

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAW (M.L.) (PRIVATE STUDY)
(NON-SEMESTER)
BRANCH III – CRIMINOLOGY
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 INTRUCTION 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	Criminology, Penology and Treatment of Offenders	3	100
Paper-IV	Juvenile Delinquency	3	100
Paper-V	Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights	3	100
Paper -VI	Privileged Class Deviance and Collective	3	100

	Violence		
Paper-VII	Cyber Crimes and International Crimes	3	100
Paper -VIII	Comparative Criminal Procedure	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 Dunnean 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

CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

UNIT I

Criminology: Definition of crime and criminal - Classification of crime and criminal - Crime against women and children - Meaning, nature and scope of criminology - Relationship between criminology, Criminal policy and criminal law.

UNIT II

Schools of criminology: Pre-classical school-- Classical school - Neo-Classical School - Positive school - Psychiatric school - Sociological school - Clinical school.

UNIT III

Crime causation: Heredity and crime - Alcoholism and crime - Home and Family and school in relation to crime - Mass media and crime - Differential Association Theory - Bonger's theory of crime causation - Anomie and Labeling theory - Multiple Factor Theory - Criminal Justice System and crime.

UNIT IV: Penology: Kinds of punishment - Cruel and unusual punishment - Theories of punishment - indeterminate sentence - Pros and cons of Capital punishment and Life-imprisonment - Sentencing - Individualization of punishment -Concept of Pleading guilty and Plea bargaining.

UNIT V: Treatment of Offenders: Treatment inside prison - Classification of prisoners -Rights of Prisoners - Prison labor - Solitary confinement - Correctional and Rehabilitation technique - Open prisoners - Probation, Parole and other alternatives to imprisonment – Aftercare program and Rehabilitation.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

- Ahmad Siddique's, Criminology & Penology, (Eastern Book Company, 2006)
- Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, General Principles of Criminal Law (Eastern Book Company, 2011)

- Ram Naresh Choudhary, O.P. Srivastava's Principles of Criminal Law, (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013)
- K.S.Chhabbra, The Quantum of Punishment- in Criminal Law, (Publication Bureau, Panjab University, 1970)
- H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1968)
- Herbert L, Packer, The Limits of Criminal Sanction (Stanford University Press, 1968)
- Alf Ross, On Guilt, Responsibility and Punishment (University of California Press, 1975)
- Siddiqui Ahmed, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives. (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1997).
- Katherine S. Williams, Textbook on Criminology, (Oxford University Press, 2012)
- Edwin H. Sutherland, Criminology, (Lippincott, 1978)
- K. Subrahmaniam Pillai, Principles of Criminology, (Madras, 1924)
- Lombroso Casare, Crime, its Cause and Remedies, (Little Brown and Company, Boston, 1911).
- Harry Elmer Barnes, Negley King Teeters, New Horizons in Criminology, (Prentice Hall, New York, 1959)
- Wolfgang, Casare Lombroso, in Hermann Minnhein (ed), Pioneers in Criminology, (Stevens, London, 1960)
- Stephan Hurwitz, Karl O. Christiansen, Criminology, (Fairleigh Dickinson Univ Press, 1983)
- Prof N.V.Paranjape, Criminology & Penology with Victimology, (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2012)

Paper IV - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

UNIT I

Definition of juvenile delinquency - Nature and extent of juvenile delinquency in India - Fundamental principles of Juvenile Justice System - Offences committed by juveniles - Offences committed against juveniles - Procedural safeguards for juveniles - Juvenile delinquents in organized and unorganized sectors.

UNIT II

Causes of delinquent behavior - Differential Association Theory - Anomie -Economic pressure - Peer group influence - Gang sub-culture - Class differentials - Factors constituting to Juvenile Delinquency.

UNIT III

Juvenile in conflict with law - Constitution, powers and functions and special features of Juvenile Justice Board (Juvenile Court) - Distinguish Juvenile Court from Criminal Court - Apprehension of juvenile by police - Inquiry by Board -Order that may be passed regarding juvenile - Order that may not be passed against juvenile.

