

LL B. Third (Final) Year Fifth Semester

Courses of Studies

Paper I—Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act.

The paper consists of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Juvenile Justice Act, 1960 and Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

BCI C 08 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT***Objective of the course***

The criminal process involves increasing expenditure of government resources. At the same time it confronts a crisis of intrusion into individual rights in order to protect the common weal. Obviously, criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. Undoubtedly the process is to be carried out in an objective manner. Criminal procedure, thus, makes a balance of conflicting interests. This imposes a duty upon those connected with the working of the criminal process to abide by the law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner. Code of Criminal Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, too enormous to be placed within a class room discussion. However, the students should obtain a fair idea how the code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system and should be exposed to the significant riddles of the procedure.

Juvenile justice and probation of offenders are combined with the study of criminal procedure. These topics also do have their roots in criminal procedure. The rubrics under their head are intended to render an essential grasp of the areas.

This paper with the above perspectives comprises about 84 units of one-hour duration.

i. Introductory

- 1.1. The rationale of criminal procedure: the importance of fair trial.
- 1.2. Constitutional perspectives: Articles 14, 20 & 21.
- 1.3. The variety of criminal procedures (the class should examine, in particular the procedure for trial of special offences, especially, offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act)
- 1.4. The organisation of police, prosecutor, defence counsel and prison authorities and their duties, functions and powers.

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2. Pre-trial process : arrest~~units-8~~

- 2.1. The distinction between cognisable and non-cognisable offences: relevance and adequacy problems.
- 2.2. Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial : warrant and summons.
- 2.3. Arrest with and without warrant (Section 70-73 and 41).
- 2.4. The absconder status (Section 82, 83, 84 and 85)
- 2.5. Right of the arrested person
- 2.6. Right to know grounds of arrest (Section 50(1), 55, 75).
- 2.7. Right to be taken to magistrate without delay (Section 56, 57).
- 2.8. Right of not being detained for more than twenty-four hours (section 57): 2.9 Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India.
- 2.9. Right to consult legal practitioner, legal aid and the right to be told of rights to bail
- 2.10. Right to be examined by a medical practitioner (Section 54).

3. Pre-trial process: Search and Seizure~~units-5~~

- 3.1. Search warrant (Section 83, 94, 97, 98) and searches without warrant (Section 103)
- 3.2. Police search during investigation (Section 165, 166, 153)
- 3.3. General principles of search (section 100)
- 3.4. Seizure (Section 102)
- 3.5. Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings

4. Pre-trial Process: FIR~~units-5~~

- 4.1. F.I.R. (section 154)
- 4.2. Evidentiary value of F.I.R. (See Sections 145 and 157 of Evidence Act)

5. Pre-trial Process: Magisterial Powers to Take Cognizance~~units-5~~

6. Trial Process

~~units 6~~

- 1.1. Commencement of proceedings: (Section 200, 201, 202)
- 1.2. Dismissal of complaints (Section 203, 204)
- 1.3. Bail: concept, purpose : constitutional overtones
 - 1.3.1. Bailable and Non- Bailable offences (Section 436, 437, 439)
 - 1.3.2. Cancellation of bail (Section 437 (5))
 - 1.3.3. Anticipatory bail (Section 438)
 - 1.3.4. Appellate bail powers (Section 389(1), 395 (1), 437(5))
 - 1.3.5. General principles concerning bond (Sections 441-450)

7. Fair Trial

~~units 6~~

- 7.1. Conception of fair trial
- 7.2. Presumption of innocence.
- 7.3. Venue of trial.
- 7.4. Right of the accused to know the accusation (Section 221-224)
- 7.5. The right must generally be held in the accused's presence (Section 221-224)
- 7.6. Right of cross -examination and offering evidence in defence: the accused's statement
- 7.7. Right to speedy trial

8. Charge

~~units 6~~

- 8.1. Framing of charge
- 8.2. Form and content of charge (Section 211, 212, 216)
- 8.3. Separate charges for distinct offence (Section 218, 219, 220,221,223)
- 8.4. Discharge - pre-charge evidence

