

S-VC ORDER CIRCULAR

- 61 -

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY**ORDER NO. ACAD/NP/LL.M./Ord. & Regulation/ 67 / 2012**

WHEREAS the Faculty of Law at its meeting held on **05-12-2011** has recommended to enforce the Semester-wise Syllabus of LL.M. Post Graduate Degree Course and its, ORDINANCES NO.-891 & 892 and REGULATIONS-1936 TO 1942 pertaining to Admission Rules, Scheme of Examination and Standard of Passing etc. to be implement from the academic year **2012-2013 & onwards under the Faculty of Law.**

AND

WHEREAS the said Ordinances and Regulations are to be implemented from Academic Year **2012-2013 & onwards.**

AND

WHEREAS the said Ordinances and Regulations are yet to be considered by the Faculty of Law, Academic Council and Management Council, it will take quite some time and there after to be assented to by the Hon'ble Chancellor.

AND

WHEREAS the Section-14[8] of the Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994 empowers the Vice-Chancellor to regulate the matter for the time being by issuing such directives as he thinks necessary.

AND

THEREFORE, I, VIJAY PANDHARIPANDE, VICE-CHANCELLOR of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under Section-14[7] & [8] of the Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994, in order to regulate the matter urgently hereby direct that the Ordinances and Regulations shall be effective from the Academic Year 2012-2013 and onwards as per **Appendix-'A'**.

THESE, directives shall have immediate effect and shall be operative till such time as the Regulations are to be accepted by the Management Council and Ordinances are to be assented by the Hon'ble Chancellor.

University Campus,
Aurangabad-431 004.
REF.NO.ACAD/NP/LL.M./ORD.REGUL./
2012/1285-301
Date:- 09-04-2012.

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[Vijay Pandharipande],
Vice-Chancellor.

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S-VC ORDER CIRCULAR

- 62 -

:: [2] ::

Copy forwarded with compliments for information and necessary action to :-

- 1] **The Principals, affiliated concerned colleges,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.**

Copy to :-

- 1] The Controller of Examinations,
- 2] The Deputy Registrar, [Post Graduate],
- 3] The Superintendent, [Professional Unit] Examination Branch,
- 4] The Assistant Superintendent, [Eligibility Unit],
- 5] The Superintendent, [Co-Ordination Unit] Examination Branch,
- 6] The Director, University Network & Information Centre, with **a request to upload the Ordinances & Regulations on University Website [www.bamu.net].**
- 7] The Director, [E-Suvidha Kendra], in-front of Registrar's Quarter, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.
- 8] The Record Keeper,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.

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S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 1 -

Appendix-'A'**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.****DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)****RULES OF ADMISSION****[Effective from Academic Year 2012-2013 & Onwards]**

- 0.891** A student who has passed the LL.B. (Final) Examination of this University or other equivalent examination of any other Statutory University will be eligible to apply for the admission for LL.M.
- 0.892** (a) A student shall take admission after completing the regular course of study prescribed for each Semester.
- R.1936** [1] The LL.M. Examination shall be held in Four Parts : LL.M. (Part-I) [Semester-I and Semester-II] and LL.M. (Part-II) [Semester-III and Semester-IV] Examinations.
- [2] The LL.M. Examination both in Part-I and Part-II shall be in the form of Written Papers, Internal Assessment, Practical, Dissertation and Viva-voce.

R.1937(a) Scheme of Examination :-

LL.M.	Papers	Theory Marks each.	Internal Assessment Marks each	Practical	Dissertation	Total
LL.M.-I	07	80	20	--	--	700
LL.M.-II	03	80	20	100	200	600

S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 2 -

R.1937(b) Internal Assessment:- 20 Marks in each Theory Paper are reserved for Internal Assessment. The Division of Marks of Internal Assessment in Theory Papers shall be as follows:-

I]	Class and Seminar Participation	05 Marks
II]	Home Assignment	05 Marks
III]	Internal Test	10 Marks
	Total :-	20 Marks

The Internal Assessment will be made by the Law College and the list of marks shall be sent to the Controller of Examination for Including / Adding them in the marks memos at the end of each Semester.

R.1937(c):- Dissertation:-

All those qualified to enroll for the LL.M. Final Year Programme shall write a Dissertation under the course teacher during their Final Year.

At the commencement of the LL.M. Final Year classes, every student shall submit Synopsis within 15 days to the concerned course teacher of the Law College who shall guide the students in Dissertation Writing.

The Dissertation shall be completed and submitted in triplicate to the Law College before the last working day of the academic year or any other date notified by the College.

S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 3 -

Dissertation shall carry 200 Marks allocated as under :-

Dissertation Writing -	150 Marks
Viva Voce -	50 Marks

A Board of Examiners comprising of the Principal / Prof.-in-charge of the Law College and the Guide of the candidate shall conduct the Viva-voce.

On request, if permitted by the Principal / Prof.-in-charge persons interested in the subject of the Dissertation may attend the Viva-voce.

R.1938 Standard of Passing :-

- [a] The minimum number of marks for passing the examination shall be 45% in each individual paper and 50% in the aggregate in each part separately.
- [b] The minimum number of marks for passing the examination shall be 45% in each [Theory and Internal Assessment] of individual paper. Thus candidate should get at least 36 marks in Theory and 09 marks in Internal Assessment and 50% in the aggregate in each part separately.
- [c] Exemption : For claiming exemption from reappearing in any of the subject[s] a student shall secure at least 50% marks in each subject.
- [d] Division shall be awarded on the combined result of LL.M. Part-I & Part-II examination.
 - i] A candidate obtaining 50% and above but below 60% marks in the LL.M. Examination shall be placed in the Second Division.
 - ii] A candidate obtaining marks above 60% and less than 70% shall be placed in First Class.
 - iii] A candidate obtaining 70% of marks and above in the LL.M. Examinations shall be placed in the First Class with Distinction.

S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 4 -

R.1938(a) LL.M. First Year :-

Following are the subjects for LL.M. First Semester.
Compulsory/ Foundation Courses:

Total Papers Two Total Marks = 200

1. Law and Social Transformation in India
2. Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges

OPTIONAL GROUPS :-

Total Papers Two for Group G / Group D / Group B /Group C

**I] Group-G : Constitutional and Legal Order
(Two Subjects) – 200 Marks**

1. Mass Media Law
2. Public Utilities Law

**II] Group-D : Labour Capital And Law
(Two Subjects) – 200 Marks**

1. Collective Bargaining
2. Industrial Adjudication

**III] Group-B : Criminal Law
(Two Subjects) – 200 Marks**

1. Comparative Criminal Procedure
2. Penology : Treatment of Offenders

**IV] Group-C : Business Law
(Two Subjects) – 200 Marks**

1. Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property
2. Legal Regulation of Economics Enterprises.

LL.M. First Semester = Total Marks 400

Note : *A student shall opt for any One of the
Optional Groups from the above mentioned
areas of Specialization.*

S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 5 -

Following are the subjects for LL.M. Second Semester.**Compulsory/ Foundation Courses:-****Total Papers Two Total Marks = 200**

3. Judicial Process
4. Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges.

Legal Education and Research Methodology

BAV 27/1/12

Optional Groups:-**Total Paper One for Group G / Group D / Group B / Group C**

- I] **Group – G : Constitutional and Legal Order**
(One Subject 100 Marks)
 3. Union-State Financial Relations
- II] **Group – D: Labour Capital and Law**
(One Subject 100 Marks)
 3. Law Relating to Civil Servants.
- III] **Group – B: Criminal Law**
(One Subject 100 Marks)
 3. Privileged Deviance.
- IV] **Group – C: Business Law**
(One Subject 100 Marks)
 3. Law of Export Import Regulation.

LL.M. Second Semester = Total Marks 300

Note :- *A student shall opt for any One of the Optional Groups from the above mentioned areas of Specialization.*

S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 6 -

R.1938(b) LL.M. Final Year**Following are the subjects for LL.M. Third Semester.****Compulsory/ Foundation Courses:-****Total Papers One Total Marks = 100**

- 1. Practical [As provided in CDC/UGC Curriculum] – 100 Marks.**

Optional Groups**Total Papers Three for Group G / Group D / Group B / Group C**

- I] Group – G : Constitutional and Legal Order
(Three Subjects 300 Marks)**

4. Constitutionalism: Pluralism & Federalism
5. Human Rights
6. National Security, Public Order & Rule of Law.

- II] Group – D: Labour Capital and Law
(Three Subjects 300 Marks)**

4. Agricultural Labour
5. Wages
6. Social Security Law

- III] Group – B: Criminal Law
(Three Subjects 300 Marks)**

4. Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights
5. Juvenile Delinquency
6. Collective Violence

- IV] Group – C: Business Law
(Three Subjects 300 Marks)**

4. Banking Law
5. Insurance Law
6. Corporate Finance.

LL.M. Third Semester = Total Marks 400**Note :- *A student shall opt for any One of the Optional Groups from the above mentioned areas of Specialization.***

S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 7 -

Following are the subjects for LL.M. Fourth Semester

1] **Dissertation :- 200 Marks**

OR

1] **Easy Paper-I [based on four foundation courses]-100 Marks**

2] **Easy Paper-II [based on Group specializations] -100 Marks**

LL.M. Fourth Semester = Total Marks 200

Note :- *A student shall opt for either Dissertation Writing or Appearing for Two Easy Papers as mentioned above.*

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S-LL.M. New ADMISSION RULES from Acad.Yr.2012-2013 & Onwards

- 8 -

R.1939:- Courses offered and duration of the Course:

Master of Laws (LL.M.) : Full Time Internal Course of Two Years duration having Semester Pattern based on CDC/UGC syllabus.

Areas of Specialization: i. Constitution and Legal Order (Group-G)
 ii. Labour Capital and Law(Group-D)
 iii. Criminal Law (Group-B)
 iv. Business Law (Group-C).

- 1.1 LL.M. Programme shall be spread over for a period of Two Academic Years comprising of Four Semesters.
- 1.2 Maximum period for completion of all the requirements for the Award of the Degree is Four Academic Years from the date of admission failing which the candidate shall register afresh in the LL.M. Programme.

R.1940. A candidate avail of 100% carry over from First Semester to Second Semester, Second Semester to Third Semester and Third Semester to Fourth Semester.

R.1941. Students who have passed and obtained LL.M. Degree of this University and who are desirous of pursuing LL.M. in another area of specialization offered by this University shall be exempted from appearing for the following Foundation Courses.

- (i) Law and Social Transformation in India.
- (ii) Indian Constitutional Law : The New challenges
- (iii) Judicial Process
- (iv) Legal Education and Research Methodology
- (v) Practicals

Note - *Only those candidates who passed their Master of Laws with CDC / UGC syllabus can opt for LL.M. in another area of specialization.*

R.1942 : Provision for Repeaters:

- 8.1 A candidate appearing for CDC / UGC Syllabus of LL.M. should clear his/her remaining papers within two years utilizing maximum Four attempts after the attempt in Fourth Semester.
- 8.2 If any candidate is absent / failed in the Internal Assessment Test / Tests such candidate be permitted to appear for Internal Assessment Test / Tests in the Subsequent Examinations.
- 8.3 The candidates in any Semester Examination shall take the examination as per the syllabus and Scheme of Examination in force at the time of examination.
- 8.4 A candidate who seeks improvement shall surrender all the Originals of Degree Certificate / Provisional Passing Certificate/ Marks Memo issued to him / her.

==**==

S-20 Sept. 2011 A.C. after Circulars

- 2 -

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY**CIRCULAR NO. ACAD / NP / LL.M. / Syll. / 27 / 2011**

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, the **Academic Council at its meeting held on 29th August, 2011** has accepted the **"Syllabus of Master of Law [LL.M.] in Semester System with 80:20 Pattern, under the Faculty of Law"** as appended herewith.


This will be effective from the academic year 2012-2013 and onwards.

All concerned are requested to note the contents of this circular for their information and necessary action.

University Campus,
Aurangabad-431 004.
REF.NO.ACAD/NP/LL.M./SYLL./
2011/ 19495-505

Date:- 30-08-2011.

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Director,
Board of College and
University Development.

Copy forwarded with compliments to:-

- 1] The Principals, concerned affiliated Colleges,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.

Copy to :-

- 1] The Controller of Examinations,
- 2] The Assistant Superintendent, [Professional Unit],
- 3] The Assistant Superintendent, [Eligibility Unit],
- 4] The Record Keeper,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University.

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S-Cover Page IIIrd Year

- 37 -

**D.R. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR
MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY,
AURANGABAD.**



Syllabus of

LL.M.

[U.G.C.]

PART-I AND PART-II

[*Effective from June-2012-13 progressively*]



College

-2-

Semesters – The Course for the Degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) in the University Affiliated Colleges shall extend over a period of Four Semesters.

The subjects offered for LL.M. course shall be divided in Four Semesters in following manner –

Papers offered for LL.M. Course

Sr. No.	SEMESTER	Subjects Offered	Maximum Marks	Marks for Each Semester
1.	First Semester	1. Foundation Course – I LAW 001 Law and Social Transformation in India	100	400
		2. Foundation Course – II LAW 002 Indian Constitutional Law: the New Challenges	100	

College

		3. Optional Paper – I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAW 0012 Comparative Criminal Procedure • LAW 018 Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property • LAW 024 Collective Bargaining • LAW 042 Mass Media Law] 	100	
		4. Optional Paper – II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAW 0013 Penology: Treatment of Offenders • LAW 019 Legal Regulation of Economic Enterprises • LAW 025 Industrial Adjudication • LAW 043 Public Utilities Law 	100	
2.	Second Semester	1. Foundation Course – III LAW 003 Judicial Process	100	300
		2. Foundations Course– IV LAW 004 Legal Education and Research Methodology	100	

College

-4-

		<p>3. Optional Paper – III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• LAW 014 Privileged Class Deviance• LAW 020 Law of Export Import Regulation• LAW 026 Law Relating to Civil Servants• LAW 044 Union State Financial Relations	100	
3.	Third	LAW 004A Practical Course	100	

College

	Semester	<p>Optional Paper – IV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAW 015 Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice and Human Rights • LAW 021 Banking Law • LAW 027 Agricultural Labour • LAW 045 Constitutionalism: Pluralism and Federalism 	100	400
		<p>3. Optional Paper – V</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAW 016 Juvenile Delinquency • LAW 022 Insurance Law • LAW 028 Wages • LAW 046 Human Rights 	100	

College

-6-

		<p>4. Optional Paper – VI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAW 017 Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System • LAW 023 Corporate Finance • LAW 029 Social Security Law • LAW 047 National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law 	100	
4.	Fourth Semester	LAW 005 Dissertation or Two Theory Papers [equivalent to two courses]	200	200
Total Marks for LL.M Course (including First and Second Year)			1300	1300

College

- 7 -

Dissertation writing for LL.M. Final Year [4th Semester-Annual Pattern] in affiliated colleges. Students who are not opting for writing Dissertation should appear for two Essay Papers of 100 Marks each. Out of two Essay Papers one will be common for all the students opting for writing Essay Papers which will be based on all the foundation courses. The Second Essay Paper will be from the group specialisation selected by the student for his/her LL.M. Programme. The student should opt either for Dissertation writing or Essay Papers at the time of seeking admission for the Final Year LL.M. Programme. Once chosen either writing Dissertation or Essay Papers should not be allowed to change later on at any cost.

2] Evaluation of Dissertations:-

[i] Out 200 Marks of Dissertation 50 Marks shall be reserved for Viva-voce from the remaining 150 Marks, 50 Marks shall be reserved for Technical Writing Skills or footnotes and other research rules to be followed by the student in the Dissertation Writing and the remaining 100 Marks shall be for subject knowledge the student has gathered through Dissertation Writing.

[ii] The Writing Dissertation shall be subjected to Double valuation. The first valuation shall be conducted by the Research Guide and the Second / External Valuation shall be conducted by the University. The person conducting First Valuation should be prohibited from conducting Second/ External Valuation of the same Dissertation. After collecting the marks from both the examiners the University Examination Section shall take out the mean and same shall be allotted as the marks to the concerned student on Writing Dissertation work. Whatever marks is scored by the student in his/ her Viva-voce on Dissertation shall be added to mean taken out and final marks shall be

- 7 -

College

- 8 -

alloted.

