



SCHOOL OF LAW

SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MEDICAL SCIENCES

[Established Under Section 2(f) of UGC Act. 1956]

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)
Effective From: Academic Session 2025-26

LL.B. Year – I, Semester – I

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 101

Subject Name- Jurisprudence

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To introduce students to the philosophical foundations of law and legal systems through classical and contemporary jurisprudential theories, enabling them to understand the nature, sources, functions and evolution of law, critically evaluate legal concepts, appreciate constitutional values, rule of law and social justice, and analyze emerging challenges including technology, globalization and access to justice in the Indian legal system.

Course Outcomes (COs)

After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- **CO1:** Explain the meaning, nature, scope and significance of jurisprudence and the evolution of legal thought.
- **CO2:** Compare and critically evaluate the major schools of jurisprudence and their relevance to the Indian legal system.
- **CO3:** Analyze the sources of law and apply principles relating to precedent, legislation and statutory interpretation.
- **CO4:** Interpret and distinguish fundamental legal concepts including rights, duties, legal personality, ownership, possession and property.
- **CO5:** Critically examine theories of justice and assess the contribution of the Constitution and judiciary in achieving social, economic and political justice.

UNIT 1 : 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 2 : Major Schools of Jurisprudence

1. **Historical School-** Savigny's Volksgeist, Henry Maine, – status to contract, Indian context: Importance of customs and traditional law

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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 3 : 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 4 : 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.

UNIT 5 : 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.
4. Digital Jurisprudence
5. AI and Law
6. Globalization and Law

BOOKS & REFERENCES

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*
9. H.L.A. Hart – *The Concept of Law*
10. Lloyd's *Introduction to Jurisprudence*


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Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)
Effective From: Academic Session 2025–26

LL.B. Year – I, Semester – I

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 102

Subject Name- Constitutional Law – I

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution, philosophy, structure, and fundamental principles of the Constitution of India. The course aims to develop an understanding of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, constitutional doctrines, and the organization of the Union and State Governments, enabling students to analyze constitutional issues and appreciate the role of the Constitution in protecting democracy, rule of law, constitutional governance, and social justice.

Course Outcomes (COs)

After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- **CO1:** Explain the historical evolution, salient features, philosophy, and basic structure of the Constitution of India.
- **CO2:** Analyze the scope and judicial interpretation of Fundamental Rights and their enforcement.
- **CO3:** Examine the significance of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties in constitutional governance.
- **CO4:** Explain the constitutional framework governing the Union, States, and the Judiciary, along with major constitutional doctrines.
- **CO5:** Apply constitutional provisions and judicial precedents to analyze constitutional and legal issues.

UNIT 1 : 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)


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- 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)- Expanding dimensions of Article 21, Right to Privacy and Right to Education (Article 21A)
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
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*


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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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Semester wise Syllabus

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Effective From: Academic Session 2025–26

LL.B. Year – I, Semester – I

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 103

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

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles governing the law of contracts under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the remedies available under the Specific Relief Act, 1963. The course aims to develop the ability to analyze the formation, validity, performance, discharge and breach of contracts, evaluate contractual rights and liabilities, and apply legal principles to commercial, electronic and practical legal situations.

Course Outcomes (COs)

After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- **CO1:** Explain the essential elements, formation and classification of contracts under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- **CO2:** Analyze the legal principles governing offer, acceptance, consideration, capacity, consent and legality of agreements.
- **CO3:** Distinguish between valid, void, voidable and illegal agreements and evaluate contractual rights and obligations.
- **CO4:** Examine the legal consequences of breach of contract and the remedies available under the Indian Contract Act and the Specific Relief Act.
- **CO5:** Apply principles of contract law to commercial transactions, electronic contracts and practical legal disputes.

Unit I: General Principles, Formation and Classification of Contracts

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


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- c. Tenders and Auctions

Unit II: Consideration, Capacity, Free Consent and Legality of Object

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: Void Agreements, Contingent Contracts, Performance, Discharge and Breach

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
 - 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 under the Indian Contract Act 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: Specific Relief Act, 1963 (Specific Performance, Injunctions, Declaratory Relief, Rectification, Rescission, Cancellation) & Electronic Contracts

1. Nature and Scope of the Specific Relief Act
2. Specific Performance of Contracts
 - a. Contracts that can and cannot be specifically enforced


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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:

1. Pollock & Mulla on Indian Contract Act
2. Avatar 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
6. M.C. Kuchhal – Business and Contract Law
7. Dr. R.K. Bangia – Law of Contract
8. Bangia – Law of Contract
9. Indian Contract Act, 1872
10. Specific Relief Act, 1963
11. Information Technology Act, 2000

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Effective From: Academic Session 2025–26

LL.B. Year – I, Semester – I

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 104

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

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles of tortious liability, civil wrongs, and remedies under the law of torts. The course also aims to familiarize students with the legal framework governing motor vehicle accidents, insurance, compensation, consumer protection, and emerging issues such as constitutional torts, cyber torts, and digital liability.

