

FIFTH YEAR B.L.S., LL.B. (SEM. X)

HIGHLIGHTED PART IS THE SYLLABUS COMPLETED AS ON 13TH MARCH

2020

1. ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM

Arbitration: meaning, scope and types

- Distinctions
- 1940 law and 1996 law: UNICITRAL model law
- Arbitration and Conciliation
- Arbitration and expert determination
- Extent of judicial intervention
- International commercial arbitration

Arbitration agreement

- Essentials
- Kinds
- Who can enter into arbitration agreement
- Validity
- Reference to arbitration
- Interim measures by court

Arbitration Tribunal

- Appointment
- Challenge
- Jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal
- Powers
- Grounds of challenge
- Procedure
- Court assistance

Award

- Rules of guidance

- Form and content
- Correction and interpretation
- Grounds of setting aside an award
- Can misconduct be a ground?
- Incapacity of a party, invalidity of arbitration agreement
- Want of proper notice and hearing
- Beyond the scope of reference
- Contravention of composition and procedure
- Breach of confidentiality
- Impartiality of the arbitrator
- Bar of limitation, res judicata
- Consent of parties
- Enforcement

Appeal and revision

Enforcement of foreign awards

- New York convention awards
- Geneva Convention awards

Conciliation

- Distinction between 'Conciliation', 'Negotiation', 'mediation' and 'arbitration'
- Appointment
- Statements to conciliator
- Interaction between conciliator and parties
- Communication
- Duty of parties to cooperate
- Suggestions by parties
- Confidentiality
- Resort to judicial proceedings
- Costs

Rule-making power

- High Court
- Central Government

- Legal Service Authorities Act; Scope

Lok Adalats

Recommended Readings:

B.P.Saraf and Jhunjhunwala – Law of Arbitration and Conciliation

G.K. Kwatra – The Arbitration and Conciliation, Law of India

Johari – Commentary on Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996

Markanda P.C. – Law relating to arbitration and conciliation

G. K. Kwatra – Arbitration and Alternate Dispute Resolution

ITC/UNCTAD/WTO/ ICA, New Delhi, 2004.

Reports and Journals of Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi.

2. LAW OF EVIDENCE

Indian Evidence Act 1872

Recommended Readings:

Sarkar and Manohar _ Sarkar on Evidence

Ratanlal, Dhirajlal – Law of Evidence

Avtar Singh – Principles of the Law of Evidence

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872

Preamble.

PART I

CHAPTER I. — PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS

1. Short title. Extent. Commencement of Act.
2. [Repealed.]
3. Interpretation-clause. “Court”. “Fact”. “Relevant”. “Facts in issue”. “Document”. “Evidence”. “Proved”. “Disproved”. “Not proved”. “India”.
4. “May Presume”. “Shall presume”. “Conclusive proof”.

CHAPTER II. — OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS

5. Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.
6. Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction.
7. Facts which are the occasion, cause or effect of facts in issue.
8. Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct.
9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.
10. Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.
11. When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.
12. In suits for damages, facts tending to enable Court to determine amount are relevant.
13. Facts relevant when right or custom is in question.
14. Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body, of bodily feeling.
15. Facts bearing on question whether act was accidental or intentional.
16. Existence of course of business when relevant.

ADMISSIONS

17. Admission defined
18. Admission —

by party to proceeding or
his agent; by suitor in
representative character; by
party interested in subject-
matter;
by person from whom interest derived.