For teaching and evaluation of Essay Papers the rules followed for other Theory Papers for LL.M. shall be applicable. Each Essay Paper shall consist of 100 Marks out of which 20 Marks are reserved for internal continuous assessment of the students performance and for the remaining 80 Marks there shall be University conducted Examination wherein out of six appar Essays the student shall choose any two of thirty works each. The course teachers preferably should select the latest/ current/ during topics from the concerned specialization.

It is compulsory to cover all the foundation courses while setting the Essay Paper on Foundation Course and while setting the Essay Paper for Group Specializations maximum number of papers shall be covered as there are Six Papers in Specialisation it is rather impossible to set five questions covering all the Six Papers of each specialisations.

PRACTICAL

- **Research Methodology**

i) Doctrinal Research (25 marks)

20Hours

Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 15 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The materials indicated or collected during the assignment shall be utilized by the concerned student and a Report will be

College

prepared which need to be submitted alongwith the bibliographical details for evaluation by a faculty member in-charge of the Practical.

(i) Law Teaching (25 marks) 25 Hours

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. Where LL.B. programme co-exists with LL.M. programme, the students may be asked to teach the LL.B. students. They can select any of the methods of teaching. Each student will be subjected to such teaching experience atleast for five times and their performance will be evaluated by the faculty observer and the students to whom teaching is being done.

[The above mentioned portion of Practical is covered in Mid-Semester.]

• **Research Methodology**

(ii) Non- Doctrinal Research (25 marks) 25 Hours

Here the students are asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economics, moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data

College

-10-

collection. By using this data the student has to prepare a report and submit for assessment by a faculty member in-charge of the Practical.

iv) Clinical Work (25 marks) 20 Hours

The modalities can be evolved by the Department. One method is that the legal aid clinic of the Department can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organization, tackling of labour disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. Even some village visits to identify the requirements of clinical legal aid covering various areas of villagers' interest by the students can also be preferred. The initiative and potential of the student and the actual work turned out by him shall be assessed by the faculty member. Creativity of the faculty and students is appreciated.

b. Examination / Assessment Pattern

For each Paper of 100 marks students shall be assessed under following

College

heads:

A] THEORY PAPERS – TOTAL MARKS 80

For the evaluation of theory part, Sem-End Examination will be conducted as per the prescribed common pattern by the University.

B] Continuous Internal Assessment – Total Marks 20

The University Affiliated Colleges shall subject all the students attending regular classes for continuous Internal Assessment. The Continuous Internal Assessment shall be worked out under following heads:

i. Seminar (05 Marks)

The Course Teacher of each Paper will assign topics to the students for preparation of Seminar Papers. The students will submit one Seminar Paper for 05 marks each followed by Oral Presentation. The Scheme for Seminar will be as follows -

College

-12-

Seminar	03 Marks for Written Submission	Total 05
I .	02 Marks for Oral Presentation	Marks

ii. **Home Assignments (05 Marks) :**

The Course Teacher of each Paper will assign topics to the students for preparation of projects as Home Assignments. The students will have to submit one project as Home Assignment carrying 05 marks.

iii. **Periodical Departmental Tests (10 Marks)**

There will be one test conducted by the College. Following will be the Scheme for Test. The question paper pattern and scheme of assessment for the test will be as follows :

Types of Questions	Weightage		Total Marks
	Questions	Marks for each Que	
Analytical Descriptive type (any four out of Six)	04	2.5	10
Total Marks			10

College

-13-

iv. **Attendance** – The factual attendance of students in the College is compulsory and the rules prescribed by the University will be strictly followed in case of lack of attendance of students.

College

-14-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
PART-I
COMPULSORY COURSE (PAPER - I)

LAW 001 LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

Objectives of the course

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with-

- a. Awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and
- b. A spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus :-

1. **Law and social change** 12 Hours
 - 1.1 Law as an instrument of social change with reference to Sociological school of Jurisprudence.
 - 1.2 Law as the product of tradition and culture with reference to Historical School of Jurisprudence: Impact of Colonialism on Indian Laws and its criticism with special reference to justice delivery system.

2. **Religion and the law** 12 Hours
 - 2.1 Religion as a divisive factor.
 - 2.2 Secularism as a solution to the problem.
 - 2.3 Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems under following

College

-10-

personal laws.

2.3.1 Hindu law, Muslim law, Parsi law and Christian law.

2.3.2 Uniform Civil Code: It's feasibility.

2.4 Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion under Indian Constitution.(Interrelationship of Arts 15,16, 25, 28 *et. al.*)

2.5 Religious minorities and the law: Constitutional perspectives (Arts 29,30 *et. al.*)

3. Language and the Law. 12 Hours

3.1. Language as a divisive factor.

3.2 Constitutional Recognition of Linguistic Pluralism: formation of linguistic states. Constitutional Recognition of Linguistic Pluralism: formation of linguistic states.

3.3 Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.

3.4 Language policy and the Constitution: Official languages (Arts 343-351 *et. al.*)

3.5 Non-discrimination on the ground of language.

4. Community and the law 12 Hours

4.1 Caste as a divisive factor.

4.2 Non-discrimination on the ground of caste.

4.3 Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices.

4.4 Protective discrimination: Scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes.

4.5 Affirmative Action: Reservation; Statutory Commission, Statutory provisions.

College

-16-

- 5. Regionalism and the law** 10 Hours
- 5.1 Regionalism as a divisive factor.
 - 5.2 Concept of India as one unit: Impact of Multiculturalism and ethnicity
 - 5.3 Constitutional safeguards against regional barriers
 - 5.3.1 Right of movement, residence and business:
Impermissibility of state regional barriers.
 - 5.3.2 Concept of permissibility in the context of Jammu & Kashmir under Indian Constitution/Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - 5.4 Equality in matters of employment: "Sons of Soil" Movement and Preferential Discrimination: The Legal Response.
 - 5.5 Admission to educational institutions: preference to residents of a state (Arts 15, 29 read along with Relevant Directive Principles of State Policy).
- 6. Women and the Law** 12 Hours
- 6.1 Crimes against women: Constitutional & Criminal law fusion, Present judicial trend.
 - 6.2 Jurisprudential dimensions of Gender injustice and its various forms.
 - 6.3 Women's Commission: Some Legal aspects
 - 6.4 Empowerment of women:
 - 6.4.1 International Ramifications.
 - 6.4.2 Indian Constitution and other legal provisions.
- 7. Children and the Law** 13 Hours
- 7.1 International Norms governing Rights of Children
 - 7.2 Child labour.
 - 7.3 Sexual exploitation.

College

-17-

7.4 Adoption and related problems.

7.5 Children and education.

8. Modernisation and the Law 15 Hours

8.1 Modernisation as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties.

8.2 Modernisation of social institutions through law.

8.2.1 Agrarian reform: Industrialization of agriculture.

8.2.2 Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation

8.2.3 Industrialization v. environmental protection.

8.3 Criminal law: Inquisitorial System; Plea bargaining; Compounding and Payment of Compensation to victims; Witness Protection schemes; Prison Reforms:

8.4 Civil Law: Confrontation v. Consensus.

8.4.1 ADRS - Mediation and Conciliation; *Lok adalats*.

8.5 Democratic decentralization and local self-government.

9. Alternative approaches to Law 15 Hours

9.1 The jurisprudence of *Sarvodaya* - *Gandhiji*, *Vinoba Bhave*; *Jayaprakash Narayan*, Surrender of dacoits; concept of *grama nayalayas*.

9.2 Ideological Perceptions and Programmes of National Political Parties in relation to the Indian Legal Order - Coalition Era.

9.3 Indian Marxist critique of law and justice.

College

-18-

Select Bibliography

- Marc Galanter (Ed.) *Law and Society in Modern India* (1997) Oxford.
- Robert Lingat. *The Classical Law of India* Oxford.
- Upendra Baxi, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System* Vikas, New Delhi.
- Upendra Baxi (Ed.) *Law and Poverty Critical Essays* Tripathi, Bombay.
- Munshi, *A Journal About Women and Society*.
- Duncan Derret, *The State, Religion and Law in India*, Oxford University Press, N. Delhi
- H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*
- D.D. Basu, *Shorter Constitution of India*.
- Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, *Law and menace of Child Labour*
- Savitri Gunasekhare, *Children, Law and Justice*
- Indian Law Institute, *Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections*, Tripathi
- J. B. Kriplani, *Gandhi: His Life and Thought*, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India
- M. P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal History*, Tripathi, Bombay.
- Agnes Flavia, *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India* Oxford.
- Austin Granville - *The Constitution of India, Cornerstone of the Nation* Oxford
- Constitutional Assembly Debates**
- M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, Latest Edn.
- M.Y. Pylee, *Constitutional Amendments in India*

Note:- All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

College

-19-

LL.M. SYLLABUS**PART-I****COMPULSORY COURSE (PAPER -II)****LAW 002. INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES***Objectives of the course*

The Constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes. The post graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B. level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialization. Obviously, rubrics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus :

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Federalism | 13 Hours |
| 1.1 Creation of new states. | |
| 1.2 Allocation and share of resources - distribution of grants-in- aid. | |
| 1.2.1 The inter-state disputes on resources. | |
| 1.3 Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within States. | |

College

-20-

- 1.4 Directions of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365.
- 1.5 Federal Comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State.
- 1.6 Special status of certain States.
- 1.6.1 Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas.
- 2. "State": Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization, globalization and privatization.**
- 13 Hours
- 3. Right to Equality** 11 Hours
- 3.1 Privatization and its impact on affirmative action.
- 3.2 Critical analysis of Moves of Government of Maharashtra.
- 4. Freedom of Press and challenges of new scientific development** 11 Hours
- 4.1 Freedom of speech and expression
- 4.1.1 Right to broadcast and telecast.
- 4.1.2 Convergent Media: Prasar Bharti
- 4.1.3 Impact of Information Technology Act, 2000
- 4.2 Right to strikes, *hartal* and *bandh*
- 5. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies.**
- 5.1 Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental rights. 11 Hours
- 5.1.1 Compensation jurisprudence.
- 5.1.2 Right to education.
- 5.1.3 Commercialisation of Education and its impact.
- 6. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control: Critical Analysis of Pai Foundation & its aftermath.** 12 Hours

College

-21-

7. Separation of powers: stresses and strains.

- 7.1 Judicial activism and judicial restraint.
- 7.2 PIL : implementation. 11 Hours
- 7.3 Judicial independence.
 - 7.3.1 Appointment, transfer and removal of judges.
- 7.4 Accountability: Executive and judiciary.
- 7.5 Tribunals: Pre - *Chandrakumar* and Post - *Chandrakumar* scenario.

8. Democratic process. 12 Hours

- 8.1 Nexus of politics with criminals and the business.
- 8.2 Election: Jurisprudence of Representation; Role of Election Commission.
- 8.3 Electoral Reforms: Contribution of Judiciary.
- 8.4 Coalition government, 'stability, durability, corrupt practice'

Select Bibliography

No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the course materials obviously depends upon the latest developments. These developments in the areas specified in the course can be gathered from the recent materials such as case law, changes and amendments of laws, critical comments, studies and reports, articles and research papers and lastly contemporary emerging ethos impacting on constitutional values.

College

-22-

LL.M. SYLLABUS**PART-I****COMPULSORY COURSE (PAPER -III)****LAW 003 JUDICIAL PROCESS*****Objectives of the course***

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M. curriculum. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process. Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarise the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

The following syllabus prepared with the above perspective will spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus :

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Nature of judicial process | 15 Hours |
| 1.1 Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. | |
| 1.2 Judicial process and creativity in law - common law model –
Legal Reasoning and growth of law - change and stability. | |
| 1.3 The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent. | |

College

-23-

1.4 Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.

2. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications. 15 Hours

2.1 Notions of Judicial review.

2.2 'Role' in constitutional adjudication - various theories of judicial role.

2.3 Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication.

2.4 Varieties of judicial and juristic activism.

2.5 Problems of accountability and judicial law-making.

3. Judicial Process in India. 15 Hours

3.1 Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.

3.2 The "independence" of judiciary and the "political" nature of judicial process.

3.3 Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court - the tools and techniques of creativity.

3.4 Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges.

3.5 Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism - scope and limits.

4. The Concept of Justice. 15 Hours

4.1 The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought

4.2 Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought.

4.3 The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought.

4.4 Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral

College

-24-

tradition.

5. Relation between Law and Justice 15 Hours

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

Select Bibliography

- Julius Stone**, *The Province and Function of Law, Part II*, Chs, I, 8-16 (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), Butterworths.
- W. Friedmann**, *Legal Theory* (1960), Stevens, London.
- M.D.A. Freeman**, *Lloyd's Introduction To Jurisprudence*
- Bodenheimer**, *Jurisprudence - the philosophy and Method of the Law* (1997), Universal, Delhi.
- Upendra Baxi**, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics* (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Rajeev Dhavan**, *The Supreme Court of India - A Social-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques* (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.
- John Rawls**, *A Theory of Justice* (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
- Edward H. Levi**, *An Introduction to Legal Reasoning* (1970), University of

College

-25-

Chicago.

Note:- *All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-26-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
PART-I
COMPULSORY COURSE (PAPER-IV)

**LAW 004 LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY**

Objectives of the course

A post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. He should have an exposure to programmes like organization of seminars, publication of law journals and holding of legal aid clinics.

Law is taught in different ways in different countries. The LL.M. course, being intended also to produce lawyers with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarise himself with the different systems of legal education. The lecture method both at LL.B. level and LL.M. level has many demerits. The existing lacunae can be eliminated by following other methods of learning such as case methods, problem method, discussion method, seminar method and a combination of all these methods. The student has to be exposed to these methods so as to develop his skills.

Growth of legal science in India depends on the nature and career of legal research. The syllabus is designed to develop also skills in research and writing in a systematic manner.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period on one Semester.

College

-27-

Syllabus :**PART - I**

- A. Theory**
1. **Objectives of Legal Education** 04 Hours
 2. **Lecture Method of Teaching - Merits and Demerits** 04 Hours
 3. **The Problem Method** 05 Hours
 4. **Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching** 04 Hours
 5. **The Seminar Method of teaching** 05 Hours
 6. **Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment.** 04 Hours
 7. **Clinical legal education - legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform.** 04 Hours

B. Practical

The following portion should be covered under the head of Internal Assessment

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Home-Assignment/ Seminar | 15 Hours |
|--------------------------|----------|
8. **Student participation in law school programmes - Organisation of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers.**

PART-II**A. Theory**

9. **Research Methods** 15 Hours
 - 9.1 Socio Legal Research
 - 9.2 Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
 - 9.3 Relevance of empirical research

College

-28-

9.4 Induction and deduction

10. Identification of Problem of Research 15 Hours

10.1 What is a research problem?

10.2 Formulation of the Research problem

11. Preparation of the Research Design 15 Hours

11.1 Devising tools and techniques for collection of data:

Methodology

11.1.1 Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature.

11.1.2 Use of Historical and Comparative research materials.

11.1.3 Use of Observation studies.

11.1.4 Use of Questionnaires / Interviews.

11.1.5 Use of Case Studies

11.1.6 Sampling procedures - design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted.

11.1.7 Use of Scaling techniques.

11.1.8 Jurimetrics.

11.2 Computerized Research - A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West law coding.

11.3 Classification and tabulation of data - use of cards for data collection Rules for tabulation. Explanation of tabulated data.

11.4 Analysis of data.

College

-29-

B. Practical (Home Assignment)

The following portion should be covered under the head of Internal Assessment

12. *Survey of available literature and bibliographical research.*
 - 12.1 *Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy-statement.*
 - 12.2 *Decisional materials including foreign decisions: methods of discovering the "rule of the case" tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.*
 - 12.3 *Juristic writings - a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.*
 - 12.4 *Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.*

Select Bibliography

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*, (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

M.O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, *Effective Legal Research* (1978)

Pauline V. Young, *Scientific Social Survey and Research* (1962)

College

-30-

William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, *Methods in Social Research*,

Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, London.

H.M. Hyman, *Interviewing in Social Research* (1965).

Payne, *The Act of Asking Questions* (1965).