Course Outcomes (COs)

After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- CO1: Explain the nature, principles and development of the law of torts.
- CO2: Analyze civil liability, defenses and remedies in tortious actions.
- CO3: Apply principles of tort law to contemporary legal disputes, including constitutional and cyber torts.
- CO4: Examine the legal framework relating to motor vehicles, accident claims, insurance and compensation.
- CO5: Evaluate consumer rights and remedies under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

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
8. Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium
9. Remedies in Tort
10. Mental Element (Malice, Motive, Intention)


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

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

Specific Torts – II (Vicarious & Strict Liability)

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

UNIT – III: Law of Torts in the Digital Age

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

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. Evolution and Objectives of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019

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2. Definitions: Consumer, Goods, Services, Deficiency, Unfair Trade Practice
3. Consumer Rights and Duties
4. Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA): Powers and Functions
5. Consumer Dispute Redressal Commissions – District, State and National
6. Product Liability and E-Commerce (Introduction)
7. Remedies Available to Consumers
8. Product Liability & E-Commerce
9. Landmark Judgments and Practical Applications

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*
 11. Salmond & Heuston – *Law of Torts*
 12. Dr. R.K. Bangia – *Law of Torts*
 13. M.N. Shukla – *Law of Torts*
- **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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Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

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Effective From: Academic Session 2025–26

LL.B. Year – I, Semester – I

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 105

Subject Name- FAMILY LAW – I (HINDU LAW)

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of Hindu personal law relating to marriage, divorce, maintenance, guardianship, adoption, succession, inheritance and the Hindu joint family system. The course aims to enable students to interpret statutory provisions and judicial decisions, appreciate constitutional values, gender justice and contemporary developments, and apply Hindu family law principles to practical family and property disputes.

Course Outcomes (COs)

After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

CO1: Understand Hindu Law Principles – Explain the basic concepts, sources, and development of Hindu law.

CO2: Analyze Family Relations – Understand legal provisions relating to marriage, divorce, maintenance, and adoption.

CO3: Study Succession Laws – Explain the rules of inheritance, succession and Joint Family under Hindu law.

CO4: Interpret Legal Provisions – Analyze statutes and judicial decisions related to Hindu personal law.

CO5: Apply Legal Knowledge – Apply Hindu law principles to practical family and property disputes.

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

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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. Judicial Developments relating to Marital Rape and legal status in Hindu marriage
9. Judicial Developments relating to Marriage Equality Reference to Supriyo v. Union of India (2023) and implications for personal laws
10. Live-in Relationships and Legal Status
11. Section 84, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Cruelty by Husband or Relatives) & 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
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, Intestate 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 (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 – Adoption under the Act
8. 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


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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 and E-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*
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
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015


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SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MEDICAL SCIENCES

[Established Under Section 2(f) of UGC Act. 1956]

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)
Effective From: Academic Session 2025–26

LL.B. Year – I, Semester – I

Subject Code- LL.B. E-106 A

Subject Name- The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles governing negotiable instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, including promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques. The course aims to develop knowledge of the rights, duties and liabilities of parties, endorsement, negotiation, dishonour of instruments, banking practices, electronic cheque transactions, and legal remedies, enabling students to apply these principles in commercial and financial disputes.

Course Outcomes (COs)

After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- **CO1:** Explain the nature, characteristics and legal framework governing negotiable instruments.
- **CO2:** Analyze the rights, duties and liabilities of parties to negotiable instruments.
- **CO3:** Examine the legal principles relating to negotiation, endorsement, presentment, payment and discharge.
- **CO4:** Evaluate the legal consequences of dishonour of negotiable instruments and the remedies available under the Act.
- **CO5:** Apply the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act to banking and commercial disputes, including contemporary electronic payment mechanisms.

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

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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
5. Types of Endorsement
6. Negotiation by Delivery
7. Negotiation by Endorsement
8. Restrictive Endorsement
9. Conditional Endorsement

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

1. Rights and Liabilities of Endorser and Endorsee
2. Holder and Holder in Due Course – Rights and Privileges
3. Crossing of Cheques – Meaning, Types and Legal Effects
4. Presentment for Acceptance and Payment
5. Acceptance for Honour and Payment for Honour
6. Discharge of Negotiable Instruments
7. Reasonable Time and 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
7. Summary Trial (Section 143)
 - Section 143A: interim compensation by court during trial [000]
 - Section 148: power of appellate court to order deposit pending appeal [000]
 - 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. Mulla – *The Negotiable Instruments Act*
 7. Tannan – *Banking Law and Practice*
 8. Avtar Singh – *Banking and Negotiable Instruments*
- Bare Act – *The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881* (as amended)


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Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)
Effective From: Academic Session 2025–26

LL.B. Year – I, Semester – I

Subject Code- LL.B. E-106 B

Subject Name- Gender Justice & Feminist Jurisprudence

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

The objective of the Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence course is to develop an understanding of gender equality, discrimination, feminist legal theories and the role of law in promoting social justice. The course aims to critically examine constitutional provisions, legal frameworks, judicial decisions and contemporary issues relating to gender, identity and equality from an intersectional and rights-based perspective.

Course Outcomes (COs)

After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

CO1: Understand Gender Justice – Explain the concepts of gender equality, discrimination, and social justice.

CO2: Study Feminist Theories – Analyze different approaches and principles of feminist jurisprudence.

CO3: Examine Legal Frameworks – Understand constitutional and legal provisions related to gender rights.

CO4: Analyze Judicial Decisions – Evaluate court judgments concerning gender issues and equality.

CO5: Apply Gender Perspectives – Develop the ability to address gender-sensitive and constitutional approach.

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)

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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

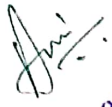
1. Sexual harassment at workplace: POSH Act, 2013
2. Domestic Violence Act, 2005
3. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
4. Sexual offences under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (including provisions relating to offences against women)
5. Role of police, judiciary & NGOs in addressing gender violence

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)
7. Ratna Kapur – *Gender, Alterity and Human Rights*
8. Patricia Smith – *Feminist Jurisprudence*
9. Catharine MacKinnon – *Toward a Feminist Theory of the State*
10. Nivedita Menon – *Seeing Like a Feminist*
11. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (as amended)
12. Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021
13. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
14. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019


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