

**SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MEDICAL SCIENCES, SEHORE, (M.P.)**  
**LL.B. ( Three Year Course) – Semester wise Syllabus**  
(As per BCI and University Guidelines)

**LL.B. Year-I, Semester- I**

**Subject Code- LL.B. C- 101**

**Subject Name- Jurisprudence**

**Unit I: Introduction to Jurisprudence and Classical Legal Thought**

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope, and Importance of Jurisprudence- Evolution of the term, Relationship of Jurisprudence with other disciplines: Sociology, Ethics, Politics, Purpose and utility of studying Jurisprudence.
2. Classical Indian Schools of Jurisprudence- Hindu Jurisprudence ( Shruti, Smriti, Dharma, Vyavahara, Sadachara, customs) & Islamic Jurisprudence (Quran, Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas, concept of justice).
3. Analytical Positivism- Bentham and Austin's Positivism, Hart's Concept of Law, Critique of Positivism, Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law.

**Unit II: Major Schools of Jurisprudence**

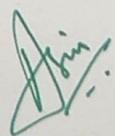
1. Historical School- Savigny's Volksgeist, Henry Maine – status to contract, Indian context: Importance of customs and traditional law
2. Sociological School- Law as a social institution, Roscoe Pound's Social Engineering, Duguit, Ehrlich, Application in Indian context – PIL, environmental law, social justice
3. Economic & Realist School- Economic analysis of law – Karl Marx, Posner, American & Scandinavian Realism, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jerome Frank, Relevance in Indian judicial activism.

**Unit III: Sources of Law (with Indian Perspective)**

1. Custom- Essentials of a valid custom, Types ( General, Local, Usage ), Judicial recognition of custom in Indian law
2. Precedent- Doctrine of Stare Decisis, Ratio Decidendi and Obiter Dicta, Hierarchy of Courts in India, Binding nature of precedents under Article 141
3. Legislation- Supreme and Subordinate Legislation, Parliamentary Sovereignty vs. Constitutional Supremacy, Delegated Legislation – Indian scenario, Interpretation of statutes: literal, golden, mischief rule

**Unit IV: Fundamental Legal Concepts**

1. Rights and Duties- Definition, kinds of rights, Legal vs. moral rights, Hohfeld's analysis of rights, Correlativity of rights and duties.
2. Legal Personality- Natural and legal persons, Status of unborn, dead, animals, idols, corporations, State as a legal person.
3. Property, Possession, and Ownership- Concepts and differences, Modes of acquiring property and possession, Kinds of ownership, Possessory remedies.


  
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### Unit V: Theories and Concepts of Justice

1. Natural and Social Justice- Classical natural law theory, Modern perspectives – Fuller, Finnis, Social justice and Indian constitutional vision.
2. Modern Theories of Justice- John Rawls (Theory of Justice, veil of ignorance), Robert Nozick (Entitlement theory), Lon Fuller ( Internal morality of law), Critical appraisal
3. Indian Concepts of Justice- Justice in Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Granville Austin's idea of "Social Revolution", Amartya Sen's "The Idea of Justice" (Capability approach), Niti vs. Nyaya, Role of judiciary in promoting justice landmark Indian cases.

### REFERENCE BOOKS & BARE ACTS:

1. R.W.M. Dias, *Jurisprudence*,
2. Salmond on *Jurisprudence*, edited by Patrick Fitzgerald, Tripathi,
3. Edgar Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and Method of the Law*, Harvard University Press
4. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of a Nation*
5. Prof. (Mrs.) Nomita Aggarwal, *Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)*
6. Amartya Sen, *The Idea of Justice*
7. Julius Stone, *Social Dimensions of Law and Justice*
8. V.D. Mahajan, *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*

  
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**LL.B. ( Three Year Course) – Semester wise Syllabus  
(As per BCI and University Guidelines)**

