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Vikram University

LL. B. Second Year : Third Semester

Courses of Studies

Paper I—Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act.

The Paper consists of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and Indian Easement Act, 1882.

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~~BCI-0-10~~ **PROPERTY LAW INCLUDING TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENT ACT**

Objectives of the course

The course on property conventionally deals with the Transfer of Property Act 1882. More than a century has elapsed since the passing of the Act and far-reaching changes have occurred in the field in property laws owing to altered social conditions. While archaic feudal rules enacted by the colonial administration like the rule against perpetuities find a place in the Act, the post-independence development relating to control and use of agricultural land do not find a place. The obsolescence of the Transfer of Property Act, can be best illustrated by citing the provisions relating to leases on immovable properties. The provisions relating to leases under the Act are not applicable to agricultural leases; and even with respect to urban immovable property, the provisions are not applicable to the most dominant type, namely, housing under the rent control legislation. Thus the existing syllabus does not touch upon agrarian property relations, which affect the vast majority of people or aspects relating to intellectual property which are important in the context of development. The proposed syllabus attempts at overcoming these deficiencies and imbalances.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise about 84 units of one-hour duration.

Syllabus

1. Jurisprudential Controls of Property

~~units-5~~

- 1.1. Concept and meaning of property - new property - governmental largesse.
- 1.2. Kinds of property - movable and immovable property - tangible and intangible property - intellectual property - copyright - patents and designs - trademarks
- 1.3. The concept of common property resources-
- 1.4. Possession and ownership as man - property relationship - finder of lost goods.

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2. **Resources Use Patterns and Concepts in India: Who owns land? Sovereign or the Subject?**

units 7

- 2.1. Pre-colonial position.
 - 2.1.1. Hindu theory
 - 2.1.2. Muslim theory
 - 2.1.3. Tribal approaches
- 2.2. Position under colonial administration
 - 2.2.1. Introduction of permanent settlement
 - 2.2.2. Ryotwari settlement
 - 2.2.3. Evaluation of eminent domain under company administration.
- 2.3. Effects of colonial revenue administration.
 - 2.3.1. Intermediaries
 - 2.3.2. Tenancies
 - 2.3.3. "Land going to the market"
 - 2.3.4. Inequalities in landholding
- 2.4. Requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property.
 - 2.4.1. Land Acquisition: inquiry- notice and hearing - should ecological moves be examined?
 - 2.4.1.1. Concept of public purpose
 - 2.4.2. Requisitioning: powers, right, exemption and release
 - 2.4.3. Inadequacies

3. **Forms of Control Urban Property**

units 5

- 3.1. Right to Housing and Shelter.
 - 3.1.1. Slum Clearance or slum improvement?
 - 3.1.2. Housing Policy



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- 3.2. Rent Control
 - 3.2.1. Protection against eviction and fixation of fair rent
- 3.3. Urban development authority
 - 3.3.1. Master plan
 - 3.3.2. Zonal development plan
 - 3.3.3. Declaration of development areas.
 - 3.3.4. Powers of the authority

4. Post-constitutional Developments with Respect to Agricultural Land

~~units 4~~

- 4.1. "Land to the tiller"
- 4.2. Land ceiling legislation
- 4.3. State enactments prohibiting alienation of land by tribals to non-tribals

5. Law Relating to Transfer of Property

~~units 45~~

- 5.1. General principles of transfer of property
- 5.2. Specific transfers
 - 5.2.1. Sales
 - 5.2.2. Mortgages
 - 5.2.2.1. Under the provision of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
 - 5.2.2.2. To a land mortgage bank, land development bank, powers and functions
- 5.3. Charges
- 5.4. Leases
- 5.5. Exchange
- 5.6. Gifts
- 5.7. Actionable claims

6. Trusts

~~units 3~~

- 6.1. Definition and classification
- 6.2. Trust distinguished from agency, bailment and a wakf.
- 6.3. Charitable trusts. Resulting and constructive trusts.

