

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAW (M.L.) (PRIVATE STUDY)
(NON-SEMESTER)
BRANCH V – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW
REVISED REGULATIONS
(w.e.f. 2015-2016)

1. ELGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

Admissions are open to persons all over India. The minimum qualification for admission is 3 year BL or LL. B, 5 year BL or LL. B from any recognized University accepted by the Syndicate as the equivalent thereto.

2. DURATION OF THE COURSE.

The duration of the course will be 2 years under the non-semester pattern.

3. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION

The medium of instruction and Examination will be English only.

4. COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study for the ML Degree shall consist of 10 theory papers and a Dissertation.

5. SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

Paper	Title	Hours	Marks
Paper-I	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	3	100
Paper-II	Research Methodology and Legal Education	3	100
Paper-III	Introduction to International Law and Institutions	3	100
Paper-IV	Introduction to IPR	3	100
Paper-V	Law of Patents	3	100

Paper -VI	Law of Copy Rights.	3	100
Paper-VII	Law of trade Marks	3	100
Paper -VIII	Law of Geographical Indications of other IPR's	3	100
Paper -IX	Judicial Process	3	100
Paper-X	Law and Social Transformation	3	100
Paper-XI	Dissertation and Viva-voce	3	150 + 50

PERSONAL CONTACT PROGRAMME

Compulsory P.C.P Classes will be conducted every year for a period of 10 days only at Chennai.

EXAMINATION

Examination will be conducted at the end of I year and II year (June) Supplementary Examination will be conducted in December.

ELIGIBILITY TO APPEAR FOR THEORY EXAMINATION

Only if a candidate attends the P.C.P Classes. He/She is eligible to appear for the Theory Examination.

Dissertation and Viva

Dissertation and Viva - 200 Marks

Dissertation - 150 Marks

Viva - 50 Marks

Viva will be conducted only in the Department of Legal Studies, University of Madras, Chennai

6. PASSING MINIMUM

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each paper / subject, if he / she secure Not Less than 50% of the marks prescribed for the examination.

7. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Successful candidates passing the whole examinations and securing the marks (i) 60 percent above (ii) 50 percent and above but below 60 percent in the aggregate of the marks prescribed for the course shall be declared to have passed the examination in the FIRST and SECOND class respectively.

8. PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER

Answer any five Questions out of 8 (5 x 20 = 100)

9. ELIGIBILITY TO GUIDE

A Full-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in any Law College/University Department and who has put in a minimum of 2 years teaching experience is eligible to guide.

Such guide who is working in a Law College and who is not a Ph.D recognized guide can guide only a maximum of 5 Dissertations in an academic year.

A Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in a Law College and who has put in a Minimum of 10 Years Teaching Experience is eligible to guide. Such Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer can guide only a maximum of 3 Dissertations in an academic year.

A University Law Faculty who is a recognised Ph.D Guide can guide only a maximum of 10 Dissertations in an academic year.

PAPER – I

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES

UNIT I - FEDERALISM:

Democratic Process: - Nexus of politics with criminals - Democratic Process Election commission status - Electoral Reforms - Coalition Government stability, durability - corrupt practice. Creation of New States, Allocation and share of resources - distribution of grants-in-aid, - The inter-state disputes on resources, Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states, Direction of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365, Federal Comity - Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State, Full Faith & Credit, Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes, Deployment of security forces etc.,- Principle of good governance - Administrative responsibility and accountability - Liability of the State in Torts - Constitutional torts and compensatory Jurisprudence. - Doctrine of Separation of Powers and checks and balances - Constitutional framework - Judicial interpretation and practice, Judicial activism and judicial restraining - PIL Implementation.

UNIT II - FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

'State' - Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization - Right to equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action - Empowerment of Women - Religious freedom - Secularism - right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice - Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast - Information Technology - Internet - Cyber defamation- Privacy and Electronic Media.

UNIT III- DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights - Implementation of International Obligation: Human Rights, Environmental protection and International trade.

UNIT IV - THE LEGISLATURE AND EXECUTIVE

Parliamentary/Legislative Privilege: Nature, Extent, Scope and Limitation on privileges. - Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President, Governor - Appointment of Governor - Council of Minister- Collective Responsibility.