Erwin C. Surrency, B. Field and J. Crea, *A Guide to Legal Research* (1959)

Morris L. Cohan, *Legal Research in Nutshell*, (1996), West Publishing Co.

Havard Law Review Association, *Uniform System of Citations*.

ILI Publication, *Legal Research and Methodology*.

Note:- *All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-31-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP A: CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER
[LL. M. PART-I]
OPTIONAL PAPER-I

LAW 042 MASS MEDIA LAW

Objectives of the course

Mass media such as press, radio and television, films, internet play a vital role in indoctrination, socialization, culturalisation, modernization and commoditization of a society. The visual media are bound to have a much greater impact on conditioning of human mind and- brain. But while these media have such a potential value as man educators, they are also susceptible to destructive and harmful uses for promoting criminal anti-social, anti-cultural, immoral and selfish escapist tendencies. In this IT age in transnational world, information play critical role in ordering the ideology and conceptual reconstruction.

While their positive potential as mass educators has to be harnessed for developmental purposes, their negative, harmful potential has to be curbed in public interest. Law plays a dual role vis-a-vis such media. On the one hand, it protect the creative freedom involved in them, on the other, it has to regulate them so as to avoid their possible abuse. In post-gulf war era, the issues of information imbalance are also the emerging threat for third world countries especially after advent of WTO, where role of media is very crucial from futuristic point of view. This paper will deal with such interaction between law and mass media.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period on one Semester.

College

-32-

Syllabus :**1. Role of Mass Media - Democratic Aspiration and Social Ordering** 15 Hours

1.1 Role of Mass media in ordering, conditioning and socialization of community

1.1.1 Role of Mass Media for developing notion of 'Nation as a Unit' in multicultural, multilingual, ethnic and heterogeneous society.

1.1.2 Mass Media Sustainable development and development communication

1.1.3 Mass Media - National security; Terrorism

1.2 Role of Mass Media as 'Watchdog' of democracy

1.3 Development communication & Sustainable development

1.4 Various communication models of instruction: Authoritarian, Liberal, Dictatorship, Comparative Study- International and National communication.

1.5 Convergent media: Issues and Emerging trends, Political Ownership of Media

1.6 Mass Media - Objectives in Democracy

2. Mass Media-Types of – Press, films, Radio Television .

2.1 Ownership patterns - Press - Private- Public

2.2. Ownership patterns - Film - Private

2.3 Ownership patterns - Radio & Television, Public

2.4 E-Media – Free Flow of Information beyond boundaries and barriers.

08 Hours

College

-33-

3. Laws relating to Mass Media: Media Autonomy v Government Control 15 Hours

- 3.1 Protecting Civil Rights and Liberties – Right to Privacy, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition.
 - 3.1.1 Investigative Journalism & Sting operation – Harmonizing the Social Interest and promoting transparency.
- 3.2 The press Council- Maintaining the autonomy of Media; The Press Council Act, 1978.
- 3.3. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923; Right to Know Emerging issues in Scientific and Technological era.
- 3.4 The law relating to Mass Media employees: Wages and Service conditions; Working Journalistic Act, 1958.
- 3.5 Price and Page Schedule Regulation – The Prize Competitions Act, 1955.

4. Press – Freedom of Speech and Expression– Article 19(1)(a) 10 Hours

- 4.1 Whether includes freedom of the Press?
- 4.2 Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy, yellow journalism and sedition.
- 4.3 Newsprint Control Order
- 4.4 Advertisement – is included with freedom of speech and expression?
 - 4.4.1 Misleading Advertisement vis-à-vis Consumers rights
- 4.5 Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

5. Films – How far included in freedom of Speech and Expression? 07 Hours

College

-34-

- 5.1 Censorship of films – constitutionality; The Abbas case
- 5.2 Difference between films and Press – why pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press?
- 5.3 Censorship under the Cinematography Act, 1952.

6. Radio and Television – Government monopoly

- 6.1 Why Government department? 15 Hours
- 6.2 Should there be an autonomous corporation?
- 6.3 Effect of television of people.
- 6.4 Report of the Chanda Committee.
- 6.5 Prasar Bharti - Government policy under Liberal and Private economy
- 6.6 Commercial advertisement
 - 6.6.1 Internal Scrutiny of serials, etc
 - 6.6.2 Judicial Review of Doordarshan decision: Freedom to Telecast

7. Constitutional Restrictions 05 Hours

- 7.1 Restrictions impose on Freedoms
- 7.2 Radio and television - subject to law of defamation and obscenity.
- 7.3 Government Power to legislate - Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule.
- 7.4 Power to impost Tax -licensing and licence fee.

Select Bibliography

M.P. Jain, *Constitutional Law of India* (1994) Wadawa, Nagpur

H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India 2002 Vol. 1 Universal*

John B. Howard, *"The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises" in Law and Community Controls in New Development Strategies (International Center for law in Development 1980)*

College

-35-

Bruce Michael Boys, *"Film Censorship in India: A Reasonable Restriction on Freedom of Speech and Expression"* 14 J.I.L.I. 501 (1972).

Rajeev Dhavan, *"On the Law of the Press in India"* 26 J.I.L.I. 288 (1984).

Rajeev Dhavan, *"Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission"* 26 J.I.L.I. 391 (1984).

Soli Sorabjee, *Law of Press Censorship in India* (1976).

Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, *Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends* (1984).

D.D. Basu, *The Law of Press of India* (1980)

Note:- [1] **Student should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute. (Constitutional Law 1 & 11, Administrative Law and Public Interest litigation).**

[2] **All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.**

College

-36-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP A: CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER
[LL.M.-PART-I]
OPTIONAL PAPER-II

LAW 043 PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW

Objectives of the course

Public utilities are government monopolies, which are services rather than commercial enterprises. The law of public utilities is contained in the statutes of incorporation judicial decisions given by courts while resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them. In this paper a student will study -

- a) government policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular;
- b) the growth and evolution of the public utilities;
- c) patterns of the laws of incorporation and
- d) powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-a-vis their employees consumers and others.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus:

- 1. Public Utilities and its impact** 12 Hours
 - 1.1 Government machineries and functioning - Impact of failure of Public Utility Service.
 - 1.2 Railways, Electricity, Gas, Road Transport, telephone, post and telegraph services, Police, Fire Brigade, Hospital etc.

College

-37-

- 1.3 Growth and evolution of public utilities and their legislation-
Concept Essential services.
- 2. Public Utilities - Why Government Monopoly?**
 - 2.1 Government and Parliamentary Control - Strategies to deal with
dispute in Public Utility Services. 08 Hours
 - 2.2 Constitutional Division of power to legislate.
- 3. Utilities Legislation - Patterns of:** 08 Hours
 - 3.1 Administrative Authorities - Structure of the Administrative
Authorities.
 - 3.2 Subordinate legislation.
- 4. Public Utilities and Fair Rearing** 08 Hours
 - 4.1 Quasi-Judicial Decision - Administrative Discretion.
 - 4.2 Judicial approach.
- 5. Public Utilities and Consumer Protection**
 - 5.1 Exclusion from M.R.T.P. Act. 10 Hours
 - 5.2 Rights of consumers protected by the Consumer Protection
Act, 1986.
 - 5.3 Rights Arising from law of Contract and law of Torts.
- 6. Public Utilities And their Employees.** 10 Hours
 - 6.1 Application of articles 16, Art 19 and 311?
 - 6.2 Application of Industrial law.
 - 6.2.1 Public Interest vis-a-vis Right to Strike - Emerging trends.
- 7. Public Utilities and Fundamental Rights** 10 Hours
 - 7.1 The right to equality: the Airhostess case.
 - 7.2 Are Public utilities "State" for the purpose of article 12 of the
Constitution?
 - 7.3 Extension of concept of State

College

-38-

7.4 Public Utilities under changing market strategies-Liberalization & Privatization.

8. Liabilities and special privileges of public utilities

- 8.1 In contract. 09 Hours
 8.2 In tort.
 8.3 In Criminal law.

Select Bibliography

P.M. Bakshi, *Television and the Law*, (1986)

Vasant Kelkar, "*Business of Postal Service*" 33 I.J.PA. pp. 133-141 (1987)

G. Ramesh, "*Characteristic of Large Service Organization in a Developing Country like India*". 32 I.J. Pa. 77 (1986).

Nalini Paranjpe, "*Planning for Welfare in the Indian Railways*" 31 I.J.PA. 171-180 (1985)

Arvind K. Sharma, "*Semi-Qutononomous Enterprise: Conceptual Portrait - Further Evidence on the Theory of Autonomy*" 33 I.J.PA. 99-113.

S.P. Sathe, *Administrative Law*, (1998)

Jain & Jain, *Principles of Administrative Law*, (1986)

Jagdish UI, *Handbook of Electricity Laws*, (1978)

Bhaumik, *The Indian Railways Act*, (1981)

Law Commission of India, (38th Report) : *Indian Post Office Act, 1898*, (1968)

Note:- [1] Students should consult relevant volumes of Annual Survey of Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute (Constitutional Law 1 & 11, Administrative Law, Consumers Protection Law and Labour Law).

[2] All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

College

-39-

LL.M. SYLLABUS**GROUP A : CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER****[LL.M. PART-I]****OPTIONAL PAPER-III****LAW044 UNION-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS***Objectives of the course*

The Indian Constitution adopts federal government for various reasons. Power is divided between the Union and the States in such a way that matters of national importance are entrusted to the Centre and matters of local importance are left to the States. The Constitution departs from the model of classical federalism in many ways. This departure was made to suit the peculiar Indian circumstances. However, the constitutional provisions were in practice further distorted so as to make the states totally subservient to the Centre. Distribution of fiscal power is the nerve center of the federal system. In this paper a student will be made conscious of various aspects of federal principle, and their working in the Indian context with a view to ultimately assessing the Indian experience critically. He must clearly understand various emerging forces such as regionalism, sub national loyalties and nationalism. He should be able to see the working of the constitutional process as a vital element of the political economy.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

College

-40-

Syllabus :**1. Federalism – Essentials**

10 Hours

- 1.1 Models of Federal Government - U.S.A., Australia, Canada
- 1.2 Difference, between federation and confederation.
- 1.3 Evolution of federal government in India-
 - 1.3.1 Colonial Impact on distribution of power.
 - 1.3.2 Indian Federalism - Model for Indigenous suitability, requisite and stability.

2. Distribution of Legislative Power/Administrative Power

10 Hours

- 2.1 Indian Constitution - Priority of Central rule over State.
- 2.2 Centre-State relations.
- 2.3 Factors responsible for subordination of States.
- 2.4 Role of Government - Constitutional provision and political practice.
- 2.5 Administrative relations - Instruction from Centre, All India Services.
- 2.6 Recommendations of various commissions and committees on Centre-State relations.

3. Distribution of Fiscal Power

05 Hours

- 3.1 Scheme of Allocation of taxing power.
- 3.2 Extent of Union power of taxation.
- 3.3 Residuary power - inclusion of fiscal power
- 3.4 Tax reforms.

4. Restrictions of Fiscal Power

05 Hours

- 4.1 Fundamental Rights.
- 4.2 Inter-Government tax immunities.

College

-41-

- 4.3 Difference between tax and fee.
- 5. Difference between tax and fee** 08 Hours
- 5.1 Distribution of Tax Revenues.
- 5.2 Tax-sharing under the Constitution.
- 5.3 Finance Commission - Specific purpose grants (Article-282).
- 5.4 Role of Extra-constitutional Agencies - Planning Commission.
- 6. Borrowing Power of the State** 05 Hours
- 6.1 Source of borrowing - National and International.
- 6.2 Borrowing by the Government of India.
- 6.3 Borrowing by the States - Limitation.
- 7. Inter-State Trade and Commerce** 05 Hours
- 7.1 Freedom of Inter-State trade and Commerce.
- 7.2 Restrictions on legislative power of the Union and States will trade and commerce.
- 7.3 State Monopoly v. barriers free trade, commerce and occupation Constitutional provisions.
- 8. Planning Commission** 04 Hours
- 8.1 Planning Commission.
- 8.2 National Development Council.
- 8.3 Plan grants.
- 9. Co-operative Federalism** 08 Hours
- 9.1 Full faith and credit.
- 9.2 Inter-State Council.
- 9.3 Zonal Councils.

College

-42-

9.4 Inter-State disputes.

10. Federal Government in India

08 Hours

10.1 Model of Jammu and Kashmir.

10.2 Sarkaria Commission Report.

10.3 What Reforms are Necessary?

10.4 Federalism under changing political scene in India.

11. Federalism and changing political scene in India

11.1 Under Single Party dominating era - till 1977.

11.2 During the period of political turmoil.

11.3 Under coalition form of government.

11.4 Federal form of Government: Effect of multi-party system and regionalist.

07 Hours

Select BibliographyH. M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India (2002)*, UniversalSudha Bhatnagar, *Union-State Financial Relations and Finance Commissions*, (1979) Ashok Chandra, *Federalism in India* (1965)V.D. Sebastian, *Indian Federalism: The Legislative Conflicts* Chs 6-7 and 8.(1980) Chandrapal, *Centre-State Relations and Cooperative Federalism*, Chs 5 and 8 (1983)G.C.V. Subba Rao, *Legislative Powers in Indian Constitution Law*, Chs. 37, 38, 39 (1982)Richard M. Pious, *The American Federalism*, 293-331 Chs. 9 (1979)Danial J. Elazar, *American Federalism*, Chs. 3 and 4 (1984)K.P. Krishna Shetty, *The Law of Union-State Relations and the Indian Federalism*

College

-43-

- Report of the Eighth Finance Commission Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State Relations Chs. 3 (1969)**
Constitutional Assembly Debates Vol. 10, 325-342
Administrative Reforms Commission, Report of the Study Team on Central-State Relationship(1967) Vol. I, Sections land 11, pp. IS -168
L.M. Singhavi (ed.), Union-State Relations in India 124-154 (1969)
Government of Tamilnadu, Report of the Centre-State Relations Inquiry Committee Ch. 5(1971)
D.T. Lakadwala, Union-State Financial Relations (1967)
M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (1994), Wadhwa Nagpur
K. Subba Rao, The Indian Federation (1969)
K.C. Wheare, Federal Government (1963)

Note:- [1] Students should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law Institute published by the Indian Law Institute (Constitutional Law II);

[2] All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one. All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

College

-44-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER
(LL.M.- PART-II)
OPTIONAL PAPER-IV

**LAW 045 CONSTITUTIONALISM: PLURALISM AND
FEDERALISM**

Objectives of the course

Constitutionalism essentially means a limited government, where government function according to certain principles. It is said to be abiding by constitutionalism. Must it be democracy or can it be an autocracy also. In ancient India, the king was supposed to act according to dharma. He was not absolute in the sense in which John Austin defined sovereign Constitutionalism may therefore be determined by a written constitution or by religion or tradition or by mere practice or convention as in England. In a plural society, where different religious as well as linguistic groups have to live together, various rules of accommodation and mutual recognition are incorporated in the Constitution. Usually these are contained in the bills of rights which contain guarantees of individual liberty and equality against majoritarian rule, Constitutionalism does not merely imply majoritarian rule, it has to be a consensual rule. However, where there is not only such vertical pluralism but also horizontal pluralism reflected by subnational/regional loyalties, power is not only required to be restrained but it has to be shared. This calls for a federal government. The purpose of this paper is to provide exposure to the students to various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional governments and federal structures.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

College

-45-

Syllabus**1. Constitutionalism**

20 Hours

- 1.1 Authoritarianism – Dictatorship.
- 1.2 Democracy – Communism.
- 1.3 Limited Government - concept - Limitations on government power.
- 1.4 What is a Constitution?
- 1.5 Development of a democratic government in England - Historical evolution of constitutional government.
- 1.6 Conventions of constitutionalism - law and conventions.
- 1.7 Written Constitutions: U.S.A. Canada, Australia, Sweden, South Africa and India.
- 1.8 Separation of powers: Montesquieu.
- 1.9 Rule of Law : Concept and new horizons.
- 1.10 Marxist concept of constitutionalism.
- 1.11 Dictatorship of the proletariat.
- 1.12 Communist State from Stalin to Gorbachov and Post Gorbachov era.
- 1.13 Fundamental rights: Human Rights.
- 1.14 Judicial Review: European Court of Human Rights.
- 1.15 Human Rights: International Conventions.
- 1.16 Limits & doctrine of domestic jurisdiction in international Law

2. Federalism

15 Hours

- 2.1 What is a federal government?
- 2.2 Difference, between confederation and federation
- 2.3 Conditions requisite for federalism
- 2.4 Patterns of federal government - U.S.A., Australia, Canada, India.

