

# **CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI**

**(3<sup>rd</sup> Semester)**

**LL.B  
(Three Year Program)**

## **SCHOOL OF LAW**



**RAFFLES**  
**UNIVERSITY**

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# **JURISPRUDENCE (LLB 301)**

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE**

**Jurisprudence** is the study and theory of law. Scholars of jurisprudence, or legal theorists (including legal philosophers and social theorists of law), hope to obtain a deeper understanding of the nature of law, of legal reasoning, legal systems and of legal institutions. Modern jurisprudence began in the 18th century and was focused on the first principles of the natural law, civil law, and the law of nations.

## **COURSE OBJECTIVE**

This course has the following objectives:

1. Give an overview of the major legal philosophies of the world in the form of four jurisprudential schools.
2. Making aware with meaning and justification for the existence of law and its sources.
3. Making aware of the various legal concepts and legal relations.
4. Justifying the relevancy of jurisprudence for various stakeholders in legal education.

## **COURSE OBJECTIVE**

The students shall be able to:

1. State the meaning and relevancy of jurisprudence.
2. Express the broader common features of the four jurisprudential Schools.
3. Critical understanding of the merit and demerit of each philosophical school.
4. Understand the meaning, kinds and sources of law.

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

### **UNIT I Introduction**

**Credit 6  
(Hours 60)**

- A. Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence
- B. Need for study of Jurisprudence
- C. Linkage between Jurisprudence and other sciences
- D. **Sources of Law:** Custom
- E. Legislation
- F. Precedent

### **UNIT II**

#### **Schools of Jurisprudence**

- A. Natural Law with Indian Perspective
- B. Analytical Positivism, Pure Theory, Legal Realism
- C. Historical Jurisprudence
- D. Sociological Jurisprudence with Indian Perspective

**UNIT III**  
**State, Sovereignty and Law**

- A. Nature and functions of a State and its relationship with law
- B. Nature and development of Sovereignty

**UNIT IV**  
**Nature and Kinds of law**

- A. Theories of Justice and Punishment
- B. Law and Legislation
- C. Law and Morality
- D. Law and Religion
- E. Law and Social change

**UNIT V**  
**Concepts of Law**

- A. Rights and Duties
- B. Personality
- C. Possession, Ownership and Property

**Recommended Readings**

1. L.M. Singhvi, Freedom on Trial, (1991), Vikar, N.Delhi.
2. Verinder Grover (Ed.) Political Process and Role of Courts, (1997) Deep & Deep Publications, N.Delhi.
3. B.P.Sigh Seghal (Ed.) Law, Judiciary and Justice (1993) Deep & Deep, N. Delhi.
4. Max Gluckman, Judicial Processes Among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia (1967).
5. Paul Bohanan, Justice and Judgment Among the Tiv (1957)
6. E. Adamson Hoebel, The Law of the Primitive Man (1968)
7. Catherine Newman, Law and Economic Organization: A Comparative Study of Pre-industrial Law 306 Societies (1983)
8. Upendra Baxi, Towards the Sociology of Indian Law (1986)
9. Harold J. Berman, Law and Revolutions the Formation of the Western Legal Tradition (1983).
10. Yash Ghai, The Political Economy of Law. A Third World Reader (1986)
11. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1995), Universal
12. Ronald Dworkin, Taking Rights Seriously (1996), Universal
13. Ronald Dworkin, A Matter of Principle (1985)
14. John Hart Ely, Democracy and Distrust. A Theory of Juridical Review (1980)
15. J. Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985)
16. Supreme Court of India, Third International Conferences of Appellate Judges Conference Papers and Proceedings (1985).
17. Upendra Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980)

