

**RJSL-VGU**  
**Syllabus For LLB**

**LLB 3 YEARS COURSE**  
**I – SEMESTER**

**CONTRACT ACT-I**

**Course Code: LLB111**  
**Maximum Marks: 100**

**0**

**L-T-P: 3-1-**

**Course Type:**

**Core**

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- UNIT-I** History and nature of contractual obligations-writs of debt, covenant and account-actions on the case and on assumptions consideration-moral basis for contractual obligations subjective and objective theories sanctity of contracts.  
Agreement and contract definitions, elements and different kinds.  
Proposal and acceptance: Their various forms-essential elements, communication and revocation-proposal and invitations for proposal-floating offers-tenders-dumping of goods.
- UNIT-II** Consideration. *Nudum pactum*-its need, meaning, kinds, essential elements-privity of contract and considerations-its exception adequacy of consideration-Present, past and adequate consideration, unlawful consideration and its effects Views of law commission of India on consideration-evaluation of the doctrine of consideration  
Capacity to contract: Meaning-incapacity arising out of status and mental effect minor's agreements-definition of "minor"-accessories supplied to minor-agreements beneficial and detrimental to minor affirmation- ratification in cases by a person of an agreement made by him while he was a minor-agreements and estoppels-evaluation of the law relating to minors agreements-other illustrations of incapacity to contract.
- UNIT-III** Free consent: Its need and definition-factors vitiating free consent

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- 3.1: Coercion-definition-factors elements-duress and coercion-various illustrations of coercion-doctrine of economic duress-effect of coercion-evaluation of Sec.15.
- 3.2: Undue influence-definition-essential elements-between which influence-Independent advice-paradarhanashin women-unconscionable bargains effect of undue influence.
- 3.3: Misrepresentation-definition-misrepresentation of law and of fact-their effects and illustrations.
- 3.4: Fraud-definition-essential elements-suggestion-false suppressio veri-when does silence amounts to fraud? Active concealment of truth-importance of intention.
- 3.5: 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 from consent?

#### **UNIT-IV**      Legality of objects

- 4.1: Void agreements-lawful and unlawful consideration and objects void. Voidable. Illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects.
- 4.2: Unlawful considerations and objects
  - 4.2.1: Forbidden by law
  - 4.2.2: Defeating the provision of any law
  - 4.2.3: Fraudulent
  - 4.2.4: Injurious to person or property
  - 4.2.5: Immoral
  - 4.2.6: Against public policy
- 4.3: Agreements without consideration
  - 4.3.1: Agreements in restraint of marriage
  - 4.3.2: Agreements in restraint of trade-its exceptions-sale of good will, sec.11 restrictions, under the partnership act, trade combinations exclusive dealing agreements, restraints on employees under agreements of service.
  - 4.3.3: Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings-its exceptions
  - 4.3.4: Uncertain agreements
  - 4.3.5: Wagering agreements-its exceptions

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- a. By breach-anticipatory breach and present breach.
- b. Impossibility of performance-specific grounds of frustration-application to lease
- c. Theories of frustration-effect of frustration-frustration and restitution.
  - i. By period of limitation.
- d. By agreement recession and alteration-their effect-remission and waiver of Performance extension of time-accord and satisfaction.

**UNIT-V** Quasi contracts or certain relations resembling those created by contract.

Remedies in contractual relations.

- 5.1: Damages-kinds-remoteness of damages ascertainment of damages.
- 5.2: Injunction-when granted and when refused-why?
- 5.3: Refund and restitution
  
- 5.4: Specific performance-why? When?

### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872 and Specific Relief Act, 1963 and their commentaries.
2. Guest-Anson. A.G. Law of Contract (24th Edn 1974)
3. Avtar Singh. Dr -Law of Contract.
4. Cheshire. G.C & Fifoor. H.S -The Law of Contract. (2 Edn. 1976).
5. Chitty- Chitty on contracts- General Principles Vol-I (22 Edn. 1977).
6. Kapur. J.L (Ed) Pollock and Mulla on the Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts (9 Edn. 1972).
7. Dalal J.H (Ed) Mulla on the Indian Contract Act (10 Edn. 1977).
8. Krishnan Nair. M. Law of Contracts (3rd Edn. 1973)
9. Sen. G.M – Case Book on the Law of Contract (1970).
10. Treitel. G.H – Law of Contract (1962).
11. Venkatraman. S and Ramamurthy K. – Venkatesa Iyer. T.S Law of Contract (4th Edn, 1983).
12. Singhal. J.P and Subrahmanyam-Indian contract Act (Vol=I),
13. Relevant volumes of the Annual Survey published by the Indian law Institute.