19. Admissions by persons whose position must be proved as against party to suit.
20. Admissions by persons expressly referred to by party to suit.
21. Proof of admissions against persons making them, and by or on their behalf.
22. When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant.
- 22A. When oral admission as to contents of electronic records are relevant.
23. Admissions in civil cases when relevant.
24. Confession caused by inducement, threat or promise, when irrelevant in criminal proceeding.
25. Confession to police-officer not to be proved.
26. Confession by accused while in custody of Police not to be proved against him.
27. How much of information received from accused, may be proved.
28. Confession made after removal of impression caused by inducement, threat or promise, relevant.
29. Confession otherwise relevant not to become irrelevant because of promise of secrecy, etc.
30. Consideration of proved confession affecting person making it and others jointly under trial for same offence.
31. Admissions not conclusive proof, but may estop.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES

32. Cases in which statement of relevant fact by person who is dead or cannot be found, etc., is relevant.
When it relates to cause
of death; or is made in
course of business; or
against interest of
maker;
or gives opinion as to public right or custom, or matters of
general interest; or relates to existence of relationship;
or is made in will or deed relating to family affairs;
or in document relating to transaction mentioned in section 13, clause (a);
or is made by several persons, and expresses feelings relevant to matter in question.
33. Relevancy of certain evidence for proving, in subsequent proceeding, the truth

of facts therein stated.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

34. Entries in books of account when relevant.

35. Relevancy of entry in public record made in performance of duty.

36. Relevancy of statements in maps, charts and plans.

37. Relevancy of statement as to fact of public nature contained in certain Acts or notifications.

38. Relevancy of statements as to any law contained in law-books.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED

39. What evidence to be given when statement from part of a conversation, document, electronic record, book or series of letters or papers.

JUDGMENTS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN RELEVANT

40. Previous judgments relevant to bar a second suit or trial.

41. Relevancy of certain judgments in probate, etc., jurisdiction.

42. Relevancy and effect of judgments, orders or decrees, other than those mentioned in section 41.

43. Judgments, etc., other than those mentioned in sections 40, 41 and 42, when relevant.

44. Fraud or collusion in obtaining judgment, or incompetency of Court, may be proved.

OPINIONS OF THIRD PERSONS WHEN RELEVANT

45. Opinions of experts.

45A. Opinion of Examiner of Electronic Evidence.

46. Facts hearing upon opinions of experts.

47. Opinion as to handwriting, when relevant.

47A. Opinion as to digital signature, when relevant.

48. Opinion as to existence of right or custom, when relevant.

49. Opinion as to usages, tenets, etc., when relevant.

50. Opinion on relationship, when relevant.

51. Grounds of opinion, when relevant.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT

52. In civil cases character to prove conduct imputed, irrelevant.

53. In criminal cases previous good character relevant.

53A. Evidence of character or previous sexual experience not relevant in certain cases.

54. Previous bad character not relevant, except in reply.

55. Character as affecting damages.

PART II ON PROOF

CHAPTER III. — FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED

56. Fact judicially noticeable need not be proved.

57. Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

58. Facts admitted need not be proved.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE

59. Proof of facts by oral evidence.

60. Oral evidence must be direct.

CHAPTER V.— OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

61. Proof of contents of documents.

62. Primary evidence.

63. Secondary evidence.

64. Proof of documents by primary evidence.

65. Cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given. 65A. Special provisions as to evidence relating to electronic record.

65B. Admissibility of electronic records.

66. Rules as to notice to produce.

67. Proof of signature and handwriting of person alleged to have signed or written document produced.

67A. Proof as to electronic signature.

68. Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.

69. Proof where no attesting witness found.

70. Admission of execution by party to attested document.

71. Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.

72. Proof of document not required by law to be attested.

73. Comparison of signature, writing or seal with others admitted or proved.

73A. Proof as to verification of digital signature.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

74. Public documents.

75. Private documents.

76. Certified copies of public documents.

77. Proof of documents by production of certified copies.

78. Proof of other official documents.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS

79. Presumption as to genuineness of certified copies.
80. Presumption as to documents produced as record of evidence.
81. Presumption as to Gazettes, newspapers, private Acts of Parliament and other documents. 81A. Presumption as to Gazettes in electronic forms.
82. Presumption as to document admissible in England without proof of seal or signature.
83. Presumption as to maps or plans made by authority of Government.
84. Presumption as to collections of laws and reports of decisions.
85. Presumptions as to powers-of-attorney.
- 85A. Presumption as to electronic agreements.
- 85B. Presumption as to electronic records and electronic signatures. 85C. Presumption as to electronic signature certificates.
86. Presumption as to certified copies of foreign judicial records.
87. Presumption as to books, maps and charts.
88. Presumption as to telegraphic messages. 88A. Presumption as to electronic messages.
89. Presumption as to due execution, etc., of documents not produced.
90. Presumption as to documents thirty years old.
- 90A. Presumption as to electronic records five years old.

