secure minimum 70% of attendance in each subject, which includes lectures, tutorials and practical training if any, designed in the course.

If any student, for any unforeseen reason fails to put/secure minimum 70% of attendance of the classes held in any subject, she/he may be condoned for the shortage of attendance by the Principal/ H.O.D provided that, the student concerned attended at least 60% of the classes held in the subject concerned, subject to the payment of the fine prescribed from time to time by the University.

Course Structure &Content: LL.B Courses are subject to legal education rules of B.C.I prescribed from time to time.

The course consists of 29/45 theory papers for 3 yr. and 5yr.courses respectively AND Moot court examination in final semester, which is common to both courses as per the syllabus adopted by this university.

3yr. LL.B course

| SEMESTER | COMPULSORY COURSE PAPERS | OPTIONAL PAPERS | CLINICAL PAPERS | TOTAL PAPERS | TOTAL MARKS |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| First | 5 | -- | -- | 5 | 500 |
| Second | 4 | 1 | -- | 5 | 500 |
| Third | 5 | -- | -- | 5 | 500 |
| Fourth | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 500 |
| Fifth | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 500 |
| Sixth | 2 | -- | 3 Including Moot-Court exercise and internship | 5 | 500 |
| | | | | | 3000 |

5yrs B.A; LL.B course

| SEMESTER | FIRST DEGREE PAPERS (LIBERAL DISCIPLINE) | COMPULSORY LAW COURSE PAPERS | OPTIONAL PAPERS | CLINICAL PAPERS | TOTAL PAPERS | TOTAL MARKS |
|----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| First | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 400 |
| Second | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 400 |
| Third | 4 | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 400 |
| Fourth | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | 4 | 400 |
| Fifth | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 5 | 500 |
| Sixth | -- | 4 | 1 | -- | 5 | 500 |
| Seventh | -- | 5 | -- | -- | 5 | 500 |
| Eighth | -- | 2 | 3 | -- | 5 | 500 |
| Ninth | -- | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 500 |
| Tenth | -- | 2 | -- | 3 Including Moot-Court exercise and internship | 5 | 500 |
| | | | | | | 4600 |

The Moot - Court examination includes arguments on both Civil & criminal cases, supplied by the institution including the record of court observation prepared by the students.

Attendance:

Candidates shall put in attendance of not less than 75% in aggregate in the prescribed subject in each semester including court observation and other practical work such as advocate's office ect. The condonation of shortage of attendance may be granted by the Principal/ H.O.D of the institution concerned to the candidates, who have put in 60% and above (but less than 75%) attendance on Medical Grounds on production of Medical Certificate from a registered Medical Practitioner and also on payment of prescribed condonation fees.

Minimum marks for Pass

A Candidate should secure a minimum of 40% marks in each semester-end theory paper of University examination (i.e. 28 marks out 70 marks) and a minimum of 40%

of total marks (i.e. 40 marks out of 100 marks) and an aggregate of 40% marks of all the papers of the semester for a pass (i.e semester end examination + internal marks put together). There is no supplementary/subsequent examination for internal assessment. There is no revaluation in internal examination.

- **Marks Distribution for the examinations (subject papers):**

External Theory Paper : 70 Marks in each subject

Internal Assessment : 30 Marks. They are to be distributed as per the following criteria

- Internal Examination in each subject : 15 marks
- Viva-voce in each subject : 10 marks
- Attendance : 05 marks

One mark for the attendance shown by the candidate above 75% of attendance and less than 80%, two marks for more than 80% and less than 85%, three marks for above 85% and less than 90%, four marks for above 90% and less than 95%, five marks for above 95% of attendance

Procedures for awarding of inter assessment / internal component marks:

Internal Examinations (15 Marks)

The internal examinations for each subject shall be conducted twice in each semester for each subject. One, after covering 40% of the syllabus and second after covering 80% of the syllabus or as per the convenience of the institution. The total marks of 15 are to be awarded on average marks secured by the students in both internal examination and not best of two.

Viva-voce (10 marks)

The board constituted by the Principal/ Head of the Department shall conduct and evaluate the marks of the viva-voce for each subject as per the schedule fixed by the Principal / H.O.D

Marks Distribution for moot court examination:

The Moot Court examination is consisting of the oral arguments delivered by each eligible student on both one civil and one criminal case problem, given to them in advance by the institution after attending/observing at least one month court proceedings in the nearest Court (preferably District Court). Each problem consists of

40 marks and twenty marks are to be awarded for the record, prepared and submitted by the student of his/her court observation period.

The board, consisting of three members shall evaluate the oral arguments for 80 marks for each student on average marks awarded by all three examiners. The record marks of twenty shall award by the teacher concerned, who guided the court observation.

The members of the board consisting of (1) Principal/head of the department of the institution (2) The senior faculty member of the institution, appointed by the Principal/H.O.D (3) The subject expert appointed by the University from any other university/with the university, who holds Ph.D in law and at least 8 years of teaching experience. The members of the board will evaluate and award marks to each student individually/Separately for oral arguments of both civil and criminal cases (40+40=80 marks). The final marks are to be calculated on average basis awarded by the board separately all together for the total marks of 80.

The decimal points of marks in final calculation of total marks shall be treated to the next full mark, if the fractional part is more than 0.5 mark and shall be reduced to the previous full mark, if the fractional part is less than or equal to 0.5 mark.

Ex: If a candidate has secured 130.36 marks on average, it shall be considered as 136 marks AND if a candidate has secured 130.56 marks on average, it shall be considered as 137 marks.

Question Paper Pattern:

For each semester end examinations of external written examination in theory, the question paper shall carry 70 marks. The papers will consist of Part -A, Part-B and Part-C. (Except General English - I, Telugu and Hindi papers of 1/5 and 2/5 B.A. LL.B course.) Part-A shall carry 15marks, consisting of short answer questions and there is no choice in this part. The students should answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark. Part-B shall carry 25 marks consisting of 8 questions, out of which the examinee should write/answer 5 questions. Each question carries 5 marks and Part-C shall carry 30 marks consisting of 5 questions there shall be only one problem type question and remaining questions relating to the essay type questions/legal problems of the subject concerned/case laws of the subject out of which the examinee should write answer to 3 questions. Each one carry 10marks.