7. Law Relating to Certain Intangible Properties

~~units 5~~

- 7.1. Goodwill
- 7.2. Trademarks
- 7.3. Patents and designs
- 7.4. Copyright
- 7.5. Video piracy
- 7.6. Software

8. Easements

~~units 6~~

- 8.1. Nature, characteristics and extinction
- 8.2. Creation of easements
- 8.3. Riparian rights
- 8.4. Licenses

9. Recordation of Property Rights

~~units 4~~

- 9.1. Law relating to registration of documents affecting property relations - Exemptions of leases and mortgages in favour of land development bank from registration.
- 9.2. Recordation of rights in agricultural land with special reference to respective states.
- 9.3. Investigation of title to property.
- 9.4. Law relating to stamp duties.
 - 9.4.1. Of the liability of instruments to duty.
 - 9.4.2. Duties by whom payable.
 - 9.4.3. Effect of not duly stamping instruments: Examination and impounding of instruments; inadmissibility on evidence; impounding of instruments.

- (a) Rajesh Kant Roy Vs. Smt. Shanti Devi (AIR 1957 SC 255) (Vested and contingent interests)
- (b) Hem Raj Vs. Rustamji (AIR 1953 SC 503) Part Performance).
- (c) United Bank of India Vs. M/s Lekhram Sonaram & Co. (AIR 1965 SC 1591) (Equitable Mortgage).
- (d) Murarilal Vs. Devkaran (AIR 1965 SC 225) Right of Redemption).
- (e) Gangaram Vs. Triveni Bai (AIR 1973 All 462) (Acquisition of easement).

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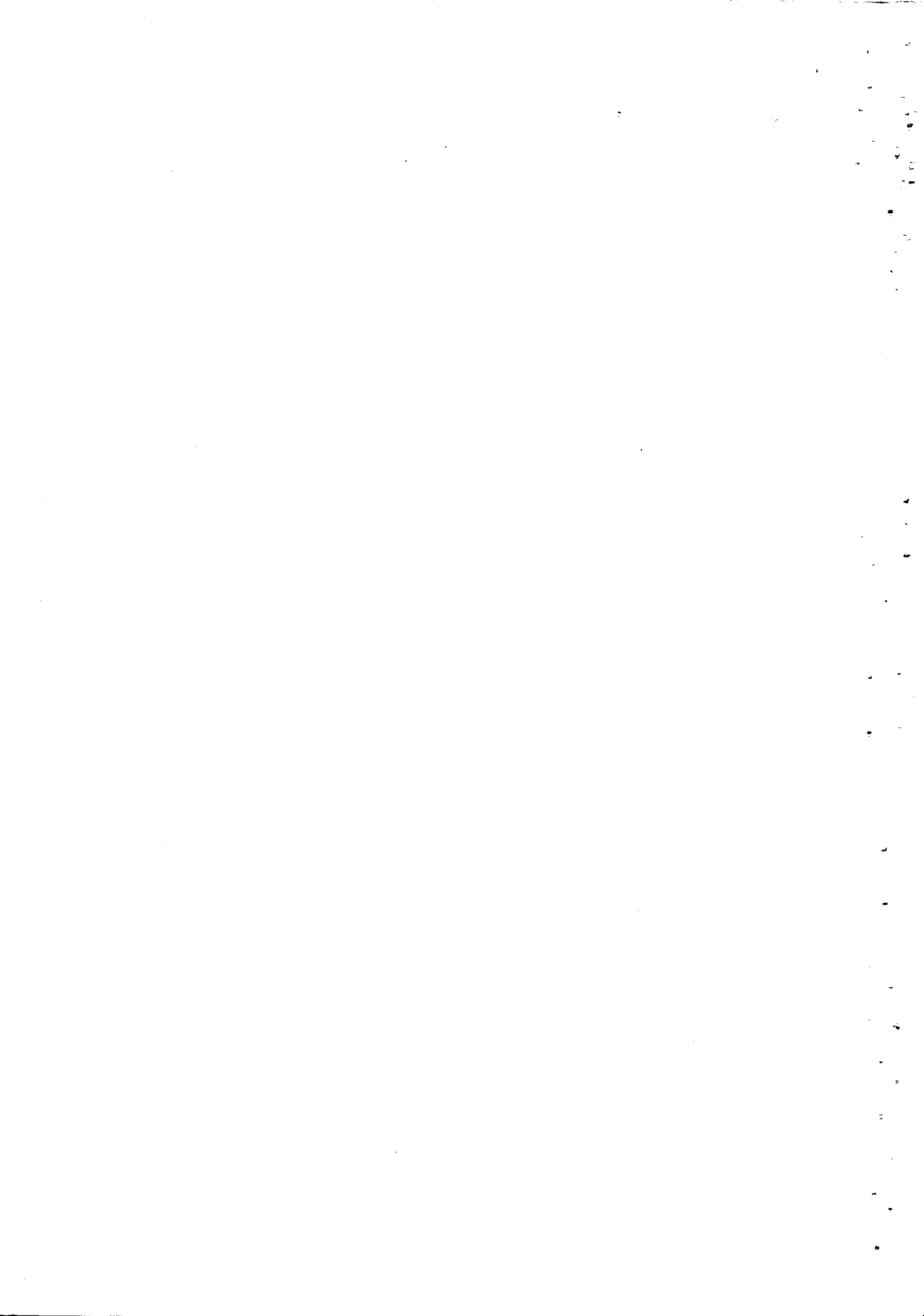
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- 2 Transfer of Property—G P. Tripathi (CLA).
- 3 Easement Act.—S. K. Agrawal (ALA).
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- 5 सम्पत्ति अन्तरण अधिनियम—एस. एन. शुक्ला (ए. एल. ए.)
- 6 सम्पत्ति अन्तरण विधि—जी. पी. त्रिपाठी (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- 7 सम्पत्ति अन्तरण विधि—कुलश्रेष्ठ (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- 8 भारतीय सुखाधिकार अधिनियम—बी. एल. बावेल (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- 9 भारतीय सुखाधिकार अधिनियम—जी. पी. त्रिपाठी (ए. एल. ए.) ।



