

**Department of Law
Masters Program in Law**

LLM EXAMINATIONS

ORDINANCES RELATED TO LLM EXAMINATION

- (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 recognized by the Board of Management of the University as equivalent or a candidate who holds the LLB. (P) degree and has also passed any of the courses of the University and there after perused a regular course of study in the aggregate at the Diploma examination and there after persued a regular course of study 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 for one academic year shall be eligible for admission to the LL.M Part II Examination. Provided that a candidate who has obtained a least 40% marks in two papers or at least 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 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 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-marking 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

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 with put having undergone regular course of study and if study and if successful will b 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 papers prescribed to the examination.

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 department of law for the LL.M course.

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 provisions 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 five paper scheme per year.

IMPROVEMENT

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 o 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 within 3 Month from the date if 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 papers prescribed for the examination.

Division shall be awarded on the combined result of LL.M Part I & Part II Examination All successful candidates who obtain 65% 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.

LLM (Part-I) Examination

Every candidate offering himself for LLM 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 number V the candidate has to appear for practical examination which shall also carry 100 marks.

LLM-Part-I

01LLM101	Legal Theory
01LLM102	Principle and methods of legislation and Judicial Process
01LLM103	Indian Constitutional Law-The New Challenges
01LLM104	Legal Education and Research Methodology
01LLM201	Practical Examination

Research Methodology

Doctrinal Research	25 Marks
Non doctrinal Research	25 Marks
Clinical Work	25 Marks
Law Teaching	25 Marks

LLM Part-II Examination

Every candidate offering himself for the LLM Part-II Examination, shall be examined in five papers in any one of the following branches, each paper will be of 3 hours duration and carry 100 marks.

Branch-Corporate Law

02LLM101.1	General Principles of Contract
02LLM101.2	Special Contract and Law of Insurance
02LLM101.3	Company Law
02LLM101.4	Law relating to negotiable instruments and International Contacts
02LLM201	Dissertation

Branch-Criminal Law

02LLM102.1	Comparative Criminal Procedure
02LLM102.2	Penology Treatment of offenders

02LLM102.3 Drug Aniction Criminal Justice and Human Rights.

02LLM102.4 Juvem Delinquency

02LLM201 Dissertation

Branch-Human Rights Law

02LLM103.1 Concept and development of Human Rights

02LLM103.2 Human Rights and International Law

02LLM103.3 Protection and Enforcement of Human rights in India

02LLM103.4 Human Rights of Disadvantaged group : Problems and issues.

(In the protection and enforcement)

02LLM201 Dissertation

Branch-International Law

02LLM104.1 International organization Law Practice and Future

02LLM104.2 International Humanitarian Law

02LLM104.3 Law of Sea

02LLM104.4 International and contemporary issues

02LLM201 Dissertation

The dissertation shall be submitted in triplicate by the candidate. It shall be the candidate's own work carried out under the guidance or supervision of a person who is taking L.L.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 L.L.M. Part-II Examination.

A candidate who is declared failed at the L.L.M. Part-II Examination may on his request, be exempted from fresh submission of dissertation at the time of his subsequent appearance at the L.L.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 (Thering, Ehrlich and Pound) and Post Sociological Developments.
American/Scandinavian Realism (Holmes, Llewellyn and Cardozo)
Natural Law School (Grotius, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Stammier)
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. Friedman-Legal Theory
Ross: On Law and Justice
Hart: Law liberty and mortality
Devlin: The enforcement of mortality
Stone: Legal System and Lawyers' seasonings.
Hall: living law of Democratic society.
Pattersone: Juries Prudence
Salmond: Juries Prudence
Allen: Law in the making
Hart: The concept of Law
Rawls: Theory of Justice
Lloyd: 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 L.L. 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. Dickey 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

Libert Legislative Methods and Forms.

Libert: mechanism of Law.

Julius Stone: The Province and Functions of Law, Part-11, 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.Friedman: 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, its 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 specialization. Obviously, rubrics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

Federation:

- 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 liberalization Right to equality: Privatization 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) Commercialization 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 policies 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 METHIDODOLOGY

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 L.L.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 system of legal education . The lecture method both at L.L.B and L.L.M. levels has many dements. The exiting lacunae can be eliminated by following other methods of learning's such as case method, 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 its 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 it's 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 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 decision ; methods of discovering the 'rule of the case' tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that have not been over ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the resesach and the reasons there of .
- v) Juristic writings- a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and forgien periodicals.
- vi) Compilation of list if reports or special studies conducted revelent to the problem.

Preparation of Research Design

- i) Devising tools and techniques for collection of data : Methodology
- ii) Methods of the collection of statutory and case material and juristic literature.
- iii) Use of historical and comoarative materials.
- iv) Use of observation studies.
- v) Use of questionnaires / interview
- vi) Use of case study.
- 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 Lyd. London.
- S. K. Agarwal (Ed.) : Legal Education in India (1973) Tripathi, Bombay.
- N.R. Madhavan Menon (Ed.): A handbook of Clinical Legal Education (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- M. O. Price, H. Bitner and By Siewiez: 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.: Currency, B. Field J. Crea: A Guide to Legal Research.
- Morris L. Cohan: Legal Research in Nutshell (1996), West Publishing Company.

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 (25marks)

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 organization, 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.

Blanchard Shrivastava: 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 Company.

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

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 conversation

Duties

Good Faith and statutory protection to the collecting bankers

Suggested Reading :

Byles on bills

Bhames : Negotiable Instruments

Bhastham and Adiga : The Negotiable Instruments Act

Paper V Dissertation

Branch-II Criminal aw

Paper I- Comparative Criminal Procedure

Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies

Hierarchy of criminal court and their jurisdiction Nayaya 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 sized/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: Direction 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 : R V Kelkar's : Outlines of Criminal Procedure

Patric Devlin : The Criminal Prosecution in England