College

-46-

- 2.5 Judicial review - for federal umpiring.
- 2.6 New trends in federalism: Co-operative federalism.
- 2.7 India - Central Control V. State Autonomy.
- 2.8 Political factors influencing federalism.
- 2.9 Plural aspects of Indian federalism: Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam.
- 2.10 Dynamic of federalism.

3. Pluralism

15 Hours

- 3.1 What is a pluralistic society?
- 3.2 Ethnic, linguistic, cultural, political pluralism.
- 3.3 Individual rights - right to dissent.
- 3.4 Freedom of speech and expression.
- 3.5 Freedom of the Press.
- 3.6 Freedom of Association
- 3.7 Rights to Separateness.
- 3.8 Freedom of Religion
- 3.9 Rights of the religious and linguistic minorities.
- 3.10 Compensatory discrimination for backward classes.
- 3.11 Women - rights to equality and right to special protection.
- 3.12 Scheduled tribes, Distinct identity - protection against exploitation Exclusion from Hindu Law.

4. Uniform Civil Code

05 Hours

- 4.1 Non-State Law (NSLS) and State Law System – Problem of a Uniform Code v. Personal Laws-vertical federalism.

College

-47-

- 5. Equality in Plural Society** 10 Hours
- 5.1 The concept of "Equality" in heterogeneous society".
 - 5.2 Effect of concept like Multiculturalism, ethnicity and its consideration pluralistic society.
 - 5.3 Right to equality and reasonable classification.
 - 5.4 Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, caste, sex, language.
 - 5.5 Abolition of untouchability.
 - 5.6 Secularism - constitutional principles.
 - 5.7 Tribal groups and Equality.
- 6. Pluralism and International Concerns** 10 Hours
- 6.1 International Declaration of Human Rights.
 - 6.2 Conventions against genocide.
 - 6.3 Protection of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities.
 - 6.4 State Intervention for protection of human rights.
 - 6.5 Right of self-determination.

Select Bibliography

Upendra Baxi, "*Law, Democracy and Human Rights*" - 5 Lokayan Bulletin 4 (1987)

V.M. Dandekar, "*Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution*" 22 E.P.W. 1865 (1988)

Rajeev Dhavan, "*The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression*" rJ.I.L.I. 299 (1986)

M.A. Fazal, "*Drafting A British Bill of Rights*" 27 J.I.L.I. 423 (1985)

M.P.Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law* 2004

College

-48-

Jagat Narain, *"Judicial Law making and the place of the Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution,"* J.I.L.I. 198 (1985)

Rhett Ludwikowski, *"Judicial Review in the socialist Legal Systems: Current Development* 37 I.eL.D. 89-108 (1988)

S.P. Sathe, *Fundamental Rights and Amendment of the Indian Constitution*, (1968)

H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India 2002*, Universal Publication

Note:- [1] **Students should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute.**

[2] **All latest volumes of above mentioned books must be preferred. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.**

College

-49-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER
(LL.M.- PART-II)
OPTIONAL PAPER-V

LAW 046 HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives of the course

Lately, the Universities in India have started showing greater concern for teaching a course on Human Rights. Human right is doubtless the major concern of all societies, developed as well as developing. Formerly, rights were conceived rather narrowly as mere freedom from arbitrary government and classical constitutions provided guarantees of individual liberty or minority Protection against the state in their constitutional bill of rights. It was realized later, and much more so during last forty years since the end of the Second World War that the threats to liberty, equality and justice did not emanate from the state alone. Many nations of Asia and Africa came to nationhood during this period. Their assertion of sovereignty challenged many premises of international law which had been taken as established by the developed nations. These nations had to bring about their development and they needed capital. Foreign aid and foreign investments were invited but these could very well lead to their second subjugation. Poverty, ignorance, exploitation had to be fought at the global level. Development had to come without the sacrifice of human value. A greater awareness of human rights, not only as negative restrictions on the state but as positive obligations for creating an environment in which man could live with dignity was necessary. If law was to be a real instrument of social engineering, the lawyers, judges as well as law teachers had to be informed by human rights at the LL.M. level would essentially seek to consciencitize the future law

College

-50-

teachers, researchers and activists about human rights.

The focus of a course on human rights must be on the national problems with an international or global perspective. Thoughts and ideas cannot be parochial or national. They are universal. But their articulation becomes meaningful only when they are seen in the context of local experience. The course content must be informed by transformational dimension. The study methodology must be macro at the thought level and micro at the experience level. While we must therefore focus on the local problems we must not let the global perspective go out of our sight. The world community's concerns about human rights have been expressed through various conventions and poverty, ignorance and exploitation. On the national levels, they are contained in constitutional provisions such as directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and judicial, legislative as well as administrative strategies of reconstruction. Human rights acquired much more comprehensive and wider meaning. It requires us to take up cudgels against poverty discriminations based on caste, colour or sex, make provisions for drinking water, population control, conservation and preservation of natural resources, ecological balance, protection of consumers against ruthless and profit seeking, traders or manufacturers, provisions against hazardous industries and so on and so forth. Human rights is an important parameter of a just society and future lawyers must be able to assess any programme of social transformation with reference to them. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

1. **Panoramic View of Human Rights** 09 Hours
 - 1.1 Human Rights in Non-western Thought.
 - 1.2 Awareness of Human rights during the nationalist movement.
 - 1.3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constituent assembly

College

-51-

and Part III, Part drafting Process.

1.4 Subsequent development in International Law and the Position in India (e.g. Convention of Social discrimination, torture, gender discrimination, environment, and the human rights covenants).

2. Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as Incorporating Directive Principles 06 Hours

2.1 The dichotomy of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

2.2 The interaction between Fundamental Right and Directive Principles

2.3 Resultant expansion of Basic Needs oriented Human Rights in India

3. Right not be Subject to Torture, inhuman or cruel treatment 08 Hours

3.1 Conceptions of torture, third-degree methods -

3.2 "Justifications" for it.

3.3 Outlawry of torture of international and constitutional law level.

3.4 Incidence of torture in India.

3.5 Judicial attitudes.

3.6 Law Reform - Proposed and pending.

4. Minority Rights 04 Hours

4.1 Conception of minorities Scope of protection.

4.2 The position of Minority "Woman" and their basic rights.

4.3 Communal Riots as Involving violation of Rights.

College

-52-

5. Rights to development of Individuals and Nations

- 5.1 The UN Declaration on Right to Development, 1987.
- 5.2 The need for constitutional and legal changes in India from human rights standpoint. 04 Hours

6. People's Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights 10 Hours

- 6.1 People's Union for Civil Liberty
- 6.1.1 People's Union for Democratic Rights-
- 6.1.2 Mahila Dakshata Samiti.
- 6.1.3 Lawyers Collective.
- 6.1.4 Other's Group: Issue-related like Chipko Bhoomi Sena, Groups against power Dams etc.
- 6.1.5 Legal Profession.
- 6.2 Role of International NGOs.
- 6.2.1 Amnesty International
- 6.2.2 Minority Rights Groups.
- 6.2.3 International Bars Association, Law Asia.
- 6.3 Contribution of these groups to protection and promotion of human rights in India.

7. Development Agencies and Human Rights

- 7.1 Major International funding agencies and their operations in India 06 Hours
- 7.2 World Bank lending and resultant violation/promotion of human rights.
- 7.3 Should development assistance be tied to observance of human rights. (as embodied in various UN declarations).

College

-53-

- 8. Comparative Sources of Learning** 06 Hours
- 8.1 EEC Jurisprudence.
 - 8.2 The Green Movement in Germany.
 - 8.3 The International Peace Movement.
 - 8.4 Models of Protection of the rights of indigenous people: New Zealand (Maoris) Australia, Aborigines and Canada(Indians).
- 9. Freedoms** 06 Hours
- 9.1 Free Press - Its role in protecting human rights.
 - 9.2 Right of association.
 - 9.3 Right to due process of law.
 - 9.4 Access and Distributive Justice.
- 10. Independence of the Judiciary** 06 Hours
- 10.1 Role of the Legal Profession.
 - 10.2 Judicial appointments - Tenure of Judges.
 - 10.3 Qualifications of judges.
 - 10.4 Separation of Judiciary from executive.
- 11. European Convention on Human Rights**
- 11.1 European Commission / Court of Human Rights.
 - 11.2 Amnesty International. 10 Hours
 - 11.3 PUCL , PUDR, Citizens for Democracy.
 - 11.4 Minorities Commission.
 - 11.5 Human Rights Commission.
 - 11.6 Remedies Against Violation of Human Rights.

Select Bibliography

M.J. Akbar, *Riots After Riots*

U. Baxi, (ed). *The Right to be Human*

College

-54-

- U. Baxi, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System*
- F. Kazmi, *Human Rights*
- L. Levin, *Human Rights*
- Madhavtirtha, *Human Rights*
- W.P. Gromley, *Rights and Environment*
- H. Beddard, *Human Rights and Europe*
- J. Svarup, *Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*
- Nagendra Singh, *Human Rights and International Co-operation*
- S.C. Kashyap, *Human Rights and Parliament*
- S.C. Khare, *Human Rights and United Nations* Moskowitz, *Human Rights and World Order*
- Drost, *Human Rights as Legal Rights*
- M. Garling, *Human Rights Handbook*
- J.A. Andrews, *Human Rights in Criminal Procedure*
- A.B. Kalaiah, *Human Rights in International Law*
- I Menon (ed), *Human Rights in International Law*
- A.B. Robertson (ed), *Human Rights in National and International Law*
- E. Lauterpacht, *International Law and Human Rights*
- E. Robertson, *Human Rights in the World*
- E. Robertson, *Introduction to the Study of Human Rights*
- John, Louis & Burgenthal, *International Protection of Human Rights*
- Upendra Baxi, "Human Rights, Accountability and Development" *Indian Journal of International Law* 279 (1978)
- Upendra Baxi, *Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice* (Mimeo)

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College

-55-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER
(LL.M. - PART-II)
OPTIONAL PAPER-VI

LAW 047 NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER, AND
RULE OF LAW

Objectives of the course

In every written constitution provision is required to be made to equip the State to face grave threats to its existence arising from extra-ordinary circumstances created by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. Although "amidst the clash of arms, the laws are not silent" they do not speak the same language in war as in peace. Extra-ordinary circumstances warrant the invocation of extra-ordinary laws and such laws are known as emergency laws. They put greater fetters on individual liberty and also eclipse certain aspects of the due process. But even in such circumstance, the democratic forces must assert that even for survival of the State, the least possible liberty should sustain. The Students should analyze different aspects of such emergency powers and scrutinizing intellectual attitude towards such powers.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus

1. National Security, Public Orders and Rule of Law

1.1 Emergency Detention in England - Civil Liberties

Liveridge v. Anderson 10 Hours

Korematsu v. U.S.

College

-56-

Estugbargi v. Govt. of Nigeria

Pre-independence law - Keshav Talpadi's case

2. Preventive Detention and Indian Constitution

- 2.1 Article 22 of the Constitution 18 Hours
- 2.2 A. K. Gopalan V. State of Madras
- 2.3 Preventive Detention and Safeguards
- 2.4 Declaration of Emergencies
- 2.5 1962, 1965 and 1970 Emergencies
- 2.6 1975 Emergency
- 2.7 Makhan Singh v. Punjab
- 2.8 A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shiv Kant Shukla

3. Exceptional Legislation 12 Hours

- 3.1 COFEPOSA, MISA and Other Legislation to curb economics offenders
- 3.2 Anti Terrorist legislation e.g. TADA, POTA
- 3.3 Special Courts and Tribunals under Anti Terrorist Act
- 3.4 Due Process and Special Legislation

4. Civil Liberties and Emergency 16 Hours

- 4.1 Article 19 : various dimensions and limitation impose of utilization of such liberties
- 4.2 Meaning of "Security of State"
- 4.3 Meaning of "Public Orders"
- 4.4 Suspension of Article 19 rights on declaration of Emergency
- 4.5 President's Right to Suspend Right to move any court
- 4.6 Article 21 - special importance - its non-suspend ability

College

-57-

4.7 Suspend ability - 44th Amendment.

5. Access to Courts and Emergency 13 Hours

5.1 Article 359

5.2 Makhan Singh v. State of Punjab

5.3 A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shiv Kant Shukla

5.4 Constitution (Forty-fourth), Amendments Act, 1978.

5.5 Constitution (Fifty-ninth), Amendments Act, 1988.

6. Martial Law 06 Hours

6.1 Provisions in English Law

6.2 Provisions in the Constitution

Select Bibliography

G.O. Koppell, *"The Emergency, The Courts and Indian Democracy"* 8

J.I.L.I. 287 (1966)

H.M. Seervai, *The Emergency; Future-Safeguards and the Habeas Corpus: A Criticism* International Commission of Jurists - *Status of Emergency and Human Rights*

N.C. Chatterji and Parameshwar Rao, *Emergency and the Law.*

Upendra Baxi, *"Law, Democracy and Human Rights"* - 5 Lokmanyan Bulletin 4 (1987)

V.M. Dandekar, *"Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution"* 22 E.P.W. 1865 (1988)

Rajeev Dhavan, *"The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression"* 28 J.I.L.I. 299 (1986)

College

-58-

M.A. Fazal, "*Drafting A British Bill of Rights* " 27 J.I.L.I. 423 (1985)

M.P.Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law 2004*

Jagat Narain, "*Judicial Law making and the place of the Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution*," J.I.L.I. 198 (1985)

Rhett Ludwikowski, "*Judicial Review in the socialist Legal Systems: Current Development*" 37 I.CL.D. 89-108 (1988)

S.P. Sathe, *Fundamental Rights and Amendment of the Indian Constitution*, (1968)

H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India 2002*, Universal Publication.

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College

-59-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP – B LABOUR, CAPITAL & LAW
[LL.M.- PART-I]
OPTIONAL PAPER-I

LAW 024 COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Objectives of the course

In a rapidly industrializing country like India, balancing the conflicting interests in the industrial sector is necessary for the sustainable growth of economy. It is conspicuous that the social, economic and political forces influence the process of collective bargaining in more ways than one. Conversely, the process makes a great impact upon many factors of our socio-economic system. Necessarily, norms and standards are to be evolved in order to bring our industrial peace. The limits, the scope and the conceptual dimensions of collective bargaining have to be learned in a detailed manner and with comparative emphasis wherever possible.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus :

1. Freedom of Organization And Certain Key Concepts

15 Hours

- 1.1 Definitions: "Trade Union", "Trade Dispute" - Kinds of Trade Disputes *T.U. Act, 1926* and "Industry", "Industrial Dispute" *I.D. Act, 1947*-Comparison in the light of relevant case law

College

-60-

- 1.2 "Trade Unionism" - Essence of - Reference to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and the relevant Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 1.3. Trade Union Objects - Methods adopted by Trade Unions for accomplishing their objects.
- 1.4 International norms: Right to Association of industrial and unorganized labour. Right to Association Indian Perspectives: Constitutional and legal aspects - Art. 19 (1) (c), case law discussing whether the Right to form a Union carries with it the concomitant rights to Recognition, Collective Bargaining and strike.

2. Trade Unions: Historical Perspectives 10 Hours

- 2.1 A brief history of the British Trade Union Movement to highlight the travails of Trade Unions in the *Laissez faire era*, with reference to landmark decisions of the English courts
- 2.2 History of the Indian Trade Union Movement - Major Trade Union federations in India, their objects and political affiliations - Political fund of Trade Unions
- 2.3 Registration of Trade Unions - Cancellation/Withdrawal of Registration certificate - Relevant case law
- 2.4 Rule Book of Trade Unions: Importance of and judicial interpretations bearing upon Rule Book

3. Advantages of Registered Trade Unions 15 Hours

- 3.1 Trade Union Immunities - case law/ a critical evaluation under The Trade Unions Act, 1926.