SYLLABI
(3yr LL.B course AND
5yr B.A;LL.B Course)

ANNEXURE(Part-A)

SCHEME FOR 3 Years LL.B DEGREE COURSE (SIXSEMESTERS)

I SEMESTER

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1.1 LAW OF CONTRACTS-I | 100Marks |
| 1.2 FAMILY LAW-I | 100Marks |
| 1.3 LAW OF TORTS & CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW | 100Marks |
| 1.4 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW -I | 100Marks |
| 1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LAW | 100Marks |

II SEMESTER

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 2.1 LAW OF CONTRACTS-II | 100Marks |
| 2.2 FAMILY LAW -II | 100Marks |
| 2.3 LAW OF CRIMES | 100Marks |
| 2.4 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II | 100Marks |
| 2.5 HEALTH LAW | 100Marks |

III SEMESTER

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 3.1 JURISPRUDENCE | 100Marks |
| 3.2 PROPERTY LAW | 100Marks |
| 3.3 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW | 100Marks |
| 3.4 COMPANY LAW | 100Marks |
| 3.5 PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW | 100Marks |

IV SEMESTER

| | |
|--|----------|
| 4.1 LABOUR LAW | 100Marks |
| 4.2 INTELECTUAL PROPERTY LAW | 100Marks |
| 4.3 LAW OF BANKING INCLUDING N.I.ACT | 100Marks |
| 4.4 LAND LAWS INCLUDING LAND CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS | 100Marks |
| 4.5 INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES | 100Marks |

V SEMESTER

| | |
|--|----------|
| 5.1 CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT | 100Marks |
| 5.2 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, | |
| 5.3 JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT | 100Marks |
| 5.4 LAW OF EVIDENCE | 100Marks |
| 5.5 ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM | 100Marks |
| 5.6 LAW OF INSURANCE | 100Marks |

VI SEMESTER

| | |
|---|----------|
| 6.1 LAW OF TAXATION | 100Marks |
| 6.2 MOOT COURT, PRE TRIAL-PARTICIPATION & PARTICIPATION IN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS | 100Marks |
| 6.3 DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING | 100Marks |
| 6.4 PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS & BENCH BAR RELATIONS | 100Marks |
| 6.5 PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING, LEGAL AID & PARALEGAL SERVICES | 100Marks |

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Course Structure of 3yrs LL.B (For the students admitted from the academic year 2023-2024 onwards)

COURSE STRUCTURE & SCHEME OF MARKS WITH CREDITS

| Semester | Components of Study | Course Code | Title of the Course | Hr/Week | Internal Assessments | Semester End Exams | Total | Credits |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|--|---------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
| Semester - I | Compulsory | 3LLB101 | Law Of Contracts-I | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB102 | Family Law – I | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB103 | Law of Torts & Consumer Protection Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB104 | Constitutional Law - I | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB105 | Environmental Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | | | Sub-Total | | | | 500 | |
| Semester - II | Compulsory | 3LLB201 | Law of Contracts –II | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB202 | Family Law –II | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB203 | Law Of Crimes | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB204 | Constitutional Law-II | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Optional | 3LLB205 | Health Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | | | Sub-Total | | | | 500 | |
| Semester - III | Compulsory | 3LLB301 | Jurisprudence | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB302 | Property Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB303 | Administrative Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB304 | Company Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB305 | Public International Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | | | Sub-Total | | | | 500 | |
| Semester - IV | Compulsory | 3LLB401 | Labour Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Optional | 3LLB402 | Intellectual Property Law | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB403 | Interpretation Of Statutes | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Optional | 3LLB404 | Land Laws Including Land Ceiling and Other Local Laws | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Optional | 3LLB405 | Law Of Banking Including N.I. Act | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | | | Sub-Total | | | | 500 | |
| Semester - V | Compulsory | 3LLB501 | Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB502 | Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB503 | Law of Evidence | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Clinical | 3LLB504 | Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Dispute Resolution System | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Optional | 3LLB505 | Law of Insurance | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | | | Sub-Total | | | | 500 | |
| Semester - VI | Compulsory | 3LLB601 | Law of Taxation | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Clinical | 3LLB602 | Moot Court, Pre Trail-Participation & Participation in Trail Proceedings | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Clinical | 3LLB603 | Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Clinical | 3LLB604 | Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers & Bench Bar Relations | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | Compulsory | 3LLB605 | Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid & Para Legal Services | 6 | 30 | 70 | 100 | 6 |
| | | | Sub-Total | | | | 500 | |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | 3000 | |

FIRST SEMESTER
1.1 CONTRACTS - I (Including Specific Relief) (CODE: 3LLB101)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT:

UNIT- 1 :

- 1.1.1 History and nature of contractual obligations - writs of debt, covenant and account on the case and on assumptionist consideration - moral basis for contractual obligations subjective and objective theories, sanctity of contracts
- 1.1.2 Agreement and contract definitions, elements and different kinds.
- 1.1.3 Proposal and acceptance - their various forms, essential elements, communication and revocation - proposal and invitations for proposal - floating offers - tenders - dumping of goods.
- 1.1.4 Consideration - nudum pactum - its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements - privity of contract and of consideration - its exceptions - adequacy of consideration - present, past and future consideration - unlawful consideration and its effects - views of Law Commission of India on consideration evaluation of the doctrine of consideration.
- 1.1.5 Capacity to contract - meaning - incapacity arising out of status and mental defect - minor's agreements beneficial and detrimental to minor affirmation - restitution in cases of minor's agreements - fraud by a minor - ratification in cases by a person of an agreement made by him while he was minor - agreements and estoppel - evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements- other illustrations of incapacity to contract.

UNIT- 2:

2.1 Free consent - its need and definition - factors vitiating free consent.:

- 2.1.1 Coercion - definition - essential elements - duress and coercion - various illustrations of coercion doctrine of economic duress - effect of coercion - evaluation of Sec.15.
- 2.1.2 Undue Influence – definition - essential elements - between which parties can it exist? who is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence - independent advice - pardahanashin women- unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence.
- 2.1.3 Misrepresentation - definition - misrepresentation of law and of fact - their effects and illustration.
- 2.1.4 Fraud definition - essential elements - sugstio falsi-suppresio veri When does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth- importance of intention.

