

MAHARSHI DAYANAND SARASWATI UNIVERSITY, AJMER



पाठ्यक्रम
SYLLABUS

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSES OF STUDY

FACULTY OF LAW

LL.M. Part-I, II

P.G. Diploma in Labour Law, Diploma in Criminology

2009-10 से प्रभावी(w.e.f.)

सत्र 2013-14

महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती विश्वविद्यालय, अजमेर

NOTICE

1. Change in Statutes/Ordinances/Rules/Regulations/Syllabus and Books may, from time to time, be made by amendment or remaking, and a candidate shall, except in so far as the University determines otherwise comply with any change that applies to years he has not completed at the time of change. The decision taken by the Academic Council shall be final.

सूचना

1. समय-समय पर संशोधन या पुनः निर्माण कर परिणियमों /अध्यादेशों / नियमों / विनियमों / पाठ्यक्रमों व पुस्तकों में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, तथा किसी भी परिवर्तन को छात्र को मानना होगा बशर्ते कि विश्वविद्यालय ने अन्यथा प्रकार से उनको छूट न दी हो और छात्र ने उस परिवर्तन के पूर्व वर्ष पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा न किया हो। विद्या परिषद द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय अन्तिम होंगे।

**LLM AND DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS
ORDINANCES RELATED TO LL.M EXAMINATION****0.257:**

(1) The examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall consist of two parts, Part I and Part II and there will be an examination at the end of each year.

(2) A candidate who has passed the Bachelor of Laws (P) degree examination of the University or an examination of some other University recognised by the Board of Management of the University as equivalent there to securing a minimum of 55% marks in the aggregate or a candidate who holds the LL.B. (P) degree and has also passed any of the Diploma courses of the University in the faculty of Law with 55% marks in the courses of the University in the faculty of Law with 55% marks in the aggregate at the Diploma examination and there after persued a regular course of study in affiliated college for one academic year shall be eligible for admission to LL.M. Part-I Examination

(3) A candidate who having passed the LL.M. Part-I Examination of this University has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated college for one academic year shall be eligible for admission to the LL.M. Part II Examination. Provided that a candidate who has obtained at least 40% marks in two papers or atleast 50% marks in one paper at the LL.M. Part I Examination may be provisionally admitted to the LL.M. Part-II class and after attending a regular course of study for one year permitted to appear at the LL.M. Part-II Examination, subject to the condition that alongwith the papers prescribed for the LL.M. Part-II Examination, he will also re-appear and pass in paper or papers of LL.M. Part I Examination. Such a candidate as well as a candidate who having failed at the LL.M. Part II Examination reappears at the same, may re-appear in such paper (s) as he choose for the purpose of making up the aggregate of 50% However, for passing the LL.M. Part I/LL.M. Part II Examination a candidate will be required to fulfill the condition of obtaining a minimum of 40% marks in each paper and 50% marks in aggregate of all the papers at the LL.M. Part I and / or LL.M. Part-II Examination as the case may be, separately. The marks of the papers in which a candidate does not choose to reappear will be carried forward for the purpose of working out his result. The option once given by a candidate will be treated as final and no change shall be permitted subsequently.

Note: Actual marks obtained by a candidate for the paper or papers in which he re-appears shall be taken into account and the marks obtained earlier in the papers in which he has not re-appeared will be carried forward for working out his result.

Notice

Changes in Statues/Ordinances/Rules/Regulation/Syllabi and Books may from time to time, be made by amendment or re-making and a candidate shall, except in so far as the University determines otherwise comply with any change that applies to years he has not completed at the time of change. obtained by the candidate in each paper in the last attempt by him shall be taken into account.

0.257-A:

- (1) A Candidate who holds the degree of Master of Laws of this University or of any other University recognised as equivalent to the Master of Laws degree of this University may be permitted to appear at the LL.M. Part-II.

Examination in any branch in which he has not already qualified for the Master of Laws degree without having undergone regular course of study and if successful, will be given a certificate to that effect. For a pass, a candidate shall be required to secure 40% marks in each paper and 50% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the examination.

- (2) A candidate who desires to enter for the examination under this Ordinance must submit his application on prescribed form. The application shall be accompanied with the requisite amount of examination fee and shall be forwarded by the incharge deptt. of Law or the Principal of a college affiliated to the University for the LL.M. course.
- (3) In the case of a candidate whose application is rejected and who does not submit an application and only sends the fee, the amount paid by the candidate on account of fee, shall be refunded after deducting Rs. 20/-

Notes:

1. Candidates appearing in an additional optional group of a subject shall be required to pass the examination in all the papers of the Group before being declared successful in the examination.
2. Such candidate will not be allowed to offer dissertation in lieu of one paper.
3. No Candidate can avail the benefit of provision of 257-A if the Scheme has been changed in LL.M. Course for Example a Candidate who passed the LL.M. in Four paper scheme per year will not be eligible for appear in Five paper Scheme per year

P.22.

Existing O.258 is substituted for the following O.258

1. A candidate who has passed his LL.M/ Part I or Part II Examination and wants to improve his performance by re-appearing in any one or two theory paper(s) only of his choice shall be permitted to do so only in the immediately following year according to the syllabus in force. The marks obtained by him in each such paper shall be taken into account provided they are more than his previous score and his result shall be revised accordingly. Such a candidate will not be included in the merit list.
2. A candidate who wants to re-appear in the examination under the above provisions must submit his application on the prescribed form along with the prescribed examination fee and other fees by the last date fixed for the purpose duly forwarded/ countersigned by the same officer who had forwarded for his last appearance at the examination.
3. A candidate who improves his performance shall submit to the University his original mark-sheet of the preceding examination and also degree (in case of improvement of division at the Final Year Examination) along with the marks sheet fee of Rs. 100/- within 3 months from the date of declaration of his result for issuing revised mark-sheet and a degree. In case the degree is already in the custody of the University, he shall intimate this fact to the University.

Scheme for LL.M.Examination (Annual)

In order to be declared successful at the LL.M. Part I & Part II Examinations, a candidate shall be required to obtain at least 40 % marks in each paper and 50 % marks in aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the examination.

Division shall be awarded on the combined result of LL.M. Part I & Part II Examinations. All successful candidates who obtain 60 % marks of the total aggregate shall be placed in Ist Division and those who obtain not less than 50 % but below 60 % of the total aggregate marks shall be placed in IInd Division.

LL.M. (Part-I) Examination

Every candidate offering himself for LL.M. (Part I) examination shall be examined in the following five papers. Out of these, four papers shall be of 3 hours duration and carry 100 marks. For paper No. V, the candidate has to appear for practical examination which shall also carry 100 marks.

LLM- Part-I Examination w.e.f. 2010

- Paper I Legal Theory
 Paper-II Principles and Methods of legislation and Judicial Process
 Paper-III Indian Constitutional Law- The New Challenges
 Paper-IV Legal Education and Research methodology.
 Paper-V Practical Examination:
Research Methodology
 (a) Doctrinal research 25 Marks
 (b) Non doctrinal research 25 Marks
 (c) Clinical Work 25 Marks
 (d) Law Teaching 25 Marks

LLM- Part-II Examination w.e.f. 2011

Every candidate offering himself for the LL.M. Part-II examination, shall be examined in five papers in any one of the following branches. Each paper shall be of 3 hours duration and carry 100 marks.

Branch - I Corporate Law

- Paper I - General Principles of contract
 Paper II - Special Contract and Law of Insurance
 Paper III - Company Law
 Paper IV - Law relating to negotiable instruments and International Contracts
 Paper V - Dissertation

Branch - II Criminal Law

- Paper I - Comparative Criminal Procedure
 Paper II - Penology : Treatment of Offenders
 Paper III - Drug Abuse, Criminal Justice and Human Rights
 Paper IV - Juvenile Delinquency
 Paper V - Dissertation

Branch - III Human Rights Law

- Paper I - Concept and Development of Human Rights
 Paper II - Human Rights and international law
 Paper III - Protection and Enforcement of human rights in india
 Paper IV - Human Rights of Disadvantaged groups : problems and issues (In the protection and enforcement)
 Paper V - Dissertation

Branch - IV International Law

- Paper I - International Organization Law, Practice and Future
 Paper II - International Humanitarian Law
 Paper III - Law of the Sea
 Paper IV - International and contemporary issues
 Paper V - Dissertation

The dissertation shall be submitted in triplicate by the candidate. It shall

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be the candidate's own work carried out under the guidance or supervision of a person who is taking LL.M. classes and possesses at least five years teaching experience of PG classes. The dissertation shall be submitted so as to reach the registrar within 30 clear days after the completion of the LL.M. Part-II Examination.