CHAPTER VI. — OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

91. Evidence of terms of contracts, grants and other dispositions of property reduced to form of document.
92. Exclusion of evidence of oral agreement.
93. Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous document.
94. Exclusion of evidence against application of document to existing facts.
95. Evidence as to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts.
96. Evidence as to application of language which can apply to one only of several persons.
97. Evidence as to application of language to one of two sets of facts, to neither of which the whole correctly applies.

98. Evidence as to meaning of illegible characters, etc.

99. Who may give evidence of agreement varying terms of document.

100. Saving of provisions of Indian Succession Act relating to wills.

PART III PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE

CHAPTER VII. — OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF

101. Burden of proof.

102. On whom burden of proof lies.

103. Burden of proof as to particular fact.

104. Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

105. Burden of proving that case of accused comes within exceptions.

2) LAW OF INSURANCE

Introduction

- Definition, nature and history of insurance
- Concept of Insurance and law of contract and law of torts; future of insurance in globalized economy
- History and development of insurance in India
- Insurance Regulatory Authority – role and functions

General principles of law of insurance

- Contract of insurance – classification of contract of insurance, nature of various insurance contracts, parties thereto
- Principle of good faith-non-disclosure-misrepresentation in insurance contract
- Insurable interest
- The risk
- The policy – classification of policies-its form and contents, its commencement, duration, cancellation, alteration, rectification, renewal, assignment, construction
- Conditions of the policy
- Alteration of the risk
- Assignment of the subject matter

Life Insurance

- Nature and scope of life insurance, definition, kinds of life insurance, the policy and formation of a life insurance contract
- Event insured against life insurance contract
- Circumstances affecting the risk
- Amounts recoverable under life policy
- Persons entitled to payment
- Settlement of claim and payment of money

Marine Insurance

- Nature and scope
- Classification of marine policies
- The Marine Insurance Act 1963
- Insurable interest, insurable value
- Marine insurance policy – conditions – express warranties construction of terms of policy
- Voyage – deviation
- Perils of the sea

- Partial loss of ship and of freight, salvage general average, particular charges
- Measure of indemnity, total valuation, liability to third parties

Fire insurance

Insurance against Third Party Risks

- The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Chapter VIII)
- Nature and scope, persons governed, definitions of ‘use’, ‘drives’, ‘motor vehicle’, requirements of policy, statutory contract between insurer and drive rights of third parties, limitations of third party’s rights, duty to inform third party
- Claims tribunal, constitution, functions, application for compensation – who can apply? – Procedure and powers of claims tribunal-its award

Social Insurance in India

- Important elements in social insurance, its need
- Commercial insurance and social insurance
- Sickness insurance, Adarkar scheme, Stack and Rao scheme for wage earners and others, risks covered, maturity and other benefits
- Old age, premature death and invalidity insurance or pension insurance, public provident fund, Jeevandhara policy
- Unemployment insurance
- Social insurance for people like seamen, circus workers and agricultural workers

Public Liability Insurance

- The scheme
- Authorities

The emerging legislative trends

Recommended Readings:

Sreenivasan M.N, - Principles of Insurance Law

Singh Bridge Anand – New Insurance Law

Syllabus for insurance covered till 13/3/2020

1. Principles of Insurance – Contribution, insurable interest, proximate cause, indemnity loss minimization, utmost good faith
2. Evolution of Insurance in India, Nationalisation of Insurance Industry in India, controller of Insurance, role of IRDA.
3. Motor Vehicles Act 1988 – Third Party Liability, use of vehicle, compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, Comprehensive Insurance Policy, Own Damage Claim, meaning of accident, negligence, contributory negligence.
4. Various Kinds of Life Insurance Policies and General Insurance Policies
5. Fire Insurance Policy, Salvage, Excess clause.

3) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Introductory

- The meaning of Intellectual property
- Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property
- The main forms of intellectual property: copyright, trademarks, patents, designs
- The competing rationales for protection of rights in:
 - Copyright
 - Trademarks
 - Patents
 - Designs
 - Trade secrets
 - Other new forms such as plant varieties and geographical indications
- Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights:
 - the Berne Convention, Rome Convention Universal Copyright Convention, TRIPS
 - Paris Convention
- International Organization relating to IPRS – WIPO, WTO

Select aspects of the law of Copyright in India

- Historical evolution of the Copyright Act 1957
- Meaning of Copyright
- Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works
- Copyright in sound records and cinematographic films
- Copyright in computer programmes
- Ownership of copyright
- Assignment of copyright
- Author's special rights
- Notion of infringement
- Criteria of infringement
- Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works
- Importation and infringement
- Fair use provisions

- Piracy in internet
- Aspects of copyright justice
- Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India

Intellectual Property in Trade Marks

- The rationale of protection of Trade marks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights
- Definition and concept of Trade marks
- Registration
- Distinction between Trade mark and property mark
- The doctrine of honest Current User
- The doctrine of deceptive similarity
- Protection of well-known marks
- Passing off and infringement
- Criteria of infringement
- Standards of proof in passing off action
- Remedies

Patents

- Patent Act 1970
- Concept of Patent
- Historical view of patents law in India
- Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life
- Patent protection for computer programmes
- Process of obtaining a patent: application, examination, opposition and sealing of patents: general introduction
- Procedure for filing patents: Patent Co-operation Treaty
- Some grounds for Opposition
- The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters
- Wrongfully obtaining the invention
- Prior publication or anticipation
- Obviousness and the lack of inventive step
- Insufficient description

- Rights and obligations of a patentee
- Patents as chose in action
- Duration of patents ; law and policy considerations
- Use and exercise rights
- Right to secrecy
- The notion of 'abuse' of patent rights
- Compulsory license
- Remedies
- Infringement
- Criteria of infringement
- onus of proof
- Modes of Infringement; the Doctrine of Colourable Variation
- Defenses in suits of Infringement
- Injunctions and related remedies

Recommended Readings:

Cornish W.R. – Intellectual Property Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights and Allied Rights

P. Narayanan – Intellectual Property Law

Wadhera – Intellectual Property Law

4) CONFLICT OF LAWS

Introductory

- What and why of conflict of laws: its function, bases like comity, convenience and justice
- Difference between Public and Private International law
- Development and history- England and India – a comparative sketch with reference to USA and other countries
- Modern theories:
Statutory, territorial, international, local law and justice
- State in a Private International law case
- Choice of Jurisdiction
- Choice of law (lex causae)
- Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments / awards

Choice of Jurisdiction (First stage)

- Meaning, bases of jurisdiction, limitations like effectiveness principles – Relevant C.P.C. provisions regarding jurisdiction – Ss 15-20, 83, 84, and 86
- Kinds of jurisdiction
- Actions in personam –contract and tort
- Actions in rem – such as matrimonial causes and probate
- Admiralty action – S VI the Admiralty Courts Act
- Actions under assumed discretionary jurisdiction (inherent jurisdiction) (Indian Context: Ss. 10 and 151 of C.P.C.