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## Syllabus For LLB

### SEMESTER-I

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA -I

Course Code: LLB112

L-T-P: 3-1-

Maximum Marks: 100

0

Course Type:

Core

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- UNIT-I** Preamble-Federalism- Secularism-Social justice-Interpretation of preamble  
The Union and its territory: Name and territory of the union-Admission or establishment of new States- Formation of a new State- Alteration of areas or boundaries- Names of the existing states  
Citizenship: Right of citizenship of persons migrated from Pakistan, and persons of Indian origin residing outside of India, voluntary acquiring citizenship of foreign state not to be citizens continuance of the rights of citizenship, citizenship act.  
Meaning and scope of state under Article 12 of Constitution of India  
Local Authority – Municipalities, District Boards, Panchayats Improvement Trust and Mining settlement Boards, Body of Port Commissioners under the control or management of a municipal or local fund, Other Authorities – Power to make laws, byelaws, rules, orders or regulations, are called „Other authorities“ within the meaning of Article 12.
- UNIT-II** Fundamental Rights - Definition – Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights- The Right to equality, equality of opportunity-Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste, sex or place of birth.  
Right to Freedoms :Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Speech and Contempt of Court, Freedom of Assembly, Freedom of Association, Freedom of Movement, Freedom of Reside and Settle, Freedom of Profession/Business, etc.,

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**UNIT-III** Right against exploitation, Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour,

Prohibition of employment of children in factories, Protection of interests of minorities, Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

**UNIT-IV** Personal liberty: Personal Liberty-meaning and scope, Rights against self incrimination,

Rights against Retroactive Punishment, Rights of an accused-Double jeopardy, Constitutional Remedies, Enforcement of fundamental rights, Power of parliament to modify the rights conferred by this part in their application to forces etc.

**UNIT-V** Fundamental rights and Directive Principles: Directive Principles-Reasons for incorporation, Directive Principles-Directions of social change-A new social order. Fundamental Rights and directive Principles-Inter relationship-Judicial balancing. Constitutional Amendments-Arts. 31-A, 31-B and 31-C to strengthen Directive Principles, Judicial Policy towards directive Principles, Fundamental Duties Art 51-A

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

1. Basu.D.D -Commentary on the Constitution of India.
2. Hidayatullah.M (Ed) -Constitutional Law of India
3. Seervai.H.M -Constitution of India.
4. Austin.G –Indian Constitution A cornerstone of a Nation.
5. Banerjee.A.C –Constitutional History of India.
6. Khanna.H.R –Making of India’s Constitution
7. Shiva Rao.B –Framing of India’s Constitution.
8. Jain.M.P –Indian Constitutional Law.
9. Relevant volumes of the Annual survey published by Indian Institute.

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## Syllabus For LLB

### SEMESTER-I FAMILY LAW – I (HINDU LAW)

**Course Code: LLB113**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**L-T-P: 3-**

**1-0**

**Course Type:**

**Core**

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#### **Importance of the Course:**

Family Law is the branch of law, which touches each and every individual of the society. It governs an integral part of the life of the individual.

In India we have a strange spectacle of personal laws. They owe their diversity to their varied origin, distinct principles and the bulk of substantive law itself. The personal laws play a vital role in governing the conflicting interest of the individuals. In India in personal matters there is no national or regional law. Personal law of a person is not determined by his domicile or his nationality but by his membership of the community to which he belongs.

Study of Family Law is Unique. It is not like the rest of the civil laws. It lacks uniformity in application. It covers an enormous area of domestic relations such as marriage, matrimonial remedies, legitimacy of children, custody, guardianship, adoption, intestate and testamentary succession etc. so because of compulsion the sheer bulk of Family Law is divided into two as family Law-I and Family Law – II. Family Law-II deals with laws relating to Hindu Joint family, devolution of ancestral or coparcenary property, succession to separate property of a Hindu and the Muslim law relating to gifts, wills and inheritance.

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The rules relating to marriage, matrimonial remedies, legitimacy of children, custody, guardianship, adoption is of immense importance as it involves the sensitive relationship between individuals in the society.

### Objective of the Course:

In India persons belonging to different religious communities live together and each community have their own personal law. Therefore the courts enforce different personal laws for different individuals depending on the religion to which he belong.