**LL.B. Year-I, Semester-I**

**Subject Code- LL.B. C- 102**

**Subject Name- Constitutional Law – I**

**UNIT – I: Introduction and Historical Background & Union and Its Territory & Citizenship**

1. Meaning, Nature, and Importance of Constitutional Law
2. Sources of the Indian Constitution
3. Historical Background:
  - Regulating Act 1773 to Indian Independence Act 1947
  - Government of India Acts 1919 and 1935
4. Making of the Constitution:
  - Constituent Assembly – Composition, Working, and Committees
  - Objectives Resolution
  - Preamble – Nature, Scope, and Interpretation (as part of the Constitution)
5. Union and Its Territory (Articles 1–4)
  - Name and Territory of the Union
  - Formation of new States
  - Alteration of boundaries
6. Citizenship (Articles 5–11)
  - Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution
  - Citizenship by birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and termination
  - Citizenship Act, 1955 – Key Provisions

**UNIT – II: Fundamental Rights –**

1. Definition of the State (Article 12)
2. Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights (Article 13)
3. Right to Equality (Articles 14–18):
  - Equality before Law and Equal Protection
  - Prohibition of discrimination
  - Equality of opportunity in public employment
  - Abolition of untouchability and titles
4. Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc. (Article 19)
5. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)
6. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21)
7. Safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention (Article 22)
8. Important doctrines and landmark judgments

**UNIT III : Directive Principles & Fundamental Duties**

1. Nature and Classification of Directive Principles (Articles 36–51)
2. Relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs

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3. Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)
4. Role in Constitutional Governance.

**UNIT – IV: Constitutional Doctrines & Judicial Interpretations**


1. Doctrine of Basic Structure – Origin and Key Cases
2. Doctrine of Eclipse, Severability, and Waiver
3. Doctrine of Judicial Review
4. Doctrine of Pith and Substance, Colorable Legislation
5. Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)
6. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
7. Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
8. Landmark Judgments: Kesavananda Bharati, Minerva Mills, I.R. Coelho

**UNIT – V: Union & State Executive and Judiciary ( High Courts)**

1. Union Executive (Articles 52–78)
  - President, Vice President, Council of Ministers, Attorney General
2. Parliament (Articles 79–122) – (Brief overview)
3. State Executive (Articles 153–167)
  - Governor, State Council of Ministers, Advocate General
4. High Courts (Articles 214 onwards – brief intro)
  - Establishment and Jurisdiction of High Courts
  - Independence of Judiciary
  - Subordinate Courts (Intro – to be covered in Constitutional Law II)

**REFERENCE BOOKS & BARE ACTS:**

1. M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*
2. J.N. Pandey – *Constitutional Law of India*
3. V.N. Shukla – *Constitution of India*
4. D.D. Basu – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
5. Bare Act – *The Constitution of India*

  
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**LL.B. ( Three Year Course) – Semester wise Syllabus  
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**LL.B. Year–I, Semester– I**

**Subject Code- LL.B. C- 103**

**Subject Name- LAW OF CONTRACT – I (With Specific Relief Act )**

**Unit I: Formation of Contract**


1. Meaning and Nature of Contract
2. Offer/Proposal
  - a. Definition
  - b. Communication
  - c. Revocation
  - d. General vs. Specific Offer
  - e. Invitation to Offer
3. Acceptance
  - a. Definition
  - b. Communication
  - c. Revocation
  - d. Provisional Acceptance
  - e. Tenders and Auctions

**Unit II: Consideration and Capacity to Contract**

1. Consideration
  - a. Definition
  - b. Essentials
  - c. Privity of Contract
  - d. Exceptions under Section 2(d) and Section 25
2. Capacity to Contract
  - a. Minor's Position
  - b. Nature and Effect of Minor's Agreement
  - c. Persons of Unsound Mind

**Unit III: Validity, Performance and Discharge of Contract**

1. Free Consent
  - a. Meaning of free consent
  - b. Factors affecting consent
2. Coercion
3. Undue Influence
4. Misrepresentation
5. Fraud
6. Mistake
  - a. Types of mistake (unilateral, bilateral)
7. Effect of Agreements

  
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- a. Valid, void, voidable, illegal, and uncertain agreements
8. Discharge of Contract
  - a. By Performance
  - b. By Agreement
  - c. By Impossibility and Frustration
9. Breach of Contract
  - a. Anticipatory breach
  - b. Actual breach