UNIT V- THE JUDICIARY

jurisdiction of supreme court and high Court- Power- function and contemporary developments, Power of judicial review- Subordinate Judiciary-appointment - Compensation jurisprudence- Right to education - Commercialisation of education and its impact - Brain drain by foreign education market- Judicial autonomy and independence, accountability- Judicial Self Restraint.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press
- V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co
- M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth

PAPER II - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & LEGAL EDUCATION

UNIT I

Meaning of Research- Legal Research, Scientific Method Kinds of Research: Socio-legal Research, Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research, Quantitative and Qualitative Research & Relevance of Empirical Research.

UNIT II

Formulation of Research Problem - Tools and techniques of data collection-Use of questionnaire and interview - Use of case study-Jurimetrics

UNIT III

Sampling Procedure - Design of Sample, Types of sample to be adopted- Classification and tabulation of data - Analysis of data- Art of thesis writing.

UNIT IV

Legal Education - Objectives of Legal Education - Lecture Method of Teaching - Merits and demerits - The Problem Method – Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching - The Seminar Method of teaching - Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment- Student participation in law school programmes - Organisation of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers

UNIT V

Clinical legal education - legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform- Technology and Legal education-formal and informal legal education- Case study method- Head note writing-case Comments.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- High Brayal, Nigel Dunean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in Your Law school, (1998)
- Blackstone Press Limited, London, S.K.Agrawal (ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay,
- N.R.Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1988) Eastern Book Company, Lacknow,
- M.O.Price, H.Bitner and Bysiewiez, Effective Legal Research (1978), Pauline V.Young, Scientific Social Survey and research, (1962)
- William J. Grade and Paul K.Hatt, Methods in Social Research, MC Graw-Hill Book Company, London,
- S.K.Verma & M.Afzal Wani, Legal research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute, Delhi-2006.
- C.R.Kothari, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers, Delhi.

PAPER - III - INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL

LAW AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION

Evolution of international law - Sources -Treaties, Customs, General Principles of Law, Judicial decisions and opinion of the publicists - Other, source of law International Law and Municipal Law - Relationship between international law and municipal- law –Practice of UK, USA & India – Application of international law in the municipal sphere.

UNIT-II JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction of State _ ‘Nationality its, acquisition, loss and proof - Double Nationality and Stateless - Criminal jurisdiction – Bases Of criminal jurisdiction — Lotus Case-Asylum-Extradition- Law of the Sea - Historical Developments from 16th Century, UNCLOS I, II & III- Territorial Sea - Rights and Duties -of Coastal State - EEZ - Continental Shelf — High Seas and Freedom of High Seas.

UNIT-III SOVEREIGNTY

Meaning of Sovereign Immunity-Immunity of States-Immunity of State Organs and Property-State Responsibility-General Principles- Responsibility for injuries to alien’s -Territory-loss and Acquisition of territory

UNIT-IV UNITED NATIONS

Historical Evolution of International Organizations - League of Nations — Basic purposes - Principles and membership of United Nations - Organs of United Nations - with special reference General Assembly, Security Council -The UN System and the Changing Context of Global Politics: Collective Security and Peace Keeping- Legal aspects of International Organisations - Personality -Powers of Internationale Organisation- the Responsibility of International Institutions-Privileges and Immunities-Liability of Member State.

UNIT-V OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Judicial Institutions-The Judicial settlement of International Disputes -Permanent Court of International Justice -International Court of Justice - Regional Institutions-Evolution of Regional Institutions - The North Atlantic Treaty Organisations — European Union- Specialised Agencies - Evolution of Specialised Agencies — ILO, WTO, WIPO, UNESCO, UNEP.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

- Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press.
- Oppenheim’s International Law, 9th Edn, Pearson Education Ltd

- Malcom N. Shaw, International Law, 5th Edn. Cambridge University Press.
- Starke's International Law, -I.A.Shearer, Oxford University Press
- S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency publication.
- David Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law, Sweet & Maxwell publication.
- Philippe Sands Q.C and Pierre Klein, Bowett's Law of Inter- National Institution, Sweet & Maxwell publication.
- Robert Kolb, An Introduction to the Law of the United Nations, Hart Pulishing Limited.
- S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency '

PAPER IV - INTRODUCTION TO IPR

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

Concept of Rights - and Duties - Meaning of Property - Kinds of Property - Concept of Intellectual Property - Kinds of Intellectual, Property - Economic importance of Intellectual Property – Theories of Intellectual Property

UNIT II - PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Indian Theory on Private Property - Constitutional Aspects of Property - Constitutional Protection of Property and IP - GATT/WTO - framework for International Trade, The World Intellectual Property Rights Organization (WIPO).