BCI C-15 COMPANY LAW**Objectives of the course**

Industrialisation plays a very vital role in the economic development of India. In the post Independence era, industrial regulation is employed as a principal means in the strategy for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing returns and financial benefits to the capital and labour they help amelioration of the living conditions of masses. In a developing society like India, vast varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced and different kinds of public utility services are generated both for general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of one or a few entrepreneurs to engage into such activities. Because the problem of raising large capital needed for such enterprises, there is a looming danger of market risks. Hence, taking recourse to the device of incorporation is the only efficacious way to surmount all such hurdles.

This course is comprises of about 84 units of one-hour duration.

Syllabus**1. Meaning of Corporation**

1.1. Theories of corporate personality ~~units 2~~

1.2. Creation and extinction of corporations.

2. Forms of Corporate and Non-Corporate Organisations units 2

2.1. Corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons, state corporations, government companies, small scale, co-operative, corporate and joint sectors.

3. Law relating to companies - public and private - Companies Act, 1956

3.1. Need of company for development formation of a company registration and incorporation. ~~units 3~~

3.2. Memorandum of association - various clauses - alteration therein - doctrine of ultra vires. ~~units 4~~

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- 3.3. Articles of association - binding force - alteration - its relation with memorandum of association - doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management - exceptions. ~~units 4~~
- 3.3.1. Prospectus - issue - contents - liability for misstatements - statement in lieu of prospectus. ~~units 2~~
- 3.4. Promoters - position - duties and liabilities ~~units 2~~
- 3.4.1. Shares - general principles of allotment statutory restrictions - share certificate its objects and effects - transfer of shares - restrictions on transfer - procedure for transfer - refusal of transfer- role of public finance institutions - relationship between transferor and transferee - issue of shares at premium and discount - depository receipts - dematerialised shares(DEMAT) ~~units 2~~
- 3.4.2. Shareholder - who can be and who cannot be a shareholder - modes of becoming a shareholder - calls on shares - forfeiture and surrender of shares - lien on shares. ~~units 2~~
- 3.4.3. Share capital - kinds - alteration and reduction of share capital - further issue of capital - conversion of loans and debentures into capital - duties of courts to protect the interests of creditors and share holders ~~units 2~~
- 3.5. Directors - position - appointment - qualifications - vacation of office - removal - resignation - powers and duties of directors - meeting, registers, loans - remuneration of directors - role of nominee directors - compensation for loss of office - managing directors - compensation for loss of office - managing directors and other managerial personnel ~~units 15~~
- 3.5.1. Meetings - kinds - procedure - voting ~~units 2~~
- 3.5.2. Dividends - payment - capitalisation - profit ~~units 2~~
- 3.6. Audit and accounts ~~units 1~~
- 3.7. Borrowing powers - powers - effect of unauthorised borrowing - charges and mortgages - loans to other companies - investments - contracts by companies ~~units 3~~
- 3.8. Debentures - meaning - fixed and floating charge - kinds of debentures - shareholder and debenture holder - remedies of debenture holders ~~units 2~~

