



देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय, इन्दौर

विश्वविद्यालय भवन

इन्दौर 452001

दिनांक

19 AUG 2025

क.शैक्ष./पाठ्य/अधि./2025/1795

//अधिसूचना//

एतद्वारा सर्व सम्बन्धितों की सूचनार्थ यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है, कि दिनांक 01/08/2025 को सम्पन्न विधि अध्ययन मण्डल की बैठक में निम्नानुसार निर्णय लिया गया :-

1. सत्र 2021 से लागू पाठ्यक्रम एल.एल.बी. (आनर्स), बी.ए. एल.एल.बी. (आनर्स), बी.बी.ए. एल.एल.बी. (आनर्स), एवं बी.कॉम. एल.एल.बी. (आनर्स) में नए अपराधिक कानून जोड़कर पूर्व अपराधिक कानूनों के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित किये गये हैं। जो संलग्न है।

2. पुराना सत्र 2021 से लागू पाठ्यक्रम सत्र 2027-28 तक लागू रहेगा।

दिनांक 04/08/2025 को सम्पन्न स्थाई समिति की बैठक में उक्त निर्णय को मान्य किये जाने की अनुशंसा की गई है। पाठ्यक्रम एवं स्कीम विश्वविद्यालय की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड है, कृपया उसे डाउनलोड कर उसी अनुसार अध्ययन अध्यापन सुनिश्चित किया जावे।

आदेशानुसार

कुलसचिव

क./पृष्ठा/शैक्ष./अधि./2025/1795
प्रतिलिपि :-

इन्दौर, दिनांक

19 AUG 2025

1. प्राचार्य/प्राचार्या समस्त संबंधित महाविद्यालय, दे.अ.वि.वि.इन्दौर।
2. विभागाध्यक्ष, आय.टी. सेन्टर की ओर इस निवेदन के साथ की वे इस अधिसूचना को देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड करें।
3. परीक्षा नियंत्रक, दे.अ.वि.वि. इन्दौर।
4. उपकुलसचिव/सहायक कुलसचिव (परीक्षा/गोपनीय)
5. कुलगुरु के सचिव / कुलसचिव के निज सहायक।
6. सम्बन्धित सहायक संकाय (परीक्षा/गोपनीय)
7. निदेशक, महाविद्यालयीन विकास परिषद दे.अ.वि.वि. इन्दौर।
8. डीन, छात्र कल्याण दे.अ.वि.वि. इन्दौर।

उप-कुलसचिव
(शैक्षणिक)

Devi Ahiliya Vishwavidhyalaya

LL.B. (Hons.) पाठ्यक्रम में नवीन आपराधिक विधियों को निम्नानुसार सेमेस्टरवार में संशोधित किया जाता है —

सेमेस्टर	वर्ष 2021 से लागू सिलेबस अनुसार पेपर का नाम	संशोधित पेपर का नाम
II	Law of Crimes – I (Indian Penal Code, 1860)	Law of Crimes – I (BNS – Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)
III	Law of Crimes – II (Criminal Procedure Code, 1973)	Law of Crimes – II (BNSS – Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023)
V	Law of Evidence (Indian Evidence Act, 1872)	Law of Evidence (BSA – Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023)

B.A.LL.B.(Hons.), B.Com. LL.B. (Hons.), B.B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) पाठ्यक्रम में नवीन आपराधिक विधियों को निम्नानुसार सेमेस्टरवार में संशोधित किया जाता है —

सेमेस्टर	वर्ष 2021 से लागू सिलेबस अनुसार पेपर का नाम	संशोधित पेपर का नाम
IV	Law of Crimes – I (Indian Penal Code, 1860)	Law of Crimes – I (BNS – Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)
V	Law of Crimes – II (Criminal Procedure Code, 1973)	Law of Crimes – II (BNSS – Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023)
VI	Law of Evidence (Indian Evidence Act, 1872)	Law of Evidence (BSA – Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023)

A. Rana
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| 7. Coulson | Principles of Mohammedan |
| 8. मोर्य | मुस्लिमविधि |
| 9. Jhaval | Principles of Mohammedan law |

Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester : II

Title of the paper : LAW OF CRIMES – I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023)


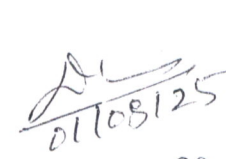
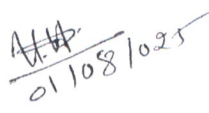

Paper No. : IV

Course Objective:

This paper introduces students to the substantive criminal law framework under the BNS. The course covers the fundamental principles of criminal liability, various types of crimes including inchoate offenses, crimes against women and children, offenses affecting the human body, crimes against the state, and property offenses. It also deals with punishments and exceptions under the BNS.