The Hindus are governed by the Hindu Law. The Muslims are governed by Muslim Personal law. The other religious communities have their own Personal Law. Personal law of one religious community cannot be applied to persons belonging to another religious community.

The course is designed to analyze the presence of different personal laws for different community to and to discuss in detail the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims.

**UNIT-I** Hindu Law : Sources, Who are Hindu and to whom Hindu Law apply, Schools and application, Coparcenary, Joint Family Property and Self Acquired Property; Karta and his powers and obligation, Religious and Charitable Endowments - Essentials of an endowments kinds, shebait and mahant.

**UNIT-II** The Hindu Marriage Act, 1953 : Conditions of a Hindu Marriage, Its Ceremonies and registration.

Void & Voidable Marriage : Resitution of Conjugal rights Judicial Separation, Legitimacy of Children of Void and Voidable Marriage.

Divorce : Alternative Relief in divorce, Proceedings, divorce by mutual consent. One year bar to divorce, divorced person when may marry again; Jurisdiction and procedure. Maintenance pendente lite & expenses of proceedings, permanent alimony and maintenance.

**UNIT-III** The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 : Succession to the property of a Hindu male; Succession to interest in Coparcenary property, property of a Hindu Female;

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Succession to the property of a hindu female, General rules and disqualifications of succession, Escheat.

**UNIT-IV** The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 : Requisites of a void adoption; Capacity to take in adoption; Capacity to given in adoption, persons who may be adopted; other conditions for a valid adoption. Effect of adoption, Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions. Maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law; Dependents and their maintenance, Amount of maintenance.

**UNIT-V** The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 : Natural Guardians and their powers; Testamentary guardianship and their powers. de-facto guardian, general provisions for guardianship. Guardian declared or appointed by the Court.

Partition Under Hindu Law : Meaning, Property for partition, Persons entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition how effected, determination of shares, Re-opening of partition. Reunion; Debts-Doctrine of pious obligation, Antecedent debts.

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS :**

1. Shrinivas, M.M. : Principles of Hindu Law
2. Raghavacharya : Hindu Law - Principles and Precedents.
3. Mulla : Principles of Hindu Law
4. Derrett, J.D.M. : Modern Hindu Law
5. P. Dewan : Modern Hindu Law
6. Tahir Mohmood : Hindu Law

#### **Articles**

- “Age of the parties to Mary : Some unsolved issues” by Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh (August) AIR 2006 Page 120



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- “Alimony under Hindu Marriage Act : An Overview” by Dr. Rakesh Kumar Singh (March) AIR 2006 Page 41
- “Codification of Hindu Law: Myth and Reality” by Madhu Kishwar. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 29, No. 33 (Aug. 13, 1994), pp. 2145-2161
- “Cruelty – A Ground of Divorce” by Dr. AnjuTyagi (October) AIR 2006 Page 153
- “Family Court Amicus Curiae” by S.A. Karin (October) AIR 2006 Page 159
- “Family law and Religion: An Indian Experience” by Anil Malhotra and Ranjith Malotra India and International Law: Introduction, edited by Bimal N. Patel. Volume II 487-513
- “Gender Justice – The Constitutional Perspectives and the Judicial Approach” by Miss Sheetal Mishra (April) AIR 2006 Page 53
- “Revamping of Adoption Laws : A Critique of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956” by Vanshaia Shukla (July) AIR 2006 Page 108

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**SEMESTER\_I**

### **LEGAL AND CONSTITUTION HISTORY**

**Course Code: LLB114**

**L-T-P: 3-**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**1-0**

**Course Type:**

**Core**

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#### **UNIT I : The East India Company and its early settlements**

- 1.1 The early Charters (Charters of 1600 and 1687)**
- 1.2 Administration of Justice in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta before 1726**
- 1.3 Charter of 1726 and Establishment of Mayor's Court**
- 1.4 Distinction between Charter of 1687 and 1726**
- 1.5 Charter of 1753**

#### **UNIT II: The Beginning of the Adalat System**

**The Judicial Plans of 1772 and 1774 introduced by Warren Hastings**

#### **UNIT III : The Supreme Court at Calcutta**

- 3.1 The Regulating Act, 1773 and the Establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta**
- 3.2 Conflict between Supreme Court & Governor General and his Council**
- 3.3 Cases:**
  - (a) Trial of Raja Nand Kumar**
  - (b) Patna Case, and**
  - (c) Cossijurah Case**
- 3.4 The Act of Settlement, 1781**