#### **Unit IV: Remedies and Quasi Contracts**

1. Remedies for Breach of Contract
  - a. Damages (Types, Remoteness, Liquidated)
  - b. Injunction
  - c. Specific Performance
  - d. Quantum Meruit
2. Quasi Contracts (Sections 68–72)

#### **Unit V Remedies under the Specific Relief Act & Miscellaneous Concepts**

1. Nature and Scope of the Specific Relief Act
2. Specific Performance of Contracts
  - a. Contracts that can and cannot be specifically enforced
3. Injunctions
  - a. Temporary and Perpetual
  - b. Mandatory Injunction
4. Declaratory Relief
5. Preventive Relief
6. Definition and characteristics of contingent contracts
7. Wagering Agreements: Definition and invalidity
8. Contractual Formalities under Electronic and Digital Transactions
9. E-Contracts: Validity and Challenges


#### **REFERENCE BOOKS & BARE ACTS:**

##### **Books**

1. Pollock & Mulla on Indian Contract Act
2. Avtar Singh on Contract Law
3. Anson's Law of Contract
4. Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston's Law of Contract
5. Dr. R.K. Sinha's Law of Contract

##### **Relevant Bare Acts:**

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Specific Relief Act, 1963
3. Information Technology Act, 2000

  
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**LL.B. Year-I, Semester-I**

**Subject Code- LL.B. C-104**

**Subject Name- LAW OF TORTS ( Including Motor Vehicles & Consumer Protection Laws)**

**UNIT – I: Introduction and Principles of Liability in Tort**

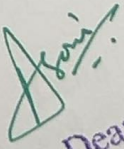
1. Definition, Nature, and Scope of Torts
2. Historical Development of Law of Torts in India
3. Distinction between Tort, Contract, Quasi-contract, and Crime
4. Constituents of Tort: Injuria Sine Damnum and Damnum Sine Injuria
5. General Defences in Torts:
  - a. Volenti Non-Fit Injuria
  - b. Necessity
  - c. Act of God
  - d. Inevitable Accident
  - e. Private Defence
  - f. Plaintiff's Default
6. Emerging Trends: Judicial Interpretation and Constitutional Tort
7. Tortious Liability and Fundamental Rights – Article 21

**UNIT – II: Specific Torts – I (Personal Wrongs)**

1. Negligence – Essentials, Duty of Care, Res Ipsa Loquitur
2. Nervous Shock – Liability for Psychiatric Harm
3. Nuisance – Public and Private Nuisance, Remedies
4. False Imprisonment and Malicious Prosecution – Essentials and Defenses
5. Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Acts – Immunity and Accountability
6. Parental and Quasi-Parental Authority – Legal Limits
7. Torts in Medical Negligence – Judicial Trends

**Specific Torts – II (Vicarious & Strict Liability)**

1. Vicarious Liability – Master-Servant Relationship, Employer-Employee Liability
2. Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity – Evolution and Current Status in India
3. Strict and Absolute Liability:
  - a. Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher
  - b. Bhopal Gas Tragedy Case
4. Defamation – Libel and Slander, Defenses and Remedies
5. Tort Law in the Digital Age – Online Defamation, Cyber Torts
6. Tortious Liability of the State:
  - a. Misfeasance and Nonfeasance
  - b. Public Servant Liability

  
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### **UNIT – III: Law of Torts in the Digital Age**

1. Tort Law in the Era of Technology
2. Cyber Torts and Online Defamation
3. Harassment and Threats via Electronic Media
4. Data Protection and Privacy Torts
5. Liability of Intermediaries (Social Media Platforms)
6. Emerging Judicial Responses to Digital Wrongs