2.2 Legality of objects

- 2.2.1 Void agreements - lawful and unlawful considerations, objects - void, voidable, illegal and unlawful agreements their effects.
- 2.2.2 Unlawful consideration and objects.
- 2.2.3 Forbidden by law
- 2.2.4 Defeating the provision of any law
- 2.2.5 Fraudulent
- 2.2.6 Injurious to person or property
- 2.2.7 Immoral
- 2.2.8 Against public policy
- 2.2.9 Void Agreements
- 2.2.10 Agreements without consideration
- 2.2.11 Agreements in restraint of marriage
- 2.2.12 Agreements in restraint of trade its exceptions- sale of good - will, Sec. 11 restrictions, under the Partnership Act, trade combinations exclusiye dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service.
- 2.2.13 Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings its exceptions
- 2.2.14 Uncertain agreements
- 2.2.15 Wagering agreements - its exception

UNIT-3

3.1 DISCHARGE OF A CONTRACT AND ITS VARIOUS MODES:

- 3.1.1 By performance - conditions of valid tender of performance - how? By Whom? Where? When/In what manner? Performance of reciprocal promises - time essence of contract.
- 3.1.2 By breach - anticipatory breach and present breach
- 3.1.3 Impossibility of performance- specific grounds of frustration - application to leases - theories of frustration - effect of frustration - frustration and restitution.
- 3.1.4 By period of limitation
- 3.1.5 By agreement - rescission and alteration - their effect - remission and waiver of performance extension of time - accord and satisfaction.

3.2 QUASI-CONTRACTS OR CERTAIN RELATIONS RESEMBLING THOSE CREATED BY CONTRACT

UNIT-4 REMEDIES IN CONTRACTUAL RELATIONS

- 4.1.1 Damages - kinds - remoteness of damages ascertainment of damages.
- 4.1.2 Injunction – when granted and when refuse - Why?
- 4.1.3 Refund and restitution
- 4.1.4 Specific performance - When? Why?

4.2 E-Contracts And their Validity

UNIT-5 SPECIFIC RELIEF (SPECIFIC RELIEF, ACT, 1969):

- 5.1 Definition
- 5.2 Recovering possession of property
- 5.3 Specific performance of contracts
- 5.4 Rectification of instruments
- 5.5 Rescission of contracts
- 5.6 Cancellation of Instruments
- 5.7 Declaratory decrees
- 5.8 Preventive relief

Books Recommended

1. Avtar Singh: Law of Contract, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
2. V.Kesava Rao, Contracts I- Cases and Materials, Butterworths
3. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
4. K. Krishnan Nair: Law of Contract, S. Gogia & Company, Hyderabad
5. Venkatesh Iyer: The Law of Contracts and Tenders. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad
6. Anson's Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, London
7. Cheshire & Fifoot: Law of Contract, Buttersworth, London
8. Mulla: The Indian Contract Act, N.M. Tripathi (P) Ltd. Bombay
9. A. Ramaiah's Sale of Goods Act, 4th Edition 1998, The Law Book Co. Allahabad

1.2 FAMILY LAW – I

UNIT -1

1.1 MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

- 1.1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family.
- 1.1.2 Role of religion, rituals, and practices in moulding the rules regulating marital relations.
- 1.1.3 Types of family based upon: Lineages – patrilineal matrilineal: Authority structure - patriarchal and matriarchal; Location patrilocal and matrilocal; and Number of conjugal units nuclear, extended, joint and composite.
- 1.1.4 Applicability of law
- 1.1.5 Who is a Hindu, who is a Muslim, who is a Christian
- 1.1.6 Sources of Hindu law, Muslim law and Christian law.

1.2 MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

- 1.2.1 Polygamy
- 1.2.2 Concubinage
- 1.2.3 Child marriage
- 1.2.4 Sati
- 1.2.5 Dowry
- 1.2.6 State intervention through various legal measures.

1.3 CONVERSION AND ITS EFFECT ON FAMILY:

- 1.3.1 Marriage
- 1.3.2 Adoption
- 1.3.3 Guardianship
- 1.3.4 Succession

UNIT-2

2.1 Matrimonial Remedies:

- 2.1.1 Non-Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems
- 2.1.2 (a) Customary dissolution of marriage-unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution.
- 2.1.3 (b) Divorce under Muslim Personal law - Talaq and talaq-e-tafweez
- 2.1.4 Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems: a general perspective of matrimonial fault theory and the principle of irretrievable breakdown of marriage.
- 2.1.5 Nullity of marriage
- 2.1.6 Option of puberty
- 2.1.7 Restitution of conjugal rights
- 2.1.8 Judicial separation
- 2.1.9 Desertion: a ground for matrimonial relief
- 2.1.10 Cruelty : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 2.1.11 Adultery : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 2.1.12 Other grounds for matrimonial relief
- 2.1.13 Divorce by mutual consent under Special Marriage Act, 1954
- 2.1.14 Bars to matrimonial relief
- 2.1.15 Doctrine of strict proof
- 2.1.16 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability
- 2.1.17 Accessory
- 2.1.18 Connivance
- 2.1.19 Collusion
- 2.1.20 Condonation
- 2.1.21 Improper or unnecessary delay
- 2.1.22 Residuary clause - no other legal ground exist for refusing the matrimonial relief

UNIT-3 ALIMONY AND MAINTENANCE:

- 3.1 Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children, and parents who are unable to support themselves under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- 3.2 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy ; a review under different personal laws.
- 3.3 Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief Alimony pendente lite and permanent maintenance.
- 3.4 Maintenance of divorced Muslim women under the (Protection of Rights on Divorce Act, 1986) a Critical review .