UNIT III - INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

Background- Salient features of Paris Convention- Governing Rules of Paris Convention.

UNIT IV - TRIPS AGREEMENT

Background- Salient Features of TRIPS- TRIPS and Indian IPR- TRIPS and PARIS Convention — a comparison — Impact of TRIPS on Indian IPR regime

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Hyde William Cornish, Intellectual Property Right, Global
- Vision Publishing House- New Delhi-2011.
- Dr.Raghubir Singh, Law Relating to Intellectual Property,
- Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2008
- P.Narayanan, Patent Law, Eastern Law House, New Delhi,
- 2006
- P.Narayannan, Law of Copy Right and Industrial
- Design,Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2006
- Sarkar on Trade Marks, Kama] House, Kolkatta,2008
- Latha R Nair &Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications,
- Butterworth 2005

PAPER V - LAW OF PATENTS

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION TO PATENTS

Overview - Historical Development — Concepts — Novelty – Inventive Step / Non-Obviousness - Utility/Capable of Industrial Application

UNIT II - PATENTABLE-SUBJECT MATTER

Patent Act 1970, Amendments of 1999, 2000, 2002 & 2005- Pharmaceutical Patents - Software Patents - Business Method - Patenting of Micro-Organism_—Standard Essential Patents (SEPs) - Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer 's Right Act, 2001

UNIT III - PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING OF PATENTS

Content of a Patent Application —Specification - Claims - Examination of Applications Opposition of Applications - Pre Grant - Post Grant - Sealing of Patent - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

UNIT IV - RIGHT AND WORKING OF PATENTS

Rights of Patentee - Term of Protection - Patent of Addition -Commercialization of Invention - Limitation and Exception – License - Term of License Agreement - Assignment of Patents – Revocation and Surrender of Patents — Compulsory License

UNIT V - INFRINGEMENT

What is infringement? - Construction of claims and Specification - Literal infringement - Pith and Marrow - Doctrine of Equivalent - Defence to infringement - Remedies -Power and Functions of IPAB

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- N.R. Subbaram, Patent Law Practices & Procedures, 2nd Addition, Wadhwa, 2007
- Saharay, Commentaries on Patent Act, 1970, Kamal Law House, 2007
- Pal P., Intellectual Property Rights in India Dr.Raghubir Singh, Law Relating_to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2008
- P.Narayanan, Patent Law, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2006

PAPER VI - LAW OF COPYRIGHTS

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION TO COPYRIGHT

Overview - Indian Copyright Act and Amendments - Concepts - Originality - Fixation - Idea Expression dichotomy - Doctrine of Merger - Doctrine of Sweat of the Brow

UNIT II - WORKS PROTECTED UNDER COPYRIGHT

Literary works including Computer Programme and Compilation- Dramatic works - Musical works - Artistic works - Sound Recording -Cinematograph Film

UNIT III - AUTHORSHIP AND OWNERSHIP

Author - Contract of Service - Contract for Service – Joint Authorship

UNIT IV - RIGHTS CONFERRED ON COPYRIGHT OWNERS

Economic Right - Moral right (Special Right) -Assignment and License -Compulsory License - Statutory License

UNIT V - INFRINGEMENT AND REMEDIES

What is infringement? - Defence: - Fair use, Fair dealing - Remedies:- Civil, Criminal and Administrative - Digitalization of Copyright work - Direct, Contributory and vicarious liability - P2P - Liability of ISP -Safe Harbour Clause -Implication of WCT & WPPT – TPM (Technological Protection Measure) -Anti circumvention - Law - DMCA & EU Copyright Directive - Sec.65A of Copyright Amendment Act,2012

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- P.Narayannan, Law of Copy Right and Industrial Design, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2006
- Copinger & Skine James, Copyright
- Rodney Ryder, Intellectual Property and the Interest
- Rahul Matthan, The law relating to Computers and the Internet

PAPER VII - LAW OF TRADE MARKS

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

History and Evolution - Paris Convention - Madrid Agreement and Protocol -TRIPs Agreement - Trademark Law Treaty - Purpose of Trademarks - What is Trademarks: Definition, Function, Kind and use. Economic and Social Justification for Trademarks Overview Of general types of laws applicable to trademarks/ service marks globally. Passing Off: Laws relating to Passing off- Passing off action.

UNIT II - REGISTRATION

Principle for Registration of -Trademarks- Rights Conferred by Registration of Trademarks- Procedure for Registration-Deceptive Similarity. Licensing of trademark- Assignment and Transmission of Trademarks- Limitations on Licensing — Invalidity- What marks are not registerable. - Cancellation of Registration.