- 3.9. Protection of minority rights ~~units 3~~
- 3.10. Protection of oppression and mismanagement - who can apply? - powers of the company, court and of the central government ~~units 5~~
- 3.11. Investigation - powers ~~units 1~~
- 3.12. Private companies - nature and advantages - government companies - holding and subsidiary companies ~~units 6~~
- 3.13. Regulation and amalgamation ~~units 2~~
- 3.14. Winding up - types - by court - reasons - grounds - who can apply - procedure - powers of liquidator - powers of court - consequences of winding up order - voluntary winding up by members and creditors - winding up subject to supervision of courts - liability of past members - payment of liabilities - preferential payment, unclaimed dividends - winding up of unregistered company ~~units 6~~
- 4. Law and Multinational Companies** ~~units 2~~
- 4.1. International norms for control
- 4.2. National law FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999) controls joint ventures - investment in India - repatriation of project.
- 4.3. Collaboration agreements for technology transfer
- 5. Corporate Liability** ~~units 2~~
- 5.1. Legal liability of companies - civil and criminal
- 5.2. Remedies against them civil, criminal and tortious - Specific Relief Act, writs, liability under special statutes.

Cases—

- (a) *Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd. Vs. Nandkishore Bajeria* (AIR 1958 SC 441) (Powers of liquidator).
- (b) *Barium Chemicals Ltd. Vs. Company Law Board.* (AIR 1967 SC 295) (Investigation).

Avtar Singh, *Indian Company Law* (1999), Eastern, Lucknow.

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- 1 Lectures on Company Law --S. M. Shah (N.M.T).
- 2 Company Law—Dr. Avtarsingh (EBC).
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- 4 कम्पनी विधि—एन. बी. परांजपे (सी. एल. ए.) ।



Paper 3—Indian Legal and Constitutional History.

The paper Consists of the Indian Legal History from 1600 to 1900 and Indian Constitutional History.

Objectives of the course

Study of law relating to a particular country is not complete without understanding the history and development of the laws and legal institutions. India is a country rich in history and traditions. A student of law should be exposed to the ancient social order and religious philosophy as well as to the systems of dispute settlement mechanisms existing in those days. The medieval period had influence in the development of legal system. The advent of the British was an event, which also had its influence. The growth of judicial and legislative institutions after this event has to be taught in order to give an insight and awareness of how the present system had emerged from the ancient and medieval times.

This paper with the above mentioned perspectives will comprises of about 84 units of one hour duration.

Legal History of India

1. Judicial Systems in Ancient India

~~units 10~~

- 1.1. Judicial system in ancient India: Hindu period
- 1.2. Ancient Hindu social order and religions philosophy
- 1.3. Administration of justice
- 1.4. Judicial system in medieval India: Muslim period
- 1.5. The Mughal period: judicial system

2. Administration of Justice in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

~~unit 6~~

- 2.1. Emergence of the East India Company: development of authority under charters
- 2.2. Trading body to a territorial power: subsequent charters.
- 2.3. Administration of justice in Madras from 1639 to 1726.
- 2.4. Administration of justice in Bombay 1668 -1726
- 2.5. Administration of justice in Calcutta 1619 - 1726

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- 3.2. Provisions of the charter
- 3.3. Working of judicial system
- 3.4. Charter of 1753
- 3.5. Defects of judicial systems

4. Adalat System

~~units 4~~

- 4.1. Grant of Diwani
- 4.2. Execution of Diwani functions
- 4.3. Judicial plan of 1772
- 4.4. Defects of the plan
- 4.5. New plan of 1774
- 4.6. Reorganization of adalats in 1780
- 4.7. Reforms of 1781
- 4.8. The first civil code
- 4.9. Reforms in the administrations of criminal justice.