UNIT-4

4.1 CHILD AND THE FAMILY:

- 4.1.1 Legitimacy
- 4.1.2 Adoption
- 4.1.3 Custody, maintenance

4.2 FAMILY AND ITS CHANGING PATTERN:

- 4.2.1 New emerging trends attenuation of family ties r1.2 Working Women and their impact on spousal relationship, composition of family, status, and role of Women, and decision making authority structure.
- 4.2.2 Factors affecting the family: demographic, environmental religious and legislative.
- 4.2.3 Process of social change in India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Universalization, parochialization and Modernization including industrialisation and urbanization
- 4.2.4 Guardianship

UNIT-5 SECURING OF A UNIFORM CIVIL CODE:

- 5.1 Religious pluralism and its implications
- 5.2 Connotations of the directive contained in Article 44 of the constitution
- 5.3 Impediments to the formulation of the Uniform Civil Code

Books Recommended:

1. Paras Divan, *Modern Hindu Law*, Central Law Agency
2. Paras Divan, *Family Law*, Central Law Agency.
3. Flavia Agnes, *Marriage, Family Law I & II*, OUP
4. Tyabji , *N.M Tripathi Publications*, N. Delhi
5. *Mohammedan Law*, Dr.Mohammed Nazmi Central Law Agency
6. *Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India*, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.
7. *Maine's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage*, Bharat Law House, Delhi
8. *Vasudha, Towards Uniforms Civil Code*, ILI, Delhi
9. *Archana Parasher Marriage and Family Law Reforms in India*, Archana Parasher Sage Publications.

1.3 TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

UNIT-1

1.1 EVOLUTION OF LAW OF TORTS:

- 1.1.1 1.1 Its development by courts in England
- 1.1.2 1.2 Forms of Action
- 1.1.3 1.3 Emergence of specific remedies from case to case
- 1.1.4 1.4 Reception of Law of Torts in India
- 1.1.5 1.5 Principles of Equity, Justice and good conscience
- 1.1.6 Uncodified character - advantages and disadvantages

1.2 DEFINITION, NATURE, SCOPE AND OBJECTS:

- 1.2.1 A Wrongful act violation of a duty (in rem) imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally,
- 1.2.2 Legal damage *damnum sine injuria* and *injuria sine damnum*.
- 1.2.3 Tort distinguished from, Crime, Breach of Contract etc.
- 1.2.4 The concept of unliquidated damages
- 1.2.5 Changing scope of Law of Torts: Expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society -scientific and technological progress, industrial is action, urbanization, specialization, occupational hazards.
- 1.2.6 Objects-Prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation prohibiting. unlawful conduct by injunctions.

1.3 PRINCIPLES OF LIABILITY IN TORTS:

- 2.1.1 Fault
 - 1.3.1.1 Wrongful intent
 - 1.3.1.2 Negligence
- 2.1.2 Liability without fault
- 2.1.3 Violation of Ethical codes
- 2.1.4 Statutory Liability
 - 1.3.4.1 Fatal Accidents Act
 - 1.3.4.2 Railway Act
 - 1.3.4.3 Workmen's compensation Act
 - 1.3.4.4 Motor Vehicles Act
 - 1.3.4.5 Carrier Act
 - 1.3.4.6 Insurance Laws
- 1.3.5 Place of motive in Torts

UNIT -2

2.1 JUSTIFICATION IN TORT:

- 2.1.1 Volente Non-Fit Injuria - What is free consent? Informed consent mere and knowledge and knowledge coupled with assumption of risk
- 2.1.2 Necessity, Private and public
- 2.1.3 Plaintiff's default
- 2.1.4 Act of God and
- 2.1.5 Inevitable Accident
- 2.1.6 Private defence
- 2.1.7 Statutory authorisation
- 2.1.8 Judicial and Quasi-judicial Acts
- 2.1.9 Parental and quasi parental authority

2.2 STANDING AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF (ABILITY IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS):

- 2.2.1 Who may sue in torts
 - 2.2.1.1 Aggrieved individuals
 - 2.2.1.2 Class Action, O1 R8
 - 2.2.1.3 Social Action Groups
 - 2.2.1.4 Statutes granting standing to certain persons groups
- 2.2.2 Who may not be sued
 - 2.2.2.1 Lunatics
 - 2.2.2.2 Infants
- 2.2.3 Death, Action personalis moritur cum persona. Exceptions, Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act. 1934.
- 2.2.4 Waiver and acquiescence
- 2.2.5 Release
- 2.2.6 Accord and satisfaction
- 2.2.7 Limitation

UNIT - 3

3.1 DOCTRINE OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY LIABILITY:

- 3.1.1 Liability of State-Sovereign and non-sovereign functions, Crown Proceedings Act of U.K., Federal Tort Claims Act of U.S.A. Constitution of India, Arts 294 and 300
- 3.1.2 Act of State.

3.2 VICARIOUS LIABILITY

- 3.2.1 Basis, Scope and justification
 - 3.2.1.1 Express authorization
 - 3.2.1.2 Ratification
 - 3.2.1.3 Abetment
- 3.2.2 Special Relationship
 - 3.2.2.1 Master and servant - arising out of and in the course of employment who is master? - Control test who is servant? Borrowed servant independent contractor.
 - 3.2.2.2 Corporation and Principal Officer

3.3 TORTS AGAINST PERSONS AND PERSONAL RELATIONS:

- 3.3.1 Assault, Battery, Mayhem
- 3.3.2 False Imprisonment
- 3.3.3 Defamation - Libel, slander including law relating to privileges
- 3.3.4 Marital Relations, domestic Relations, parental Relations Master and Servant relations.
- 3.3.5 Malicious prosecution
- 3.3.6 Shortened Expectation of life
- 3.3.7 Nervous Shock
- 3.3.8 Defences

3.4 WRONG AFFECTING PROPERTY:

- 3.4.1 Trespass to land, Trespass ab initio, Dispossession
- 3.4.2 Movable Property-Trespass to goods Detinue, conversion
- 3.4.3 Torts against Business interest- Injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off
- 3.4.4 Defences

3.5 NEGLIGENCE:

- 3.5.1 Basic concepts
 - 3.5.1.1 Theories of Negligence
 - 3.5.1.1 Standards of care, Duty to take care, carelessness inadvertence
 - 3.5.1.1 Doctrine of contributive negligence 1
 - 3.5.1.1 Res Ipsa Loquitur and its importance in contemporary
- 3.5.2 Professional liability due to Negligence with special reference to consumer Protection Law