18. Upendra Baxi, *Courage, Craft and Contention: The Indian Supreme Court in Mid-Eighties* (1986), Tripathi, Bombay
19. Rajeev Dhavan, *The Supreme Court of India: A Study of its Socio-Juristic Techniques* (1977), Tripathi, Bombay
20. Rajeev Dhavan, and Alice Jacob, *Selection and Appointment of Supreme Court Judges: A Case Study* (1978)
21. Rajeev Dhavan and P. Kalpakam, *The Supreme Court under Strain: The Challenge of Arrears* (1979)
22. Simon Shetret & Jules Descheness (Ed.), *Judicial Independence: A Contemporary Debate*, Martinus Highoff Pub., Dercbrecht, (1985)
23. Martin Shapiro, *Courts: A Comparative and Political Analysis* (1981), University of Chicago
24. H.R.Khanna, *Judiciary in India and Judicial Process*, (1985), S.C. Sarkar and Sons, Calcutta

# **PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (LLB 302)**

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE**

**Public international law** concerns the structure and conduct of sovereign states; analogous entities, such as the Holy See; and intergovernmental organizations. To a lesser degree, international law also may affect multinational corporations and individuals, an impact increasingly evolving beyond domestic legal interpretation and enforcement. Public international law has increased in use and importance vastly over the twentieth century, due to the increase in global trade, environmental deterioration on a worldwide scale, awareness of human rights violations, rapid and vast increases in international transportation and a boom in global communications.

## **COURSE OBJECTIVE**

This course has the following objectives

1. To provide the fundamental standing of international law
2. To study the law of treaty and the law of the sea
3. To learn the provisions of international relations among the nations
4. To examine the international provisions of state recognition

## **COURSE OUTCOMES**

The students shall be able to:

1. Understand the basic concept and sources of international law
2. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international rights frame work, its origins and justifying theories
3. Establish the capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated.
4. Critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

### **Unit- I INTRODUCTION**

**Credit 6  
(Hours 60)**

- A. Definition and nature and scope of Public International Law
- B. Distinction between Public International Law and Private International Law
- C. Subjects of International law
- D. Sources of International Law
- E. Relationship between international law and municipal law (Monism, Dualism, British, American and Indian Practice)

## **Unit- II**

### **Law of Treaty and Law of Sea**

#### **A. Law of Sea:**

- a. Meaning of Treaty and kinds of Treaty
- b. Important of consent in the treaty formation
- c. Process of formation of Treaty
- d. Interpretation of the Treaty
- e. Reservation against a Treaty
- f. Termination of the Treaty
- g. Pacta sunt servanda. Rebus Sic Stantibus and Peremptory norms of International Law

#### **B. Law of Sea:**

- a. Development of Law of Sea
- b. Territorial Sea,
- c. Contiguous Zone,
- d. Continental Shelf,
- e. Exclusive Economic Zone,
- f. The High Seas
- g. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea
- h. International Seabed Mining- Parallel System of Mining

## **Unit- III**

### **State Jurisdiction, State Recognition and State Responsibility**

#### **A. State Recognition:**

- a. Meaning, kinds of the State Recognition
- b. Recognition of the Government
- c. Theories of Recognition,
- d. Legal Effect of Recognition
- e. Withdrawal of Recognition States Succession

#### **B. State Jurisdiction; meaning kinds of jurisdiction and exceptions to it.**

#### **C. State Responsibility, Meaning kinds of state responsibility and general defences**

## **Unit- IV**

### **Air and Space Law**

- A. Air Space: Various Theories, Aerial Navigation (Five freedom of Air), Outer Space Treaty, 1967 and recent trends
- B. International Humanitarian Law: Meaning, Development and brief introduction to the Four Geneva Conventions and its Optional Protocols
- C. International Organizations; Meaning, Characteristics
- D. United Nations: Origin and Development, Purpose and Principles Main Organs and their compositions and functions.

## **Unit- V**

### **Individuals under international law**

- A. Nationality meaning, legal consequence and termination of nationality
- B. Stateless Person and Refugee; Meaning and their rights and duties under international law
- C. Extradition: Definition, purpose and principles of extradition
- D. Asylum: Meaning, types of asylum, and relation between asylum and extradition
- E. Diplomatic Agents and Consuls: definitional and classification of heads of mission, the basis of immunities and privileges, privileges and immunities, waiver of immunity, termination of the diplomatic mission.