### **UNIT – IV: Motor Vehicles Laws**


1. Introduction, Object and Scope - Definitions: Motor Vehicle, Driver, Owner, Permit, Licensing Authority
2. Licensing and Registration- Licensing of Drivers and Conductors, Registration of Motor Vehicles, Transfer and Suspension of Registration.
3. Control of Transport Vehicles- Permit System (Types of Permits), Powers of Transport Authorities, Temporary and Special Permits.
4. Traffic Regulation and Offences & Penalties - Control of Traffic and Speed Limits, Liability for Negligent Driving, Offences, Penalties and Procedure.
5. Liability and Insurance & Compensation - Liability Without Fault (No-Fault Liability), Compensation in Hit and Run Cases, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT) , Insurance Provisions

### **UNIT – V: Consumer Protection Laws**

1. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (Replaced 1986 Act) – Overview and Evolution
2. Definitions: Consumer, Goods, Services, Deficiency, Unfair Trade Practices
3. Consumer Rights and Duties
4. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – Objectives & Key Definitions: Consumer, Goods, Services, Deficiency, Unfair Trade Practice
5. Central Consumer Protection Authority – Powers and Functions
6. Consumer Dispute Redressal Commissions: District, State, and National – Jurisdiction and Procedure
7. Remedies Available to Consumers – Compensation, Replacement, Refund
8. Landmark Judgments and Practical Applications of Consumer Law

### **REFERENCE BOOKS & BARE ACTS:**

- Textbooks:
  1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal – The Law of Torts, LexisNexis
  2. Winfield and Jolowicz – Tort Law, Sweet & Maxwell
  3. P.S. Achuthan Pillai – Law of Torts, Eastern Book Company
  4. B.M. Gandhi – Law of Torts, Eastern Book Company
  5. Avtar Singh – Law of Consumer Protection, Eastern Book Company
  6. Dr. Gurjeet Singh – Law of Consumer Protection in India, Deep & Deep Publications
  7. V.N. Shukla – Constitution of India (for Constitutional Torts)
  8. Justice Avadh Behari Rohtagi – Commentary on Consumer Protection Act, Universal
  9. S.P. Sathe – Law of Torts (including Motor Vehicles Act)
  10. P.S.A. Pillai – Law of Torts with Motor Vehicles Act
- Relevant Bare Acts (for Direct Legal Provisions):
  1. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  2. The Constitution of India
  3. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
  4. The Information Technology Act, 2000
  5. The General Clauses Act, 1897
  6. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

  
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**LL.B. ( Three Year Course) – Semester wise Syllabus**

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**LL.B. Year-I, Semester-I**

**Subject Code- LL.B. C-105**

**Subject Name- FAMILY LAW – I (HINDU LAW)**

**UNIT – I: Introduction, Sources & Application of Hindu Law**

1. Concept and Definition of 'Hindu' under statutory provisions
2. Sources of Hindu Law: Ancient (Shruti, Smriti, Commentaries and Digest), Modern (Legislation, Precedents, Customs, Equity and Justice)
3. Codified vs. Uncodified Law
4. Two Principal Schools: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga
5. Scope and Applicability of Hindu Law (Section 2 of Hindu Marriage Act and other relevant statutes)
6. Constitutional perspective on personal laws (Article 13 and judicial pronouncements)
7. Role of Judiciary in development of Hindu Law, Judicial activism & precedent-based evolution
8. Law Commission Reports and their impact on personal laws
9. Constitutional Morality in interpretation.

**UNIT – II: Hindu Marriage & Matrimonial Remedies**

1. Evolution of the Institution of Marriage and Family under Hindu tradition
2. Detailed study of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
3. Void and Voidable Marriages, Registration of Marriage
4. Matrimonial Remedies: Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Judicial Separation, Divorce, Nullity
5. Maintenance and Alimony (Sec. 24 and 25)
6. Customary Practices: Child marriage, Polygamy
7. Legislative Provisions on Dowry: Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
8. Recent judgments on Marital Rape Debate and legal status in Hindu marriage
9. Same-Sex Marriage Debate – Reference to Supriyo v. Union of India (2023) and implications for personal laws
10. Live-in Relationships and Legal Status
11. Section 498A IPC & Domestic Violence Act, 2005

