Public peace is the first priority of every government. No government can stay for longer period if there is no law and order in the state, Chapters VIII, X, XIV Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Chapter VIII, X, XI of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 list many controlling measures to maintain Public Peace and Tranquility in the State. As law and order has been put under Item I of the state list of the Constitution of India, it is paramount duty of every state to maintain law and order and protect the interest of the society. The present thesis attempt to examine such offences which disturb public order, public peace, public safety and law and order in the context of the changing socio-economic and socio-political, environment of the country. The remedies presently discussed in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and in order laws are not much addicte or suitable in the existing circumstances. There is a need of a comprehensive legislation dealing with all offences affecting public law and order. Scattered legislation relating to maintenance of public peace and tranquility does exist. These laws are certainly not all embarrassing. Some state laws on this subject have been found in
adicate and unsatisfactory. Sometimes on the very subject state relations became tense and create confusion in the society.

One of the major endeavours in this thesis has been to study and interpret factors which contribute to the peripatetic of such offences. The other has been to consider in detail the role of the judiciary in assisting the executive to control these evils. The deficiencies and lacunas in existing legislation which have been pointed out by judges have been incorporated in the thesis. Beside the other aims of the thesis have been to project an integration of all possible measures to combat such public nuisances and to suggest a harmonious construction between theoretical and practical measures to combat them. Finally, an attempt has been made to make out a case for all embracing central legislation which would be free of the shortcoming existing in the present legislation which is divericate and disjointed.

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