A candidate who is declared failed at the LL.M. Part-II Examination may on his request, be exempted from fresh submission of dissertation at the time of his subsequent appearance at the LL.M. Part-II Examination provided he had secured pass marks in Dissertation submitted by him last time and provided further that the examiner of the dissertation or the Dean of the Faculty of law of the University certifies that no important changes have been made in law to justify a resubmission for the evaluation of the dissertation. The candidate shall, by October 1st of the year preceding the examination send his request for exemption from fresh submission of dissertation duly endorsed and forwarded by the Head of the Institution concerned. The University will, as early as possible, inform the candidate about his exemption from resubmission of fresh dissertation. An evaluated dissertation shall not be re-submitted for evaluation.

Paper-I Legal Theory

Concept of 'Dharma' in Indian Legal System
 Definition, Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence
 Analytical Legal Positivism (Bentham, Austin, Kelsen and Hart)
 Historical School (Savigny and Henry Maine)
 Philosophical School (Kant and Hegel)
 Sociological School (Ihering, Ehrlich and Pound) and Post Sociological Developments.
 American/Scandinavian Realism (Holmes, Llewellyn and Cardozo)
 Natural Law School (Grotius, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Stammler)
 Marxian Theory of Law (Karl Marx)
 Critical Legal Study
 Feminism (Kathrine T. Bartlett)
 Fairness of Justice (John Rawls)
 Law and Morality (Hart-Fuller Debate)
 Sources of Law
 Rights and Duties
 Legal Person
 Ownership and Possession
 Criminal Justice and Theories of Punishment
 Property
 Liability including Vicarious Liability and Absolute Liability.
 Compensatory Justice and Distributive Justice
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY:
 W. Friedmann- Legal Theory
 ROSS: On Law and Justice
 Hart: Law liberty and mortality
 Devlin: The enforcement of mortality
 STONE: Legal System and lawyers' reasonings.
 Hall: living law of Democratic society.
 Patterson: Jurisprudence

Salmond: Jurisprudence
 Allen: Law in the making
 Hart: The concept of Law
 Rawls: Theory of Justice
 Llyod: Introduction to Jurisprudence
 Dias: Jurisprudence
 Marx: A contribution of Critique of Political Economy
 V.D. Mahajan: Jurisprudence.
 N.K. Jaya Kumar: Lectures in Jurisprudence
 Rama Jois: Ancient legal and constitutional history

PAPER-II - PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL PROCESS

Objective of the Course

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on methods and principles of legislation and Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M. curriculum. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of methods and principles of legislation and the judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques.

Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarise the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways of attaining justice.

Principles and Methods of Legislation

Benthamite Philosophy
 Public Opinion and legislation
 Principles of modern legislation. Dicey and Jethro Brown.
 Methods and forms of legislative procedure
 Panorama of world legal system
 Mechanism of law.

Nature of Judicial Process

- i) Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering
- ii) Judicial process and creativity in law-common law model, Legal Reasoning and growth of law, change and stability.
- iii) The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent.
- iv) Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.
- v) Notions of judicial review.
- vi) Role in constitutional adjudication- various theories of judicial role
- vii) Tools and techniques in policy- making and creativity in constitutional adjudication.
- viii) Varieties of judicial and juristic activism.
- ix) Problems of accountability and judicial law making

Judicial Process in India:

- i) Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.

- ii) The 'independence' of judiciary and the 'political' nature of judicial process
- iii) Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court- the tools and techniques of creativity.
- iv) Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values- new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges.
- v) Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism- scope and limits.
- vi) Principles of Constitutional Interpretation.

The Concept of Justice:

- i) The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought.
- ii) Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought.
- iii) The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought.
- iv) Various theoretical bases of justice: The liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Bentham: Theory of Legislation
 Jethro Brown: Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation
 Dicey: Law and Public Opinion in England
 Ilbert: Legislative Methods and Forms.
 Ilbert: mechanism of Law.
 Julius Stone: The Province and Functions of Law, Part-II, Chs. 1-8-16 (2000), Universal New Delhi
 Cardozo: The Nature of Judicial Process (1995), Universal, New Delhi
 Henry, J. Abraham: The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford
 J. Stone: Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985), Butterworths.
 W. Friedmann: Legal Theory (1960), Stevens London
 Bodenheimer: Jurisprudence- The Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi.
 J. Stone: Legal Systems and Lawyer's Reasonings (1999), Universal, Delhi
 U. Baxi: The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
 Rajeev Dhavan: The Supreme Court of India- A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.
 John Rawls: A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi
 Edward. H. Levi: An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago.

Paper-III- INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES

Objectives of the Course:

The constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves, a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal systems and processes. The post graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian constitutional Law at LLB level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development, while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialisation. Obviously, rubrics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

Federalism:

- i) Creation of new states
- ii) Allocation and share of resources-distribution of grants in aid
- iii) The inter-state disputes on resources.
- iv) Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons.
- v) Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse.
- vi) Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance with n States.
- vii) Directions of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365.
- viii) Services under Union and State Emergency Provisions.
- ix) Federal Comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State
- x) Special status of certain States.
- xi) Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas
 "State" Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalisation
 Right to equality: privatisation and its impact on affirmative action:
 Empowerment of Women.

Freedom of Press and challenges of new scientific development:

- i) Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast.
- ii) Right to strike, hartal and bandh
- iii) Emerging regime of new rights and remedies -Right to Education; Right to information and Right to Privacy.
- iv) Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties in relation to Fundamental Rights.
- v) Compensatory jurisprudence
- vi) Right to education
- vii) Commercialisation of education and its impact
- viii) Brain drain by foreign education market

Right of minorities to establish and administer educational Institutions and state control:

- i) Secularism and religious fanaticism
- ii) Separation of powers: stresses and strain
- iii) Judicial activism and Judicial restraint
- iv) PIL: implementation
- v) Judicial independence
- vi) Appointment, transfer and removal of judges
- vii) Accountability: executive and judiciary
- viii) Tribunals

Amending power of the parliament- Scope and Limitations
 Democratic Process

- i) Nexus of politics with criminals and the business
- ii) Election
- iii) Election Commission: Status
- iv) Electoral Reforms
- v) Coalition government, stability, durability, corrupt practice
- vi) Grass root democracy

No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the course material obviously depends upon the latest developments. These developments in the areas specified in the course can be gathered from the recent materials such as case law, changes and amendments of laws, critical comments, studies and reports, articles and research papers and lastly contemporary emerging

ethos impacting on constitutional values.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

H.M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India (Latest Edition) N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai.

Jain M.P.: Constitutional Law, N.M. Tripathi Ltd.

Kagzi M.C.J.: Segregation and Untouchability Abolition, Metropolitan Book Co.

Shukla, V.N.: Commentaries on the Constitution of India (Ed. D.K. Singh) Eastern Book Co.

D.D. Basu: Commentary on the Constitution of India.

PAPER-IV LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the Course

A Post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. He should have an exposure to programmes like organization of seminars, publication of Law Journals and holding of legal aid clinics.

Law is taught in different ways in different countries. The LL.M. course, being intended also to produce lawyer's with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarise himself with the different systems of legal education. The lecture method both at LL.B. and LL.M. levels has many demerits. The existing lacunae can be eliminated by following other methods of learning such as case methods, problem method, discussion method, seminar method and a combination of all these methods so as to develop the skills of the students.

Growth of legal science in India depends on the nature and career of legal research. The syllabus is designed to develop also skills in research and writing in a systematic manner.

Objectives of Legal Education.

- i) Lecture Method of Teaching-Merits and demerits
- ii) The problem method
- iii) Discussion method and its suitability at post graduate level teaching
- iv) The seminar method of teaching
- v) Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment.
- vi) Student participation in law school programmes. Organisation of seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers.
- vii) Clinical legal education- legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform.

Research Methods:

- i) Socio Legal Research
- ii) Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
- iii) Relevance of empirical research

- iv) Induction and deduction

Identification of problem of research

- i) What is a research problem
- ii) Survey of available literature and bibliographical research.
- iii) Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements.
- iv) Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the 'rule of the case' tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.
- v) Juristic writings- a survey of Juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.
- vi) Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.