College

-61-

4. Collective Bargaining: Conceptual and Procedural Issues. 15 Hours

- 4.1 Collective Bargaining Concept - Meaning, methodological aspects and a comparative appraisal.
- 4.2 Collective Bargaining *vis-a-vis* Compulsory Adjudication.
- 4.3 Bargaining Power - Tactics/Methods employed by Trade Unions/ Employees to increase their Bargaining Power.
- 4.4 Factors that promote Collective Bargaining and that hinder Collective Bargaining.
- 4.5 Subject matter of Collective Bargaining - Levels of Bargaining (Plants, Industry & National)
- 4.6 Enforceability of Collective Bargaining Agreements - Indian, English and American Position.

5. Legal Control of Collective Bargaining Endeavours.

15 Hours

- 5.1 Strike (pen-down, tool down, go slow, work to rule, stay in, sit in, picketing).
- 5.2 Gherao.
- 5.3 Lock out.

6. Factors Affecting on Collective Bargaining 15 Hours

- 6.1 Problems of Trade Unions - Union Finance - Outsider problem - Union Privileges (Inter Union & Intra Union Rivalries) - Trade Unions & Politics - Recognition of Trade Unions (Maharashtra Laws) Economic Implications of Collective Bargaining.

College

-62-

7. Economics Implications of Collective Bargaining

05 Hours

- 7.1 Impact of New Economic Policy on Trade Union Activities -
Wage policy, work discipline, National income and profit.

Select Bibliography

Gillian S. Morris and Timothy J. Archer, *Collective Labour Law*

Latest Edn.

ILO, *Collective Bargaining in Industrial Market Economics* Latest Edn.

Russel A. Smith, et., al., *Collective Bargaining and Labour Arbitration*

Latest Edn

K.D. Srivastava's, *Law Relating to Trade Unions and Unfair Labour*

Latest Edn

RR Singh, *Labour Economics*, (1971)

Stephen Dery & Richard Mitchell, *Employment Relations*

Individualization & Union Exclusion (1999), Blackstone Landon

Mery Suri, *Collective Bargaining*

R.D. Agrawal, *Dynamics of Labour Relations in India* Latest Edn.

Neil W. Chamberlain, James W. Kuhn, *Collective Bargaining.*

Badruddin, *Management Workers' Participation And The Law*, Latest Edn.

Bhagoliwal, T.N. *Economics of Labour and Social Welfare*, Latest Edn.

Dhyani, S.N., *Trade Unions And The Right To Strike*, Latest Edn.

Karnik, V.B., *Trade Unions and Politics.*, Latest Edn.

Karnik, V.B., *Indian Trade Union: A Survey* Latest Edn.

Lord Wedderbum, *The Worker And the Law* Latest Edn.

Memoria and Memoria, *Dynamics of Industrial Relations*, Latest Edn.

Malhotra, D.P., *The Law of Industrial Disputes* (Vol 1-2) Latest Edn.

Michael, V.P. *Industrial Relations in India And Workders'*

Herold Crouch, *Trade Unions and Politics in India* Latest Edn.

College

-63-

Vidyanathan, N., I.L.O., *Standards For Social Justice And Development of Labour*, Latest Edn.

Charles Gregory, *Labour and the Law Latest Edn.*

Citrine's, *Trade Union Law* Edited by (M.A. Hicklin

Ramanujam G., *The Honey Bee: Towards a New culture in Industrial Relations*, Latest Edn.

Victor Feather, *Essence of Trade Unionism* Latest Edn.

International Labour Conventions and Recommendations 1919-1981

(Geneva: International Labour Office, 1985) (Till date - Latest Editions)

I.L.O. *Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes in English*

Speaking Countries of Africa, (Record of Proceedings of, and Contribution submitted to an African Regional Seminar,

Labour Management Relations Series No. 37) (Geneva: International Labour Office, 1993)

Industrial Democracy Some Issues And Experiences, (Thakur, P.c. & Sethi, K.C., Edn) (New Delhi: Shri Ram Centre For Industrial Relations & Human Resources, 1973)

Conciliation In Industrial Disputes a practical guide, ILO Geneva 5th edn.

Government of India, *Agricultural Labour Enquiry* (1954)

ILO, *Conventions and Recommendations*

ILO, *Collective Bargaining*

ILO, *Collective Bargaining in Industrialization Market Economics*

Relevant portions of the Report of the National Commission on Labour

(1968) Relevant portions of the Second Report of the National Commission on Labour (2002)

Various Five Years Reports (Relevant chapters)

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-64-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP – B LABOUR, CAPITAL & LAW
[LL.M.- PART-I]
OPTIONAL PAPER-II

LAW 025 INDUSTRIAL ADJUDICATION

Objectives of the course

The appropriate governments hold the reins of industrial adjudication. The scope and extent of discretion in referring a dispute as well as in implementing a decision present complex questions and are areas of interesting study. What are the international norms relating to industrial adjudication? Are they followed in India? Is the statutory silence on the criteria for adjudication conducive to bringing industrial peace? How did the process of judicial review help evolving significant formulations on certain core areas of industrial relations despite the statutory prescription of finality of industrial adjudication? These problems are to be studied from a critical angle and with a comparative thrust on development in other common law countries.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus

- 1. Industrial Adjudication: Some Key concepts under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947** 15 Hours
 - 1.1 Industry
 - 1.2 Industrial Dispute
 - 1.3 Workmen
 - 1.4 Appropriate Government

College

-65-

2. Constitutional Perspectives and Foundations

- 2.1 Constitutional authorization for institutional framework (legislative entries, Article 323B). 10 Hours
- 2.2 Constitutional goals protecting capital and labour enshrined in the fundamental rights and duties and the directive principles.

3. Access to adjudicatory Justice 10 Hours

- 3.1 Composition, Powers, Duties, Functions and Jurisdiction of Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals.
- 3.2 Extent of governmental discretion: time, expediency and matters for adjudication.
- 3.4 Limitations on discretion.
- 3.5 Political overtones and pressure tactics.
- 3.6 Judicial restraint or liberalism, the ideal juristic approach.
- 3.7 Direct access to adjudicatory authority by employer and employee: Problem and perspectives.
- International norms.
- 3.9 Comparative overview of access to adjudicatory process in the U.K. and Australia.

4. Adjudicatory Process 10 Hours

- 4.1 Industrial adjudication as a modality of harmonizing interests of capital and labour.
- Impact on employer's prerogatives and employee's rights.
- Silence of the statute on criteria for adjudication.
- 4.4 Equity and justice as guiding principle.
- 4.5 Industrial conflicts and the vistas of decisional process: a comparative probe.
- 4.6 Post-natal control by government over adjudication.

College

-66-

5. Judicial Review of the Adjudicatory Process

- 5.1 Definition of "Award" case law. 15 Hours
- 5.2 Finality of decision making in adjudicatory process: a myth.
- 5.3 Jurisprudence of industrial adjudication: formulations through constitutional remedies of writs and appeal.
- 5.4 Jurisdiction of the adjudicatory authority in respect of dismissal of workmen.

6. Alternatives to Industrial Adjudication Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1994. 15 Hours

- 6.1 Collective Bargaining
- 6.2 Works Committee
- 6.3 Conciliation/ Mediation
- 6.4 Voluntary Arbitration

Select Bibliography

- Malhotra O.P., *The law of Industrial Disputes, (Vol 1-2) Latest Edi.*
- ILL, *Labour laws and Labour relations, Parts II, IV, VI, VII, IX and XI*
- R.W.Rideout, *Principles of Labour Law (1983), Ch. 4,5 and 6*
- Robert A. Gorman, *Basic Text of Labour Law, Ch. 23, 24 and 25 (1976)*
- Giri V.V., *Industrial Relation*
- Giri V.V., *Labour Problems in Indian Industries Latest Edn.*
- Memoria and Memoria, *Dynamics of Industrial Relations Latest Edi.*
- Bhagoliwal T.N, *Economics of Labour and Social Welfare Latest Edi.*
- Kahn-Freund Otto, *Labour and the Law Latest Edn.*
- Lord Wedderburn, *Worker and the Law Latest Edi.*
- Charles Gregory, *Labour and the Law Latest Edn.*
- Citrine's, *Trade Union Law (Edited by) M.A. Hicklin*
- Gillian S. Morris and Timothy J. Archer, *Collective Labour Law Latest Edn.*

College

-67-

- John Bowers & Simon Hentyball**, *Text Book on Labour Laws* Latest Edn.
- Roger Blanpain, Chris Engels** (ed), *Comparative Labour Law and Industrial Relations in Industrialized Market Economies* Latest Edn.
- Alan L. Goldman**, *Labour Law And Industrial Relations In The United States of America*, (II nd edn., Kluwer Law and Taxation Publishers, 1984).
- Carby-Hall, J.R.**, *Principles of Industrial Laws*, Latest Edn.
- Raman Rao, A.V.**, *Mediation Conciliation And Arbitration U.S.A. And India A Comparative Study*, Latest Edn.
- Richard Clutterbuck**, *Industrial Conflicts and Democracy: The Last Chance* Latest Edn.
- Subramanian, K.N.**, *Labour Management Relations In India*, Latest Edn.
- William E. Simkin**, *Mediation And The Dynamics of Collective Bargaining*, Washington D.C., The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1971)
- Labour Adjudication in India** - Edited by Z.M.S. Siddiaqui & M. Afzal Wani Relevant portions of the *Report of the National Commission on Labour* (1968)
- Relevant portions of the *Second Report of the National Commission on Labour* (2002)
- Various Five Years plan Reports (Relevant chapters)
- ILO Conventions and Recommendations**
- Government of India.**, *Report on the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry* (1958)
- Government of India.**, *Report on the Third Agricultural Labour Enquiry*
- Report of the National Commission on Rural Labour* (1991) New Delhi, Government of India Ministry of Labour

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College

-68-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP – B LABOUR, CAPITAL AND LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-III

LAW 026 LAW RELATING TO CIVIL SERVANTS

Objectives of the course

Civil servants constitute a separate species of the labour force in India and are given rights as well as liabilities under the Constitution. Inevitably, the constitutional dimensions of these rights and obligations are to be studied in this course. The laws and regulations relating to their recruitment and promotion, conditions of service and the dispute settlement mechanisms form an important component of the study. The problems that civil servants are facing in service are to be highlighted and critically assessed. Examination of special category services such as judicial services, the Supreme Court, High Court personnel and All India Services should also form part of the course.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus:

- 1. Civil Servants: Constitutional Dimensions 19 Hours**
 - 1.1 Civil servants and the fundamental rights – Historical and comparative perspectives.
 - 1.2 Equality and protective discrimination : principles and practices
 - 1.3 Services Regulations: the constitutional bases – formulation of services rules – doctrine of pleasure.
 - 1.4 Limitations on doctrine of pleasure

College

-69-

- 1.4.1 Action only by an authority not subordinate to the appointing authority.
- 1.4.2 Opportunity of being heard and its exceptions.

2. Recruitment and Promotion 18 Hours

Central and state agencies for recruitment
Methods, qualification

3. Conditions of Services 20 Hours

- 3.1 Pay, dearness allowance and bonus: machinery for fixation and revision, Pay Commission.
- 3.2 Kinds of leave and conditions of eligibility
- 3.3 Social security: provident fund, superannuation and retiral benefits, Medicare, maternity benefits, employment of children of those dying in harness, compulsory insurance.
- 3.4 Civil and criminal immunities for action in good faith
- 3.5 Comparative evaluation with private sector
- 3.6 Comparative evaluation between the state government employees and the central government employees
- 3.7 Consultation with Public Service Commission

4. Civil Service: Amalgam of Principles, Compromises and Conflicts 20 Hours

- 4.1 Neutrality - commitment dilemma, permanency, expertise and institutional decision making
- 4.2 Relaxation of age and qualification in recruitment, spoils system, seniority cum merit recruitment and promotion.

College

-70-

- 4.3 Frequent transfers, education, of children, housing and accommodation
- 4.4 Civil service and politics, politicisation of government servants organization and inter-union rivalry

5. Special Categories of Services 20 Hours

- 5.1 Judicial services: subordinate judiciary - judicial officers and servants: appointment and conditions of service
- 5.2 Officers and servants of the Supreme Court and the High Courts: recruitment, promotion, condition of service and disciplinary action
- 5.3 All India services, objects regulation of recruitment and conditions of service disciplinary proceedings

6. Settlement of Disputes over Service Matters

18 Hours

- 6.1 Departmental remedies: representation, review, revision and appeal: role of service organizations
- 6.2 Remedy before the Administrative Tribunal: jurisdiction, scope an procedure - merits and demerits - exclusion of jurisdiction of courts
- 6.3 Judicial review of service matters - jurisdiction, of the Supreme Court and High Courts

Select Bibliography

Marc Galanter (Ed.) *Law and Society in Modern India* (1997) Oxford.

Robert Lingat. *The Classical Law of India* (1998). Oxford.

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Upendra Baxi (Ed.) *Law and Poverty Critical Essays* (1988).

College

-71-

Tripathi, Bombay

Munshi, *A journal About Women and Society*.

Duncan Derret, *The State, Religion and Law in India* (1999), Oxford University Press, N. Delhi

H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India* (2004) Universal Law Publishing Co., (P) Ltd. Vol 1-3

D.D. Basu, *Shorter Constitution of India* (1996), Prentice - Hall of India (P) Ltd., N. Delhi.

Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, *Law and menace of Child Labour* (2000) Anmol Publications, Delhi.

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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* (1999) Oxford.

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-72-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP-B LABOUR, CAPITAL AND LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-IV

LAW 027 AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Objectives of the course

Agricultural laborers are the weaker sections of the labour force. They are neither organized nor are they enlightened and aware of their rights. This is true of agricultural labour in different regions. Their problems are different from those other enlightened sections of labour. The traditional hurdles and ties standing in the way towards organization of agricultural labour, the extent of application of the concept of collective bargaining in the field and the nature of welfare measures and dispute settlement systems available are to be examined in this paper. Naturally the laws and the practices where the state initiative has gone ahead are useful areas of study for enabling the students to suggest law reforms.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus :

- 1. Agricultural Labour Relations** 20 Hours
 - 1.1 Agricultural labourer - the concept
 - 1.2 Early stages - the traditional ties between the landlord and the workers
 - 1.2.1 Non-exploitative fair relation: the feudal hegemony, share in products as wages, wages in kind, benefits in addition to wages, participation in festive occasion,

College

-73-

grievance redressal at landlord's residence

1.3 Exploitation of labour by the landlord

1.3.1 Longer hours of work and lower wages: statutory regulation

1.3.2 Bonded labour

1.3.3 Indebtedness

1.4 Tribal labour in forest settlements

1.5 Migrant agricultural labour

2. Trade Unionism and Collective Bargaining

among Agricultural Labour

25 Hours

2.1 Unorganized nature

2.2 Seasonal character

2.3 Political movements

2.4 State, regional and macro-regional disparities in collective bargaining, organization and remuneration

3. Industrial Labour Norms in the Agricultural

Labour Area

28 Hours

3.1 Problem: multi employer - employment situation

3.2 Workmen's compensation

3.3 Minimum wages

4. Labour Welfare

27 Hours

4.1 Need for state initiative and support

4.2 Assessment of existing measures: statutory and non-statutory

4.3 Agrarian reform as agricultural labour protection measure: land to the tiller doctrine

College

-74-

- 4.4 Environmental impact of distribution of forest land among agricultural labourers
- 4.5 Futuristic perspectives

5. Dispute Settlement Mechanism 25 Hours

- 5.1 Practices: settlements
- 5.2 Statutory measures: conciliation, adjudication
- 5.3 Comparative study of state practices and laws

Select Bibliography

V.V. Giri, *Labour Problems in Indian Industry* Latest Edn.

R.R. Singh, *Labour Economics* Latest Edn.

ILO, *Conventions and Recommendations*

Report of the National Commission on Labour (Relevant Portions) 1969

State Legislation and other welfare schemes relating to agricultural labour.

Abdul Aziz, "Unionizing Agricultural Labourers in India: A Strategy", 13 *Indian Journal Industrial Relations* 307 (1977)

A.B. Maily, "Forced Labour in India", 15 *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations* 77 (1979)

L.C. Sharma, "Forestry Sector Generate More Employment", 15 *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations* 77 (1979).