3.6 NUISANCE:

- 3.6.1 Definition, Essentials, Types
- 3.6.2 Acts which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, noise, interference with light and air

UNIT- 4

4.1 ABSOLUTE/STRICT LIABILITY AND LEGAL REMEDIES::

- 4.1.1 The Rule in Ryland vs. Fletcher. Principle for application of these rules.
 - 4.1.1.1 Storing of dangerous things
 - 4.1.1.2 Escape of dangerous things-application of principles in concrete cases of damage arising out of industrial activity. (The Bhopal Disaster. Oleum Gas Escape, Mchua Dam Burst, M.C. Mehta Case, Nuclear Installations and their hazards)
- 4.1.2 Defences
- 4.1.3 Liability under Motor Vehicle Act, Railway Act etc.,

4.2 LEGAL REMEDIES:

- 4.2.1 Legal Remedies
 - 4.2.1.1 Award of damages-simple, special, punitive
 - 4.2.1.2 remoteness of Damages for foreseeability and directness tests
 - 4.2.1.3 Injunction
 - 4.2.1.4 Specific Restitution of Property
- 4.2.2 Extra-Legal Remedies self help, Reentry in land, Re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant abatement to nuisance.

4.3 JUDICIAL PROCESS IN TORT:

- 4.3.1 Dilatoriness
- 4.3.2 Complicated rules of procedures and evidence
- 4.3.3 Experts trial process, Reports of Testing labs
- 4.3.4 Court fees, Problems of access.

UNIT- 5

5.1 TORT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW:

- 5.1.1 Duty to take care and liability for negligence: Manufacturers and traders and providers of services such as lawyers, doctors and other professional
- 5.1.2 Caveat emptor and caveat venditor
- 5.1.3 Deceit and false advertisement
- 5.1.4 Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industrial activity
- 5.1.5 Product liability-EEC directives
- 5.1.6 Right to common property resources-right to pass and repass on pathways.

Books Recommended:

1. Achutan Pillai: The Law of Torts, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow 15
2. R.K. Bangia: The Law of Torts, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 1999
3. J.N. Panday: The Law of Torts, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1999
4. Durga Das Basu: The Law of Torts, X Edition Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
5. Ratna Lal & Dhiraaj Lal: The Law of Torts, Wadhwa & Company, Nagpur, 1992
6. Winfield & Jolowicz: Tort, XII Edition, Sweet and Maxwell, London - 1994
7. Salmond and Heuston: Law of Torts, India Reprint Universal Books Traders, New Delhi - 1994.
8. Ramaswamy Iyer: The Law Torts
9. Hepple & Mathews: Tort - cases and materials, Butterworth, London, 1980.
10. Vivienne Harpwood: The Law of Torts, Cavandish Publishing Ltd., London, 1993
11. 11. D.N. Saraf, Law of Consumer Protection in India, MN Tripathi, Bombay.

1.4 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

Unit -1

1.1 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- 1.2.1 Constitutional Developments since 1858 to 1947 – Morle-Minto Reforms - Dyarchy - Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. Indian National Congress 1885 -Various Trends of opinion - Social Reform vs. Political Independence. Protest against British Repression. Jalian Wala Bhag - Rowlatt Act - Sedition Trials of Tilak.
- 1.2.2 Making of India's Constitution – Constituent Assembly - Concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism - Salient features – Sovereignty.

1.2. PREAMBLE, THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY, CITIZENSHIP AND STATE

- 1.2.1 Preamble- status and its goals
- 1.2.2 Power to cede Indian territory to a foreign Nation - Power to create/extinguish a State;
- 1.2.3 Alteration of name, area and boundary of existing States - Procedure (Articles 1-4)
- 1.2.4 Domicile and Citizenship (Articles 5 to 11) - Meaning of Law (Article 13)

1.3 SECULARISM

- 1.3.1 Concept of Secularism - Indian Constitutional Provisions, Historical Perspective of Indian Secularism.
- 1.3.2 Religion and State - State control and non-interference with Religion - Concept of Secularism; American Model - Separation of State-Church - Is it relevant to India; Tradition in India - Equal respect for All Religions
- 1.3.3 Minority Rights – Scope and Meaning of Minority
- 1.3.4 Minority's Right to Educational Institutions.

UNIT- 2

2.1 EQUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- 2.1.1 Equality before the Law and Equal Protection of Laws – Meaning - Constitutional Provisions - - Articles 14,15,16,17, 29 (2),325.
- 2.1.2 Classification for Differential Treatment
- 2.1.3 Gender Justice Arts. 15, 16, 29(2).
- 2.1.4 Administrative Discretion and Equality 4.5Compensatory Discrimination for Backward Classes/SC&ST

2.2 FREEDOMS AND SOCIAL CONTROL

- 2.2.1 Freedom of Speech and Expression
- 2.2.2 Freedom of the Press
- 2.2.3 Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court
- 2.2.4 Freedom of Assembly
- 2.2.5 Freedom of Association
- 2.2.6 Freedom of Movement
- 2.2.7 Freedom to Reside and Settle
- 2.2.8 Freedom of Profession/Business etc.,
- 2.2.9 Property and social Control 1950 to 1978 5.10 Property and Social Control After 1978.

UNIT – 3 PERSONAL LIBERTY

- 3.1 Rights of an accused - Double Jeopardy
- 3.2 Right against self-incrimination
- 3.3 Right against Retroactive Punishment
- 3.4 Right to Life and Personal Liberty-Meaning of - Art.21. Gopalan Case
- 3.5 Personal Liberty'-Meaning of - Maneka Gandhi, Sunil Batra, etc.,
- 3.6 Procedure established by law - Gopalan, Kharak Singh
- 3.7 Procedure established by Law – Due Process - Maneka Gandhi and after.

- 3.8 Preventive Detention - Constitutional Policy Art. 22
- 3.9 Preventive Detention - Safeguards under the Constitution.

