

Sarkar On Law Of Evidence

The Modern Law of Evidence is a lucid treatment of the contemporary law of evidence and is recognised as an unusually clear and comprehensive account of a complex subject. This fifth edition again examines the theory of the law of evidence as well as its practical application, placing the emphasis, wherever possible, on recent discussion and modern aspects of the subject.

Sarkar's Law of Evidence

Sarkar's Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma & Ceylon: The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Section 1 to 100

Being the Indian Evidence Act, 1 of 1872 as Amended Up to Date

Sarkar's Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma & Ceylon: The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Section 101 to end

Sarkar's Law of Evidence (India, Pakistan, Burma & Ceylon)

*Sakkar Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia & Singapore**Sarkar's Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma & Ceylon**Sarkar Law of Evidence*

Sarkar's Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma & Ceylon

Sarkar's Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia and Singapore

Sarkar's Law of Evidence (India, Pakistan, Burma & Ceylon)

As Amended by the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2002 (4 of 2003)

"This second Malaysian edition of Sarkar's Law of Evidence is intended to place the Malaysian Evidence Act 1950 within the well regarded scheme of Sarkar's"--Voume 1, page [v].

Sakkar Law of Evidence in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Ceylon, Malaysia & Singapore

The Law of Evidence in India

In India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma and Malaysia : Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Act No. 1 of 1872) [amended by The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (No. 13 of 2013)] Alongwith Useful Appendices

(India, Pakistan, Burma & Ceylon)

The Law of Evidence as Administered in British India