UNIT III - INFRINGEMENTS

Infringement of Trademarks - Action for Infringements. Course Purpose and Scope: This course is designed to give an overview / survey of trademarks and trademark law and practice in countries around the world. There will also be some attention given to various international treaties, conventions and agreements. The focus will vary from historical, philosophical, legal and even. Offences & Penalties. Unfair Competition Law. Remedies and Enforcement. Types of Relief- Civil, Criminal & Administrative. (b) Procedure for Litigation.

UNIT IV - NEW CHALLENGES

Trademarks in cyberspace- Domain, names, Cybersquatting, Met tagging. Review alternative dispute resolution procedure such as the Uniform Domain Resolution Policy (UDRP) and other similar procedures. Trademarks vs. Patent, Copyrights, Trade secrets & Geographical indication. Concept of Well-known Trademarks .Comparative Analysis of European and Indian Trademarks Law.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Narayanan P., Trademarks & Passing of, Eastern Law House, 6th edition, 2006.
- Shiv Sahai Singh, The Law of Intellectual Property Rights, Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd. 2004."
- W. R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents. Copyrights,
- Trademarks and allied rights; London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1996.
- J. S. Sarkar, Trademarks- Law and Practice, 1997.
- P.S. Sangal & K. Ponnuswamy, Intellectual Property Law, 1994.

- Hilary E. Pearson and Clifford G. Miller, Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property, Indian Reprint, 1994.
- Trademarks in the Marketplace: selection and adoption of trademarks, proper use and protection', by United State
- Trademarks Association, 1964, University of Michigan
- Dorr. C. Robert, Protecting Trade Secrets, Patents,
- Copyrights and Trademarks, 1990, University of Michigan.

PAPER VIII - LAW OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF OTHER IPR'S

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

Origins definition of geographical indication -The purpose of recognizing geographical indications. International law on geographical indications The Paris convention and indications of sources, Lisbon agreement on indications of sources. The TRIPS Agreement and geographical indications, protection of geographical indications to recognize the efforts of community.

UNIT II - G.I IN INDIA

The Geographical indications law in India, The objectives and features, the registry of geographical indications powers and functions. Types of goods offered. Protection: Agriculture goods, manufactured goods and natural goods. Registration of indications and the requirements. Rationale and justification for protection of geographical indications: Objectives and theories of protection. Prohibition of misleading use of indications of geographical origins, prohibition of dilution of geographical origins.

UNIT III -REGISTRATION OF GI

Subject Matter of Registration and prohibition - Procedure for and duration of Registration - Rights conferred by Registration - Rectification and correction of the Registrar — Powers and Functions of Registrar

UNIT IV - INFRINGEMENT AND REMEDIES

Infringement of Registered GI. Remedies: Civil remedies - Different categories of Civil remedies -Institution of suits - stay of proceedings. Criminal remedies :Offences - Penalties -Procedure – remedies through Appellate Board

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Geographical Indications for Food Products, Marsha AEchols, Wolters, 2008
- Campbell, Dennis and Susan Cotter (eds) (1996): International Intellectual Property, Law: Global Jurisdictions, John
- Wiley & Sons, UK.
- Latha R Nair &Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications,
- Butterwoith 2005 Dr.Raghbir Singh, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2008
- Trade Marks passing oiT& Geographical Indications of Goods Law and Procedure, D.P. Mittal, Taxmann , 2002

PAPER IX

JUDICIAL PROCESS

UNIT I: NATURE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS

Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering- Judicial process and creativity in common law model-Legal Reasoning and growth of law-change and stability, The tools and techniques of judicial creativity.

UNIT II: JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Precedent-Kinds of Precedent-Obiter-Dicta- Subsilentio – Per incuriam- Communis error Facit ius- Finding Ratio of a case –Two Test - Concept of Judicial Review- Review in Constitutional adjudication- Tools and techniques in policy making and creativity in constitutional adjudication- Judicial activism- Judicial self-restraint - Scope and limits- Problems of accountability -The independence of judiciary- Prospective over ruling

UNIT III: THE CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE

The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought, Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought, the concept and various theories of justice in the western thought, various theoretical bases of justice-the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