Preparation of Research Design

- i) Devising tools and techniques for collection of data: Methodology.
- ii) Methods for the collection of statutory and case material and juristic literature.
- iii) Use of historical and comparative research materials.
- iv) Use of observation studies.
- v) Use of questionnaires/interview
- vi) Use of case studies.
- vii) Sampling procedures design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted
- viii) Use of scaling techniques.
- ix) Jurimetrics
- x) Computerized Research- A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West law coding.
- xi) Classification and Tabulation of data- use of cards for data collection. Rules for tabulation Explanation of tabulated data.
- xii) Analysis of data

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

High Brayal, Nigel Dunean and Richard- Crimes: Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School (1998), Blackstone Press Ltd. London.

S.K. Agarwal (Ed.): Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.

N.R. Madhava Menon (Ed.): A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

M.O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz: Effective Legal Research (1978).

Pauline V. Young: Scientific Social Survey and Research (1962).

William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc. Graw-Hill Book Company, London.

H.M. Hyman: Interviewing in Social Research (1965)

Payne: The Art of Asking Questions (1965)
 Erwin C.: Surrency, B. Field J. Crea: A Guide to Legal Research.
 Morris L. Cohan: Legal Research in Nutshell (1996), West Publishing Company.
 Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.
 ILI Publication: Legal Research and Methodology.

PAPER - V PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

The practical examination shall be conducted at the end of January on Research Methodology, Law Teaching and Clinical work. There shall be 25 marks each for doctrinal research and 25 marks each for law teaching and clinical work. For making the practical examination objective and meaningful, the following division of marks shall be taken.

Research Methodology

(i) Doctrinal research (25 marks)

Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The materials indicated or collected during the assignment shall be evaluated by a group of faculty members.

(ii) Non-doctrinal research (25 marks)

Here the students are asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic, moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data collection. The results are to be assessed by a team of faculty members.

2. Clinical Work (25 Marks)

The legal aid clinic of the law school / Department can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organisation, tackling of labour disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. The initiative and potential of the student and the actual work turned out by him shall be assessed by the faculty.

Law Teaching (25 marks)

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. The students may be asked to teach the LL.B. students. They can select any of the methods of teaching. In legal education practical, the LL.M. students are evaluated internally and externally.

LL.M PART II EXAMINATION

Every candidate offering himself for the LL.M. Part II Examination shall be examined in five papers belonging to anyone of the following branches. Each paper shall be of 3 hours duration and carry 100 marks.

BRANCH - I CORPORATE LAW

PAPER I - GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT

Laissez faire theory and free trade.
 Subjective and objective theory.
 Contract to status and re-cycling.
 Contractual Mechanism.
 Elements of an agreement.
 Essentials of a valid contract.
 Privity to contract and privity to consideration.
 Capabilities of parties - a Comparison with common Law.
 Consensus - ad-idem and Indian Law.
 Void agreement and doctrine of restitution.
 Performance and discharge of contract.
 Doctrine of impossibility and frustration.
 Equitable doctrines and Indian law in contract.
 Breach of Contract.
 Remedies - damages measure and forfeiture.

Suggested Readings :

Pollock : Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act.
 Salmond : Principles of the Law of Contract.
 Anson : Principles of the English Law of Contract.
 Odges : Introduction to the Law of Contract.
 Street : Foundation of Legal Liability.
 Pollock & Mulla : Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act.

PAPER II - SPECIAL CONTRACT AND LAW OF INSURANCE

Contract of Indemnity and Guarantees.
 distinction and consequences.
 discharge and liability.
Bailment and pledge.
 creation and Termination.
 legal Obligations.
Agency.
 Relation and determination.
 Contract of Sale of Goods.
 Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
 Partnership - Indian Partnership.
 Act., 1932
 Co-ownership and Partnership.
 Legal status of Partnership.
 Company and Partnership.
Law of Insurance

Introduction; Nature of insurance contract, various kinds of insurance, proposal, policy, parties consideration, need for utmost good faith, insurable interest. Indemnity, Insurance policy, law of contract and law of torts- future of

insurance : need, importance and place of insurance, Constitutional perspective - the Entries 24, 25, 29, 30, 47 of List I Union List : 23, 24 of List III, General Principles of Law of insurance : Definition, Nature and history, The risk commencement, attachment and duration, Assignment alteration, Settlement of claim and subrogation, Effect of war upon policies, Indian Insurance Act 1938 and the Insurance Regulatory Authority Act 2000.

Suggested Readings :

Benjamin : On Sale of Personal Property.
Blackburn : On Sale.
Chalmers : Sale of Goods Act. 1930
Beal : The Law of Bailments.
Story : Bailments.
Bowstead : A digest of the Law of Agency.
Lindley : Partnership.
Balchand Srivastava : Elements of Insurance.
M.N. Mishra : Law of Insurance.

PAPER III - COMPANY LAW

Company Law - Indian.
Companies Act, 1956.
literal and Legal definition.
Concept of person and Company.
Promoter.
Prospectus of company.
fraud - misrepresentation and its consequences.
Incorporation.
Memorandum of Association.
Doctrine of Ultra- Vires.
Articles of Associations.
Doctrine of Indoor management.
Its exceptions.
Share capital issue and allotment of shares, members, dividends, interest and commission.
Borrowing powers, charges, mortgages and debentures.
Directors, other managerial persons, accounts and audit.
Meetings, majority powers and rights of minority share holders, protection of a company from oppressions and mismanagement, investigation of company's affairs.
Reconstruction and amalgamation of company.
Winding up-General provisions, illegal Association and Defunct Companies.

Suggested Readings :

K.M. Ghosh : Indian Companies.
Palmer on Companies.
Mulla : The Law of Insolvency of India.
Buckley on the Companies Act.

PAPER IV - LAW RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTS

Negotiable instruments kinds.

Holder and Holder in due course.

Parties.

Negotiation.

Presentment.

Discharge from liability.

Dishonour.

Civil liability.

Liability : Procedure for prosecution : extent of penalty.

The paying Broker.

Duty to honour Customer's cheques.

Conditions.

Exceptions to duty to honour cheques.

Money paid by Mistake.

The Collecting Banker.

Liability for Conversion.

Duties.

Good faith and statutory protection to the collecting bankers.

Suggested Readings :

Byles-on Bills.

Bhames : Negotiable Instruments.

Bhasham and Adiga : The Negotiable Instruments Act.

PAPER V - DISSERTATION BRANCH - II CRIMINAL LAW

PAPER I - COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies :

Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction, Nyaya Panchayats in India, Panchayats in tribal area, Organization of Prosecuting agencies for Prosecuting criminal, Prosecutors and the police Withdrawal of Prosecution.

Pre-trial Procedures : Arrest and questioning of the accused, The rights of the accused. The evidentiary value of statements / articles seized / collected by the police, Right to counsel, Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation, Trial Procedure : The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system, Role of the Judge, the prosecutor or and defence attorney in the trial. Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence, Expert evidence, Appeal of the Court in awarding appropriate punishment, Plea bargaining.

Correction and Aftercare Services : Institutional correction of the offenders, General Comparison - After care services in India and France, The role of the court in correctional programmes in India.

Preventive Measures in India : Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code, Special enactments, Public interest Litigation : Directions for criminal Prosecution.

Select Bibliography :

Ceylia Hamptom : Criminal Procedure

Wikins and Cross ; Outline of the Law of Evidence

Archbold, Pleading ; Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases (2000) Eastern, Lucknow

Sarkar : Law of Evidence

K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.) : R.V. Kelkar's : Outlines of Criminal Procedure

Patric Devlin : The Criminal Prosecution in England

American Series of Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China

John N. Ferdico : Criminal Procedure (1996), West Sanders & Young : Criminal Justice (1994)

Christina Van Den Wyngart : Criminal Procedure Systems in European Community Joel Samaha

Criminal Procedure (1997), West Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 The French Code of Criminal Procedure

14th and 41st Report of Indian Law Commission

The Paper will be taught with reference, wherever necessary to the procedures in India, England, US, France, Russia and China.

PAPER II - PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Introductory, Definition of Penology, Theories of Punishment : Retribution, Utilitarian prevention : Deterrence, Utilitarian : Intimidation, Behavioural prevention : Incapacitation, Behavioural prevention : Rehabilitation - Expiation, Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment, The Problematic of Capital.