#### **UNIT IV: Adalat System**

**Adalat System under Lord Cornwallis, Judicial Plans of 1787, 1790, 1793**

#### **UNIT V: The High Court**

- 5.1 Dual Judicature before 1861**

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- 5.2 Indian High Courts Act, 1861
- 5.3 Codification of Law: First, Second and Third Law Commissions
- 5.4 The Lex Loci Report

### SEMESTER-I

#### TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW & MV ACT

**Course Code: LLB115**  
**Maximum Marks: 100**

**L-T-P: 3-**

**Course Type:**

1-0

Core

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- UNIT-I** Definition, Nature, Scope, Objects and Elements of Tort, Maxims, Extinction or discharge of tortious Liability, joint Tort-feasors.
- UNIT-II** General defences of Tortious Liability.
- UNIT-III** Vicarious Liability, Doctrine of Common Employment, State Liability, Absolute or strict Liability.
- Remedies, Kinds and Measures of damages. Remoteness of damages.
- Torts to person. Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment & Torts relation to property, negligence, nuisance, nervous shock, Interference with contract or business, intimidation, conspiracy, deceit or fraud, malicious prosecution, defamation.
- UNIT-IV** The Consumer Protection Act, 1986. as amended by The consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002
- UNIT-V** Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 M.V. Accident Protection Law
- a. Liability without fault in certain cases (Chapter 10)
  - b. Insurance of Motor Vehicles against third party risk (Chapter 11)
- Claim Tribunals (Chapter 12)

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS :**

1. Ratan Lal : The English and Indian Law of Torts.
2. B.S. Sinha : Law of Torts

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3. Winfield: Law of Torts
4. Ramaswami Iyer : Law of Torts
5. Salmond : Law of Torts
6. Street: Law of Torts
7. G.S. Karkara : Contributory Negligence
8. Gurbax Singh : Law of Consumer Protection
9. P. Leelakrishnan : Consumer Protection and Legal Control

### SEMESTER-I PROJECT WORK-I

**Course Code: LLB116**  
**Maximum Marks: 100**

0-2  
Core

**L-T-P: 0-**  
**Course Type:**

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### PROJECT REPORT VIVA VOICE

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

1. Myneni .S.R- Moot Court Pre-trial Preparation & Participation in trial Proceedings & Viva-voce
2. Hill & Jeffry: A Practical Guide to Mooting, 2009
3. Narayana.P.S- Law Relating to Lok Adalat 4th ed., r/p 2010
4. Rai, Kailash- Moot Court, 4th ed 2009
5. Sarkar.S.K- Law Relating Lok Adalat, 2nd ed-2006
6. Sirohi.J.P.S.- Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparation 1st ed-2006
7. Tewari, O.P- Moot Court, Pre-Trial, 1st ed. 2007

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### SEMESTER-I MOOT COURT EXERCISE- I

Course Code: LLB117  
Maximum Marks: 100

2  
Core

L-T-P: 0-0-  
Course Type:

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#### A. MOOT COURT (30 MARKS) REQUIREMENTS:

1. Three Moot Courts in the year
2. 10 Marks for each
3. The Moot Court shall be based on assigned problem to be prepared by the faculty concerned.
- 4 Evaluation by principal/ head concerned, an advocate and teacher concerned
- 5 Out of 10 Marks allotted for each problem 5 Marks are to be allotted for written Submission and 5 Marks for oral advocacy a Written submission shall include brief summary of facts, issues involved revisions of land agreements, citation, prayer etc. b Marks for oral advocacy may be awarded for communications skills, presentation, language, provisions of law, authorities quoted, court manners etc.

**B. OBSERVANCE OF TRIAL (20 Marks)** in two cases, one Civil case minimum and record his observations step by step of different stages of litigations/ proceedings in the 2/3 years of 3 years law course of 4/5 year in 5years law course

#### C. INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE- TRIAL PREPARATIONS (30 Marks)

##### REQUIREMENTS:

- 1 Each student has to maintain a dairy to record Interaction with clients, preparation of documents and court papers
- 2 The students should observe two interviewing sessions with clients at lawyers office/ legal Aid Office this shall be recorded in the dairy which will carry 15 Marks
- 3 Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court paper and record such observance in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks
- 4 Each student shall observe the procedure for filling the petition and record the same in the dairy. This carries 7.5 Marks 5 The dairy shall clearly indicate the dates on which the above observations are made and shall be authenticated by the advocate concerned
- 6 Evaluation of the above dairy shall be made by the teacher concerned and the Advocate.

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7. There shall be a viva – voce examinations all the above three components. This carries 20 Marks

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