

Chapter 1 : LLB/GDL Land Law Complete Revision Notes - LLB/GDL Land Law - Stuvia

The place of Land Law in Society - Land law is about peoples relationships with and over land ± REGULATION A/C: Gray and Gray Elements of Land Law: ± For serious students of property, the beginning of truth is the recognition that property is not a thing but a power relationship ± a relationship of social and legal legitimacy existing.

Tuesday, September 30, Extortion is the offence carried out by overpowering the will of the owner, while theft is the offence which is committed without the consent of the owner. The offence of extortion occupies a middle place between theft and robbery. Following are the relevant provisions of P. C regarding the concerned topic. Section and for theft Section and for Extortion 3. In order to constitute theft, following factors are essential. Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or both. Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person or to any other and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put deliver to any person any property or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits extortion. Following are the ingredients of extortion i Fear of Injury There must be intentionally putting a person in fear of injury to himself or another. Injury implies illegal harm, and it may be of any kind. The element of dishonesty is the essence of the offence of extortion. There can be no extortion unless a person is by threat of injury dishonestly induces to security, or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into valuable security. It is not necessary that the threat should be used and the property received by one and the same individual. A threat may be made by some and the property received by other persons, and they all will be guilty of extortion. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. Difference Between Theft And Extortion: I As To Consent: In extortion, consent is obtained by putting the person in possession of property in fear of property in fear of injury to himself or any other person. There is no element of force in theft. In Extortion , both moveable and immoveable property may be the subject of the offence. In theft it is limited only to moveable property. There is element of force in the offence of extortion as the property is obtained by putting a person in fear of injury to that person or any other. Extortion is wider in scope as it covered any kind of property, valuable security or anything that may be converted into valuable security. Theft covers only the cases of moveable property. V Taking Of Property: In extortion, threat may be by one person and the property may be received by another person. In theft, property must be move by person in order to such taking. In extortion, the property is delivered. In theft, there is dishonest removal of property. To Conclude, I can say, that the offence of theft and extortion are offence against property. Extortion is the offence which occupies a middle place between theft and robbery as the element of force is present in this offence, which is missing in the offence of theft.

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Some people might disagree, but I think exam scripts are the best way to prepare for, and answer, exam questions. Oh, and remember that you should be answering exam questions using the IRAC method. An explanation on IRAC with examples can be found here. A little bit of nervousness is a good thing † it keeps us alert and makes sure that we put in a little bit extra effort. One easy way to feel confident with your exam summary, and improve it at the same time, is by using the massive amount of free resources available online. This means that even notes that are a few years old can be very useful. Areas of law that have been overhauled by legislation. For example, the introduction of the uniform evidence laws. This can occur when the high court has overturned some important case. Property laws will be different in New South Wales and Victoria due different property legislation in both states. Study notes and tutorial summaries by Queensland University of Technology students. UNSW law students have created this great wiki for legal subjects. Law Study Notes Australia: A group of University of New South Wales law students have created these notes. Some very old but comprehensive notes by University of Adelaide student Dennis Lim. Simply Google for a more specific set of notes. The only disadvantage of this is that it can take a little longer to find the notes you are after. It can also be extremely helpful to search for a specific filetype. I found the best way to do this is to prepare an outline and rough first draft of your script using your own notes and lecture notes. Take a small amount of time to fill in any missing pieces by reading the textbook and cases. Once this is done, you can start using online materials. And similarly, go back to your lecture notes again † have you missed anything? Being able to consolidate your learning like this is a really important step in the learning process. Paying for exam notes and summaries If you do take a look online, you will notice that there are plenty of websites offering law exam notes for a fee. Many of them know of, and willing exploit, the pressure that law students are under to score highly on every single exam. Hopefully this has been helpful and provides you with another tool to put in your law school arsenal. If you found this helpful, please share it around!

Chapter 3 : Property (Land Law) | London Law Lectures

Property Law Exam Notes Property Law Exam Notes while the major chunk of the Transfer of Property Marupaka venkateshwarlu MA, calendrierdelascience.com, LLb. Page 2.

However, the list of categories of positive easements is not closed Regency Villas. The easement must not: However, there are exceptions to this principle, such as in *Crow v Wood* where there was held to exist a positive obligation to maintain a fence. In order to be legal, an expressly granted easement must be: If the above formalities are not fulfilled, the easement will still take effect as an equitable easement as long as there is a contract for the future grant of an easement, or the grantor only has an equitable estate. A valid contract is necessary s. To acquire an easement by necessity, it must be impossible to use the land without the easement *Manjang v Drammeh*. It is not sufficient for the easement to simply be advantageous. In *Walby v Walby*, the court distinguished true necessity from mere necessity for the purposes of reasonable enjoyment: Where both parties intend the property to be used in a specific way *Wong v Beaumont*. In *Davis v Bramwell* it was held that this common intention should be definite and particular, and the easement must be necessary to give effect to this common intention. Where a person transfers part of his land to another, this transfer impliedly includes the grant of all rights in the nature of the easements that the seller enjoyed prior to the transfer. The rule in *Wheeldon v Burrows* applies to the simultaneous transfer of dominant and servient tenements. This is not as strict as necessity, but must be more than simply beneficial. For example, in *Wheeler v JJ Saunders* a pig farm was not allowed two rights of way, even though one was rutted. It is likely that prior diversity of ownership is not required *Platt v Crouch*. The difference between the rule in *Wheeldon v Burrows* and s. For example, in *Jelbert v Davis* a neighbour changed his farm into a caravan park, so his previously existing right of way over neighbouring land was restricted "a right of way for a farmer is very different to the traffic created by a caravan park. If the land has changed owners, the successor-in-title will get the benefit, because the benefit will automatically pass to a successor-in-title of the dominant tenement by way of s. If the servient land has not changed owners, the original covenantor will retain the burden. If the servient land has changed owners, consider the points below. For registered land, the burden passes to a subsequent covenantor if: It does not need to be registered, and will bind if it is known about, is obvious on a reasonable inspection, or is exercised within a year. For unregistered land, the burden passes to a subsequent covenantor if: If an easement was created pre and is still unregistered which is unlikely then consider the doctrine of notice see Registered and Unregistered Land chapter. *Swan v Sinclair* A right of way left unused for 50 years, during which time it had become blocked by fences, was held to be abandoned. Contrast with *Benn v Hardinge* below. *Benn v Hardinge* A right of way left unused for years, during which time the route had merely become overgrown, was not abandoned. Begin by defining an easement and stating that the issue is whether the easements are enforceable. You might find it helpful to do a quick diagram in your plan. This will prevent you getting any terms confused, e. Servient tenement burdened land: Dominant tenement benefited land:

Chapter 4 : Land Law - calendrierdelascience.com

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Chapter 7 : bits of law | Land | Ownership | Mortgages: Overview

By Admin Class Notes, Law Schools, LLB Guide, Transfer of Property November 21, May 12, Class Notes on Property Law - Unit III (2nd Sem / 3 year LL.B) Mortgages of Immovable property.

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Land Law is the form of law that deals with the rights to use, alienate, or exclude others from land. Property is defined as the control by man over things or an appropriation of certain objects recognized by the society.