Punishment ; Constitutionality of Capital Punishment, Judicial Attitudes through the statute law and case law towards Capital Punishment in India –An inquiry, Law Reform Proposals.

Approaches to Sentencing : Alternatives to Imprisonment, Probation, Corrective labour, Fines, Collective fines, Reparation by the offender by the court.

Sentencing ; Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws, Sentencing in white collar crime, Presentence hearing, Sentencing for habitual offender, Summary punishment, Plea-bargaining.

Imprisonment : The state of India's jails today, The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons, Classification of prisoners. Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff, Deviance by custodial staff. Open prisons, Judicial.

Select Bibliography :

S. Chhabra : The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970). H.L.A. Hart ; Punishment and Responsibility - (1968).

Herbert L. Packer ; The limits of Criminal Sanction (1968) Alf Ross : On Guilt Responsibility and Punishment (1975)

A. Siddique : Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.

Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report, Ch. 3 (1971)

K.S. Shukla : 'Sociology of Deviant Behaviour' in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)

Tapas Kumar Benerjee : Back-round to Indian Criminal Law (1990) R. Campjary & Co., Kolkata

PAPER III - DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Introductory ; Basic conceptions, Drugs 'narcotics' psychotropic substances, 'Dependence', 'addiction', Crimes without victims, Trafficking in drugs, Primary drug abuse, How does one study the incidence of Drug Addiction and Abuse? Self-reporting Victim-studies, Problems of comparative studies.

Anagraphic and Social Characteristics of Drug Users; Gender, Age, Religiousness, Single individuals/cohabitation, Socio-economic level of family, Residence patterns (urban/rural) Educational levels, Occupation, Age at first use, Type of Drugs use, Reasons given as cause of first use, Method of intake.

Pattern of the use, Average Quantity and Cost, Consequences on addict's health (Physical/Psychic)

The International Legal Regime : Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 1972, Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972, International collaboration in combating drug addiction, The SARC and South-South Cooperation, Profile of international market for psychotropic substances. The Indian Regulatory System : Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India, Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage, The penal provisions (under the IPC and the Customs Act.) India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions, Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse, The narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. 1985, Patterns to resource investment in India ; policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation.

Human Rights Aspects : Deployment of marginalized people a carrier of narcotics, The problem of juvenile drug use and legal approaches, Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative prosecutory powers, Bail, The problem of different application of the Ugal Regimes, especially in relation to the resource less, The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction : Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g. de-addiction and after care. The role of educational systems, The role of medical profession, The role of mass media, Initiatives for compliance with re Qufaory systems, Law reforms initiatives.

Select Bibliography :

H. S. Becker : Outsides ; The Studies in Sociology of Deviance (1966)

J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers (eds.) : Drugs and the Crintinal Justice System (1974).

R. Cocken : Drug Abuse and Personality in Young Offenders (1971)

G. Edwards Busch (ed.) : Drug Problems in Britain : A Review of Ten Years (1981).

P. Kondanram and Y.N. Murthy : Drug Abuse and Crime : A Preliminary Study, 7, Indian Journal of Criminology, 65-68 (1979)

P.R. Rajgopal : Violence and Response : A Critique of the Indian Criminal System (1988)

United Nations, Economics and Social Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, United nations

Social Defence, Research Institute (UNSDRI) Combating Drug Abuse and related Crimes (Rome, July 1984, Publication No. 21)

PAPER IV - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Basic Concepts : The conception of child protection in Indian Constitution and Penal Code, Delinquent juvenile, Neglected juvenile, The overall situation of children/young persons in India, also with reference to crime statistics (of crimes by and against children), Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency : Differential association, Anomic, Economic pressure, Peer group influence, Gang subculture, Class differentials.

Legislative Approaches : Legislative approaches during the late colonial era. Children's Act, Legislative position in various States, The juvenile Justice Act, Constitutional Aspects, Distinction between Neglected and delinquent

juveniles Competent authorities, Processual safeguards for juveniles. : Power given to government. Community participation at envisaged under the Act' Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency : The child population percentage to total sex ratio, urban-rural-urban, Neglected below poverty line, physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitutes vagrants, Labourers, In organized industries like zari, carpet, bidi, glass, In unorganized sector like domestic servant, shops and establishments rag-pickers family trade, Delinquent number, types of offences committed recidivism, rate of increase background; Drug addicts, Victims, 'Of violence sexual abuse, battered, killed by parents, Of criminal activities like bootlegging, drug pollution as a response of protective approach, Judicial Contribution : Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice, Salient judicial decision, Role of legal profession in juvenile justice system.

Implementation : Institutions, bodies, personnel. Recruiting and funding agencies, Recruitment qualifications and salaries or fund. Other responsibilities of each agency/person, Coordination among related agencies, Accountability annual report land accessibility of public to juvenile justice institution. Preventive Strategies : State welfare programmes nutrition, ICWS grants-in-aid, Compulsory education Role of community, family, voluntary, bodies, individual,

Select Bibliography :

National Institute of Social-Defence. Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

K.S. Shukla : Adolescence Offender : 1985

United Nations : Beeijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders (1985)

Wyron Weiner : The Child and State in India (1990)

The United Nations Declaration on the Right of Children (UNICEF periodic materials)

Paper V - Dissertation Branch - III Human Rights Law

Paper I - Concept and Development of Human Rights

Human Rights ; Concept : Human rights in Indian tradition : Ancient, medieval and modern, Human rights in western tradition, Development of natural rights, Human right in international law and national.

Classification of Human Rights - First, Second and Third Generations : Historical Development.

Human Rights : Policies and Society : Colonisation, imperialism and human rights, Power, practices, accountability and transparency, Liberalization, privatization and globalization, Human duties : responsibilities and obligation.

Human Rights and Judicial Process : Judicial activism, Human Rights Protection Agencies.

Select Bibliography :

Angela Hegarty : Siobhan Leonard, Human Rights an Agenda for the 21st Century (1999)

Lalit Parmar : Human Rights (1998)

Rama Jois : Human Rights ; Bharatiya Values (1988)

David P. : Forsythe, Human Rights in International Relations Lon L. Fuller, The Morality of Law

John Finnis : Natural Law and Natural Rights (1980)

Julius Stone ; Human Law and Human Justice (2000), Universal, New Delhi

M.G. Chitkara ; Human Rights : Commitment and Betrayal (1966).

PAPER II - HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Development of the concept of Human Rights under International Law ; Role of International Organization and Human Rights. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (1966). Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). ILO and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with human rights.

Role of Regional Organizations : European Convention on Human Rights. European Commission on Human Rights / Court of Human Rights. American Convention on Human Rights, African convention on Human Rights, Other regional Conventions.

Protection agencies and mechanisms : International Commission of Human Rights, Amnesty Internationals, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), UN Division of Human Rights, International Labour Organization, UNESCO, UNICEF Voluntary organization. National and State Human Rights Commissions International enforcement of Human Rights, Role of ICJ and regional institutions

Select Bibliography :

Francisco Forrest Martin : International Human Rights Law and Practice (1997)
Evelyn A. Ankumah : he African Commission on Human Rights and People's Rights (1996)

R.K. Sinha : Human Rights of the World (1997)

Philip Alston : The United Nations and Human Rights - A Critical Appraisal (1992)

R.S. Sharma and R.K. Sinha : Perspectives in Human Rights Development (1997)

PAPER III - PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution : Constitutional Philosophy - Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties

Judicial Activism and Development of Human Rights Jurisprudence.

Enforcement of Human Rights : Formal enforcement mechanisms, Role of Supreme Court, Role of High Courts, Role of Civil and Criminal Courts, Statutory Tribunals, Special Courts.

Role of India in implementing international norms and standards

Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (amended upto date)

Select Bibliography :

D.D. Basu : Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law (1994)

Vijay Chitnis (et.al.) : Human Rights and the Law ; National and Global Perspectives (1997)

B.P. Singh Sehgal : Law, Judiciary and Justice in India (1993)

James Vadakkumchery ; Human Rights and the Politics in India (1986)

Saxena ; Tribals and the Law (1997)

Poornima Advani : Indian Judiciary : A Tribute (1997)

Justice Venkataramiah ; Human Rights in the Changing World (1998" , Paramjit S. Jaiswal - and Neshtha Jaiswal ; Human Rights and the Law (1996)

Gaur Atula : Protection and Implementation of Human Rights in domestic Law , Serials Publication (2009).