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9. **Preliminary pleas to bar the trial** ~~units 6~~
- 9.1. Jurisdiction (Section 26, 177-188, 461,462,479)
 - 9.2. Time limitations: rationale and scope (section 468-473)
 - 9.3. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Section 300, 22D)
 - 9.4. Issue-Estoppel
 - 9.5. Compounding of offences
10. **Trial Before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights** ~~units 5~~
11. **Judgement** ~~units 5~~
- 11.1. Form and content (Section 354)
 - 11.2. Summary trial
 - 11.3. Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy (Section 360,361, 31)
 - 11.4. Compensation and cost (Section 357, 358)
 - 11.5. Modes of providing judgement (Section 353, 362, 363)
12. **Appeal, Review, Revision** units 7
- 12.1. No appeal in certain cases (Section 372, 375, 376)
 - 12.2. The rationale of appeals, review, revision.
 - 12.3. The multiple range of appellate remedies:
 - 12.3.1. Supreme Court of India (Sections 374, 379, Articles 31, 132,134,136)
 - 12.3.2. High Court (Section 374)
 - 12.3.3. Sessions court (Section 374)
 - 12.3.4. Special right to appeal (Section 380)
 - 12.3.5. Governmental appeal against sentencing (Section 377, 378)
 - 12.3.6. Judicial power in disposal of appeals (Section 368)
 - 12.3.7. Legal aid in appeals.

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- 12.4. Revisional jurisdiction (Sections 397-405)
- 12.5. Transfer of cases (Section 406, 407)

13. Juvenile delinquency

units-7

- 13.1. Nature and magnitude of the problem
- 13.2. Causes
- 13.3. Juvenile court system
- 13.4. Treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles
- 13.5. Juveniles and adult crime
- 13.6. Legislative and judicial protection of juvenile offender
- 13.7. Juvenile Justice Act 1988

14. Probation

~~units-7~~

- 14.1. Probation of offenders law
- 14.2. The judicial attitude
- 14.3. Mechanism of probation : standards of probation services.
- 14.4. Problems and prospects of probation

Cases—

- 14.5. The suspended sentence
 - (a) Khaton Vs. Mohd. Yamin (AIR 1982 SC 853) (Maintenance).
 - (b) Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia Vs. State of Punjab (1980-2-2-SCC-565) (Anticipatory bail).
 - (c) Ajitsingh Thakur Vs. State of Gujrat (1981 SC 733) (Appeal in cases of acquittal).
 - (d) Sankaria Vs State of Rajasthan (AIR 1978 SC 1248) Record of confession.

15. Reform of criminal procedure

Bibliography

Retanlal Dhirajlal, *Criminal Procedure Code* (1999) Universal, Delhi.

Chandrasekharan Pillai ed., *Kelkar Lectures on Criminal Procedure* (1998) Eastern, Lucknow

Princip's, *Commentaries on the Code of Criminal Procedure*, 2 vol.(2000) Universal

Woodroffe: *Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure*, 2 vol. (2000) Universal.

Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.) *Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure* (2001), Eastern, Lucknow.

- 1 Code of criminal procedure—Ratanlal.
- 2 Lectures on criminal procedure—R. V. Kelkar.
- 3 Probation of offenders Act, 1958.
- 4 Juvenile Justice Act, 1960.
- 5 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता—बी. एल. वावेल (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- 6 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता—एन. वी. परांजपे (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- 7 अपराधी परिवीक्षा अधिनियम—बी. एल. वावेल ।
- 8 किशोर न्याय अधिनियम— बी. एल. वावेल ।

The paper consists of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and Limitation Act, 1963.

Law

BCI C 12 CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION ACT

Objectives of the course

Civil Procedure Code is a subject of daily use by the courts and lawyers and a student cannot afford to have scant knowledge of civil procedure when he goes out to practise as a lawyer. True that it is through experience one gets expert knowledge of civil procedure. However, it is necessary to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession. While the substantive law determines the rights of parties, procedural law sets down the norms for enforcement. Whenever civil rights of persons are affected by action, judicial decisions will supply the omissions in the law.

The Code of Civil Procedure in India has a chequered history and lays down the details of procedure for redressal of civil rights. Many questions may prop up when one goes to indicate one's civil rights. The court where the suit is to be filed, the essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the documents in support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits, the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal and revision are all matters which a lawyer for any side is to be familiar with.

A delay in filing the suit, besides indicating the negligence of the plaintiff in effectively agitating the matter on time, may place courts in a precarious situation. They may not be in a position to appreciate the evidence correctly. Evidence might have been obliterated. Hence, the statute of limitation fixes a period within which a case has to be filed.

~~This paper with the above mentioned perspectives comprises of about 84 units of one hour duration.~~

1. Introduction

~~units 5~~

1.1. Concepts

1.1.1. Affidavit, order, judgement, decree, plaint, restitution, execution, decree-holder, judgment-debter, mesne profits, written statement.

1.1.2. Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order.