**UNIT – III: Hindu Joint Family and Coparcenary**

1. Concept of Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)
2. Mitakshara Joint Family: Formation and Characteristics
3. Dayabhaga School: Differences in Property Holding
4. Coparcenary: Concept and Rights of Coparceners (including daughters – post 2005 Amendment)
5. Karta: Legal Position, Powers, Duties, Liabilities
6. Doctrine of Pious Obligation and Liability for Debts

  
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7. Partition and Reunion: Modes and Legal Consequences
8. Supreme Court Ruling in Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma (2020)
9. Rights of Adopted Children in Coparcenary

#### **UNIT – IV: Inheritance and Succession**

1. Traditional Hindu Law of Inheritance
2. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 – Detailed Study
3. Amendments: Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
4. Concept of Stridhana and Women's Property
5. Testamentary Succession and Gifts under Hindu Law
6. Wills: Capacity, Execution and Revocation
7. Case Law: Kamla v. M.R. Mohan Kumar
8. Judicial Views on Testamentary Freedom
9. Reforms for Equal Property Rights – Impact of 2005 Amendment on women's inheritance

#### **UNIT – V: Hindu Minority, Guardianship, Adoption and Maintenance**

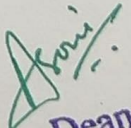
1. Guardianship under Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
2. Types of Guardians: Natural, Testamentary, Court-appointed
3. Duties, Powers, and Limitations
4. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
5. Essentials and Conditions of Valid Adoption
6. Maintenance: Traditional Rights and Statutory Provisions
7. Juvenile Justice Act, 2015
8. Maintenance of Elderly Parents Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
9. Transgender Persons Act, 2019
10. Recent Court Views on Adoptive Parent Rights – biological vs. adoptive status

#### **UNIT – VI: Contemporary Developments & Family Courts, ADR & UCC**

1. Family Courts Act, 1984: Features, Constitution, Jurisdiction, Powers, Appeals
2. ADR in Family Law: Mediation, Counseling, Conciliation
3. Role of NGOs and Lok Adalats
4. Uniform Civil Code (Article 44 of the Constitution)
5. Important Case Law: Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India
6. Digital ADR & E-courts courts in Family Law Disputes
7. Global Comparative Perspective on Family Courts
8. Debate on Personal Law Reforms vs. Religious Autonomy

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Paras Diwan, Family Law: Marriage and Divorce in India, Allahabad Law Agency
2. Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, LexisNexis Butterworths
3. Subbarao, G.C.V., Family Law in India
4. Jaspal Singh, Hindu Law of Marriage and Divorce, Pioneer Publication
5. Dr. Anjali Hastak, Empowerment of Women through Property Rights in Hindu Law, SPARC Publications
6. H.K. Saharay, Laws of Marriage and Divorce, Eastern Law House
7. Ashok Grover & Sons, Subzari's Hindu Law (Ancient & Modern)
8. Diwan Paras, Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law Agency
9. R.K. Agarwal, *Hindu Law*
10. Dr. Kusum – *Family Law*
11. S.P. Tiwari – *Family Law in India*
12. Ranganath Misra (Justice) – *Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage*
13. Flavia Agnes – *Family Law: Volume I & II*


  
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#### 14. Law Commission of India Reports

##### **Bare Acts:**

- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
- Family Courts Act, 1984
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019

  
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**LL.B. ( Three Year Course) – Semester wise Syllabus**

**(As per BCI and University Guidelines)**

**LL.B. Year-I, Semester-I**

**Subject Code- LL.B. E-106 A**

**Subject Name- The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881**

**Unit – I : Introduction & Fundamental Concepts**

1. Objectives and Introduction
2. Meaning, Definition & Scope of Negotiable Instruments
3. Characteristics & Essentials of a Negotiable Instrument
4. Presumptions as to Negotiable Instruments
5. Classification & Types of Negotiable Instruments-
  - Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Cheque, Hundis
  - Inchoate Instruments, Ambiguous Instruments

**Unit – II : Parties, Capacity & Instruments without Consideration**

1. Parties to Bill of Exchange
2. Parties to Promissory Note
3. Parties to Cheque
4. Liabilities and Capacity of Parties
5. Instruments without Consideration
6. Special rules of evidence & presumptions

**Unit – III : Negotiation, Assignment and Endorsement**


1. Meaning, Concept and Process of Negotiation & Assignment
2. Modes of Negotiation.
3. Distinction between Negotiation and Assignment.
4. Importance of Delivery in Negotiation.