P.K. Bardhan, *Land Labour and Rural Poverty* (1984)

Kalpana Bardhan, "Rural Employment Wages and Labour Market in India: A Survey of Research", 12 *Economic and Political Weekly* 1 June 25, 1977, II July 2, 1977 and III July 9, (1977)".

Government of India, *Agricultural Labour Enquiry* (1954)

Government of India, *Report on the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry* (1958).

College

-75-

Government of India, Report on III Agricultural Labour Enquiry

Bardhan & Rudra, "Types of Labour Attachment in Agriculture", 15

Economic and Political Weekly August 30, 1980

National Institute of Rural Development, *Occasional Monograph*-
Agricultural Labour Unions (1978).

Report of the National Commission on Rural Labour (1991; New Delhi,

Government of India, Ministry of Labour; See especially Volume II, Part II
for the Legal Study Group Report.

Report of the Second National Commission on Labour 2002

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curriculum.*

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College

-76-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP-B LABOUR, CAPITAL & LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-V

LAW 028 WAGES

Objectives of the course

In this course constitutional ideals for decent wages and the judicial interpretations of these ideals are significant areas of study. More often than not the workers' demand for more wages leads to acute controversy. How have the statutory and decisional laws kept up the balance in the interest of industrial peace? Necessarily, the different facets of wages, the rationale of wage policy perspectives constitute important components of the study. All these problems are to be assessed in the light of the international norms laid down by the ILO.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus

- 1. Constitutional Perspectives on Wages** 19 Hours
 - 1.1 The constitutional ideals: Right to work; Right to living wage; Right to equal pay for equal work
 - 1.2 History of Wage legislation in India: Findings of Royal Commission on Wages 1931
 - 1.3 Wage - Concept of Minimum Wage, Living Wage, Fair Wage. Principles governing fixation of these Wages.
 - 1.4 Committee on Fair Wages 1949 (Recommendations)

College

-77-

- 2. Theories and Facets of Wages** 18 Hours
- 2.1 Theories of wages: Wage differentials
- 2.2 Regulations of Payment of Wages: Safeguards against unlawful deductions and delay in payment of wages - *Payment of Wages Act, 1936*. Jurisdictions, Powers of Presiding Officer, Wages Authority.
- 3. Facets of Wages.** 20 Hours
- 3.1 Methods for wage fixation - The Minimum Wages Act, 1923, Wage Fixation through Adjudication - Principles evolved by Judiciary; Wage Fixation by Wage Boards – Principals & Practices – Functionary & Wage Boards Critical Appraisal
- 3.1.1 Dearness Allowance – Concept, meaning, Evolution; D.A. & Consumer Price Index – Controversies involved. Imposition of ceiling limit on the Extent of neutralization.
- 3.1.2 Bonus concept - as "deferred wage", "Profit sharing"
Facets Attendance bonus, incentive bonus, Incentive Bonus, etc. Critical Study of *Payment of Bonus Act, 1965*
- 3.1.3 Other Allowances and concessions :House rent allowance, City compensatory allowance, Educational allowance, Conveyance allowance, Cash incentives: percentage on turn-over, Medical allowance, Leave travel concessions, Free and subsidized food and products, Leave encashment, Overtime allowances, Low wages and high perks as a camouflaging stratagem of defeating ceiling on wages.

College

-78-

- 4. Wages, Price and Tax – Correlations** 19 Hours
- 4.1 Increase of wages - impact on price
 - 4.2 Increase of price - impact on wages
 - 4.3 Tax - impact on price and wages
 - 4.3.1 Taxation on goods and increase of prices
 - 4.3.2 Taxation on wage income - a cut on real wages
 - 4.4 Wages and the consumer
- 5. National Wage Policy: Problem and Perspectives** 20 Hours
- 5.1 National wage policy
 - 5.2 Need for integrated approach: income, price and wage
 - 5.3 Problems of mixed economy
 - 5.3.1 Capital intensive sector
 - 5.3.2 Labour intensive sector
 - 5.4 Wages in Multi-national corporations
- 6. International Standardization** 19 Hours
- 6.1 Role of ILO: Conventions and Recommendations relating to Wages

Select Bibliography

- O.P. Malhotra, *Law of Industrial Disputes* Latest Edn.
- R.R, Singh, *Labour Economics* Latest Edn.
- G.L. Kothari, *Wages, Dearness Allowances and Bonus* Latest Edn.
- Y. B. Singh, *Industrial Labour in India Part I* Latest Edn.
- V.V. Giri, *Labour Problem in Indian Industry*
- K.D. Srivastva, *Payment of Wages Act, 1936* Latest Edn.
- K.D. Srivastva, *Payment of Bonus Act, 1936* Latest Edn.
- Report of the National Commission on Labour 1969 (Relevant Portions)

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-79-

- International Labour Office, *Wages* (1968)**
- International Labour Office, *Wage Fixing* (1981)**
- International Labour Office, *Minimum Wage Fixing* (1981)**
- Suresh C. Srivastava, "Payment of Dearness Allowance to Industrial Worker in India, 15 J.I.L.I., 444 (1973)**
- Suresh C. Srivastava, "Machinery for Fixation of Minimum Wage of Sweated Labour in India Problems and Prospects" 23 J.I.L.I. 495 (1981)**
- R.D. Agrawal, *Dynamics of Labour Relations in India* (1972)**
- Sahab Dayal, "Wage, Income and Industrial Relations in Modern India: An Evaluation of selected Empirical Implications", 15 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 295 (1977)**
- Madhuri G. Seth, "Bonus in Equity Perspective", 15 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 119 (1979)**
- Deepak Lal, *Theories of Industrial Wage Structures: A Review*" 15 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 167 (1979)**
- C. Mani Sastry, *Wage Structure and Regional Labour Market*, 21 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 344 (1985)**
- Suresh C. Srivastava, "Payment of Dearness Allowance to Industrial Workers in India: The Judicial Approach", 15 J.I.L.I. 444 (1973)**
- R.L. Chawala, "Wage Policy and Industrial Relations, A Brazilian Case Study, 17 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 27 (1981)**

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College

-80-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
[PART-II]
GROUP – B LABOUR, CAPITAL & LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-VI

LAW 029 SOCIAL SECURITIES LAW

Objectives of the course

Social security is a necessary phenomenon of a welfare stage. The ideal of social security contained in the constitution, the concept embodying the ideals in the various statutes and the plethora of administrative measures of the state are indicative of the recognition of social security as an important objective to be achieved in our democratic process. This course shall examine the various diminutions of labour security measures and explore the possibility whether or not labour security is part of the comprehensive and integrated social security.

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus :

- 1. Social Security: Some key concepts** 19 Hours
 - 1.1 "Social Security", "Social Welfare", "Social Assistance", "Social Insurance"
- 2. Origin and Development** 18 Hours
 - 2.1 Western countries - charitable institutions - professional guilds philanthropic organizations - workmen's compensation law in England
 - 2.1 Eastern societies - India: joint family system, statutory schemes

College

-83-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP-C CRIMINAL LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-I

LAW 012 COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Objectives of the course

Criminal Procedure is being taught as a compulsory paper at the level of LL.B. today. However, a jurisprudential thrust has to be given to this subject at the postgraduate level as this is a subject, which has constitutional undertones and jurisprudential importance. A study of comparative criminal procedure helps students develop an ecumenical approach and broadens their vision. It inspires them to renew and revise their laws to be in tune with developed systems. The paper is taught with reference to India, England, France and China.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus :

1. Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies

20 Hours

- 1.1 Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction
 - 1.1.1 Nyaya Panchayats in India: As prosecuting agencies at local level
 - 1.1.2 Panchayats in tribal areas
 - 1.1.3 Functions of Criminal Courts
 - 1.1.4 Organisation of prosecuting agencies

College

-84-

- 2. Pre-trial Procedures** 18 Hours
- 2.1 Arrest and questioning of the accused
 - 2.2 The rights of the accused
 - 2.3 The evidentiary value of statements / articles seized / collected by the police
 - 2.4 Right to counsel
 - 2.5 Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation
- 3. Trial Procedures** 18 Hours
- 3.1 The Adversarial system of trial and the Inquisitorial system
 - 3.2 Role of the judges, the prosecutors and defence attorney in the trial
 - 3.3 Referring the matter to Lok Adalats under Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
 - 3.4 Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence
 - 3.4.1 Special reference to Information Technology Act, 2000
 - 3.4.2 Expert evidence
 - 3.5 Plea – bargaining
 - 3.6 Jury system in trial procedure
- 4. Correction and aftercare services** 15 Hours
- 4.1 Institutional Correction of the offenders
 - 4.2 The role of the court in correctional programmes in India
 - 4.3 Special enactments
 - 4.4 Parole and furlough as correctional measures
 - 4.5 Probation in India
- 5. Public interest Litigation: Directions for criminal**

College

-85-

prosecution

04 Hours

Select Bibliography**Celia Hampton**, *Criminal Procedure***Wilkins and Cross**, *Outline of the Law of Evidence***Archbold, Pleading**, *Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases***Sarkar**, *Law of Evidence***K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai** (ed.), *KV. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure* (2000), Eastern Lukhnow**Ratanlal & Dhirajlal**, *Criminal Procedure Code.***Patric Devlin**, *The Criminal Prosecution in England*

American Series of Foreign Penal Codes

Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China

John N. Ferdico, *Criminal Procedure* (1996),**West Sanders & Young**, *Criminal Justice* (1994)**Christina Van Den Wyngart**, *Criminal Procedure Systems in European Community Joel Samaha Criminal Procedure* (1997), *West Criminal Procedure Code*, 1973

The French Code of Criminal Procedure,

14th and 41st Reports of India Law Commission of India.

Hon'ble Justice V.S. Malimath Committee Report on Reformation of Criminal Justice System in India.

The Paper will be taught with reference, where necessary, to the procedures in India, England, US, France, Russia & China.

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The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

College

-86-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP-C CRIMINAL LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-II

LAW 013 PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Objectives of the course

This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problematic of discretion in the sentencing experience of the 'developing' societies, a focus normally absent in law curricula so far.

The expert work of the U.N. Committee on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders will be availed of in this course. especially, at each stage the three 'D's will be explored as offering a range of alternatives: decriminalization, dependization, deinstitutionalization. broadly, the course will concern itself with:

- (a) Theories of Punishment
- (b) Approaches to Sentencing
- (c) Alternatives to Imprisonment
- (d) The State of Institutional Incarceration in India: Jails and other custodial institutions
- (e) The problematic of Capital Punishment
- (f) Penology in relation to privileged class deviance
- (g) Penology in relation to marginalized deviance or criminality
- (h) The distinctive India (historical and contemporary) approaches to penology

College

-87-

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus

- 1. Introductory** 10 Hours
 - 1.1 Penology: A "Correctional" Science?
 - 1.2 Notion of "Punishment" in Law
 - 1.3 Classical Hindu and Islamic Approaches to Punishment
 - 1.4 Distinction between Crime "Prevention" and "Control"

- 2. Theories of Punishment** 10 Hours
 - 2.1 Retribution
 - 2.2 Utilitarian Prevention : Deterrence
 - 2.3 Utilitarian: Intimidation
 - 2.4 Behavioral Prevention: Incapacitation
 - 2.5 Behavioral Prevention: Rehabilitation

- 3. The Problematic of Capital Punishment**
 - 3.1 Constitutionality of Capital Punishment 15Hours
 - 3.2 Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India - an inquiry through the statute law and case law.
 - 3.3 Death Penalty and International scenario
 - 3.4 Law reform Proposals
 - 3.5 Euthanasia: Active and Passive Euthanasia
 - 3.6 Legalising Euthanasia in India

- 4. Approaches to Sentencing** 10 Hours
 - 4.1 Alternatives to Sentencing
 - 4.1.1 Probation & Parole

College

-86-

**LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP-C CRIMINAL LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-II**

LAW 013 PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

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- (d) The State of Institutional Incarceration in India: Jails and other custodial institutions
- (e) The problematic of Capital Punishment
- (f) Penology in relation to privileged class deviance
- (g) Penology in relation to marginalized deviance or criminality
- (h) The distinctive India (historical and contemporary) approaches to penology

College

-88-

4.1.2 Corrective Labour

4.1.3 Fine

4.1.4 Compensation to Victims of crime

5. Sentencing 15 Hours

5.1 Principal types of Sentences in Penal Code and Special Laws

5.2 The Problems of Default Sentence (Imprisonment for non-payment of fine)

5.3 Pre-Sentence Hearing

5.4 Sentencing for habitual offender

5.5 Trials: Summary, Warrant and Session

5.6 Summary punishment

5.7 Sentencing Process and Marginalized Accused

5.8 Sentencing sex offenders

6. Imprisonment 15Hours

6.1 The State of India's Jails today

6.2 The Disciplinary Regime of Indian Prisons

6.3 Classification of Prisoners

6.4 Rights of Prisoner and Duties of Custodial Staff

6.5 Deviance by Custodial Staff

6.6 Open prisons

6.7 After Care Centers

6.8 Judicial surveillance - Basis - Development reforms

Select Bibliography

K.N.C. Pillai, *General Principles of Criminal Law*

Fitzgerald P.J., *Criminal Law and Punishment*

College

-89-

Cross and Jones, *Criminal Law*

S Chhabra, *The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law*

H.L.A. Hart, *Punishment and Responsibility*

Herbert L. Packer, *The Limits of Criminal Sanction*

Alf Ross, *On Guilt, Responsibility and Punishment* Latest Edn. See also

U. Baxi Review of this work in 21 J.I.L.I. 407 (1979)

A. Siddique, *Criminology*, Latest Edn.

Law Commission of India, *Forty - Second Report Ch. 3* (1971)

K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" In 3 ICSSR Survey of
Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-1979

Tapas Kumar Banerjee, *Background to Indian Criminal Law*

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College

-90-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP – C CRIMINAL LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-III

LAW 014 PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE

Objectives of the course

This course focuses on the "Criminality of the 'Privileged classes'". The definition of "privileged classes" in a society like India should not pose major problem at all; the expression nearly includes wielders of all forms of state and social (including religious) power. Accordingly, the course focuses on the relation between privilege power and deviant behaviour. The traditional approaches which highlight "white collar offences", "Socio-economic offences" or "Crime of the powerful" deal mainly with the deviance of the economically resourceful. The dimension of deviance associated with bureaucracy, the new rich (nouveau riche), religious leaders, and organizations, professional classes and the higher bourgeoisie are not fully captured here.

In designing teaching materials for this course, current developments in deviance, as reflected in newspaper/journals, law reports, and legislative proceedings should be highlighted.

It should be stressed that the objectives of the course include:

- (a) Dispelling of the commonly held belief that deviance crime is usually associated with the impoverished or improvident;
- (b) Construction of model so understanding the reality of middle and upper; middle class deviance criminality in India;

College

-91-

- (c) Critical analyses of legal system responses and
- (d) Issues and dilemmas in penal and sentencing policies.