UNIT IV

Child in need of care and protection: Constitution, powers and functions of child welfare committee - Inquiry by the committee - Disposal of cases of children in need of care and protection.

UNIT V

Rehabilitation and social integration of juveniles - Adoption - Foster care -Sponsorship - After-care organization - Children's Home - Shelter Home and Special Home - Compulsory education - Role of CommUNITY, family, police, and voluntary agencies, and probation officers in preventing juvenile delinquency.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

1. Choudhary. R. N, Law Relating of Juvenile Justice in India, (Orient Publishing Company, Allahabad, 2005)
2. [Nizam Azeez Sait](#), Juvenile Justice: Care and Protection of Children Act, 2000, (Lexis Nexis India, 2014)
3. Adenwalla Maharukh, Child Protection and Juvenile Justice System for Juvenile in Conflict with Law, (Childline India Foundation, Mumbai, 2006) (NHRC).
4. Brandt David, Delinquency Development and Social Policy. (Yale University Press, London, 2006)
5. Tanenhaus David. S, Juvenile Justice. (Oxford Uni. Press, New York, 2004) (NHRC)

Paper V- DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE & HUMAN RIGHTS

UNIT I

Meaning of Drug - Types of drugs - Drug addiction & Drug abuse - Drug trafficking - - Narcotic and Psychotropic Substance - Crimes without victims -Injurious effects of drugs - Anagraphic and social characteristics of drug users.

UNIT II

Causes of drug addiction - Factors responsible for drug addiction - Relationship between drug use and crime - Reasons given as cause of first use - Types of crime committed after drug addiction - Socio-economic level of family, educational level, age and occupation of drug user.

UNIT III

International Legal Regime - Single Convention on Narcotic Drug 1961 -Convention on Psychotropic Substance 1972 - -International Collaboration in controlling drug addiction -- Cooperation among SAARC countries - Profile of international market for psychotropic substance.

UNIT IV

Drug Legislation in India: Penal provisions under Indian Penal Code and Customs Act. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985: Salient features - Authorities - Offences & penalties -Power of enforcement agencies -Investigation.

UNIT V

Control and Treatment and Human Rights issues in the treatment -Role of community education - Medical profession and mass media in controlling drug problem- After care and Rehabilitation of young drug users - De-addiction Center - Addict is a sick person, not a criminal

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

- J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), *Drugs and the Criminal Justice System* (Sage, California, 1974)
- Ghosh, S.K., *The Traffic in Narcotics & Drug addiction* (Ashish Publishing House ,New Dehli,1987)
- Kumar, K., *Commentaries on Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985* (State Mutual Book & Periodical Service, Limited, Lucknow, 1988)
- Kataria.R.P, *Law Relating to Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance in India* (Orient Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2008)

Paper VI - PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE AND COLLECTIVE

VIOLENCE

UNIT I

Nature and definition of White-collar crime - Sutherland's definition of white-collar crime and its criticism - Rationalization of white-collar crime and Sutherland's Differential Association Theory - Implications of white-collar crimes - White-collar crime and Blue-collar crime.

UNIT II

Causes of white-collar crime - Growth of white-collar criminality -- Extent of white-collar crime - Types of white-collar crime - White-collar crime in Business, Trade, Commerce and industry in India-- Food and Drug Adulteration - Violations of Tax laws - Tax evasion and tax avoidance.

UNIT III

Corruption in government and politics - Causative factor of corruption -Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges and bureaucrats) - Professional deviance (Deviance by teachers, doctor, lawyer and engineers) -Police deviance (third degree method, encounter killings & police atrocities) -

Black money and money laundering technique.