UNIT - 4 ENFORCEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

- 4.1 Prohibition of traffic in human beings
- 4.2 Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.
- 4.3 Custodial Deaths
- 4.4 Armed Forces and Fundamental Rights
- 4.5 Cultural and Educational rights of Minorities .
- 4.6 Right to Constitutional Remedies - Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- 4.7 Curative Petition

UNIT-5 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- 5.1 Directive Principles - Reasons for incorporation
- 5.2 Directive Principles - Directions of Social Change - A new social order
- 5.3 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - Inter-relationship - Judicial balancing
- 5.4 Constitutional Amendments - Arts, 31A, 31-8 and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles.
- 5.5 Judicial Policy towards Directive Principles from Champakam to Minerva Mills
- 5.6 What is "State"? Art.12 9.7 Naresh vs. State of Maharashtra - Is Judiciary "State"?
- 5.7 Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) - Importance.

Books Recommended:

1. Shukla V.N, Constitution of India, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
2. Pandey J.N, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Basu D.D: Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Jain, M.P., Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur.
5. Subba Rao, GCV, Indian Constitutional Law, Eastern Books Company, Lucknow.
6. Seervai, H.M.: Constitutional Law of India (in 3 volumes), M.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
7. Constituent Assembly Debates (5 books) - Official Report, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
8. Austin, Granville, The Indian constitution - Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford University, Press, New Delhi (Indian Reprint 2000).
9. Tope T.K. : Constitutional Law of India, , Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
10. Shiva Rao B.: The Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 volumes), Indian Institute of Public Admn., New Delhi.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INCLUDING LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WILD LIFE AND OTHER LIVING CREATURES INCLUDING ANIMAL WELFARE

UNIT-1: THE MEANING OF 'ENVIRONMENT' AND 'POLLUTION'

- 1.1 Definition: As defined in the Environment protection Act, 1986 Section 2(a); "pollution" as defined in the same Act. Section 2(b)(c)(d)(e); and in the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. 'forests', as defined in the Indian Forest act, 1927. And the Forest (conservation) Act, 1980. The intended meaning of environment in the constitution, Arts. 15(2)(b)24, 39(a)(b)(c)(e)(f)47,48A, 49.
- 1.2 Causative factors of Pollution.

UNIT-2: FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS:

- 2.1 Primary protective Laws
- 2.1.1 For human-beings Laws pertaining to
a) Water b) Air c) Noise d) Nuclear Radiation e) toxic Substances
- 2.1.2 For non human-beings Laws pertaining to
a) Wild life b) Marine life c) Forests d) Minor forests e) Restrictions on trade
- 2.2 Primary planning Laws
- 2.2.1 For production Laws pertaining to
a) land use b) Irrigation c) Industries d) Mining e) Grazing land f) Catchment areas
g) Wet land h) Estuaries
- 2.2.2 For production Laws pertaining to
a) land ceiling b) Town Planning/Zonning c) Slums d) Housing e) Recreational areas
f) Parks g) sanctuaries h) Biospheres

UNIT-3 SECONDARY LAWS AND TERRITORY LAWS:

- 3.1 SECONDARY LAWS
- 3.1.1 Pertaining to the administration and functioning of pollution control Boards; Water Boards; the Factories Acts, Forest Act. Land Reform and Development Acts. Industries Act, etc.
- 3.1.2 Laws relating to the administration within the Ministry of Environment and forest
- 3.1.3 Laws relating to the collection, dissemination and publication of data by the Boards or Ministry, concerning. a) hazardous materia b) endangering industries c) levels of pollution, d) types of safety measures available and implemented
- 3.1.4 Laws relating to the role of the lower courts (including the forest courts)
- 3.2 TERRITORY LAWS
- 3.2.1 Constitutional provisions concerning inter-state relations that concern acquisition regulation and distribution of natural resources (Water, Forests, mines, oil). (With special emphasis on Articles 14, 19,31- A, 31-B,31-c, 39(b)(c) Union list; 6,52,56,57. State List 17,18,21,23. Concurrent list :17,17A, 17 -B, 18, 20 and the Ninth Schedule
- 3.2.2. Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of India Articles: 14, 15,2(b) 19(e) 21, 31-C,32,38,39,42,47,48-A,49,51 ,51-A(g)

UNIT- 4 INTERNATIONAL PARAMETERS OF ENVIRONMENT:

- 4.1 Stockholm Declaration and its impact
- 4.2 Reo summit
- 4.3 United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
- 4.4 State responsibility for Environmental Pollution
- 4.5 North South Perspective

UNIT-5 LEGAL STRATEGIES REGULATION:

- 5.1 Deterrence through Criminal Liability, Strict Liability Absolute Liability and Vicarious Liability.
- 5.2 Principles of calculating penalties and economic sanctions against offenders
- 5.3 Principles and methods of standardization Environmental impact assessment cost Benefit Analysis
- 5.4 Managerial
- 5.4.1 Principles of tortious liability
- 5.4.2 Estoppel
- 5.4.3 Strategies of incentives, through non-taxation. Deductions, etc.,

- 5.4.4 Methods of recovery through insurances, sureties, bonds, etc.,
- 5.4.5 Creation of Environmental Fund
- 5.5 Environmental Courts./Tribunal

Books Recommended:

1. S.C.Sastry, Environmental Law
2. Tiwari, Environmental Law
3. S.Shanta Kumar, Environmental Law
4. Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law
5. Leela Krishna, P, The Evolving Environmental Law and Policy in India
6. Leela Krishna, P, Environmental Law
7. Paras Diwan, Environmental Law, Policy, Administration 22
8. Animal Laws of India, Maneka Gandhi, University Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd

THIS MODEL PAPER IS MEANT FOR BOTH 3YEAR LL.B COURSE (ALL SUBJECTS) AND ALL NON-LEGAL SUBJECTS OF 5YEAR COURSE (EXCEPT GENERAL ENGLISH, TELUGU, HINDI)

Model Question Paper
ANDHRA KESARI UNIVERSITY
Ongole

Code of the Paper:-----

LL.B/B.A;LL.B Degree Examination: Month / Year

Name of the semester: _____

Name of the subject: _____

Time: Three hours

Max Marks: 70 Marks

PART -A

Answer ALL Questions of the following. (Fill in the blank questions)

Each Question carries 1 marks

15 x 1Mark = 15 Marks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

PART - B

Answer any FIVE Questions of the following.

Each Question carries 5 marks

5 x 5 Marks = 25 Marks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Part-C

Answer any THREE Questions of the following.