Unit 1-Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law and General Exceptions

1. Distinction between Civil and Criminal Liability
2. Extent and operation of the BNS
3. Constituents Elements of Crime: Actus Reus and Mensrea
4. Definitions under BNS
5. Types of Punishments prescribed under BNS, 2023
6. Retention of Death Penalty and Introduction of Community Service
7. Joint Liability and Group Liability
8. General Exceptions

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UNIT II-Inchoate Crimes and offence against woman and child

1. Abetment
2. Criminal Conspiracy
3. Attempt
4. Sexual Offences
5. Criminal force and Assault against Woman
6. Offences relating to marriage
7. Offence against child

UNIT III- Offences affecting Human Body

1. Offences affecting Life- Culpable Homicide, Murder, Mob Lynching, Causing Death by Negligence Organized Crime, Terrorist Act
2. Hurt - grievous and simple
3. Criminal Force and Assault
4. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
5. Kidnapping and Abduction
6. Defamation

UNIT IV Offence against state etc.

1. Offence against the State
2. Offence against Public Tranquility
3. Contempt of Lawful Authority
4. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morality
5. Giving or fabricating false evidence
6. Offences relating to religion

UNIT V-Offence against property

1. Theft and extortion
2. Robbery and dacoity



01/08/25



3. Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
4. Mischief
5. Cheating and fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property
6. Criminal trespass

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:


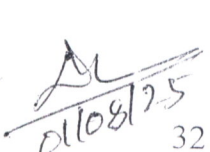
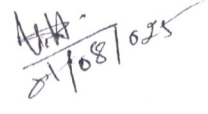

1. Differentiate civil and criminal liabilities and understand the scope of BNS.
2. Explain the elements constituting a crime and the general exceptions.
3. Analyze inchoate crimes and offences against vulnerable groups such as women and children.
4. Understand various offences affecting human life and bodily integrity.
5. Comprehend offences against state security, public tranquility, and property.

Selected Bibliography

1. Textbook on The BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023
2. Law and Practice Series – BharatiyaNyayaSanhita (BNS)
3. Deswal, Vageshwari&Kansal, Saurabh. BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023: Law and Practice..
4. K.N. ChandrasekharanPillai – *Criminal Law under BharatiyaNyayaSanhita*, 2023
5. P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (Updated with BNS, 2023)

Bare Act

1. BharatiyaNyayaSanhita, 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)
2. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
3. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
4. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

   
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Class: LL.B. (Three Years Course)

Semester: III

Title of the Paper: Law of Crimes II (BNSS)

Paper No.: III

Course Objective

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the procedural aspects of criminal law under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), with emphasis on pre-trial, trial, and post-trial stages. It focuses on the constitutional safeguards available to the accused, the structure and function of criminal courts, and the rights of parties involved in criminal litigation. The course also introduces students to the principles governing fair trial, arrest, bail, search and seizure, framing of charges, and appellate remedies.

UNIT – I

Introductory

1. The rationale of criminal procedure: the importance of fair trial
2. The constitutional perspectives: Article 14, 20 & 21
3. Definitions

Pre-trial Process: Arrest

1. The distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problems
2. Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial: warrant and summons
3. Arrest with and without warrant
4. The absconder status
5. Rights of the arrested person
6. Right to know ground of arrest
7. Right to be taken to magistrate without delay
8. Right to not being detained for more than twenty-four hours & Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India



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9. Right to consult legal practitioner, legal aid and the right to be told of rights to bail
10. Right to be examined by a medical practitioner

UNIT – II

Pre-trial Process: Search, Seizure and FIR

1. Search warrant and search without warrant
2. Police search during investigation
3. General principles of search
4. Seizure
5. Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings
6. F.I.R.
7. Evidentiary value of F.I.R.

Magisterial Powers to Take Cognizance

1. Commencement of proceedings
2. Dismissal of complaints
3. Bail: concept, purpose, constitutional overtones
4. Bailable and non-bailable offences
5. Cancellation of bail
6. Anticipatory bail
7. Appellate bail powers
8. General principles concerning bond

UNIT – III

Fair Trial

1. Conception of fair trial
2. Presumption of innocence
3. Venue of trial



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4. Right of the accused to know the accusation
5. The trial must generally be held in the accused's presence
6. Right of cross-examination and offering evidence in defense: the accused's statement
7. Right to speedy trial

UNIT – IV

Charge

1. Framing of charge
2. Form and content of charge
3. Separate charge for distinct offence
4. Discharge – pre-charge evidence