**Unit – IV : Endorsement and Holder in Due Course, Crossing & Discharge**

1. Meaning, kinds and liabilities of Endorsement
2. Rights and Liabilities of Endorser and Endorsee
3. Holder and Holder in Due Course – Rights and Privileges
4. Crossing of Cheques – Meaning, Types and Legal Effects
5. Discharge from Liability
6. Presentment, Payment for Honour, Acceptance for Honour
7. Reasonable time, Notice of dishonour

**Unit – V : Dishonour, Legal Remedies, and Recent Amendments**

1. Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments- Non-acceptance, Non-payment.
2. Noting and Protesting
3. Criminal Liability under Section 138 of N.I. Act (Cheque Dishonour)
4. Penalties and Remedies
5. Recent Amendments and Judicial Pronouncements
6. Jurisdiction, Cognizance, Limitation, Defence & Exceptions


  
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7. Summary Trial (Section 143)
  - Section 143A: interim compensation by court during trial [OBJ]
  - Section 148: power of appellate court to order deposit pending appeal [OBJ]
  - Impact and judicial decisions on these amendments

**REFERENCE TEXTBOOKS & BARE ACTS:**

1. Dr. Avtar Singh – *Negotiable Instruments Act*
2. R.K. Bangia – *Law of Negotiable Instruments*
3. Bhashyam and Adiga – *The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881*
4. Khergamvala – *The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881*
5. M.S. Parthasarathy – *The Negotiable Instruments Act (with latest case laws)*
6. Bare Act – *The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (as amended)*

  
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**LL.B. Year-I, Semester-I**

**Subject Code- LL.B. E-106 B**

**Subject Name- Gender Justice & feminist Jurisprudence**

**Unit – I : Introduction to Gender Justice & Feminist Theory**

1. Gender: Meaning, difference between sex and gender
2. Patriarchy and its impact on law
3. Gender Justice: Concept and need
4. Evolution of Feminist Jurisprudence
5. Major schools of feminist thought:
  - o Liberal Feminism
  - o Radical Feminism
  - o Marxist & Socialist Feminism
  - o Postmodern Feminism

**Unit – II : Constitutional and Legal Framework on Gender Equality in India**

1. Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles relating to gender justice
2. Equality before law (Art. 14), Prohibition of discrimination (Art. 15)
3. Special provisions for women (Art. 15(3), 39(a), 42)
4. Role of Judiciary in advancing gender justice
5. Important amendments and landmark judgments.

**Unit – III : Women and Personal Laws**

1. Gender bias in personal laws (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi)
2. Uniform Civil Code: Debate and challenges
3. Marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance: Comparative perspective
4. Rights of women under various religious laws.

**Unit – IV : Gender-Based Violence and the Law**

1. Sexual harassment at workplace: POSH Act, 2013
2. Domestic Violence Act, 2005
3. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
4. IPC provisions on sexual offences (Sections 354, 375, 376 etc.)
5. Role of police, judiciary & NGOs in addressing gender violence

**Unit – V : Emerging Issues and Global Perspective**

1. LGBTQ Rights and Gender Identity Laws (NALSA judgment, Transgender Persons Act, 2019)
2. Surrogacy, reproductive rights and bodily autonomy
3. Women in armed forces, politics and corporate governance
4. International Conventions & Treaties (CEDAW, Beijing Declaration, ICCPR etc.)
5. Feminist movement and law reforms

**REFERENCE TEXTBOOKS & BARE ACTS:**

1. Lotika Sarkar – *Law and Gender Inequality*
2. Flavia Agnes – *Law and Gender: An Introductory Reader*
3. Indira Jaising & Kirti Singh – *Judging Women: Feminist Judgments from India*
4. Upendra Baxi – *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System*
5. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (POSH Act),
6. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 & The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS, 2023)

  
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