2. Jurisdiction

~~units 7~~

2.1. Kinds

2.1.1. Hierarchy of courts

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- 2.2. Suit of civil nature - scope and limits
- 2.3. Res-subjudice and Resjudicata
- 2.4. Foreign judgment - enforcement
- 2.5. Place of suing
- 2.6. Institution of suit
 - 2.6.1. Parties to suit: joinder, mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties : representative suit.
 - 2.6.1.1. Frame of suit : cause of action
 - 2.6.2. Alternative disputes resolution (ADR)
 - 2.6.3. Summons

3. Pleadings

~~units 7~~

- 3.1. Rules of pleading, signing and verification.
 - 3.1.1. Alternative pleadings
 - 3.1.2. Construction of pleadings
- 3.2. Complaint : particulars
 - 3.2.1. Admission, return and rejection
- 3.4. Written statement : particulars, rules of evidence
 - 3.3.1. Set off and counter claim : distinction
- 3.4. Discovery, inspection and production of documents.
 - 3.4.1. Interrogatories
 - 3.4.2. Privileged documents
 - 3.4.3. Affidavits

4. Appearance, examination and trial

~~units 8~~

- 4.1. Appearance
- 4.2. Ex-parte procedure

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- 4.3. Summary and attendance of witnesses
- 4.4. Trial
- 4.5. Adjournments
- 4.6. Interim orders: commission, arrest or attachment before judgment, injunction and appointment of receiver
- 4.7. Interests and costs

5. Execution

~~units 12~~

- 5.1. The concept
- 5.2. General principles
- 5.3. Power for execution of decrees
- 5.4. Procedure for execution (ss. 52-54)
- 5.5. Enforcement, arrest and detection (ss. 55-59)
- 5.6. Attachment (ss. 60-64)
- 5.7. Sale (ss.65-97)
- 5.8. Delivery of property
- 5.9. Stay of execution

6. Suits in particular cases

~~units 12~~

- 6.1. By or against government (ss.79-82)
- 6.2. By aliens and by or against foreign rulers or ambassadors (ss.83-87A)
- 6.3. Public nuisance (ss.91-93)
- 6.4. Suits by or against firm
- 6.5. Suits in forma pauperis
- 6.6. Mortgages
- 6.7. Interpleader suits
- 6.8. Suits relating to public charities

7. Appeals ~~units 8~~
- 7.1. Appeals from original decree
 - 7.2. Appeals from appellate decree
 - 7.3. Appeals from orders
 - 7.4. General provisions relating to appeal
 - 7.5. Appeal to the Supreme Court
8. Review, reference and revision ~~units 5~~
9. Miscellaneous ~~units 4~~
- 9.1. Transfer of cases
 - 9.2. Restitution
 - 9.3. Caveat
 - 9.4. Inherent powers of courts
10. Law reform: Law Commission on Civil Procedure- amendments ~~units 4~~
11. Law of Limitation units 14
- 11.1. The concept - the law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights.
 - 11.2. Object
 - 11.3. Distinction with laches, acquiescence, prescription.
 - 11.4. Extension and suspension of limitation
 - 11.5. Sufficient cause for not filing the proceedings
 - 11.5.1. Illness
 - 11.5.2. Mistaken legal advise
 - 11.5.3. Mistaken view of law
 - 11.5.4. Poverty, minority and Purdha
 - 11.5.5. Imprisonment

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- 11.5.6. Defective vakalatnama
 - 11.6. Legal liabilities
 - 11.7. Foreign rule of limitation.: contract entered into under a foreign law.
 - 11.8. Acknowledgement - essential requisites
 - 11.9. Continuing tort and continuing breach of contract.

Cases—

- (a) Prem Raj Vs. The DLF Housing & Construction Pvt. Ltd. (AIR 1968 SC 1355) Relief to be specifically claimed.
- (b) M/S Tungbhadra Industries Ltd. Vs. Government of Andhra Pradesh (AIR 1964 SC 1372) (Review).
- (c) The State of M. P. Vs. State of Maharashtra (AIR 1977 SC 1466) (Suit to include whole claim).
- (d) State of U. P. Vs. Nawab Hussain (AIR 1977 SC 1980) (Resjudicata).

Select bibliography

Mulla, *Code of Civil Procedure* (1999), Universal, Delhi.

C.K.Thacker, *Code of Civil Procedure* (2000), Universal, D

M.R.Mallick(ed.), *B.B.Mitra on Limitation Act* (1998), Eastern, Lucknow

Majumdar.P.K and Kataria.R.P., *Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908* (1998), Universal, Delhi.

Saha.A.N., *The Code of Civil Procedure* (2000), Universal, Delhi.

Sarkar's *Law of Civil Procedure, Vols.*(2000) Universal, Delhi.