UNIT IV: RELATION BETWEEN LAW AND JUSTICE

Equivalence Theories-Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class, Dependency theories-For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law, the independence of justice theories-means to end relationship of law and justice-the relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering, Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice- Idea of Justice.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Julius Stone, The Province and Function of Law, 2000 Universal, New Delhi
- Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process, 1995 Universal, New Delhi
- Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process, 1998, Oxford.
- J. Stone, Precedent and the Law-Dynamics of Common Law Growth, 1985
- A.Laksminath, Judicial Process Precedent in Indian Law, EBC, Lucknow, 2009

PAPER – X

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

UNIT I: LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Meaning and concept of Law- Law as a purposive device, Change or transformation-Social Change-Value orientation in social change-Theories of Social change: Evolutionary Theory, Cyclic Theory, Functional Theory & Conflict Theory - Relationship between law and morality-culture, social change and law, Law and development, Social change in the context of democracy. Law and social change in ancient India-Social dimensions of law and social concern for justice-Role of family, associations and charitable institution in ancient India- Interaction between law and custom, Social control during the Muslim conquest-Social reform during the medieval period, Law and Social Transformation in Modern India.

UNIT II-CONSTITUTION'S ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.

Impact of sociological school in India - Constitutional evolution and the Constitutional Assembly's Role-Constitutional text as a mechanism for social change-the Constitutional amendments and social transformation-Basic structure theory as balancing continuity and change-The role of Governmental organs for social transformation-Working of the Constitution for Social Transformation-Constitutional interpretation as an effective tool for social transformation. Application of international law in the process of constitutional interpretation-Constitutionalism and social transformation.

UNIT III - RELIGION, LANGUAGE, COMMUNITY AND LAW

Religion as a divisive factor, secularism-Reform of the law on secular lines, Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious minorities and the law. Language as a divisive factor-formation of linguistic states, Constitutional protection to linguistic minorities, Non-discrimination on the ground of language. Language policy and the Constitution-Official Language, State Language, Court Language - Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices, Protective Discrimination-Scheduled castes, Tribes and Backward classes, Reservation: Statutory Commission, Statutory provisions.

UNIT IV- REGIONALISM, WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE LAW

Regionalism as a divisive factor, concept of India as one unit, Right of Movement, residence and business, impermissibility of state or regional barriers, Equality in matters of employment-the slogan "sons of the soil" and its practice, Admission to educational institutions, preference to residents of a state - Crimes against women - Gender injustice and its various forms- Women's Commission - Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions - Child

labour- Sexual exploitation – Child Pornography- Adoption and related problems - Children and education.

UNIT V- MODERNISATION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGH LAW, REFORM OF COURT PROCESSES, ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LAW AND SOCIALIST THOUGHT ON LAW AND JUSTICE

Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties - Reform of family law - Agrarian reform - Industrialisation of agriculture- Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation - Industrialisation v. environmental protection- Criminal law: Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to Victims - Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus; mediation and conciliation; Lok adalats - Prison reforms - Democratic decentralisation and local self-government - The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya - Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave Jayaprakash Narayan- Surrender of dacoits; concept of grama nyayalayas - Constitutional debates on the right to property- Indian Marxist critique of law and justice- Naxalite movement-causes and cure.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, 1977 Oxford.
- U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982
- Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India, 1999
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996
- Savitri Gunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage
- J.B. Kripalani, Gandhi: His Life and Thought, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India
- M.P.Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay.
- Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (1999), Oxford.
- Malk & Raval, Law & Social Transformation in India, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2012
- P.Ishwara Bhat, Law & Social Transformation, EBC, Lucknow, 2009

PAPER - XI

DISSERTATION

1. MARKS: Dissertation and Viva-voce – 200 Marks

Dissertation – 150 Marks

Vivo-voce – 50 Marks

2. ELIGIBILITY TO GUIDE:

A Full-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in any Law College/University Department and who has put in a minimum of 2 years teaching experience is eligible to guide.

Such guide who is working in a Law College and who is not a Ph.D. recognized guide can guide only a maximum of 5 Dissertations in an academic year.

A Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in a Law College and who has put in a Minimum of 10 Years Teaching Experience is eligible to guide. Such Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer can guide only a maximum of 3 Dissertations in an academic year.

A University Law Faculty who is a recognised Ph.D. Guide can guide only a maximum of 10 Dissertations in an academic year.

3. DISSERTATION RULES:

The Dissertation must contain the following:

- Cover Page
- Guide Acceptance Certificate
- Certificate
- Acknowledgement / Preface
- Abbreviations
- Contents
- Table of Cases
- Chapters
- Appendix
- Bibliography