**PAPER IV - HUMAN RIGHTS OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS:
PROBLEMS AND ISSUES (IN THE PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT)**

Concept of Disadvantaged Groups

Emerging Human Rights Jurisprudence and the Role of the Judiciary; Rights of women, Rights of the child, Rights of prisoners, Rights of dalits. The trial and other indigenou people, The mentally ill. The stateless persons, The unorganized labour, Aids victims, Right of minorities.

Enforcement of Human Rights, Protection Law of the Human Rights of the Disadvantage

Future Perspective of the Human Rights of the Disadvantaged

Select Bibliography :

G.S. Bhargava and R.M. Pal : Human Rights of Dalit Society : Violation (1999)
Geraldine Van Bueren : The International Law on the Rights of the Child (1998)
Prabhat Chandra Tripathi : Crime against Working omen (1998)
Paras Diwan and Piyush Diwan : Women and Legal Protection
N.K. Chadrabarti : Juvenile Justice in the Administration of Criminal; Justice (1999)
Janaki Nair : Women and Law in Colonial India (1996) Simon Creighton : Vicky, King, Prisons and the Law (1996).

PAPER V - DISSERTATION BRANCH - IV INTERNATIONAL LAW

PAPER I - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION LAW, PRACTICE AND FUTURE
Evolution of International Organization : The concept of Europe, the League of Nations and the United Nations United Nations as a Constitutional and Political System : Organs and Their functions, Law creating process including Resolutions and Declarations of the General Assembly and Specialized Agencies, Financing and Problems of financial crisis, Amendment process, Secretary General of the United Nations.

The Political Process : Blocks and Alliance, Non-aligned movement and its impact on voting in the various organs of the United Nations, African and Latin American Groups, India and the United Nations, The Big two and the United Nations Peace-Keeping : UN Peace-keeping functions, UN peacekeeping force, case studies, Problems of peace enforcement through the UN

Special Agencies and Non-Governmental Organization : Constitution and functions of Specialized agencies, Case studies of some agencies such as FAO and UNDP as illustrative organization within the UN System. Selected studies of NGOs serving as consultants. Amnesty International, International Commission of Jurists.

Peaceful Change through United nations : Dispute settlement machinery of the United Nations, The role of ECOSOC in bringing about peaceful change, UN operational programmes in the Social Field, UN Operational programmes in the Economic field, Anticolonial consensus, Disarmament and human rights.

Select Bibliography :

D.W. Bowett : Law of International Institutions (1982)
Ingrid Deter : Law Making by the International Organization (1965)
Stephen, S. : Goodspeed : Nature and Function of International Organization (1967)
Wilfred Jenks : The proper Law of International Organizations (1962)
D.W. Bowett : United Nations Forces : A Legal Study (1969)
Lclancl M. Goodrich : Charter of the united Nations (1969)
Leland M. Goodrich : United Nations in a changing World (1974)
Rosaly Higgins : Development of International Law through Political Organs

of the United Nations (1963)

Hans Kelsen : Law of United Nations (1954)

Rahmiahullah Khan : Implied Powers of the United Nations (1970)

Edward Macwhinney : United Nations Law Making (1984)

M.S. Rajan : United Nations and Domestic Jurisdiction (1961).

PAPER II - INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

International Movement for Humanization of Warfare : Contributions of classical writer; history of the Red Cross; Geneva Conventions of 1864 for Amelioration of the Condition of wounded Soldiers in Land Army, St. Petersburg Declaration 1868. The Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907, Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 on treatment of Prisoners of war, Wounded and Sick Persons and Civilian Persons.

International Efforts to outlaw Slavery, Slave Trade and Practices similar to Slavery, Forced Labour and Trafficking in Human Beings, united Nations and Humanitarian Law, The Role of EC'OSOC and ILO; Crusade against discrimination in respect of employment and occupation Racial Discrimination. International Refugees : THE UN Relief Rehabilitation Administration and other International Refugee Organizations; Conventions relating to Status Of Refugees and Stateless persons : Genocide Convention.

Implementation of the Right to Self-determination : Declaration on the grant of independence to colonial countries and people, humanitarian treatment of people living under colonial rule and trusteeship, Eliminating Discrimination against Women through International Cooperation

Select Bibliography :

C. Hosoya : N. Ando, Y. Curna, R. Minear, The Tokyo War Crimes Trial (1986)
G Tunkin : Theory of International Law (1974)
G Schwarzenberger : The Law of Armed Conflicts (Vol.11)
J. Stone : Legal Controls of international Conflicts (1959)
R. Fall : The Shimoda Case, 69 Am. J. Int. Law (1965)
T. Taylor : Nuremberg and Vietnam : An American Tragedy (1971)

PAPER III - LAW OF THE SEA

Historical introduction to the Law of the Sea Contributions of Seldon, Grotius, Bynkershock and others to the development of the early law, the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case and its aftermath; The technological revolution and utilization of the new resources of the sea; population explosion and its impact on the law, the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea; Developing nations and the uses of sea.

Right of states over territorial waters and contiguous zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, Principles for determination of maritime frontiers and Maritime Boundaries under the customary and conventional Law

Exploitation of Deep Sea-Bed Resources : International Sea Bed Authority : its functions and powers, Decision-making settlement of disputes, principles governing joint ventures; transfer of data and training of personnel of the Authority; Problems and Perspectives, Conservation of Living Resources of the High Sea; Problems of Maritime Pollution.

Land-locked States and Law of the Sea, Sea as Common Heritage of Mankind the Future of the Law of the Sea : International Sea Tribunal to Settle Disputes.

Select Bibliography :

Orrego Vicuna : The changing international Law of the High Seas Fisheries (1999), Cambridge

Lan Brownie : Principles of Public International Law (1998), Clarendon Press Oxford

P. Chandrasekhara Rao : The New Law of Maritime Zones (1983), Miling Publications, New Delhi

Samir mankabay : The Intentional Shipping Rules (1986), Croom Helm, London
Nagendra Singh : International Maritime Law Conventions, Vol. I, Navigation (1983), Stevens & Maxwell London

Myron H. Nordquist and John Norton Moor (eds.) : Ocean Policy-New Institutions, Challenges and Opportunities (1999), Kluwer

R.P. Anand : Law of the Sea, Caracas and beyond (1978)

D. W. Bowett : Law of the Sea

D. W. Dowett : Legal Regime of Island in International Law John Colombos : International Law of the Sea (1962)

J.H. Hargrove : Who Protects the Ocean : Environment and the Development of the Law of the Sea, Devendra Kaushik, Indian Ocean Towards a Peace Zone (1983)

Myres S. McDougal and W. Burke : The Public Order of the Oceans (1962)

D.P. P'Connel : International Law of the Sea, Vols. I & II (1982)

PAPER IV - INTERNATIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

The New International Economic Order (NIEO) : Background Essential component of the NIEO, State acceptance and practice of NIEO principles, Critique of NIEO

The Right to Development. The 1979 G.A. Resolution, Progress towards enunciation of the Declaration of Right for Development, Basic Concepts of Right to Development, State acceptance and practice, Critique.

Towards Sustainable Development, The Context of U.N. Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future : The Report of the Commission

Proposed Legal principles to environmental protection and sustainable development, State acceptance and practice, Critique

Select Bibliography :

H.W. Singer & J.A. Ansari : Rich and Poor Countries (1982)

P. Alston : Development and the Rule of Law : Prevention Versus Cure as a Human Rights Strategy in Human Right and Rule of Law, 83 (1981)

R. Falk : The End of the World Order (1983)

S. Gwrge : Now the other Half Dies; The Real, Persons for World Hunder (1976)

U. Bad : The New International Economic Order. Basic Needs and Rights : Notes towards development of the Right to Development in Role of Law and Judiciary in Transformation of Society : India G.D.R. Experiments 178-205 (1984)

D.A. Desai (ed.) and see the literature there in cited. This paper is also published in the Journal of the Indian Society of International Law.

UN Report of the Secretary General : The International Dimensions of the Right to Development as a Human Right with other Human Right based on International Cooperation, Including the Right to Peace, Taking into account the requirement of the New International Economics Order and the Fundamental Human Needs, EICN-41374

U.N. : Our Common Future : The worlds Commission on Environment and Development (1987)

PAPER V - DISSERTATION

ONE YEAR DIPLOMA COURSE IN LABOUR LAW LABOUR WELFARE AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Scheme of Examination

R. 21B- For the diploma course in Labour Law. Labour welfare and personnel Management, candidates must obtain for a pass at least 40% marks in individual papers and 48% in the total aggregate of the successful candidates. Those securing 60% or more marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the first division and rest in the second division. Each paper shall be of three hours duration and carry 100 marks.