UNIT IV

Anti-White-collar crime legislations - Enforcement problems - Judicial Attitude on white-collar crime - Vigilance Commission - Ombudsman - Lokpal - Lokoyutha - Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

UNIT V

Nature and kinds of violence - Contributing factors – Caste, Religion and gender based violence -Violence against Scheduled Caste - Violence against women -Communal violence - Role of Police and Para-military forces in dealing with communal violence - Legal enforcement to curb violence.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

1. Upendra Baxi, Liberty and Corruption: The Antulay Case and Beyond (Eastern Book Company, 1989)
2. Surendranath Dwivedi and G.S.Bhargava, .Political Corruption in India, (Popular Book Services, New Delhi, 1967)
3. B.B.Pande. "The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in The Other Side of Development K.S.Shuklaed (Sage Publications Pvt. Ltd New Delhi1987, K.S.Shukla ed.)
4. Geis Gillbert and Meier Robert, White-Collar Crime: Offences in Business, Politics and The Professions; (The Free Press, N.Y., 1977)
5. Sutherland Edwin H. and Cressey Donald. R., White-Collar Crime (Helt, Rinchart and Winston, N.Y., 1961)
6. Reddy M.R., Anti-Corruption Laws as Departmental enquires, (Orient Publication Co. New Delhi, 2000)

PAPER VII — CYBER CRIMES AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMES

UNIT I

Definition of cyber crime & its characteristics - Distinguish cybercrime from ordinary crime - Legal regulations of cyber space- Criminal regulation of cyber space- Issues relating to criminalization - Typology of cyber crimes

UNIT II

Cyber Fraud - Cyber Forgery - Computer Sabotage - Pornography & Privacy - IP infringements - Crimes committed with the help of computer (Computer crimes)

UNIT III

Jurisdiction and criminal regulations of cyber space- Issues and procedures relating to cyber criminal investigation- Adjudication of cyber crimes -Criminal aspects of Information Technology Act - Means and Methods to prevent cyber loss, injury or damage.

UNIT IV

Nature and scope of International crimes - Six different meanings of International criminal law - International criminal law and municipal criminal law -Nuremberg Trial-- Tokyo Trial and Eichmann's Trial.

UNIT V

Crimes against Peace- Crimes against Humanity - War crimes - Genocide - Hijacking-- Piracy - Extradition - International Criminal Court (Rome Statute)

Paper VIII — COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(India Ireland, United States of America and France)

UNIT I

Criminal Justice System: Hierarchy of criminal courts and their powers—Accusatorial and Inquisitorial systems of criminal procedure.

UNIT II

Investigation: Who can investigate — Powers of police — Arrest — Detention —Bail - Search & Seizure — Investigation Report — Duties of police — Judicial investigation.

UNIT III

Prosecution: Powers and functions of prosecutors — Withdrawal of prosecution — Prosecutor and police- Decision to prosecute -Role of prosecutor during investigation.

UNIT IV

Accused: Rights of the accused before trial and during trial — Constitutional and procedural safeguards — Right to remain silent — Right to consult a lawyer —Right to Legal Aid — Plea Bargaining.

UNIT V

Trial & Appeal: Types of Trial — Role of prosecutor- Defence Counsel and Judge during trial — Appeal procedure — Powers of the Appellate court — Compensation to victims of crime and his role in criminal process.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

1. Celia Hamptom, Criminal Procedure (sweet and Maxwell, 1973)
2. R.V. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure, K.N. Chandrashekharan Pillai (ed.) (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow (2000).
3. Bradley, Craig M. ed. [Criminal Procedure: A Worldwide Study](#) (Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press, 1999).
4. Slobogin Christopher, Criminal Procedure: Regulation of Police Investigation, Legal, Historical, Empirical and Comparative Materials (Lexis Nexis, Newark, N.J., 2002).
5. John N. Ferdico, Criminal Procedure for the Criminal Justice Professional, (Cengage Learning, 2012).
6. A.Sanders & R. Young, Criminal Justice, (Oxford University Press, 2010)
7. Patrick b. Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England, (Oxford University Press, 1960)
8. Christina Van Den Wyngart, Criminal Procedure Systems in European Community, (Butterworth, 1993)

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:

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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