The following syllabus prepared with the above objectives will be spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

1. Introduction

20 Hours

- 1.1 Conceptions of White Collar Crimes
- 1.2 Indian approaches to socio-economic offences
- 1.3 Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development.
- 1.4 Typical forms of such deviance
 - 1.4.1 Official deviance (deviance by legislature, judges, bureaucrats)
 - 1.4.2 Professional deviance; journalists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects and publishers
 - 1.4.3 Unlawful behaviour in corporate sector and role of law
 - 1.4.4 Trade union deviance (including teachers, Lawyers/ urban property owners)
 - 1.4.5 Landlord Deviance (class/ caste based deviance)
 - 1.4.6 Police deviance
 - 1.4.7 Deviance electoral booth capturing, (rigging, on process impersonation, corrupt practices)
 - 1.4.8 Gender-based aggression by socially, economically and politically powerful

College

-92-

NOTE: *Depending on specialist interest by the teacher and the taught any three areas of deviance of privileged class may be explored. What follows is only illustrative of one model of doing the course.*

- 2. Official Deviance** 10 Hours
- 2.1 Conception of official deviance - permissible limit of discretionary powers
 - 2.2 The Chambal Valley Dacoit; Vinoba Mission and J ai Prakash Mission for surrender of Dacoits - in 1959 and 1971
 - 2.3 The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon
 - 2.4 The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs
 - 2.5 The Maruti Commission Report
 - 2.6 The Thakkar-Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax
 - 2.7 Shah Commission Report
- 3. Police Deviance** 15 Hours
- 3.1 Structures of Legal restraint on police powers in India
 - 3.2 Unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods and use of fatal force by police
 - 3.3 "Encounter" Killings
 - 3.4 Police atrocities
 - 3.5 The plea of superior orders
 - 3.6 Rape and related forms of gender based aggression by police and paramilitary forces
 - 3.7 Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commissions

College

-95-

LL.M. SYLLABUS**GROUP – C CRIMINAL LAW****OPTIONAL PAPER-IV*****LAW 015 DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND
HUMAN RIGHTS******Objectives of the course***

Almost all the major dilemmas of criminal policy surface rather acutely in combating drug addiction and trafficking through the legal order. The issue of interaction between drug abuse and criminality of quite complex. At least three important questions have been recently identified as crucial for comparative research. First, to what extent drug dependence contributes to criminal behaviour? Secondly, in what ways do criminal behaviour patterns determine drug abuse? Third, are there any common factors which contribute to the determination of both drug abuse and criminal behaviour?

Apart from these causal issues, there is the board questions of the social costs benefits of criminalization of addictive behaviour. Should drug-taking remain in the category of "crime without victims?" or should it be viewed as posing an ever-growing threat to human resource development and be subjected to state control, over individual choices as to survival and life-styles?

The problems here are not merely ideological or theoretical. User to drugs for personal, non-therapeutic purposes may well be linked with international trafficking in psychotropic substance. It has even been suggested that encouragement of drug dependency may have, in addition to

College

-96-

motivation of high profits, politically subversive aspects. Assuming that both addiction and trafficking have to be regulated, what penal policies should be appropriate? What human rights costs in the administration of criminal justice should be considered acceptable? The international response to these questions is indicated by

- the Single convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted in New York, 30 March 1961 and as amended by 1972 Protocol in Geneva, 25 March 1972 and
- the Convention on Psychotropic substances, adopted in Vienna, 21 February; 1971.

India has adopted the basic principles of these conventions in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986.

Broadly, penal policy dilemmas here relate to :

- (a) management of sanctions relating to production, distribution and illicit commerce in Narcotic Substances and,
- (b) way of prevention of abuse of drugs, including speedy diagnosis, treatment, correction, aftercare, rehabilitation, and realization of persons affected.

Important problems of method in studying the impact of regulation need evaluated at every stage.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus

1. Introductory 15 Hours

1.1 Basic Conceptions

drugs, narcotics, Psychotropic substances, dependence, addiction, crime without victims, drug use and abuse, positive and negative rehabilitation

2. Types, Categories of NDPS 20 Hours

2.1 Anagraphic and social characteristics of drug users

College

-97-

2.2 Causes of drug addiction

2.3 Drug addiction and crime

2.4 Self reporting

2.5 Victim-studies

3. Analysis, background, text and operation of single Convention on ND 1961, 1972 18 Hours

3.1 Analysis of Convention on P.S. 1972

3.2 International perspective of drug addiction

3.3 International collaboration in combating drug addiction

3.4 Profile of International market of psychotropic substances

3.5 Disturbing trends of addiction-in sports

4. The Indian Regulatory System 15 Hours

4.1 Approaches to Narcotic trafficking during colonial India

4.2 Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage

4.3 Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse

4.4 The NDPS Act 1985

4.5 Treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation of drug addicts

5. The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction and Human Rights Aspects 13 Hours

5.1 Measures to control drug addiction- A community initiative

5.2 Role of educational system, medical profession, mass media

5.3 Law reform initiatives

5.4 Problems of juvenile drug use and legal approaches

5.5 Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative prosecutory powers

5.6 Problems of resourceless

5.7 Deployment of marginalised people as carrier of narcotics

College

-98-

Note: *Since no detailed empirical studies exist in India, the class should be in this topic sensitized by comparative studies. The principle objective of this discussion is to orient the class to a whole variety of factors which interact in the 'making' of a drug addict.*

Select Bibliography

H.S. Becker, *Outsiders: The Studies in Sociology of Deviance*

I.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (Eds) *Drugs and the Criminal Justice System*

R. Cockerill, *Drug Abuse and Personality in Young Offenders*

T. Duster, *The Legislation of Morality: Law, Drugs and Moral and Judgement*

G. Edwards Busch, (ed) *Drug Problems in Britain: A Review of Ten Years*

P. Kon'danram and V.N. Murthy, "Drug Abuse and Crime: A Preliminary Study" 7 *Indian Journal of Criminology* 65-68 (1979)

P.R. Rajgopal, *Violence and Response: A Critique of the Indian Criminal System*

United Nations, Economic and Social Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, United Nations

Social Defence, Research Institute (UNSDRI), *Combating Drug Abuse and Related Crimes (Rome, July 1984, Publication No. 21)*

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates on 1986 Bill on Psychotropic Substances.

College

-99-

Useful Journals in this area are:

The Law and Society Review (USA)

Journals of Drug Issues (Tallehesse Florida)

International Journal of Criminology

British Journal of Criminology

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science (Baltimore, Md)

Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (Chicago, III)

International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology (Landon)

Bulletin on Narcotics (United Nations)

College

-100-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP – C CRIMINAL LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-V

LAW 016 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Objectives of the course

Juvenile delinquency is considered an important branch of criminology. Young offenders have provided a lot of materials for theory building to adult sociologists and criminologists. The impact of juvenile delinquency upon the formation of Indian criminology tradition does not seem to be noticeable. But often careers in crime are learnt, even if involuntarily in adolescence. No understanding of crimes and treatment of offenders can be complete without a sure grasp of causes, carrots, and cures of juvenile delinquency.

Increasingly, it is being also realized that young offenders require a wholly different sector of criminal justice system and should not be treated in the same way as the adult offenders. Juvenile Justice System, although a part of the criminal justice system has not its own autonomous characteristics.

In addition, the state and the law also have to deal with juveniles in certain situations, as a *parens patriae*. The category of 'neglected children' define the burdens of care which state and society have to assume for neglected children. Most categories of neglected children are also themselves the victims of crime; this, too, needs to be examined.

The institutional care of children poses its own distinctive dilemmas. These, too, should be discussed; especially, the level of resource investment compared with the extent of need.

College

-101-

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus

- 1. The Basic Concepts** 10 Hours
 - 1.1 The Conception of 'child' in Indian Constitution and Penal Code
 - 1.2 Delinquent Juvenile
 - 1.3 "Neglected" Juvenile
 - 1.4 the overall situation of Children Young Persons in India, also with? reference to Crime Statistics (of crimes by and against Children) Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency
- 2. Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency** 10Hours
 - 2.1 Differential Association
 - 2.2 Anomie
 - 2.3 Economic Pressure
 - 2.4 Peer Group Influence
 - 2.5 Gang Sub-Culture
 - 2.6 Class Differentials
- 3. Legislative Approaches** 15 Hours
 - 3.1 Legislative Approaches during the late colonial era
 - 3.2 Children's Act
 - 3.3 Legislative Position in Various States
 - 3.4 The Juvenile Justice Act
 - 3.5 Constitutional Aspects
 - 3.6 Distinction between "Neglected" and Delinquent" Juveniles
 - 3.6 Competent Authorities
 - 3.7 Professional Safe guards for juveniles
 - 3.9 Powers given to Government
 - 3.10 Community Participation as envisaged under the Act

College

-102-

4. Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency 10 Hours

The child Population Percentage to Total, Sex-Ratio,

Urban Rural Rural Urban

4.2 Neglected - Below Poverty line, physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitute, vagrants

4.3 Labourers

4.3.1 In organized industries like zari, carpet, bidi, glass

4.3.2 In unorganized sector like domestic servant, shops and establishments, ragpickers, family trade

4.4 Delinquent - number, sex-ratio, ratio to adult crime, types of offences committed, recidivism, rate of increase background

4.6 Drug addicts

2.2 Victims

4.6.1 Of violence - sexual abuse, battered, killed by parents

4.6.2 Of criminal activities like bootlegging, drug pollution as a response of protective approach

5. Judicial Contribution 10 Hours

Social Action Litigation concerning Juvenile Justice

Salient Judicial Decisions

5.3 Role of Legal Profession in Juvenile Justice System

6. Implementation 10 Hours

Institutions, bodies, personnel

Recruiting and funding agencies

Recruitment qualifications and salaries or fund

Other responsibilities of each agency/person

6.5 Coordination among related agencies

6.6 Accountability-annual reports and accessibility of public to juvenile justice institution.

College

-103-

7. Preventive Strategies

10 Hours

State Welfare Programmes Health, Nutrition, ICWS, Grants-in-aid
Compulsory Education

7.3 Role of community, family, voluntary bodies, individuals.

Select Bibliography

National Institute of Social Defence, *Model Rules Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000*

K.S. Shukla, *Adolescent Offender*

United Nations, *Beijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders*

Myron Weiner, *The child and State in India*

The United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Children

UNICEF *Periodic Materials*.

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum.
The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-104-

LL.M. SYLLABUS
GROUP – C CRIMINAL LAW
OPTIONAL PAPER-VI

***LAW 017 COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM***

Objectives of the course

This is a crucial area of Indian development with which traditional, western, criminology is not overly preoccupied. Collective political violence (CPV) is the order of the day, whether it is agrarian (feudal) violence, or it is atrocities against untouchables, communal riots, electoral violence, police violence (encounters), political violence by militant and extremist groups, gender-based violence or violence involved in mercenary terrorism and its containment.

It is not very helpful in such contexts, to mouth the generalities such as "criminalization" or "lumpenization" of Indian politics. Closer scientific investigation of these phenomena is crucial, which should help us understand both the etiology and the prognosis of CPV. Instead of political analysis, the course should focus on a broader social understanding of the political economy of law in India. Each specific form of violence will be examined with a view to identifying the course of its evolution, the state law response policies of management of sanctions, compensation and rehabilitation of victims of violence, social and political costs. The growth of police and paramilitary forces will also, in this context, be an object of study. Primary materials here will be governmental and citizen investigative reports. The emphasis of the course will be on fashioning overall

College

-105-

democratic understanding and responses to meet this problem.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one Semester.

Syllabus

1. **Introductory** 15 Hours
 - 1.1 Notions of "force", "coercion", "Violence"
 - 1.2 Distinctions: "Symbolic" violence, "institutionalized" violence, "Structural violence"
 - 1.4 Legal order as a coercive normative order
 - 1.4 Force-monopoly of modern law
 - 1.5 "Constitutional" and "Criminal" Speech: Speech as incitement to violence
 - 1.6 "Collective political violence" and legal order
 - 1.7 Nation of legal and extra-legal 'repression'

2. **Approaches to Violence in India** 15 Hours
 - 2.1 Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender based
 - 2.2 Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, and Islamic traditions in India
 - 2.3 Gandhiji's approach to non-violence
 - 2.4 Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial struggle
 - 2.5 Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly over violence during the colonial period

3. **Agrarian Violence and Repression** 15 Hours
 - 3.1 The nature and Scope of Agrarian Violence in the 18-19 Century in India
 - 3.2 Colonial Legal Order as a Causative Factor of Collective Political (agrarian Violence)
 - 3.3 The Telangana Struggle and the Legal Order

College

-106-

- 3.4 The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on Arwal Massacre
- 4. Violence against the Scheduled Castes** 15 Hours
- 4.1 Notion of atrocities
- 4.2 Incidence of Atrocities
- 4.3 Uses of Criminal Law to combat Atrocities or contain aftermath of Atrocities
- 4.4 Violence Against Women
- 5. Communal Violence** 15 Hours
- 5.1 Incidence and courses of "Communal" Violence
- 5.2 Finding of various Commission of Enquiry
- 5.3 The Role of Police and Para- Military Systems in Dealing with Communal Violence
- 5.4 Operation of Criminal Justice system-during, and in relation to, communal violence

NOTE: *Choice of further areas will have to be made by the teacher and the taught. The areas may be chosen from: electoral, campus, industrial, police violence).*

Select Bibliography

U. Baxi, *"Dissent, Development and Violence"* in R. Meagher (ed). *Law and Social Change Indo-American Reflections* Latest Edn.

U. Baxi, *Law and Poverty: Critical Essays*, Latest Edn.

A.R. Desai, *Agrarian Struggles in India: After Independence* Latest Edn.

D.A. Dhangare, *Peasant Movement in India: 1920-1950* Latest Edn.

Ranjit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India* Latest Edn.

Ranjit Guha, (ed) *Subaltern Studies Viol.* 1-6 Latest Edn.

College

-107-

T. Honderich, *Violence for Equality* Latest Edn.

Mark Juergensmeyer, *"The Logic of Religious Violence: The Case of Punjab"* 22

Contributions to Indian Sociology Latest Edn.

Rajni Kothari, *State against Democracy* Latest Edn.

G. Shah, *Ethnic Minorities and Nation Building: Indian Experience* Latest Edn.

K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR

Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-1979 Latest Edn.

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-108-

GROUP - C: BUSINESS LAW**LAW 018 LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY***Objectives of the course*

The concept of intellectual property rights as developed in India cannot be divorced from the developments in the international arena as well as in the nation-to-nation relations. The impact of IPR regime on the economic front is emphasised in this paper. In particular, greater attention would be given here to the law relating to unfair and restrictive trade practices as affecting the regime of intellectual property rights. New areas of development, especially plant patenting and patenting of new forms of life (biotechnology) should receive special attention. Evidentiary aspects of infringement, and human right dimensions of the regime of intellectual property law will also be addressed.

The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. IPR and International Perspectives | 03 Hours |
| 2. Trademarks and Consumer Protection (Study of UNCTAD report on the subject) | 03 Hours |
| 3. The Legal Regime of Unfair Trade Practices and of Intellectual Industrial Property | 10 Hours |
| 3.1. United Nations approaches (UNCTAD, UNCITRAL) | |
| 3.2. EEC approaches | |
| 3.3. Position in U.S. | |
| 3.4. The Indian situation. | |

College

-109-

4. Special Problems of the Status of Computer Software in Copyright and Patent Law: A Comparative Study.

05 Hours

5. Biotechnology Patents:

20 Hours

- 5.1. Nature and types of biotechnology patents
- 5.2. Patent over new forms of life : TRIPS obligations
- 5.3. Plant patenting
- 5.4. Sui generis protection for plant varieties
- 5.5. Multinational ownership
- 5.6. Regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patents
- 5.7. Indian policy and position.

6. Patent Search, Examination and Records: 14 Hours

- 6.1. International and global patent information retrieval systems (European Patent Treaty).
- 6.2. Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)
- 6.3. Differences in resources for patent examination between developed and developing societies
- 6.4. The Indian situation

7. Special Problems of Proof of Infringement: 14 Hours

- 7.1. Status of intellectual property in transit - TRIPS obligation - Indian position.
- 7.2. The evidentiary problems in action of passing off.
- 7.3. The proof of non-anticipation, novelty of inventions protected by patent law
- 7.4. Evidentiary problems in piracy : TRIPS obligation - reversal of burden of proof in process patent
- 7.5. Need and Scope of Law Reforms.

College

-110-

8. Intellectual Property and Human Right 06 Hours

- 8.1. Freedom of speech and expression as the basis of the regime of intellectual property right - copyright protection on internet - WCT (WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996).
- 8.2. Legal status of hazardous research protected by the regime of intellectual property law.
- 8.3. Human right of the impoverished masses intellectual property protection of new products for healthcare and food security
- 8.4. Traditional knowledge - protection- biodiversity convention- right of indigenous people.

Select bibliography

Special attention should be given to literature of the U.N. System, WIPO and the UNESCO.

Terence P. Stewart (ed.), *The GATT Uruguay Round: A Negotiating History (1986-1994) the End Game (Part - 1)*(1999), Kluwer

Iver P. Cooper, *Biotechnology and Law (1998)*, Clerk Boardman Callaghan, New York.