SYLLABUS

PAPER-I INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND THE LAW

- Industrial Relations- Genesis. Concept and Emerging Patterns.
 - Parties to Industrial Relations- Trade Union Management- the state and their interactions.
 - Trade Unions-Concept, Growth and Structure with special reference to India, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
 - Position of Trade Union in India-Multiplicity of Trade Unions, Recognition of Trade Union, Trade Union movements Central Trade Union. Organisations Role and functions, Role of Trade Union in Modern Industrial Society of India. Trade Union Rivalry and Unfair Labour Practices.
 - Collective Bargaining in India- Meaning Nature and the Scope.
 - Workers Participation in Management- Indian and Foreign experience.
 - Industrial Relation- Legislative and Judicial Perspectives.
- (a) India Trade Union Act. 1926
(b) Industrial Disputes Act. 1947
(c) Industrial Employment (Standing order) Act. 1946.

Leading Cases:

- (1) R.S. Ruikar v. Emperor A.I.R. 1935 Nag. 149.
- (2) Jay Engineering Work Ltd. v. State of West Bengal A.I.R. 1968 Cal. 406.
- (3) Rohtas Industries v. Its Union A.J.R. 1967 S.C. 425.
- (4) L.I.C. of India v. D.J. Bahadur (1981), I.L.L. J 1(SC)
- (5) Balmer Lawrie Workers Union Bombay v. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. 1984 I. L.L. J. 314. (S.C.)
- (6) R.A. Sharma & Others v. Union of India 1985 II L.L.J. 187(S.C.)

N.B.:- The students will be imparted teaching of latest case Law of the supreme Court and various High Courts alongwith the legislatives changes and amendments from time to time.

Books Recommended:

1. Laski H.: Trade Union in the New Society.
2. Myres C.: Industrial Relations in India.
3. Apslev V. Whitmore: Industrial Relations, Hand Book.
4. John T. Dulop: Industrial Relations System.
5. J. Henry Richardson: An Introduction of the Study of Industrial Relations.
6. V.V. Giri: Labour Problems in Indian Industry.
7. S.N. Dhyani: Trade Unions and Right to Strike.
8. O.P. Malhotra: Law of Industrial Disputes- Vol. I

9. Report of National Commission on Labour.
10. A. V. Raman Rao: Collective Bargaining v. Govt. Regulations.
11. S. Srivastava: Collective Bargaining v. Labour managements Relations in India.
12. C.P. Thakur: Industrial Democracy- Some Issues and Experiences.
13. Mamoria & Mamoria: Industrial Labour, Social Security and Industrial Peace in India.
14. S.N. Mishra: An Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law.
15. The Indian Labour Year Book.
16. S.N. Dhyani: Crisis in Indian Industrial Relations.
17. I.L.O.: Conciliation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes.
18. I.L.O.: Freedom of associations, USA, UK, USSR.
19. The Trade Unions Act. 1926.
20. Industrial employment (Standing Orders) Act. 1946.

PAPER-II LABOUR WELFARE LEGISLATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY AND LABOUR WELFARE: CONCEPT AND PHILOSOPHY OF LABOUR WELFARE,

THEORIES OF LABOUR WELFARE ROLE OF LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS EMPLOYERS AND THE STATE IN LABOUR WELFARE LABOUR WELFARE AND ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION LABOUR WELFARE IN INDIA LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL PERSPECTIVES

- (a) The Factories Act. 1948.
- (b) Mines Act., 1952.
- (c) Children Act. 1988.
- (d) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act., 1970.
- (e) Inter-State Migrant workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.

Industrial Sociology: Meaning, Scope and Development, Industrialisation and Social Change and Social Problems of Industrial Relations.

Leading Cases:

- (1) Alembic Chemical Works v. Its workman, A.I.R. 1961, S.C. 647
- (2) V.P. Gopala Rao. v. Public Prosecutor A.P., A.I.R. 1970 S.C. 66.
- (3) Labour working in Salal Hydel Project v. State of J.K., A.I.R. 1983 S.C. 177.
- (4) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Dehradun v. State of U.P., A.I.R. 1985 S.C. 652.
- (5) Workmen of F.C.I. v. F.C.I., A.I.R. 1985 S.C. 670.
- (6) Mukesh Advani V. State of M.P. 1985 Vol. XVIII A.I.R. S.C.R. 309 N.B. The students will be imparted teaching of latest case-law of the Supreme court and the High Courts alongwith the Legislative Changes and amendments from the time to time.

Books Recommended:

1. K.N. Vaid: Labour Welfare in India.
2. M. V. Moorty: Principles of Labour Welfare.
3. Government of India: Report of the Committee on Labour Welfare, 1970.
4. Govt. of India: Report of National Commission on Labour.
5. Indian Factories Act. 1948.

6. Indian Mines Act. 1952.
7. Employment of Children Act., 1988.
8. Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act. 1970.
9. Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act., 1976.
10. Equal Remuneration Act. 1976.
11. Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act., 1979.
12. Miller and From: Industrial Sociology
13. Eugene V. Schaeider: Industrial Sociology.
14. B. Kuppuswami: Social Changes in India
15. S.C. Kuchhal: Industrial Economy of India.
16. Mamoria and Mamoria: Industrial Labour, social Security and Industrial Peace in India.
17. S.N. Mishra: An Introduction to Labour and Industrial Laws.
18. The Indian Labour Year Book.

PAPER III- WAGES AND SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

- Genesis of Wages Regulation.
- Concepts of Minimum, Fair, Living and Needbased Wages. Methods of Wage fixation, Wages Differentials Working of Wage Boards. Standardization of Wages. Factors in Wage Determination. Dearness Allowance and Fringe Benefits, National Wage Policy-Protection of Wages.
- Development of the concept of Bonus, issues and Perspectives concepts of Profit-sharing
- Meaning of Social Security, Social-Assistance and Social Insurance, Social Security and Social Justice and Main Characteristics of Social Security system
- Meaning and Concept of Gratuity and Provident Fund

Legislations:

- (a) Minimum Wages Act. 1948.
- (b) Payment of Wages Act., 1936.
- (c) Payment of Bonus Act. 1965.
- (d) Equal Remuneration Act., 1976.
- (e) Workmen Compensation Act. 1923.
- (f) Employees State Insurance Act. 1948.
- (g) Employee Provident Fund Act., 1952.
- (h) Maternity Benefit Act., 1961.
- (i) Payment of Gratuity Act., 1972.

Leading Cases:

- (1) Express Newspaper Ltd. & Other v. Union of India & others A.I.R. 1958 S.C. 578.
- (2) B.E.S.T. Undertaking Bombay v. Mrs. Agens A.I.R. 1964 S.C. 193.
- (3) Royal Talkies Hyderabad v. E.S.I. Corporation A.I.R. 1978 S.C. 19.
- (4) Air India v. Nargesh Meerza, A.I.R. 1981 S.C. 1830
- (5) D.S. Nakara v. Union of India A.I.R. 1983 S.C. 130.
- (6) Saya Mills Ltd. v. Regional P.F. Commissioner 985 I.L.L.J. 238 (S.C.)

N.B.:- The Students will be imparted teaching of latest case-Law of the Supreme Court of India and the various High Courts alongwith the Legislative

changes and amendments from time to time.

Books Recommended:

1. I.L.O. Approaches to Social Security
2. G.C. Hallen: Dynamics of Social Security in India.
3. K.N. Subramaniam: Wages in India.
4. S.B.L. Nigam: State Regulation of Minimum Wages.
5. I.L.O.: An Introduction to Social Security.
6. Workmen Compensation Act. 1923.
7. Payment of Wages Act. 1936.
8. Minimum Wages Act. 1948.
9. E.S. I. Act. 1948.
10. E.P.F. Act. 1952.
11. Maternity Benefit Act. 1961.
12. Payment of Bonus Act. 1965.
13. Payment of Gratuity Act. 1972.
14. Govt. of India: Report of National Commission on Labour.
15. V.V. Giri: Labour Problems in Indian Industry.
16. Mamoria and Mamoria: Industrial Labour, Social Security and Industrial Place in India.
17. S.N. Mishra: An Introduction to Labour and Industrial Laws.
18. The Indian Labour Year Books
19. G.L. Kothari: Wages, Dearness Allowance and Bonus.