Choice of Law-Lex Causae (Second Stage)

- Classification / characterization / categorization – allocation of juridical category to the foreign element case
- Necessity for classification – different legal concepts with different content – matters like domicile, talaq and dower in different legal systems
- Various theories – leading cases
- Connecting factor – what is connection factor : lex fori to determine Selection of lex causae through connecting factor

- Application of lex causae – three meanings of Lex Causae – Renvoi: partial and total (Foreign court theory) – critical analysis of Renvoi – Indian position

Limitations on application or exclusion of foreign law

- When foreign law is excluded: grounds – Public Policy, Revenue Laws and Penal Law

Concept of Domicile

- General principles / fundamental Principles
- Elements – intention and residence
- Kinds
- Domicile of Origin
- Domicile of Choice
- Domicile of dependence: married women's position in English and Indian laws
- Domicile of corporation

Status

- What is Status?
- Incidents
- What law governs status
- Universality of status

Marriage

- Marriage as a contract and also status how different from other contracts (social personal contract)
- Kinds of Marriage
- How in India, marriage as a concept moved from partially polygamous towards monogamous type and total sacrament to secularization to some extent
- Questions of format and essential validity
- Formal validity by lex loci celebrations
- Essential / material / intrinsic validity

- Capacity to marriage
- Consent
- Not within prohibited degrees
- Not previously married
- Physical incapacity
- Of proper age
- Essential validity usually governed by lex domicili
- English cases
- Indian position clarified in cases

Matrimonial Causes

- Concept of matrimonial cause (Relief) – English and Indian positions
- Available Reliefs
- Divorce, Nullity, judicial separation
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights (in English law)
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights has no place now
- Choice of Jurisdiction and Choice of Law to be examined

Legitimacy and Legitimation

- What is legitimacy
- What law governs legitimacy

- Validity of marriage
- Legitimation
- What it is
- How affected
- Legitimation and Succession

Adoption

- Purpose of adoption
- Common law
- Indian law

- Hindu law
- Recognition of foreign adoption

Custody and Guardianship

- Purpose
- Adoption and succession

Contracts

- Contract – a leading relationship in private international law system
- Validity of contracts
- Capacity to contract – Main four theories Lex Loci, Lex Domicilii, Lex situs and proper law
- Formal validity – lex loci contractus governs
- Essential validity – proper law is usually accepted as governing
- Discharge of contract – Lex loci solutions governing
- Doctrine of “proper law” of contract subjective and objective Theories

Torts

- Traditional theories
- Ideas of tort of recent importance in private International Law such as drugs, environments, transport and satellite communication

Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments

- Need recognizing foreign judgments
- Limitations in recognising and enforcement
- Section 13,14 and 444 of C.P.C. and S. 41 of the Indian Evidence Act

Recommended Readings:

Paras Diwan – Private International Law

Cheshire – Private International Law

Dicey A.V. – Conflict of Laws

5) LAW RELATING TO WOMEN & CHILDREN

International concerns and conventions

- specify conventions

Women in India

- Pre-Independence period
- Social and legal inequality
- Social Reform Movement in India
- Karachi Congress – Fundamental Rights Resolution, Equality of Sexes

Women in post-Independence India

- Preamble of the Constitution: equality provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- Personal laws – unequal position of women
- Uniform Civil Code towards gender justice

Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights

- Feudal institution of joint family – women's inheritance position
- Hindu Law
- Muslim Law
- Matrimonial property
- Movement towards Uniform Civil Code

Guardianship

- Right of women to adopt a child
- Problems of women guardianing

Divorce

- Indian Divorce Act
- Christian Law
- Muslim Law
-

Criminal Law

- Adultery

- Rape

Social Legislation

- Laws relating to Dowry, A moral traffic, Female Foeticide, Sati, A moral representation etc.