### **Recommended Readings**

- “International Law” Gurdip Singh/Macmillan India Ltd.
- “International Law” J.G. Starke
- “Cases and materials in International Law” Harris
- “Principles of International Law” Brownlie/ Universal Publication
- “Principles of International Law” S.K Kapoor / CLA
- “International Law” Charles G. Fenwick/Oxford University Press
- “WTO and International Trade” M. B Rao and Manjula Guru
- “Understanding International Trade Law” Simone Schnitzer/Universal Publishing House
- “The Law and Policy of the World Trade Organization” Peter Van den Bossche/Werner Zdouc Paperback
- “International Trade Law” Indira Carr/Cavendish Publishing House

# **CORPORATE LAW-I**

## **(LLB 303)**

### **INTRODUCTION OF THE COURSE**

The course is designed to understand the formation, management, and other activity of the companies. Because of the changing facts of global governance corporate governance plays a vital role in the development of an economy at both national and international levels. The Companies Act 1956 has not been repealed but certain provisions replaced by the new Act of 2013. The notified sections which replace the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 will be highlighted. Accordingly, the paper aims to introduce to the students the nuance of corporate law and its obligations of it toward society in discharging its trade relations and being a good corporate citizen. Therefore, the paper needs to be taught in light of the new Companies Amendment Act 2013.

### **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

This course has the following objectives

1. To acquire knowledge and develop the regulatory framework of companies
2. To study various provisions of the Companies law
3. To differentiate between schedules, rules, notifications and circulars etc.
4. To develop legal skills about the dimensional issues of company law.

### **COURSE OUTCOMES**

The students shall be able to;

1. Apply the practical aspect of company law in the global system of economic
2. Understand multinational companies in the legal system.
3. Frame the legal requirement for registration for companies.
4. Contest the cases pertaining to corporate law

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>Unit-I</b>  | <b>Credit 6</b>   |
| <b>Company and its Nature and Scope</b>  | <b>(Hours 60)</b> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meaning, Definition, and characteristics of the company.</li><li>• Historical background of the company</li><li>• Kinds of companies</li><li>• Merits and Demerits of Incorporation of a company - Lifting the corporate veil.</li></ul>   |                   |
| <b>Unit-II</b>   |                   |
| <b>Procedure for Incorporation of companies</b>  |                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Role of promoters, Legal Position of Promoter</li><li>• Pre-incorporation contracts</li><li>• Memorandum of Association - Meaning, Purpose, Contents, Ultravires, and Doctrine of Ultra-vires</li><li>• Articles of Association - Meaning Purpose, Content. Alternation, Constructive Notice.</li><li>• Doctrine of Indomment Exceptions</li></ul> |                   |
| <b>Unit-III</b>  |                   |
| <b>Prospectus, Shares, and Debentures</b>  |                   |



- Meaning - Formalities of issue Prospectus - Misrepresentation of Prospectus - Golden Rule
- Shares - Meaning, Types of Shares, and Transfer of shares
- Share Capital, Meaning, Kinds, Alternation, Reduction, and Voting Rights
- Debenture - Meaning, Types, Charge-Fixed and Floating, Crystallization of Floating charge
- Borrowing Powers - Effective of unauthorized borrowings

#### **Unit-IV**

##### **Members, Membership Rights & Management and Administration of Company**

- Modes of acquiring Membership
- Rights and Privileges of Members and Shareholders
- Transfer and Registration of Transfer of Securities
- Transmission of Securities
- Dividend - Rules as to Payment of Dividend
- Directors - Appointment, Qualifications, Types, Position, Powers, Functions
- Duties and Liabilities of Directors
- Meetings, Kinds, Requisites of Valid Meeting
- Audit and Accounting System - Legal Position of Audit