PAPER-IV-PERSONEL MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

N.B.:- The question paper shall be divided into two parts i.e. Part I and II. The paper shall contain eight questions from Part I and two questions from part II. The Students shall be required to attempt atleast one question from part-II.

Part I-PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

- Concept of Personnel Management and Personnel Policies.
- Man Power Planning, Recruitment, Selection and Training, Induction, Job Placement including Worker's Education as envisaged by the Central Board of Worker's Education.
- Job Analysis and Evaluation and Performance Appraisal.
- Management of discipline, Domestic Enquiry and Grievance procedure.
- Role and Functions of Personnel Manager.
- Scientific and Technical Advances Visa-a-Vis Personnel management.

Part II-INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

- Industrial Psychology- Nature, Scope and Functions.
- Motivation and Morale, Leadership, Styles and Dynamics.
- Psychology of Attitudes. Hawthorne Experiments and their relevance in India.
- Individual Behaviour in formal and Informal Groups, Interpersonal and Inter-group, relationship in organization and their Impact on Organization.

Leading Cases:-

- (1) North Brook Jute Co. Ltd. V. Their workmen A.I.R. 1960 SC

- (2) Monogram Mills Ltd. v. State of Gujarat 1976 II L.L.J. 174 (S.C.)
 - (3) Workmen of Williamson Magor & Co. Ltd. v. Williamson Magor & Co. Ltd. 1982. LLJ 83 (S.C.)
 - (4) State of Orissa v. Ram Prashad, 1985 II. L.L.J. 204 (S.C.)
 - (5) N.M. Rubber Co. Ltd. Madras v. I.S. Natrajan, 1985 II L.L.J. 364 (Madras H.C.)
 - (6) Union of India v. Tulsi Ram Patel, A.I.R. 1958 S.C. 1416
- N.B.:-** The Students will be imparted teachings of latest cass-Laws of the supreme Court of India and various high Court alongwith the legislative changes and amendments from time to time.

Books Recommended:

1. I.L.O.: International Labour Codes Vol. I & II.
2. S.N. Dhyani: I.L.O. and India: In Pursuit of Social Justice
3. G.A. Johnson: The I.L.O.
4. David Miller: Social Justice
5. Kamla Mathur & N.R. Seth: Tripartism in Labour Policy: Indian Labour Year Book.
6. S.K. Agarwal: K.M. Munshi Lectures on Public Interest Legislation in India.
7. Govt. of India: Report of National Commission on Labour
8. C.K. Johari: Indian Tripartite System.
9. S.R. Samant: Industrial Jurisprudence.
10. Indian Constitution: Relevant Portions.
11. Govt. of India: Tripartite Consultations.
12. R.G. Chaturvedi: Natural and Social Justice.
13. Mahesh Chandra: Industrial Jurisprudence.
14. Rideout: Principles of Labour Law.
15. N. Vaidyanathan: International Labour Standards.

PAPER V-LABOUR JURISPRUDENCE AND THE I.L.O.

- Concept and Growth of Labour Jurisprudence.
- Concept of Social Justice. Natural Justice and the Labour.
- Constitution of India, 1950, and the Labour
- Labour and Judicial Process and Public Interest Legislation.
- Tripartism: Voluntarism in Labour Relations and Code of Discipline in Industry.
- I.L.O.- Genesis, Aims and Objectives, Constitution.
- I.L.O. - Conventions and Recommendations: Procedure for ratification.
- I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations and Problems in their Ratification
- I.L.O. & Regional Conferences
- International Labour Standards and Labour Legislations in India.
- I.L.O. Problems and Prospects.
- ILO and Human Rights in Indian Perspectives.

Leadings Cases:

- (1) Som Prakash v. Union of India A.I.R. 1981 S.C. 212.
- (2) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India A.I.R. 1984 S.C. 802.
- (3) People's Union for Democratic Rights and others v. Union of India 1982 II I.L.J. 454 (S.C.)

- (4) National Textiles Workers Union v. Ram Krishna A.I.R. 1983 S.C. 759
- (5) Excel Wear v. Union of India 1978, L.C.J. 527(S.C.)
- (6) The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Ltd. v. Sambhunath Mukerjee. 1935 I.L.J. 36 (S.C.)

N.B.:- The students will be imparted teachings of latest case-laws of the Supreme Court of India and Various High Courts alongwith the Legislative changes.

and Amendment from time to time.

1. I.L.O. International labour Codes Vol. I & II
2. S.N. Dhyani: I.L.O. and India: In pursuit of Social Justice
3. G.A. Johnson: The I.L.O.
4. David Miller: Social Justice
5. Kamal Mathur and N.R. Seth: Tripartism in Labour Policy Indian Labour Year Book
6. S.K. Agrawal: K.N. Mushi Lectures on Public Interest Legislation in India.
7. Govt. of India: Report of National Commission on Labour.
8. C.K. Johri: Indian Tripartite System.
9. S.R. Samant: Industrial Jurisprudence.
10. Indian Constitution: Relevant Portions.
11. Govt. of India: Tripartite Consultations.
12. R.G. Chaturvedi: Natural and Social Justice
13. Mahesh Chandra: Industrial Jurisprudence.
14. Riddout: Principles of Labour Law.
15. N. Vaidyanathan: International Labour Standards.

PAPER VI- LABOUR ECONOMICS AND LABOUR STATISTICS AND ORGANIZED AND UN-ORGANIZED LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

- Labour Force in Organized and Unorganized Sectors-Sources. Composition, Characteristics etc.
- Employment, Un-employment and Under-employment- conceptual and Development Aspects.
- Labour Turn over and Absenteeism
- Unemployment Guarantee Scheme
- Unorganized Labour- Magnitude- Problems and Public Policy on Unorganized Labour.
- Integrated Rural Development Programmes and Labour
- Labour in Five-Year Plans- A Brief Study.
- Industrial Policy Resolutions and Development in Private and Public Sector.
- Industrial development- Heavy, Large, Small-scale.
- Cottage Industry- Location, Finance, Planning and Problems.

Labour Statistics:

- (a) Meaning, Objects and Structure. (b) Growth of Labour Statistics in India.
- (c) Indian Labour Statistics Act. 1953.
- (d) Labour Statistics relating to Disputes, Wages, Strikes.
- (e) Lock-Outs, Man days, Labour Safety, Health and Welfare Cost of Living etc.

Books Recommended:

1. A.N. Agrawala: Indian Economy- Problems of Development & Planning.
2. Rudra Dutt & Sundrum: Indian Economy.

3. S.C. Kuchhal: The Industrial Economy of India.
4. D.P. Sharma and Desai: The Rural Economy of India.
5. A.R. Desai: The Rural Sociology of India.
6. L.G. Reynalds: Labour Economics.
7. R. Mukerjee: Labour Planning.
8. B.N. Datar: Labour Economics.
9. J.N. Mongia: Readings in Indian Labour.
10. Government of India: Report of National Commission of Labour.
11. J.L. Dholakia: Industrial Labour and Economic Development in India.
12. D.N. Elhance: Economic Statistics of India since Independence (First Three chapters of Part I and Chapter 15 of Part IV) or Relevant Portion.
13. B.N. Asthana: Applied Statistics of India.
14. S.S. Srivastava: (Chapter 5 and 6) or Relevant Portion.
15. Mamoria & Mamoria: Industrial Labour, Social Security and Industrial Peace of India.
16. I.L.O. Structure and Functions of Rural Worker's Organisation.

ONE YEAR DIPLOMA COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION'S SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

21C. For the Diploma Course in Criminology and Criminal Administration candidates must obtain for a pass at least 40% marks in the individual paper and 48% in the aggregate. Of the successful candidate those securing 60% or more marks in the aggregate shall be Placed in First Division and the rest in Second Division.

PAPER I- GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

General Principles of Criminal Law under the Indian Penal Code (excluding specific offences) and the Fundamental basis of statutory offences under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Arms Act. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. and Prevention of Corruption Act.

PAPER II- CRIMINOLOGY:

1. Meaning and Scope of Criminology.
2. Schools of Criminology.
3. Contribution of Sutherland.
4. Juvenile Delinquency.
5. Recidivism.
6. Causes of Crime.
7. Social Forces and Crime.
8. Recent Trends in Crime including the problems of organised crime. Blackmarketing, corporate crimes, hidden-crimes, effects of crime.
9. Types of criminals.
10. Study of Criminal Behaviour of Some tribes in India.