5. The Regulating Act 1773

~~units 7~~

- 5.1. Charter of 1774 and the Supreme Court of Calcutta
- 5.2. Some land mark cases
 - a. Issue of Raj Nandkumar (1775): whether a judicial murder?
 - b. The Patna case (1777-79)
 - c. The Cossijurah case (1779-80)
- 5.3. Act of settlement 1781
 - 5.3.1. Major defects
- 5.4. Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
- 5.5. Law and administration in the Supreme Court

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~~units 7~~

6. Judicial Reforms

- 6.1. Judicial reforms of Cornwallis
- 6.2. Problems of judicial reforms 1793-1833
- 6.3. Impact of reforms by Cornwallis 1993
- 6.4. Reforms of Sir John Shore (1793)
- 6.5. Reforms of Lord Wellesley (1798)
- 6.6. Reforms of Lord Cornwallis (1805)
- 6.7. Reforms of Lord Minto (1807)
- 6.8. Lord Hastings' administration of justice (1813)
- 6.9. Judicial reforms of Lord Bentick (1828)
- 6.9.1. Defects of the systems

~~units 7~~

7. Establishment of the High Courts

- 7.1. The Indian High Courts Act 1861
- 7.2. Charter of Calcutta High Court
- 7.3. Allahbad High Court
- 7.4. The Indian High Courts Act 1911
- 7.5. The Government of India Act 1915 : other High Courts
- 7.6. Government of India Act 1935 : more high courts created
- 7.7. Jurisdiction of high courts
- 7.8. Posts constitutional developments

8. The Federal Court of India

~~units 5~~

- 8.1. Foundation of the Federal Court
- 8.2. Jurisdiction
- 8.3. Authority of law
- 8.4. Expansion of Jurisdiction

- 8.5. Abolition of the Federal Court
- 8.6. An assessment
- 9. Privy Council** ~~units 4~~
 - 9.1. Jurisdiction
 - 9.2. Appeals from India
 - 9.3. A unique institution
- 10. The Supreme Court of India** ~~units 3~~
 - 10.1. Origin
 - 10.2. Constitution
 - 10.3. Jurisdiction and powers
 - 10.4. Doctrine of precedents and the Supreme Court
 - 10.5. Recent changes
- 11. Development of legislative authorities in India from 1861-1935** ~~units 8~~
- 12. Growth of Criminal Law** ~~units 2~~
- 13. Growth of personal Law of Hindus and Muslims** ~~units 2~~
- 14. Charters Act 1833** ~~units 2~~
- 15. Influence of English Law in India** ~~units 2~~
- 16. Prerogative writs in India** ~~units 2~~
- 17. Racial discrimination** ~~units 2~~
- 18. Growth of justice, equity and good conscience** ~~units 2~~