Each Question carries 10 marks

3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Model question paper

Codes of the Paper (3LLB101)

Codes of the Paper (5LLB501)

LL.B Degree Examination: Month / Year

Name of the semester: 1st /5th SEMISTER OF 3 Yr. LL.B /5Yr. B A; LL.B

Name of the Paper and subject: PAPER -1 - LAW OF CONTRACTS-I

Time : Three hours

Max Marks: 70 Marks

PART -A

Answer the following Question.

Q 1) Each question carries 1 mark 15 x 1Mark = 15 Marks

- (a) What is Offer?
- (b) What is Acceptance?
- (c) What is Contract?
- (d) What is Agreement?
- (e) What is Consideration?
- (f) What is Privity of Contract?
- (g) Who is Minor under Indian Contract Act 1872?
- (h) What is contingent contract ?
- (i) What is Coercien?
- (j) What is Public Policy?
- (k) What is Recision of Contract?
- (l) What is the meaning of "Non Eest Factum"
- (m) What is the meaning of void ab initio?
- (n) What is Voidable Contract?
- (o) What is invitations to offer?

PART -B

Answer any FIVE Questions of the following. 5 x 5 Marks = 25 Marks
Each Question carries 5 marks

- Q 2) Define Void and Voidable Agreements with suitable examples
- Q 3) Define a contract and state what its essential elements are.
- Q 4) “An agreement without consideration is void”. Do you agree? State exceptions, if any
- Q 5) who is finder of goods? And what are his liabilities under contract act.
- Q 6) How is the validity of contract affected when ‘free consent’ is absent?
- Q 7) Discuss the essentials of valid acceptance with decided cases.
- Q 8) All the Contracts are agreements, but all agreements are not contracts- Explain
- Q 9) Quasi contracts rest on the ground of equity -Comment.

PART-C

Answer any THREE Questions of the following. 3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks
Each Question carries 10 marks

- Q 10) ‘A’ put up a notice in the hostel notice board that he lost his “keys” and would give Rs. 100/- to any one that gives the keys. ‘B’ a friend of ‘A’ gave the keys. He came to know about the award later and asked for Rs. 100/-. Should ‘A’ pay?
- Q 11) what is Liquidated damages? When the court will award liquidate damages?
- Q.12) State the circumstances in which the remedy of “specific performance” will be granted by the courts.
- Q 13) Evaluate the Doctrine of consideration in the light of recommendations of Law Commission of India.
- Q 14) write in brief about consent, free consent and flaws in consent.

Model question paper

Codes of the Paper (3LLB102)

Codes of the Paper (5LLB502)

LL.B Degree Examination: Month / Year

Name of the semester: 1st/5th SEMISTER OF 3 Yr. LL.B /5Yr. B A; LL.B

Name of the Paper and subject: Paper -2 - FAMILY LAW -I

Time: Three hours

Max Marks: 70 Marks

PART -A

Answer the following Question.

Q 1) Each question carries 1 mark 15 x 1Mark = 15 Marks

- a) What is the meaning of Full blood?
- b) What is Custom?
- c) What is Desertion?
- d) What is Fatum valet?
- e) What is the meaning of Uterine Blood?
- f) Who is Hindu?
- g) What is Voidable Marriages?
- h) What is Judicial Separation?
- i) What is Void Marriages?
- j) What is Adultery?
- k). Matriarchal family system
- l). What is Bigamy
- m). What is Polygamy
- n). Uniform Civil Code
- o) Concept of Dharma

PART-B

Answer any FIVE Questions of the following.

5 x 5 Marks = 25 Marks

Each Question carries 5 marks.

- Q.2) Discuss the grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. How do these grounds contribute to the legal dissolution of a Hindu marriage?
- Q.3) what is the procedure for the granting of divorce under special marriage Act.
- Q.4) Compare and contrast the provisions related to maintenance of spouses under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Special Marriage Act, 1954. How do these laws address the financial rights of spouse's post-divorce?
- Q.5) . Explain the legal remedies available to victims under DV Act.
- Q. 6) discuss the provisions of the valid marriage under the Christian Marriage Act, 1969.
- Q. 7) Write a short notes on Triple Talaq.
- Q.8) Elaborate the concept of adoption under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- Q.9) What are the legal requirements for a valid adoption, and how does it affect the rights of the adopted child?
- Q.10) Explain the Sources of Muslim Law in India.

PART-C

Answer any THREE Questions of the following.

3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks

Each Question carries 10 marks

- Q.10) Discuss the concept under the case of Sarala Mugdal vs. Union of India.
- Q.11) Discuss the significance of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, in protecting the rights of women facing domestic abuse
- Q.12) Define and differentiate between 'void' and 'voidable' marriages under the Indian marriage laws. Provide examples of each and explain the legal consequences.
- Q.13) Evaluate the role of the Family Court in resolving disputes related to family matters. How does the Family Court contribute to the speedy resolution of family law cases?
- Q.14) H and W, a married couple, have decided to undergo a mutual divorce. Analyze

the grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and explain the process of obtaining a mutual divorce decree.

Model question paper

Codes of the Paper-(3LLB103)

Codes of the Paper-(5LLB503)

LL.B Degree Examination: Month / Year

Name of the semester: 1st/5th SEMESTER OF 3 Yr. LL.B /5Yr. B A; LL.B

Name of the Paper and subject: Paper -3 - LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

Time: Three hours

Max Marks: 70 Marks

PART -A

Answer the following Question.

Q 1) Each question carries 1 mark

15 x 1Mark = 15 Marks

- a) What is Tort
- b) What is Inevitable Accident?
- c) What is Gloucester Grammar Case?
- d) What is meant by Waiver?
- e) What is meant by 'Mandatory Injunction'?
- f) What does the term 'Nonfeasance under Consumer Protection Act 1986
- g) What is Vis Major?
- h) What is Salus Populi Supremalex?
- i) Slander
- j) What is meant by Trespass?
- k) What is Absolute Liability
- l) Define Manufacturer
- m) What is Pigeon Hole Theory?
- n) What is the term 'Innuendo'?
- o) What is the meaning of "Battery"

PART-B

Answer any FIVE Questions of the following.