PAPER III- PENOLOGY:

1. Origin and evolution of Punishment
2. Forms of punishment with special reference of capital punishment.
3. Penal institutions, Prison system and its reforms in India with special reference to recent experiments.
4. Correctional Institutions: Work houses and houses of correction Juvenile training school/Men's and women's reformatories: Borstal Institutions in India.
5. Parole & Indeterminate sentence.
6. Pardon.

Books Recommended on Criminology and Penology:

1. Sutherland: Principles of Criminology (Latest Edition)
2. Garofolo: Criminology Part I, II and III (Latest Edition)
3. Gillin: Criminology and Penology Part I to Part V (Latest Edition)
4. Taft: Criminology (Latest Edition) Part-I Ch. 3 Part-II Except Ch. 6 Part III & IV.
5. Pillai: Principles of Criminology lectures 2,3,4,5,6,9,11 and 12.
6. Cavan: Criminology Part I- Omitting Ch. 2 Part II- full.
7. Lombroso Cesare: Crime, its Cause and Remedies.
8. Different Reports: Published by Governments of India from time to time.
9. Radzinowicz and Turner- Moral Approaches to Criminal Law.
10. Barnes and Tatters- new Horizons in Criminology.
11. Pioneers in Criminology Edited by Mannbein.
12. Bonger- Criminology.
13. P.K. Sen- From Punishment to Prevention.
14. P.K. Sen- Penology- Old and New
15. Oppenheimer- Rationale of Punishment.
16. Crime, Courts and Probation.
17. Siddique M- Criminology

PAPER IV- FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**I. The Role of Forensic Science in Criminal and Civil Cases:**

The basic questions in investigation- Qui Boni; the scene of crime; discovery of traces of physical evidence, classification and reference to classified record; systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material; the principles of exchange; the principles of heredity, Taxonomy etc.

II- The Establishment of Identity of Individuals.

Branding, tattooing, Mutilating, Scars and Moles, Bantillon System: photography: fingerprints: ridge characteristics: Proscopy,

III- The Establishment of Partial Identity of Individuals: Footprints: Hair, skin: blood grouping: physical peculiarities.**IV- The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Shape and Size**
Identifying marks and impressions made by the physical objects: shoe prints type and trade markers: die and tool marks rupture of fracture marks.**V- The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis Prints: Coloured Objects: Metals Alloys: Chain & the Earthen Wares: Cements: Plaster Bricks Dust: Soil: Minerals: Plastics.****VI- Questioned documents and the Identification of Handwritings: Paper, its types and identification: links: pencils and writings tools, identity: samples: various type of forgery and their detection: Additions, Erasures: Alterations: Scales; Rubber Stamps: Type Writing: Printings Blocks.****VII- The Identification of Fire-Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems**
Types of Fire-arms and their use; time and range of firing: Identification of a fire-arm with a cartridges case and bullet; miscellaneous fire-arm, problems like origin or direction of fire**VIII- Injuries to Persons: Evidentiary value of details of injuries, traces left by the weapon used; its range and direction; danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems; the flow of blood from injuries; the shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects; accidental, deaths and suicides.****IX- Miscellaneous Forensic Science Methods: Restoration of numbers; examination of the walking picture of foot prints; clothing; copper wire, piece of wood etc.****X- Evidentiary value of Physical Evidences by a Forensic Science Laboratory viz. Evidence: Fallibility of eye witnesses. The probative value of such evidence. Findings of scientific methods of investigation; their probative value. Assessment of value from actual cases. Value to be assigned to the different types of exhibits.****PAPER-V FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY****1. INJURIES: (HURT)**

- (a) Definition in law (Sec. 319, 320 I.P.C.) Grievous Injury.
- (b) Classification
- (c) Cardinal fractures of different types of injuries. (d) Age of injuries.

2. BURNS AND SCARS

- (a) Classification of burns (Depurants) (b) Causes of death after burns.
- (c) Simple and grievous burns
- (d) Area of the body surface in burns and its relationships.
- (e) Ante-mortem and post-mortem burns.

3. ASPHYXIA AND DROWNING

- (a) Cause of asphyxia, post-mortem appearances.
- (b) Various types of violent asphyxial deaths like hanging strangulation, throttling, traumatic asphyxia, and the post-mortem appearances commonly scene in these conditions.
- (c) Drowning- Cardinal post-mortem signs.
 - (i) Cadaveric spasm of hands. (ii) Signs in the air passages.
 - (iii) Stomach contents. (iv) Signs in the lungs.
 - (v) Demonstration of diatoms in the viscera.

4. SEXUAL OFFENCE:

- (a) Rape:
 - (i) Definition (Sec. 375 I.P.C.) (ii) Examination of victim- Anatomy of hymen.
 - (iii) Positive signs of rape. (iv) Examination of the accused.
 - (v) Medico-legal aspects.
- (b) Sodomy:
 - (i) Examination of the victim. (ii) Signs in the habitual passive agent.
 - (iii) Examination of the accused.

5. AUTOPSY:

- (a) Procedure- Aims & Objects- Difficulties. (b) Problems:
 - (i) Time since death- Description of post-mortem changes. Estimation of time since death from rigorous post-mortem staining, putrefaction, adipocere formation nummification changes in the eyes, skin, primary and secondary relaxation. In drowning cases from floatation of the body. In dead bodies after burial. From, the degree of digestion of stomach contents. From the change in the cerebro spinal fluid and the narrow cells of the sternum.
 - (ii) Cause and manner of a death. (iii) Ante mortem or post-mortem in
 - (iv) Examination of human remains, skeletal and mutilated remains. Establishment of age, Sex and Stature for the purpose of identity. (c) Infanticide: Definition dead born, still-born viable foetus, criteria for

separate existence.

(d) Exhumation: Rules and Procedure

6. **EXAMINATION OF BLOOD STAINS**

Physical, Chemical & Serological Blood grouping its basic principles

7. **INSANITY: Definition (See 84 IPC)**

Modern Concept-classification- Legal test of insanity. Observation of an alleged lunatic- Restraint of the insane. Civil and criminal responsibility of a lunatic. Testamentary capacity, Reception order on petition.

8. **POISONS: Classification of poisons. Diagnosis of poisoning. Examination of poisoning case. Brief Toxicology of the following common poisons, Opium, Dhatura barbivates. Cannabis Indica. Arsenic, Copper Sulphate, Lead, Strychnine, Cocaine, Alcohol. Organo Phosphorus Compounds. Carbonmonoxide, Hytiocyanic Acid, Pot Cymde, Phosphorus, Snake bite**

9. **INTOXICATION: Definition (See 85 & I.P.c.) regarding alcoholic intoxication. Alcohol, ganja, bhang, dhatura, opium, morphine.**

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR PAPER IV AND V.

1. Modern Criminal Investigation: Harry Soderman and John J.O. Concell (Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co. Inc. New York).
2. Criminal Investigation: Cr. A and cross. (Published by Sweet & Maxwell Limited London.)
4. Police Act. (Act. V of 1861).
5. Rajasthan Habitual Offender Act.
6. Rajasthan Police Regulation (for Reference Purpose only).
7. Downen, T.A.: Text Book of Forensic Pharmacy.
8. Gour, A.N. Fire Arms, Forensic Ballistics. Forensic Chemistry and Criminal Jurisprudence.
9. Lucas A: Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Criminal Investigation.
10. Lundquist F: Methods of Forensic Science (Vol.I).
11. Moreland N.: Science in Crime detection illustrated.
12. Swipson F.: Forensic Medicine.
13. Modi, J.P.: Medical Jurisprudence and toxicology.

PAPER VI- ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND PROOF IN CRIMINAL TRIALS

Cr. P.C.: General including classification of Criminal cases- Summary- Warrant-bailable- Non Bailable, Cognisable, Non-Cognisable, Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts: Complaint & F.I.R. case: Investigation Procedure: Framing of Charges: Trial Procedure: Security for keeping Peace.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

(i) Burden of Proof	-	101-106
(ii) Confession	-	24-30
(iii) Presumption	-	114
(iv) Accomplice	-	133
(v) Relevancy	-	5,11,14,15
(vi) Expert Witnesses	-	45,46,51
(viii) Examination in chief & cross Examination & Re Examination	-	137,138