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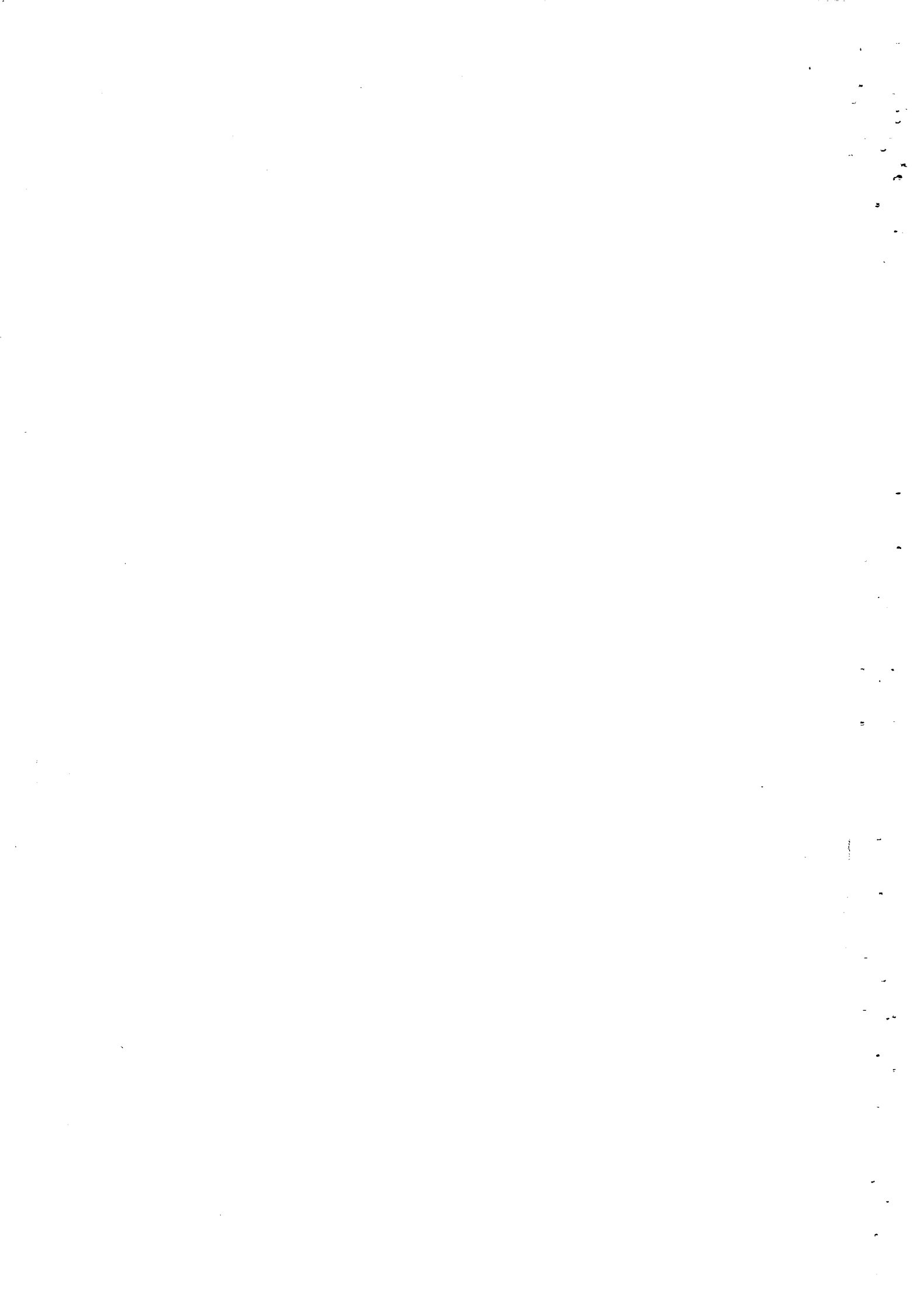
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भारतीय विधिक एवम् संवैधानिक इतिहास—जे. के. मित्र ।



Paper 4—Criminology and Penology.

The Paper consists of Criminology and Penology.

Law

~~BCL-010~~ CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Objectives of the course

The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human behaviour, particularly, deviant behaviour. In the past criminality was confined to acts of violence or unlawful acts of commission or omission. Thus the purpose behind criminality in the past was to do acts of revenge or to commit it for personal gain. The concept of crime has changed considerably in recent years. Unscrupulous members of society to indulge in anti-social behaviour with impunity have devised sophisticated methods. The perpetrators of crime include persons in high places, public officials, public and private enterprise against whom it is difficult to procure conviction under the traditional criminal law process due to abuse of power or power of the purse. Criminal gangs have come on the scene and indulge in offences such as smuggling, illegal trafficking in drugs and bootlegging. Communal and cast warfare has been a recurring phenomenon in recent times and the enormity of suffering of innocent persons has necessitated re-examination of our pre-conceived notions regarding the causes of crime and the methods used for its prevention and control. In view of the magnitude of the problem the existing machinery for control of crime, namely the police and the courts have come under severe criticism.

Emphasis will be laid on understanding the weak and strong points of the existing system in order to determine whether it can meet the challenge and carry new burdens. Much has been said against capital punishment and imprisonment as methods of preventing and control of crime. Nevertheless these continue to be the backbone of the system in India. Several alternatives such as conditional release, parole and commutation of sentences have been suggested in this regard. The course shall dwell on these themes with a view to develop among students a greater understanding of social costs of crime and the effective ways of lessening them.

Rehabilitation process is undoubtedly an important component of criminal justice system. The advances made in this respect in developed countries will be discussed to create awareness among the students of the problems in the context of Indian conditions.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise about 84 units of one hour duration.

Syllabus**1. Dimensions of Crime in India**~~units 14~~

- 1.1. Nature and extent of crime in India
- 1.2. General approaches to crime control.
- 1.3. Crimes of the powerful
 - 1.3.1. Organised crime - smuggling, traffic in narcotics.
 - 1.3.2. White collar crime - corruption in public life
 - 1.3.3. Socio-economic crime: adulteration of foods and drugs; fraudulent trade practices.
 - 1.3.4. Crimes in the professions - medical, legal, engineering.
 - 1.3.5. Criminality by agencies of the state.
- 1.4. Perpetrators of ordinary crime
 - 1.4.1. The situational criminal.
 - 1.4.2. The chronic offender.
 - 1.4.3. Criminality of women
 - 1.4.4. Young offenders
 - 1.4.5. Criminal gangs.