Preliminary Pleas to March the Trial

1. Jurisdiction
2. Time limitations: rationale and scope
3. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict
4. Issue Estoppel
5. Compounding of offences
6. Trial before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights
7. Summary trial

UNIT – V

Judgment

1. Form and content
2. Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy
3. Compensation and cost
4. Modes of providing judgment

Appeal, Review, Revision



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01/08/25



1. No appeal in certain cases
2. The rationale of appeals, review, revision
3. The multiple ranges of appellate remedies
4. Appeal to Supreme Court of India
5. Appeal to High Court
6. Appeal to Session Court
7. Special right to appeal
8. Government appeal against sentencing
9. Judicial power in disposal of appeal
10. Legal aid in appeals
11. Revisional jurisdiction
12. Transfer of cases

Learning Outcomes

1. Understand key stages of criminal procedure.
2. Identify rights of the accused during arrest, trial, and appeal.
3. Analyze FIR, bail, charge framing, and search/seizure provisions.
4. Explain trial types and principles of fair trial.
5. Apply procedural rules to practical legal problems.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Criminal Procedure – R.V. Kelkar (Revised by Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai)
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure – S.N. Mishra
3. Law of Criminal Procedure – Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
4. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Bare Act)



21/08/25 11/08/25



Class : LL.B. (Three Years Course)
Semester : V
Title of the paper : LAW OF EVIDENCES (BSA)
Paper No. : I

Course Objective

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and provisions of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (Law of Evidence). It covers the concepts of facts and evidence, relevancy and admissibility, witness examination, burden of proof, and estoppel, equipping students to apply evidentiary laws effectively in civil and criminal cases.

UNIT –I

Introductory

1. The main features of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023
2. The fundamental principles of law of evidence.
3. Definition
 - 3.1- Facts - relevant facts/ facts in issue
 - 3.2 Evidence: oral and documentary, Direct, Indirect, Primary, Secondary, Hearsay evidence
 - 3.3 Presumptions
 - 3.4. "Proving""not proving" and "disproving"

UNIT-II

Relevancy and Admissibility of facts

Relevancy of Facts

1. The Doctrine of Res Restae
2. The problems of relevancy of "otherwise" irrelevant facts
3. Facts concerning bodies and mental state



4. Evidence of common intention relating to conspiracy

Admission and Confessions

1. General principles concerning admission
2. Differences between "admission" and "confession"
3. The problems of non- admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat or Promise"
4. Confession to police officer
5. Confession by co-accused
6. The problems with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"

UNIT-III

Dying Declarations

1. The justification for relevance on dying declarations
2. The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations

Relevance of Judgments

1. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters
2. "Fraud" and "Collusion"

Expert Testimony

1. Who is an expert? : Types of expert evidence
2. Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage
3. The problem of judicial defense to expert testimony.

UNIT IV

Oral Documentary Evidence

1. General principles concerning oral evidence
2. General principles concerning documentary evidence
3. General principles regarding exclusion of oral by documentary evidence



4. Special problems: Rehearing evidence

5. Issue estoppel

6. Tenancy estoppel

Witness Examination and cross Examinations

1. Competency to testify

2. State privilege

3. Professional privilege

4. Approval testimony

5. General principles of examination and cross examination

6. Leading questions

7. Lawful questions in cross-examination

8. Compulsion to answer questions put to witness

9. Hostile witness

10. Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness

UNIT V

Burden of Proof

1. General principles conception of onus probandi

2. General and special exceptions to onus probandi

3. The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice

4. Justification as to presumption as to certain offences

5. Presumption as to dowry

6. The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice

Estoppel

1. Why estoppel? The rationale .

2. Estoppel, res-judicial and waiver and presumption

3. Question of corroboration



4. Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain fundamental principles and definitions related to facts and evidence.
- Analyze the relevancy and admissibility of various types of facts and confessions.
- Evaluate the evidentiary value of dying declarations, judgments, and expert testimony.
- Understand procedures of witness examination, cross-examination, and privileges.
- Apply concepts of burden of proof, presumptions, estoppel, and corroboration in litigation

Selected Bibliography

1. Sarkar and Manohar, Sarkar on evidence (1999),
2. Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
3. Ratanlal, Dhirajlal: Law of Evidence (1994),
4. Polein Murphy, Evidence (5th Reprint 2000),
5. Albert S. Osborn, The Problem Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998),
6. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of evidence (1992),



BA.LLB(Hons)
BBA.LLB(Hons)

B.Com. LL.B. (HONS.) (Five Years Course) – IV Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Crimes –I (BNS)

Paper No.: V

Course Objective:

This paper introduces students to the substantive criminal law framework under the BNS. The course covers the fundamental principles of criminal liability, various types of crimes including inchoate offenses, crimes against women and children, offenses affecting the human body, crimes against the state, and property offenses. It also deals with punishments and exceptions under the BNS.

