



Master of Laws (Human Rights Law Group)
LL.M. (Human Rights Law Group) Semester-I

Course Code	PL01CLHR52	Title of the Course	Law and Social Transformation in India
Total Credits of the Course	5	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<p>1.To introduce the students regarding the scenario behind the laws. That how a law can change the whole society being a force or as a tool of Social Engineering. Along with a detailed bunch of laws especially for the vulnerable group of people, i.e., Women & Children.</p> <p>2. To prepare students in the context of how to overcome the problems of Casteism as Law makers. Also, it would be facilitated how Language and caste system works as a divisive factor to the Law.</p> <p>3. To develop understanding of students regarding Regionalism and religions as a divisive factor to the Law. And social reformation solutions to those factors.</p> <p>4. To develop thought process of the students regarding the modernization in laws so that positive changes in the society can be brought.</p>
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Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<p>Law and Social change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law as an instrument of social change • Law as the product of traditions and culture. Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonisation and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India. <p>Women and the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes against WOMEN • Gender injustice and its various forms. • Women's Commission. • Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions. <p>Children and Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour • Sexual exploitation • Adoption and related problems • Children and education 	20%
2.	<p>Language and the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language as a divisive factor: formation and linguistic states. • Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities. 	20%





	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Language policy and the Constitution: Official language; multi-language system.• Non-discrimination on the ground of language. <p>Community and the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 Commissions., Statutory provisions.	
3.	<p>Regionalism and the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regionalism as a divisive factor.• Concept of India as one unit.• Right to 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. <p>Religion and the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religion as a divisive factor.• Secularism as a solution to the problem.• Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems.• Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion.• Religious minorities and the law.	20%
4.	<p>Modernisation and the law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modernisation as a value; Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties.• Modernisation of social institutions through law.• Reform of family law• Agrarian reforms- Industrialisation of agriculture.• Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation – Industrialisation environmental protection.• Reform of court processes.• 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.	20%
5.	<p>Alternative approaches to law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya--- Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave; Jayaprakash Narayan--- Surrender of dacoits;	20%





	concept of gramanyayalayas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialist thought on law and justice: An enquiry through constitutional debates on the right to property. • Indian Marxist critique of law and justice. • Naxalite movement: causes and cure. 	
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PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)
❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills
❖ Understanding the connotation between law and society

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation(including audio/video) • Case study • Expert talk
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

CourseOutcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To explain the students how law has changed the society and how position of women and children have been developed because of the laws.
2.	To understand the concept of language and its relationship with the law. Also how cast system works in India pertaining to laws.
3.	To understand the concept of Regionalism and Religions as a divisive factor and how it could be overcome.
4.	To explain how modern laws work and how related changes can be made to the prevailing laws as per the present situation.





5.	To give a clue to law students regarding social alternative approaches given by Gandhiji and Vinoba Bhave and how it impacts the society.
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Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	Text books: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Malik and Raval– Law and social transformation2. Tripathi -Indian Law Institute, Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflections,
2.	Reference books: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Marc Galanter - Law and Society in Modern India (1997), Oxford2. Robert Lingat- The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford3. U. Baxi -The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982). Vikas, New, Delhi4. Manushi- A Journal About Women and Society5. Duncan Derret– The State, Religion and Law in India (1999). Oxford University Press, New Delhi6. H.M.Seervai - Constitutional Law of India (1996)7. D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice – Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi8. Law and Menace of Child Labour (2000), Armol Publications, Delhi - Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta <ul style="list-style-type: none">• U. Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi, Bombay. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society• Savitri Gunasekhare, Chidren, Law and Justice (1997), Sage, Indian Law Institute, Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi (1988)• J.B. Kriplani, 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, Oxford India (1999)
3.	Journal: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Penn Law Journal2. Crime, Law and social change

On-line Resources

- SCC Online





SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat
(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.25))
Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2021-2022

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manupatra
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HeinOnline
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coursera
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jstor
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bloomsbury
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Websites of Department of Women & Child