Women and Employment

- Labour force

- Protective Laws

- Exploitation and harassment in workplaces

Protection and enforcement agencies

- Courts

- Family Courts

- Commission for women

- NGOs

Social Constitutional and International Legal Status of Child

- Magnitude of the problem

- Special status of child – national policies

- Constitutional concern – Article 15(3), Article 24 and Article 45

- International concern and Endeavour for the welfare of the children

- Minimum Age conventions

- Child rights conventions

- U.N. Declaration of the rights of the child, 1924, 1959

Problems of conception, birth and nourishment and health of the child

- Legal status of child in work

- Tortious liability against injuries to unborn children

- Coparcenary and property rights of the unborn children

- Law relating to maternity benefit and relief

- Lack of legal protection of children of impoverished parentage

State responsibility for the education of children

- Evaluation of the efforts of the State towards the provision of education to children

- Pre-primary and nursery education – elementary education

- Contributions by International Organizations for elementary education – UNESCO, UNICEF

Legal Control of Child Labour

- Regulation of the employment ; protection of the health and well-being
- International conventions and recommendations of the ILO
- Recommendations of the National Commission of Labour
- Legislation relating to factories, plantation labour, mines, merchant shipping, motor-transport workers, apprentices, shop & establishments and child labour

Family Relations and Child

- The status of a child in matters of marriage, legitimacy, guardianship, adoption, maintenance and custody
- Provisions in the statutes relating to Hindu marriages, restraint on child marriage, guardians and wards, Hindu minority and guardianship, Hindu adoptions and maintenance and in the Indian Evidence Act 1872

Child and Contractual Liability

- Minors Agreements
- Testimony of children
- Suits by and against minors

Child and Criminal Liability

- Crimes committed by child; crimes committed by others in relation to children
- Implementation of social policy through criminal sanctions in relation to child
- Variation of procedure in case of child offender
- Judicial proceedings in criminal cases relating to children
- Statutory provisions – Sections 82, 83, 299 Exp. 3, 363A, 372 and 376 of IPC – Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act 1956 (SITA) – penal provisions contained in Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 as amended in 1978 – Young Persons Harmful Publications Act 1956 – The Children Act 1960 – Section 27 of the Cr.P.C. – Reformatory Schools Act 1897 – Juvenile Delinquency Act

Law and Offences against Child

- Protection of neglected children
- Institutions for the protection of neglected children
- Juvenile Justice Act 2000
- Juvenile delinquency; law and offences against child
- Contribution by parents; licensing
- Protection of girls from immoral traffic
- Prevention of vagrancy and beggary

Discrimination Against Female Children

- Amniocentesis
- Deferred infanticide through based nutritional discrimination
- Termination of pregnancy

Recommended Readings:

Flavia Agnes – Law and Gender inequality

S.N.Jain (Ed) – Child and the Law (ILI)

Ajit Ray – Widows are not for burning

A.S.Altekar – Position of Women in Hindu Civilization

Flavee Agnes – State, Gender and Rhetorics of Law of Reforms

Towards Equality, Report of Committee on the status of women

Ratan Kapur and Bredra Crossman, Women, Equality, and the Constitution

Engendering Law, Lectures in Honor of Lotika Sarkar

Shobha Saxena, Crimes Against Women and Protective Laws.

Asha Bajpai – Child Rights in India : Law, Policy and Practice.Oxford 2003 New Delhi.

Encyclopedia of Laws of the Child in India. S.P.Shaw. Alia Law Agency.

6) LAW AND MEDICINE

- Right to Health under the Constitution of India
- The varieties of Medical Professions in India
- Self-Regulation through Codes of Conduct
- The Doctrine of “Informed Consent”
- Experimentation on Foetuses and Children
- Experimentation on People in Custody, including Psychiatric Custody
- The Doctors – Patient Relationship
- Confidentiality and Privilege
- Patient’s right of full disclosure of course of therapy including side effects of drugs
- Medical Malpractice
- Medical Profession and the Consumer Protection Act.
- Law Relating to Medico-Legal Cases, with special reference to:
 - Road Accidents
 - Sexual Assaults and
 - Mass Disaster (e.g. Bhopal)
 - Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 (section 1 to 6 only)
- The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (Section 1 to 12 only)
- The Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulations and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1954 (Section 1 to 6 only)

Recommended Readings:

R.K.Bag: Law of Medical Negligence and Compensation.