Unit-I: Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law and General Exceptions

1. Distinction between Civil and Criminal Liability
2. Extent and operation of the BNS
3. Constituents Elements of Crime: Actus Reus and Mensrea
4. Definitions under BNS
5. Types of Punishments prescribed under BNS, 2023
6. Retention of Death Penalty and Introduction of Community Service
7. Joint Liability and Group Liability
8. General Exceptions

Unit-II: Inchoate Crimes and offence against woman and child

1. Abetment
2. Criminal Conspiracy
3. Attempt
4. Sexual Offences
5. Criminal force and Assault against Woman
6. Offences relating to marriage
7. Offence against child

Unit-III: Offences affecting Human Body

1. Offences affecting Life- Culpable Homicide, Murder, Mob Lynching,
Causing Death by Negligence Organized Crime, Terrorist Act
2. Hurt - grievous and simple
3. Criminal Force and Assault
4. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement
5. Kidnapping and Abduction
6. Defamation

Unit-IV: Offence against state etc.

1. Offence against the State
2. Offence against Public Tranquility

3. Contempt of Lawful Authority
4. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morality
5. Giving or fabricating false evidence
6. Offences relating to religion

Unit-V: Offence against property

1. Theft and extortion
2. Robbery and dacoity
3. Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
4. Mischief
5. Cheating and fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property
6. Criminal trespass

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

1. Differentiate civil and criminal liabilities and understand the scope of BNS.
2. Explain the elements constituting a crime and the general exceptions.
3. Analyze inchoate crimes and offences against vulnerable groups such as women and children.
4. Understand various offences affecting human life and bodily integrity.
5. Comprehend offences against state security, public tranquility, and property.

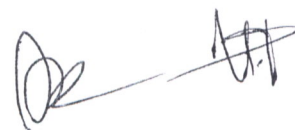


Selected Bibliography:

1. LexisNexis. Textbook on The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
2. Taxmann. Law and Practice Series – Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)
3. Deswal, Vageshwari & Kansal, Saurabh. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023:
Law and Practice. Taxmann Publications.
4. Universal Law Publishing
5. **Satyam Law International Prof. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai –**
Criminal Law under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
6. Central Law Publications P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (Updated with BNS,
2023)

Bare Act

1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Act No. 45 of 2023)
2. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
3. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
4. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015



B.A. LLB (Hons)
B.B.A LLB (Hons)
B.Com. LL.B.(HONS.) (Five Years Course) – V Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Crimes – II(BNSS)
Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the procedural aspects of criminal law under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), with emphasis on pre-trial, trial, and post-trial stages. It focuses on the constitutional safeguards available to the accused, the structure and function of criminal courts, and the rights of parties involved in criminal litigation. The course also introduces students to the principles governing fair trial, arrest, bail, search and seizure, framing of charges, and appellate remedies.

Unit-I: Introductory

1. The rationale of criminal procedure: the importance of fair trial
2. The constitutional perspectives: Article 14, 20 & 21
3. Definitions

Pre-trial Process: Arrest

1. The distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problems
2. Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial: warrant and summons
3. Arrest with and without warrant
4. The absconder status



5. Rights of the arrested person
6. Right to know ground of arrest
7. Right to be taken to magistrate without delay
8. Right to not being detained for more than twenty-four hours & Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India
9. Right to consult legal practitioner, legal aid and the right to be told of rights to bail
10. Right to be examined by a medical practitioner

Unit-II:

Pre-trial Process: Search and Seizure

1. Search warrant and search without warrant
2. Police search during investigation
3. General principles of search
4. Seizure
5. Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings

Trial

Pre-trial Process:

1. F.I.R.
2. Evidentiary value of F.I.R.



Pre-trial Process: Magisterial Powers to Take Cognizance


Trial Process

1. Commencement of proceedings
2. Dismissal of complaints
3. Bail: concept, purpose, constitutional overtones
4. Bailable and non-bailable offences
5. Cancellation of bail
6. Anticipatory bail
7. Appellate bail powers
8. General principles concerning bond

Unit-III:

Fair Trial

1. Conception of fair trial
2. Presumption of innocence
3. Venue of trial
4. Right of the accused to know the accusation
5. The trial must generally be held in the accused's presence
6. Right of cross-examination and offering evidence in defense: the accused's statement
7. Right to speedy trial