Universal's *Code of Civil Procedure, (2000).*

- 1 The Civil Procedure Code—D. F. Mulla (NMT).
- 2 The Code of Civil Procedure—S. P. N. Singh (CLA).
- 3 सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता—बी. एल. वाबेल (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- 4 सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता—पांडे (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- 5 The Limitation Act- Jain (A.L.A.)
- 6 मर्यादा अधिनियम - पाण्डे (सी एल ए)

BCI C 11 LAW OF EVIDENCE

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Objectives of the course

The law of evidence, is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural laws. It imparts credibility to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to 'facts' before the forum. This paper enables the student to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources. The subject seeks to impart to the student the skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth. The art of examination and cross-examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. The concepts brought in by amendments to the law of evidence are significant parts of study in this course.

This paper with above-mentioned perspectives in view comprises about ~~24~~ units of one-hour duration. ~~lx~~

Syllabus**1. Introductory**~~units-6~~

- 1.1. The main features of the Indian Evidence Act 1861.
- 1.2. Other acts which deal with evidence (special reference to CPC, CrPC).
- 1.3. Problem of applicability of Evidence Act
 - 1.3.1. Administrative
 - 1.3.2. Administrative Tribunals
 - 1.3.3. Industrial Tribunals
 - 1.3.4. Commissions of Enquiry
 - 1.3.5. Court-martial
- 1.4. Disciplinary authorities in educational institutions

2. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence~~units-9~~

- 2.1. Facts : section 3 definition: distinction -relevant facts/facts in issue
- 2.2. Evidence : oral and documentary.

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- 2.3. Circumstantial evidence and direct evidence
- 2.4. Presumption (Section 4)
- 2.5. "Proving", "not providing" and "disproving"
- 2.6. Witness
- 2.7. Appreciation of evidence

3. Facts : relevancy

~~units 4~~

- 3.1. The Doctrine of res gestae (Section 6,7,8,10)
- 3.2. Evidence of common intention (Section 10)
- 3.3. The problems of relevancy of "Otherwise" irrelevant facts (Section 11)
- 3.4. Relevant facts for proof of custom (Section 13)
- 3.5. Facts concerning bodies & mental state (Section 14, 15)

4. Admissions and confessions

~~units 20~~

- 4.1. General principles concerning admission (Section 17, 23)
- 4.2. Differences between "admission" and "confession"
- 4.3. The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat or promise" (Section 24)
- 4.4. Inadmissibility of confession made before a police officer (Section 25)
- 4.5. Admissibility of custodial confessions (Section 26)
- 4.6. Admissibility of "information" received from accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on "joint statement" (Section 27)
- 4.7. Confession by co-accused (Section 30)
- 4.8. The problems with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"

5. Dying Declarations

~~units 4~~

- 5.1. The justification for relevance on dying declarations (Section 32)
- 5.2. The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations.

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~~units 4~~**6. Other Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses**

- 6.1. General principles.
- 6.2. Special problems concerning violation of women's rights in marriage in the law of evidence

7. Relevance of Judgments~~units 4~~

- 7.1. General principles
- 7.2. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters (Section 43)
- 7.3. "Fraud" and "Collusion" (Section 44)

8. Expert Testimony~~units 4~~

- 8.1. General principles
- 8.2. Who is an expert? : types of expert evidence
- 8.3. Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50)
- 8.4. The problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

9. Oral and Documentary Evidence~~units 5~~

- 9.1. General principles concerning oral evidence (Sections 59-60)
- 9.2. General principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Sections 67-90)
- 9.3. General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence
- 9.4. Special problems: re-hearing evidence
- 9.5. Issue estoppel
- 9.6. Tenancy estoppel (Section 116)

10. Witnesses, Examination and Cross Examination~~units 8~~

- 10.1. Competency to testify (Section 118)
- 10.2. State privilege (Section 123)
- 10.3. Professional privilege (Section 126, 127, 128)

- 10.4. Approval testimony (Section 133)
- 10.5. General principles of examination and cross examination (Section 135-166)
- 10.6. Leading questions (Section 141-143)
- 10.7. Lawful questions in cross-examination (Section 146)
- 10.8. Compulsion to answer questions put to witness
- 10.9. Hostile witness (Section 154)
- 10.10. Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155)

11. Burden of Proof

~~unit 6~~

- 11.1. The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101)
- 11.2. General and special exceptions to onus probandi
- 11.3. The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice
- 11.4. Justification as to presumptions as to certain offences (Section 111A)
- 11.5. Presumption as to dowry death (Section 113-B)
- 11.6. The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 114)

12. Estoppel

~~unit 8~~

- 12.1. Why estoppel? The rationale (Section 115)
- 12.2. Estoppel, res judicata and waiver and presumption
- 12.3. Estoppel by deed
- 12.4. Estoppel by conduct
- 12.5. Equitable and promissory estoppel
- 12.6. Questions of corroboration (Section 156-157)
- 12.7. Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.