5 x 5 Marks = 25 Marks

Each Question carries 5 marks.

- Q.2) Explain the differences between Tort & Crime.
- Q.3) Explain the concept of "Injuria Sine Damnum" with case laws.
- Q.4) Write differences between Assault & Battery.
- Q.5) What is Contributory Negligence & Composite Negligence?
- Q.6) Defamation is damage to reputation. Explain.
- Q.7) Write powers & functions of State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission.
- Q.8) Explain the award of compensation procedure by M.V. Claims Tribunal.
- Q.9) Explain liability of the state towards by its public servants.

PART-C

Answer any THREE Questions of the following.

3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks

Each Question carries 10 marks

- Q.10) Explain medical negligence with the help of IMA vs. V.P. Shantha & Ors (1995) case law.
- Q.11) P is a police officer who seized the moveable property of accused A on an allegation that the property was stolen by A and having the position illegally. P has recovered the property from A and not returned or showed legally before court of Law. What action is to be initiated against P. decide with case law.
- Q.12) Explain Oleum gas leakage case for proving absolute liability.
- Q.13) Explain "trespass ab initio" with the help of Six Carpenters case (1610)
- Q.14) Explain absolute privileges of M.Ps under Article 194 of the Constitution citing P.V. Narasimharao vs. Union of India case law

Model question paper

Codes of the Paper-(3LLB104)

Codes of the Paper-(5LLB504)

LL.B Degree Examination: Month / Year

Name of the semester: 1st /5th SEMISTER OF 3 Yr. LL.B /5Yr. B A; LL.B

Name of the paper and Subject: - Paper 4: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Time: Three hours

Max Marks: 70 Marks

PART-A

Answer the following Question.

Q 1) Each question carries 1 mark 15 x 1Mark = 15 Marks

- a) What is Fundamental Right
- b) What is Federal Constitution
- c) What is Secular State?
- d) Fundamental duties
- e) Court of record
- f) What is Doctrine of Eclips
- g) What is Fundamental Right of Education
- h) Double jepardy
- i) What is Preamble?
- j) What is Citizenship?
- k) What is Doctrine of Severability?
- l) What is the meaning of Rule of Law?
- m) The double jeopardy means?
- n) What is Right to Equality under Art. 14 of Indian Constitution?
- o) What is impeachment of President?

PART-B

Answer any FIVE Questions of the following.

5 x 5 Marks = 25 Marks

Each Question carries 5 marks.

Q 2) Indian constitution is unitary in spirit and federal in character. Discuss.

Q 3) Explain how preamble is important in the interpretation of the Constitution of India.

Q 4) Discuss the freedom of speech and expression under Indian constitution. Whether the press is included in freedom of speech and expression or not? Refer case laws.

Q 5) Examine the concept of life and personal liberty enshrined under Indian Constitution. Decide with case laws.

Q 6) Explain the concept of "Rule of Law" in India.

Q 7) Discuss the importance of the judgement of Kesavanandha Bharati Vs Union of India in respect to the fundamental rights.

Q 8) What is acquisition and loss of citizenship?

Q 9) Explore the constitutional safeguards for the protection of fundamental rights, Focusing on the role of Article 32 in providing remedies for the enforcement of these Rights.

PART-C

Answer any THREE Questions of the following.

3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks

Each Question carries 10 marks

Q 10) The fundamental rights guaranteed under Indian Constitution are not absolute rights. Discuss.

Q 11) The establishment of minority educational institutions is a fundamental right. Discuss under the light of Supreme Court judgements.

Q 12) A, B, C who are the students of a school refused to sing National Anthem when it was sung by other students. A, B, C were removed from school. Their parents challenged this action in the court of law. Discuss

Q 13) Discuss the rights of arrested persons under Indian Constitution with suitable provisions.

Q 14) What is writ jurisdiction? How a person can entertain it under various kinds of writs in India.

Model question paper

Codes of the Paper-(3LLB105)

Codes of the Paper-(5LLB505)

LL.B Degree Examination Month / Year

Name of the semester: 1st /5th SEMISTER OF 3 Yr. LL.B /5Yr. B A;LL.B

Name of the paper and Subject: - PAPER - 5- ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Time: Three hours

Max Marks: 70 Marks

PART -A

Answer the following Question.

Q 1) Each question carries 1 mark 15 x 1Mark = 15 Marks

- a) What is "Environmental pollution" ?
- b) What is 'Ecology'?
- c) What are the authorities under the Act?
- d) What is the full form of "NEERI"?
- e) What is Acid rains ?
- f) What is " Sustainable Development"?
- g) What is Ecology ?
- h) What are the two most important causes of pollution?
- i) What is "Radioactive Contamination"?
- j) What is Marie Pollution?
- k) What is Water Pollution?
- l) What is PIL?
- m) What is the Earth Summit?
- n) Define Biome
- o) What is Soil Pollution

PART - B

Answer any FIVE Questions of the following.

5 x 5 Marks = 25 Marks

Each Question carries 5 Marks.

- Q.2) What are the various common law remedies available in case of pollution damages?
- Q.3) Discuss the salient features of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- Q.4) The salient features of forest conservation act 1980 with important judicial decisions.
- Q.5. Explain the significance of the environmental protection act 1986
- Q.6. Define Pollution? What are the causative factors of pollution?
- Q.7. Discuss the Rights of the citizens of clean the environment under the Constitution of India.
- Q.8. Write a detailed note on principles of Sustainable Development.
- Q.9. Examine the extent of applicability of 'Absolute Liability'' principle towards the Environmental law.

PART-C

Answer any THREE Questions of the following.

3 x 10 Marks = 30 Marks

Each Question carries 10 marks

- Q.10) Write a note on Stockholm conference 1972.
- Q.11) Write a detailed notes on public liability insurance Act 1991. Q.12) Powers and functions of central pollution control board.
- Q.13) In a Metropolitan city heavy pollution is caused by petrol and diesel driven vehicles which are very old. A public Interest Litigation was filed by social activist and city administration objects it. Decide.
- Q.14) An industry set up near a historical monument is emitting Sulphur fumes as a result of which the other monument of at discolored. As a public spirited individual examine the law that can protect this monument so that PIL can be initiated.