Unit-IV:

Charge

1. Framing of charge
2. Form and content of charge
3. Separate charge for distinct offence
4. Discharge – pre-charge evidence

Preliminary Pleas to March the Trial

1. Jurisdiction
2. Time limitations: rationale and scope
3. Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict
4. Issue Estoppel
5. Compounding of offences
6. Trial before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights
7. Summary trial

Unit-V:

Judgment

1. Form and content
2. Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy
3. Compensation and cost



4. Modes of providing judgment

Appeal, Review, Revision

1. No appeal in certain cases
2. The rationale of appeals, review, revision
3. The multiple ranges of appellate remedies
4. Appeal to Supreme Court of India
5. Appeal to High Court
6. Appeal to Session Court
7. Special right to appeal
8. Government appeal against sentencing
9. Judicial power in disposal of appeal
10. Legal aid in appeals
11. Revisional jurisdiction
12. Transfer of cases

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understand key stages of criminal procedure.
2. Identify rights of the accused during arrest, trial, and appeal.
3. Analyze FIR, bail, charge framing, and search/seizure provisions.
4. Explain trial types and principles of fair trial.
5. Apply procedural rules to practical legal problems.



SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Criminal Procedure – R.V. Kelkar (Revised by Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai)
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure – S.N. Mishra
3. Law of Criminal Procedure – Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
4. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Bare Act)



BA LLB (Hons)
BBA LLB (Hons)
B.Com. LL.B.(HONS.) (Five Years Course) – VI Semester

Title of the Paper: Law of Evidence (B SA)
Paper No.: IV

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and provisions of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (Law of Evidence). It covers the concepts of facts, and evidence, relevancy and admissibility, witness examination, burden of proof, and estoppel, equipping students to apply evidentiary laws effectively in civil and criminal cases.

Unit –I: Introductory

1. The main features of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023
2. The fundamental principles of law of evidence.
3. Definition
 - 3.1- Facts - relevant facts/ facts in issue
 - 3.2 Evidence: oral and documentary, Direct, Indirect, Primary, Secondary, Hearsay evidence
 - 3.3 Presumptions
 - 3.4. "Proving" "not proving" and "disproving"

Unit-II: Relevancy and Admissibility of facts

Relevancy of Facts



1. The Doctrine of Res Restae
2. The problems of relevancy of "otherwise" irrelevant facts
3. Facts concerning bodies and mental state
4. Evidence of common intention relating to conspiracy

Admission and Confessions

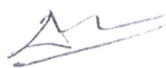
1. General principles concerning admission
2. Differences between "admission" and "confession"
3. The problems of non- admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat or Promise"
4. Confession to police officer
5. Confession by co-accused
6. The problems with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"

Unit-III: Dying Declarations

1. The justification for relevance on dying declarations
2. The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations

Relevance of Judgments

1. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters
2. "Fraud" and "Collusion"



Expert Testimony

1. Who is an expert? : Types of expert evidence
2. Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage
3. The problem of judicial defense to expert testimony.

Unit-IV: Oral Documentary Evidence

1. General principles concerning oral evidence
2. General principles concerning documentary evidence
3. General principles regarding exclusion of oral by documentary evidence
4. Special problems: Rehearing evidence
5. Issue estoppel
6. Tenancy estoppel

Witness Examination and cross Examinations

1. Competency to testify
2. State privilege
3. Professional privilege
4. Approval testimony
5. General principles of examination and cross examination
6. Leading questions
7. Lawful questions in cross-examination
8. Compulsion to answer questions put to witness



9. Hostile witness

10. Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness'

Unit-V: Burden of Proof

1. General principles conception of onus probandi
2. General and special exceptions to onus probandi
3. The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice
4. Justification as to presumption as to certain offences
5. Presumption as to dowry
6. The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice

Estoppel

1. Why estoppel? The rationale .
2. Estoppel, res-judicial and waiver and presumption
3. Question of corroboration
4. Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Explain fundamental principles and definitions related to facts and evidence.
- Analyze the relevancy and admissibility of various types of facts and confessions.



- Evaluate the evidentiary value of dying declarations, judgments, and expert testimony.
- Understand procedures of witness examination, cross-examination, and privileges.
- Apply concepts of burden of proof, presumptions, estoppel, and corroboration in litigation

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3. Ratanlal, Dhirajlal: Law of Evidence (1994), Wadhwa Nagpur
4. Polein Murphy, Evidence (5th Reprint 2000), Universal Delhi
5. Albert S. Osborn, The Problem Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998), Universal Delhi
6. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of evidence (1992), Central Law Agency, New Delhi