Cases—

- (a) Palbinder Kaur Vs. State of Punjab (AIR 1952 SC 354) (Confession).
- (b) Pakala Varayan Swamy Vs. Emperor (AIR 1932 P. C. 47) (Dying declaration).
- (c) State of U. P. Vs. Deoman Upadhyaya (AIR 1960 SC 165) (Confession in Police custody).

Select bibliography

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UGC Model Curriculum

Sarkar and Manohar, *Sarkar on Evidence* (1999), Wadha & Co., Nagpur

Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)

Rattan Lal, *Dhiraj Law: Law of Evidence* (1994), Wadhwa, Nagpur

Polein Murphy, *Evidence* (5th Edn. Reprint 2000), Universal, Delhi.

Albert S. Osborn, *The Problem of Proof* (First Indian Reprint 1998), Universal, Delhi.

Avtar Singh, *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (1992), Central Law Agency, New Delhi.

- 1 Law of Evidence—Ratan Lal (W. & Co.).
- 2 Law of Evidence—Avtarsingh (CLA).
- 3 साक्ष्य की विधि—रेवाशंकर त्रिवेदी (भारत शासन) ।
- 4 साक्ष्य की विधि—अवतारसिंह (सी. एल. ए.) ।

Paper 4—Practical Training in Law.

The paper consists of General principles of drafting, and Pleadings :

Civil :

Plaint-money suit, ejection suit, suit for Specific performance of contract, Suit for compensation on the ground of Malicious prosecution. suit for Declaration and possession. Original Petition Under Hindu Marriage Act (Divorce Petition) Petition Under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.

Criminal :

Complaints under Sections 323 and 420 of Indian Penal Code. Bail Applications, Application for Maintenance under Section 125 Cr. p. c.

Conveyancing :

Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Power of Attorne and will.

Books Recommended :

The following Books are recommended for study :—

- 1 Art of Conveyancing and pleadings—Murli Manohar (EBC).
- 2 M. P. civil court Act, 1958.
- 3 अभिहस्तान्तरण एवं अभिवचन—बी. एल. दावेल ।
- 4 म. प्र. व्यवहार न्यायालय अधिनियम—आर. एम. शर्मा ।

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Tenancy Law and M.P. Accommodation
Control Act

The Paper consists of M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959,
M.P. Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960 and M.P. Accommodation
Control Act, 1961.

Objectives of the course

The legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling is in the state list. Different states have enacted their own laws on this subject. The Constitutional perspectives relating to these subjects have to be taught as an essential part of this course. The provisions in the Constitution in Part III, IV and XII as well as those in Schedule VII relating to distribution of legislative powers over land are essentially to be taught with emphasis. The law relating to land in the state where the students take the course will have to be selected by the University Boards of Studies as part of the syllabus for this paper. ~~This paper comprises of 84 units of one hour duration.~~

Syllabus

1. Constitutional provisions

1.1. Fundamental Rights

1.1.1. Agricultural reform

1.2. Property as legal right

1.3. Legislative powers

1.3.1. The Union

1.3.2. States

1.3.3. Local bodies

Cases—

(a) Chandmal Vs. State of M. P. (1982 R. N. 104)
(Revision).

(b) Ram Charan Vs. Hari Shanker (1983 R. N. 422)
(Mutation of acquired rights).

(c) Mahakam Singh Vs. Babulal (1982 R. N. 524)
(Partition).

(d) Amor Singh Vs. Ranabal Bahadur Singh (AIR 1966
SC 1624) (Lease).

(e) State M. P. Vs. Board of Revenue (1983 R. N. 121
and AIR 1983 M. P. 111) (Compensation of Trees).

2.

Books Recommended :

The following Books are recommended for study :—

1 M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959—H. N. Diwedi.

2 M. P. Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960.

3 म. प्र. भू-राजस्व संहिता—शिवदयाल श्रीवास्तव (भारत शासन) ।

4 म. प्र. भू-राजस्व संहिता—के. के. निगम (सी. एल. ए.) ।

5 म. प्र. कृषि खातों की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम, 1960—धनश्याम
शरण भार्गव (आई. एस. एच.—इन्दौर) ।

6 म. प्र. कृषि खातों की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम—जहीर मोहम्मद शेख
(आई. पी. सी.—इन्दौर) ।

7 M.P. Accommodation Control Act- S.D. Sanghi.

8 म.प्र. आवास नियंत्रण अधिनियम - के.एल. सेठी