#### **Unit-V**

##### **Oppression, Mismanagement & Amalgamation and winding up**

- Meaning of Oppression and Mismanagement
- Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement - Rule in Foss v/s Harbottle (1843)
- Powers of the Company Law Board and Central Government
- Inspection and Investigation
- Role of Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO).
- Merger and Demerger of the Company
- Amalgamation, Compromise, and Arrangement
- Winding up - Meaning, Types, Procedure
- Payment of Liabilities in the event of winding up
- Role of Official Liquidator, Court, and National Company Law Tribunal

#### **Case Studies:**

1. Salomon v. Salomon & Co., Ltd. (1897) A.C. 22 (H.L.) : (1895-95) All ER Rep. 33
2. R.C. Cooper v. Union of India (1970) 3 SCR 530
3. *Kelner v Baxter* (1866) LR 2 CP 174
4. *Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co Ltd v Riche* (1875) LR 7 HL 653
5. *Royal British Bank v Turquand* (1856) 6 E&B 327
6. Regal Hastings Ltd. V. Gulliver, [1942] 1 All ER 378
7. Foss v. Harbottle (1843) 2 Hare 461 : (1843) 67 ER 189
8. Nagappa Chettiar V. Madras Race Club, ILR 1949 Mad 808
9. Jones V. Ahman Son (1970) 70 Col LR 1079
10. Derej Vs Peale

#### **Act and Statute (As Amended)**

- The Companies Act, 2013

#### **Text Book**

1. C.A.Kamal Garg, Bharat's Corporate and Allied Laws, 2013

2. Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Companies Act 2013, CCH Wolter Kluwer Business, 2013
3. Lexis Nexis, Corporate Laws 2013 (Palmtop Edition)
4. Avtar Singh: Company Law
5. Dutta on Company Law
6. N.D. Kapoor on Company Law, Charles Wild, and Stuart Weinstein Smith and Keenan, Company Law, Pearson Longman, 2009
7. The Companies Acts from 1956 to 2014 as amended up to the date.
8. The New Company Law, Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Central Law Agency.

### **Reference Book**

1. Smith and Keenan's, Company Law (2002)
2. Andrew Lidbetter, Company Investigations and Public Law (1999)
3. Saleem Sheikh & William Rees, Corporate Governance & Corporate Control (2002).
4. Gower's Principles of Company Law 8th Edition 2008, R. Cambay & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
5. Smith and Keenan's Company Law.
6. S. K. Verma & Suman Gupta, Corporate Governance and Corporate Law Reform in India. (2005).
7. Companies Act, 1956
8. Suman Gupta: Shareholder's Democracy: Fact or Fiction. (1992)
9. Paul L. Davies, Gower and Davies Principles of Modern Company Law (8th ed., 2008)
10. Avtar Singh, Indian Company Law (2008), Eastern, Lucknow.
11. L.C.B. Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law (1997) Sweet and Maxwell, London
12. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act, (2007), Wadha.

# **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW (LLB 304)**

## **COURSE OUTLINE**

**Objective:** Intellectual property in the modern world is not confined only to the protection of intellectual creations or inventions. Rather now it has become a powerful tool of economic growth and prosperity by stimulating creative and innovative ideas, of generating revenue, promoting investment, enhancing literary, social and cultural values of mankind. It prevents 'brain-drain', and nurture over-all economic health. Every sphere of life is getting molded by intellectual properties. It has become an important component of business transactions. The developments in international telecommunications have increased its importance and put new challenges to the protection of intellectual property. With such an importance of IP, well-crafted IP courses require to be devised. The objective of the current draft is to impart knowledge of the substantive intellectual property law and infuse it with the skill of applying and construing the law to different factual situations. On a theoretical level, students should be able to have a basic understanding of the IP. Subsequently, they are required to engage in a critical discourse on the policy factors of each and every kind of intellectual property to become aware of their rights to the protection of their creations and inventions. Apart from the introductory levels, students should be increasingly exposed to international aspects of IP law. A summary of the objectives is as follows:

## **COURSE OUTCOMES**

This course has the following objectives:

1. To study the conceptualization of IPR
2. To focus on the investment, enhancing literary knowledge and cultural values of mankind.
3. To go through the substantive portion of IPR for the depth study.
4. To increase the international aspect of IPR

## **COURSE OUTCOMES**

The students shall be able to;

1. Understand the international origin of IPR
2. Think over the Indian IPR law in relation to the International legal system.
3. Critically analyses the IPR law for protecting the intellectual property
4. Apply critically the principles of IPR laws for the protection creative activities.