2. Causes of Criminal Behaviour~~units 14~~

- 2.1. Nature of the problem : some unscientific theories
- 2.2. The constitutional School of Criminology - Lombroso and others (heredity and mental retardation as causes of crime)
- 2.3. Sociological theories Anomies
- 2.4. Modern sociological theories - Sutherland's differential association theory: Reckless's social vulnerable theory.
- 2.5. Economic theories and their relevance.
- 2.6. Environment - home and community influences, urban and rural crimes.
- 2.7. The ghetto, broken homes, the effect of motion pictures, T.V. and video, press, narcotics and alcohol.

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- 2.8. Caste and community tensions : caste wars and communal riots - their causes and demoralising effects; atrocities against scheduled cadres.
- 2.9. Emotional disturbance and other psychological factors.
- 2.10. Multiple causation approach to crime.

~~units 10~~

3. Police and the criminal justice

- 3.1. The police system
- 3.2. Structural organisation of police at the centre and the states.
- 3.3. Mode of recruitment and training.
- 3.4. Powers and duties of police under the police acts, Criminal Procedure Code and other laws.
- 3.5. Arrest, search and seizure and constitutional imperatives.
- 3.6. Methods of police investigation
- 3.7. Third degree methods
- 3.8. Corruption in police
- 3.9. Relationship between police and prosecution.
- 3.10. Liability of police for custodial violence.
- 3.11. Police public relations
- 3.12. Select aspects of National Police Commission report.

~~units 15~~

4. Punishment of Offenders

- 4.1. Some discarded modes of punishment
 - 4.1.1. Corporal punishment : whipping and flogging : mutilation and branding
 - 4.1.2. Transportation
 - 4.1.3. Public execution
- 4.2. Punishments under the Indian criminal law
 - 4.2.1. Capital punishment
 - 4.2.2. Imprisonment

- 4.2.3. Fine
- 4.2.4. Cancellation or withdrawal of licences
- 4.3. The prison system:
 - 4.3.1. Administrative organisation of prisons.
 - 4.3.2. Mode of recruitment and training
 - 4.3.3. The Jail Manual.
 - 4.3.4. Powers of prison officials.
 - 4.3.5. Prisoners classification - male, female : juvenile and adult : undertrial and convicted prisoners
 - 4.3.6. Constitutional imperatives and prison reforms
 - 4.3.7. Prison management: prisoners right and security compulsions.
 - 4.3.8. Open prisons
 - 4.3.9. Prison labour
 - 4.3.10. Violation of prison code and its consequences.
- 4.4. Appraisal of imprisonment as a mode of punishment.

5. Treatment of Correction of Offenders

units 15

- 5.1. The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders undergoing punishment/ imprisonment.
- 5.2. Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques.
- 5.3. The role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts and social workers in the prison.
- 5.4. Vocational and religious education, and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders.
- 5.5. Group counselling and re-socialisation programmes.
- 5.6. Prisoners organisations for self-government.
- 5.7. Participation of inmates in community services.
- 5.8. An appraisal of reformatory techniques.

5.9. Efficacy of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality and the search for substitutes

6. Re-socialisation processes

~~UNIT 13~~

6.1. Parole:

6.1.1. Nature of parole.

6.1.2. Authority for granting parole.

6.1.3. Supervision of parolees.

6.1.4. Parole and conditional release.

6.2. Release of the offender:

6.2.1. Problems of the released offender.

6.2.2. Attitudes of the community towards released offender.

6.2.3. Prisoner aid societies and other voluntary organisations.

6.2.4. Governmental action.

Cases --

(a) Sunil Batra Vs. Delhi Administration (AIR 1978 SC 1871) (Iron Fetters in Prison).

(b) Dharamvir Vs. Uttar Pradesh State (AIR 1979 SC 1595) (Parole).

(c) Attorney General of India Vs. Lactima Devi (AIR 1986 SC 467) (Sentence of Public hanging).

(d) Daya Singh Vs. India (AIR 1991 SC 1548). (Commutation of death sentence).

6.2.5. An appraisal.

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