### **Unit- I Introduction**

**Credit 6  
(Hours 60)**

- A. The meaning of Intellectual property
- B. Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property
- C. The main forms of intellectual property: copyright trademarks, patents, designs

- D. Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights:
  - a. The Berne Convention
  - b. The Paris Convention
  - c. Universal Copyright Convention
  - d. TRIPS Agreement
  - e. WCCT
  - f. WPPT
- 1. The role of the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation (WIPO) and UNESCO in IP Protection.

## **Unit- II**

### **Copy Rights Law**

- A. Historical evolution of copyrights law
- B. Meaning of copyright; idea and expressions dichotomy
- C. Subject matter of copyrights
- D. Copyright in literary, dramatic, and musical works and artistic works
- E. Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films
- F. Copyright in computer programme
- G. Copy right in data
- H. Copy right in computer-created work and artificial intelligence
- I. Rights protected by copyright
- J. Moral Rights
- K. Related rights
- L. Acquisition, transfer & protection of Copyright
- M. Limitations and exceptions to Rights
- N. Notion of infringement
- O. Criteria of infringement
- P. Importation and infringement
- Q. Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India.
- R. The Folklore: The cultural expressions meaning and justification for protestation through sui generis Community IP legislation

## **Unit- III**

### **The Law of Intellectual Property: Patents**

- A. Historical view of the patents law in India
- B. Patent defined
- C. Criteria for patenting;
- D. Invention
- E. Inventive steps
- F. Obviousness non
- G. Patentable and non-patentable invention
- H. Process of obtaining a patent: application, examination, prior publication or anticipation opposition and sealing of patents: general introduction
- I. Procedure for filing patents under Patent co-operation treaty

- J. Ground for pre-grant and post-grant opposition
- K. Duration of patents: law and policy considerations
- L. Compulsory licenses
- M. Defences in suits for infringement
- N. Traditional knowledge: Need and justification for community IP
- O. Plant varieties and farmers rights: Criteria and procedure for protection

## **Unit- IV**

### **Intellectual Property in Trademarks**

- A. The rationale of protection of trademarks
- B. Definitions and concept of trademarks
- C. Criteria for registration
- D. Absolute grounds for refusal
- E. Relative grounds for refusal
- F. Procedure for Registration of Trade Marks
- G. Process of International registration: the Madrid System
- H. The doctrine of deceptive similarity
- I. Protection of well-known marks
- J. Domain name and its registration process
- K. Passing off and infringement of trademarks and domain name
- L. Remedies
- M. Geographical Indications and Appellation of Origin
- N. The Lisbon treaty and registration of the Appellation origin

## **Unit- V**

### **Designs- The Designs Act, 2000**

- A. Definition of design - Copyright in Design (duration)
- B. Need for protection of industrial designs
- C. Subject matter of protection and requirements
- D. Procedure for obtaining design protection
- E. Process of International Registration of Industrial design: The Hague System
- F. Registration of design for articles
- G. Cancellation of Design
- H. Infringement of copyright in Design
- I. Remedies
- J. Trade secret meaning and essentials

#### **Recommended readings**

- Cormish W.R., Intellectual Property, Patents, Trade Marks, Copy Rights and Allied Rights (1999),
- Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

- Vikas Vashishth, Law and Practice of Intellectual Property (1999), Bharat Law House, Delhi.
- P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law (1999), (ed) Eastern Law House, Calcutta.
- Bibeck Debroy (ed.) Intellectual Property Rights (1998) Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, Delhi.
- U.I.F. Anderfelt, International Patent Legislation and Developing Countries (1971).
- W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property(3rd ed.) (1996) Sweet and Maxwell
- W.R. Mann, Transfer of Technology (1982)
- Mata Din, Law of Passing off and Infringement Action of Trade Marks (1986).
- P.S. Sangal and Kishore Singh, Indian Patent System and Paris Convention: Legal Perspectives (1987).
- K. Thairani, Copyright: The Indian Experience (1987)
- W.R. Cornish, Para and Materials on Intellectual Property (1999), Sweet &

# **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (LLB 305)**

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE**

The primary objective of criminal law is to maintain law and order in society and to protect the life and liberty of people. It is for this reason that people place their ultimate reliance on this branch of law for protection against all injuries that human conduct can inflict on individuals and institutions. Due to these reasons, the penal law cannot afford to be weak, ambiguous or ineffective. Nor can it be harsh and arbitrary in its impact. The application of criminal law has to be uniform regardless of any discrimination on grounds of class, caste, religion, sex or creed etc. of either the criminal or the victim.

## **COURSE OBJECTIVE**

This course has the following objectives

1. Identify the stages in the investigation and procedure of trial in criminal cases.
2. Explain the powers, functions, and limitations of the police investigation.
3. To study procedural nuances of criminal court inquiry and trial.
4. Make the distinction between different types of trials provided under the code.
5. To use their skill of knowledge to protect and promote the basic fundamental rights provided by our constitution.

## **COURSE OUTCOMES**

The students shall be able to;

1. Understand the nature and scope of the code.
2. Analyze the drawbacks of complicated procedural requirements of the code.
3. Develop a necessary understanding of procedural knowledge of court proceedings.
4. Apply the necessary skill set to assist the court and law enforcement agencies

### **Unit-I**

**Credit 6**

### **INTRODUCTORY**

**(Hours 60)**

- a) Object and Importance of Cr.P.C
- b) Functionaries under the Cr.P.C
- c) Basic Concepts: Bailable Offence, Non-Bailable Offence, Cognizable Offence,
- d) Non-cognizable Offence, Complaint, Charge, Police Report, Investigation, Inquiry and Trial, Summons Case, Warrant Case
- e) Constitution & Powers of Criminal Courts & Offices
- f) Public Prosecutor

**Unit-II**  
**PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS**

- a) Information to Police & their Powers to investigate
- b) Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries & Trials
- c) Conditions requisite for Initiation of proceedings
- d) Complaints to Magistrates
- e) Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates
- f) Provisions as to Bail & Bonds
- g) The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022

**Unit-III**  
**TRIAL PROCEEDINGS**

- Framing of Charge & Joinder of Charges
- Trial before a Court of Session
- Trial of Warrant cases by Magistrates
- Trial of Summons cases by Magistrates
- Summary Trials
- Evidence in Inquiries & Trials & General provisions

**Unit-IV**  
**MISCELLANEOUS**

- a) Appeals
- b) Reference & Revision
- c) Inherent Power of Court
- d) Transfer of Criminal cases & Execution, Suspension, Remission & Commutation of Sentences
- e) Irregular Proceedings & Limitations for taking Cognizance of certain offences
- f) Plea Bargaining
- g) Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity
- h) Security for peace and good behaviour
- i) Maintenance of wives, children and parents
- j) Compounding of Offences

**Unit-V**  
**SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO PROBATION AND JUVENILE JUSTICE**

- **Probation of Offenders Act, 1958**  
Concept of Probation System-Origin and Development in India
- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000**



Power, composition, functions and procedure to be followed by the Juvenile Justice Board.

**Text Books:**

1. Rattan Lal & Dhirajlal- Code of Criminal Procedure
2. R.V. Kelkar - Code of Criminal Procedure
3. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Kelkar Lecturer on Criminal Procedure, 1998 Eastern Book Co.
4. Woodroffe, Commentaries on Criminal Procedure Code, 2000 Universal
5. Sarkar on Criminal Procedure Code
- 6.N.K. Chakrabarti- Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice
7. Ved Kumari- Juvenile Justice System s – (sections 441 – 462)