David Bainbridge, *Software Copyright Law (1999)*, Butterworths Sookman, *Computer Law (1998)*, Carswell

Carlos M. Correa(ed.), *Intellectual Property and International Trade (1998)*, Kluwer *Patent Co-operation Treaty Hand Book (1998)*, Sweet and Maxwell

Christopher Wadlow, *The Law Of Passing-Off (1998)*, Sweet and Maxwell
W.R.Cornish, *Intellectual Property Law (1999)*, Sweet and Maxwell

Note: **Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum.**
 The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

College

-111-

LAW 019 LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES***Objectives of the course***

After independence we have placed greater emphasis on the growth of our economy. The focus is on growth, both in public and private sectors, so as to cope up with the problems of population explosion. We have found that there is now almost a circle from laissez faire to welfare state and again back to laissez faire. Adoption of the concept of global economy in the presence of the socialistic perspectives in the Constitution presents a dilemma. The trends of liberalisation starting in the early nineties and continuing to this day bring a shift in focus of regulation in diverse fields of economic activities.

This course is designed to acquaint the students of the eco-legal perspectives and implications of such developments. It will comprise of about 42 units of one-hour duration each spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus**1. The Rationale of Government Regulation 10 Hours**

- 1.1. Constitutional perspectives
- 1.2. The new economic policy - Industrial policy resolutions, declarations and statements
- 1.3. The place of public, small scale, co-operative, corporate, private and joint sectors -in the changing context
- 1.4. Regulation of economic activities
 - 1.4.1. Disclosure of information
 - 1.4.2. Fairness in competition
 - 1.4.3. Emphasis on consumerism

College

-112-

- 2. Development and Regulation of Industries** 02 Hours
- 3. Take-over of Management and Control of Industrial Units** 03 Hours
- 4. Sick Undertakings: Nationalisation or Winding Up?** 04 Hours
- 5. Licensing Policy and Legal Process - Growing Trends of Liberalisation** 02 Hours
- 6. Deregulation of essential commodities: developmental sign or a social mishap?** 02 Hours
- 7. Financial Services : Changing Techniques of Regulation** 04 Hours
- 8. Critical Issues Regarding the Capital Issues**
- 8.1. Equity and debt finance 15 Hours
 - 8.2. Global depositories
 - 8.3. De-materialised securities
- 9. Problems of Control and Accountability: Regulation of Hazardous Activity** 08 Hours
- 9.1. Mass disaster and environmental degradation : legal liability and legal remedies
 - 9.2. Public Liability Insurance : adequacy
 - 9.3. Issues in zoning and location of industrial units
- 10. Special Aspects of Legal Regulation of Select Public Enterprises** 10 Hours
- (Universities may select some such representative public enterprises for transport, mining and energy).**
- 10.1. Telecom Regulatory Authority
 - 10.2. Insurance Regulatory Authority
 - 10.3. Broadcasting Regulatory Authority

College

-113-

11. Legal Regulation of Multi-Nationals 15 Hours

- 11.1. Collaboration agreements for technology transfer
- 11.2. Development and regulation of foreign investments
 - 11.2.1. Investment in India : FDIs and NRIs
 - 11.2.2. Investment abroad

Select bibliography

S.Aswani Kumar, *The Law of Indian Trade Mark (2001)*, Commercial Law House, Delhi.

Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948,1956, 1991

Industrial Licensing Policy 1970,1975

Industrial Policy Statements 1973,1977, 1980

Reports of Committees on Public Undertakings of Parliament.

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

U. Baxi (ed.), *Inconvenient Forum and Convenient Catastrophe The Bhopal Case*, (1986)

U. Baxi & T. Paul (eds.), *Mass Disasters and Multinational Liability* (1986)

U. Baxi & A. Dhandba, *Valiant Victims and Lethal Litigation: The Bhopal Case* (1989)

Indian Law Institute, *Law of international Trade Transactions*, (1973)

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum.*

The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

College

-114-

LAW 020 LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION***Objectives of the course***

After independence India has embarked upon all round efforts to modernise her economy through developmental ventures. Greater and greater emphasis is placed on increase of production in both industrial and agricultural sectors. Besides, there was the ever-pressing need for raising capital for investment in certain basic and key industries. All these required a considerably high rate of investment of capital. The process of modernisation necessitated the adoption of newer technologies for industry and agriculture. These technologies had to be borrowed from other developed countries. This, in turn, needed foreign exchange which could be earned by the increased exports of goods and raw materials from India.

The need for accelerating the export trade of India's developing economy can hardly be over emphasised. Export earnings enable a developing country to finance its massive requirements of growth, to maintain its essential imports and thereby stimulate the process of its economic developments. In the words of Prof. V.K. R.V. Rao: "In fact, expansion of exports may well be described as an integral part of the development process, neglect of which can only be at the peril of development itself".

Increasing exports have been necessitated to meet the growing needs of defence. India is a country rich in natural resources. One of the approaches to combat its economic backwardness could be in large-scale production and in maximization of its exports. Import and export of goods and raw materials is a complex, complicated and intricate activity. It involves elaborate economic, fiscal, budgetary and monetary policy considerations. Export and Import control policy is also closely connected with country's balance of payment position. The detailed procedures for imports and exports are

College

-115-

provided in the Hand Book. The Union Government used to declare its import and export policy for a three-year period. At present they declare the policy for five years. The controls on exports and imports are closely connected with the Foreign Trade Regulation Act 1992.

This course is designed to acquaint the students about the parameters of legal controls on imports and exports. The following syllabus prepared with these objectives will comprise about 42 units of one-hour duration each spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

1. Introduction

05 Hours

- 1.1. State control over import and export of goods - from rigidity to liberalisation.
- 1.2. Impact of regulation on economy.

2. The Basic Needs of Export and Import Trade

- 2.1. Goods 08 Hours
- 2.2. Services
- 2.3. Transportation

3. International Regime

10 Hours

- 3.1. WTO agreement
- 3.2. WTO and tariff restrictions
- 3.3. WTO and non-tariff restrictions
- 3.4. Investment and transfer of technology
- 3.5. Quota restriction and anti-dumping
- 3.6. Permissible regulations
- 3.7. Quarantine regulation
- 3.8. Dumping of discarded technology and goods in international market
- 3.9. Reduction of subsidies and counter measures.

College

-116-

4. General Law on Control of Imports and Exports

4.1. General scheme 12 Hours

4.2. Legislative control

4.2.1. Power of control : Central government and RBI

4.2.2. Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act 1992

4.2.3. Restrictions under customs law

4.2.3.1. Prohibition and penalties

4.3. Export-Import formulation : guiding features

4.3.1. Control under FEMA

4.3.2. Foreign exchange and currency

4.3.2.1. Import of goods

4.3.2.2. Export promotion councils

4.3.2.3. Export oriented units and export processing zones

5. Control of Exports 05 Hours

5.1. Quality control

5.2. Regulation on goods

5.3. Conservation of foreign exchange

5.3.1. Foreign exchange management

5.3.2. Currency transfer

5.3.3. Investment in foreign countries

6. Exim Policy : Changing Dimensions 10 Hours6.1. Investment policy:NRIs, FIIs (foreign institutional investors),
FDIs

6.2. Joint venture

6.3. Promotion of foreign trade

6.4. Agricultural products

6.5. Textile and cloths

6.6. Jewellery

College

-117-

6.7. Service sector

7. Law Relating to Customs 10 Hours

- 7.1. Prohibition on importation and exportation of goods
- 7.2. Control of smuggling activities in export-import trade
- 7.3. Levy of, and exemption from, customs duties
- 7.4. Clearance of imported goods and export goods
- 7.5. Conveyance and warehousing of goods

8. Regulation on Investment 10 Hours

- 8.1. Borrowing and lending of money and foreign currency
- 8.2. Securities abroad - issue of
- 8.3. Immovable property - purchase abroad
- 8.4. Establishment of business outside
- 8.5. Issue of derivatives and foreign securities - GDR(global depositories receipts), ADR (American depository receipts) and Uro
- 8.6. Investment in Indian banks
- 8.7. Repatriation and surrender of foreign securities

9. Technology transfer 05 Hours

- 9.1. Restrictive terms in technology transfer agreements
- 9.2. Automatic approval schemes

Select bibliography

Government of India, Handbook of Import Export Procedures, (Refer to the latest edition)

Government of India Import and Export Policy (1997 -2002)

The Students should consult the relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law, Published by the Indian law Institute, New Delhi.

Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act 1992 and Rules

Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999

Marine Products Export Development Authority Act 1972

College

-118-

Customs Manual (Latest edition)

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum.
The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-119-

LAW 021 BANKING LAW***Objectives of the course***

A vitally important economic institution the banking system is deeply influenced by socio-political and economic changes. The emerging changes in India, particularly after the initiation of the planning process as an instrument of rapid economic development had moulded and affected the banking structure, policies, patterns and practices. A significant development in the banking system is diversification in banks financing. The commercial banks entered 'into the field of wide ranging financial assistance to industry, both large and small scale, requiring the need for social control of the banking system eventually leading to the nationalisation of banks. The conventional banking system, found to be deficient for planned developmental purposes, paved the way for developmental banking. The fag end of the last millennium witnesses influx of foreign banking companies into India and a shift in the banking policy as part of the global phenomenon of liberalisation. The legal system is adopting itself into the new mores.

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of banking law, the judicial interpretation and the new and emerging dimensions of the banking system.

The course will comprise of about 42 units of one-hour duration each spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus**1. Introduction**

05 Hours

- 1.1. Nature and development of banking
- 1.2. History of banking in India and elsewhere -indigenous banking- evolution of banking in India - different kinds of banks and their functions.
- 1.3. Multi-functional banks - growth and legal issues.

College

-120-

2. Law Relating to Banking Companies in India

2.1. Controls by government and its agencies.

2.1.1. On management 10 Hours

2.1.2. On accounts and audit

2.1.3. Lending

2.1.4. Credit policy

2.1.5. Reconstruction and reorganisation

2.1.6. Suspension and winding up

2.2. Contract between banker and customer: their rights and duties

3. Social Control over Banking 05 Hours

3.1. Nationalization

3.2. Evaluation: private ownership, nationalisation and disinvestment

3.3. Protection of depositors

3.4. Priority lending

3.5. Promotion of under privileged classes

4. Deposit Insurance 05 Hours

4.1 The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961: objects and reasons

4.1.2 Establishment of Capital of DIC

4.1.3 Registration of banking companies insured banks, liability of DIC to depositors

4.1.4 Relations between insured banks, DIC and Reserve Bank of India

5. The Central Bank 10 Hours

5.1. Evolution of Central Bank

5.2. Characteristics and functions

5.3. Economic and social objectives

5.4. The Central Bank and the State - as bankers' bank

5.5. The Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank

College

-121-

5.5.1. Organisational structure

5.6. Functions of the RBI

5.6.1. Regulation of monetary mechanism of the economy

5.6.1.1. Credit control

5.6.1.2. Exchange control

5.6.1.3. Monopoly of currency issue

5.6.1.4. Bank rate policy formulation

5.7. Control of RBI over non-banking companies

5.7.1. Financial companies

5.7.2. Non-financial companies

6. Relationship of Banker and Customer 10 Hours

6.1. Legal character

6.2. Contract between banker and customer

6.3. Banker's lien

6.4. Protection of bankers

6.5. Customers

6.5.1. Nature and type of accounts

6.5.2. Special classes of customers - lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities

6.6. Banking duty to customers

6.7. Consumer protection: banking as service

7. Negotiable Instruments 07 Hours

7.1. Meaning and kinds

7.2. Transfer and negotiations

7.3. Holder and holder in due course

7.4. Presentment and payment

7.5. Liabilities of parties

8. Lending by Banks 08 Hours

College

-122-

8.1. Good lending principles

8.1.1. Lending to poor masses

8.2. Securities for advances

8.2.1. Kinds and their merits and demerits

8.3. Repayment of loans : rate of interest, protection against penalty

8.4. Default and recovery

8.4.1. Debt recovery tribunal

9. Recent Trends of Banking System in India

9.1. New technology 10 Hours

9.2. Information technology

9.3. Automation and legal aspects

9.4. Automatic teller machine and use of internet

9.5. Smart card

9.6. Use of expert system

9.7. Credit cards

10. Reforms in Indian Banking Law 05 Hours

10.1. Recommendations of committees: a review

Select bibliography

Basu, A. *Review of Current Banking Theory and Practise* (1998) Mac millan

M. Hapgood (ed.), *Pagets' Law of Banking* (1989) Butterworths, London

R. Goode, *Commercial Law*, (1995) Penguin, London.

Ross Cranston, *Principles of Banking Law* (1997) Oxford.

L.C. Goyle, *The Law of Banking and Bankers* (1995) Eastern

M.L. Tannan, *Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India* (1997) India Law House, New Delhi, 2 volumes

K.C. Shekhar, *Banking Theory and Practice* (1998) UBS Publisher Distributors Ltd. New Delhi.

College

-123-

M. Dasse, *S. Isaacs and G. Pen, E.C. Banking Law, (1994) Lloyds of London Press, London*

R.S. Narayana, *The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (51 of 1993), Asia Law House, Hyderabad.*

M.A. Mir, *The Law Relating to Bank Guarantee in India (1992), Metropolitan Book, New Delhi.*

Anthony Pierce, *Demand Guarantees in International Trade (1993) Sweet & Maxwell, Ross Cranston (ed.) European Banking Law: The Banker-Customer Relationship (1999) LLP, London*

Mitra, *The Law Relating to Bankers' Letters of Credit and Allied Laws, (1998) University Book Agency, Allahabad.*

R.K. Talwar, *Report of Working Group on Customer Service in Banks*

Janakiraman Committee Report on Securities Operation of Banks and Financial Institution (1993)

Narasimham Committee report on the Financial System (1991)- Second Report (1999)

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum.
The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-124-

LAW 022 INSURANCE LAW*Objectives of the course*

As early as in 1601 one finds an excellent exposition of the insurance idea expressed in these words of an Act of British Parliament "the loss lighteth rather easily, upon many than heavily upon few". The insured person transfers from his own shoulders to the insurers, who, in return for agreeing to assume a potential risk of loss receive a payment known as premium. The insurers rely on the probability that only some of the losses, they insure against will in fact occur within any given period. They calculate, therefore, that they will be left with a profit. The insurer, on the other hand, is better able to risk his capital in trade since he knows that certain events which he cannot control, such as fire, shipwreck, will not cause him to lose his investment. The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. The age old form of insurance was the marine insurance. There is nothing like disaster to set men's minds to work. Consequently, in due course of time fire and life insurance, made their appearance. Within the last hundred years the insurance principle is being extended wider. Today one finds insurance cover for accidents, motor vehicles, glass, live stock, crop, burglary and various other disasters.

Insurance is a device not to avert risks, calamities and disasters; but to mitigate their rigours and financial losses. The function of insurance is to spread such loss arising from risks of life over a large number of persons.

The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This brings it in the arena of the law of tort as well. It is even suggested that a fully grown and developed law of

College

-125-

insurance may, if not totally displace, decrease the significance of the law of tort.

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law in the context of the development of the general principles of law and judicial interpretation to inform the students about the use of law for the establishment of "just" order in insurance and to develop the appreciative and evaluative faculties of the students.

The following syllabus prepared with the above perspective will be spread over a period of one semester

Syllabus

1. Introduction

10 Hours

- 1.1. Nature of insurance contract, various kinds of insurance, proposal, policy, parties, consideration, need for utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity
- 1.2. Insurance policy, law of contract and law of torts-future of insurance : need, importance and place of insurance
- 1.3. Constitutional perspectives- the Entries 24,25,29,30,47 of List 1 Union List; 23, 24, of List III

2. General Principles of Law of Insurance

10 Hours

- 2.1. Definition, nature and history
- 2.2. The risk - commencement, attachment and duration
- 2.3. Assignment and alteration
- 2.4. Settlement of claim and subrogation
- 2.5. Effect of war upon policies

3. Indian Insurance Law: General

08 Hours

- 3.1. History and development

College

-126-

3.2. The Insurance Act 1938 and the Insurance Regulatory Authority Act 2000

3.3. Mutual insurance companies and cooperative life insurance societies

3.4. Double Insurance and re-insurance

4. Life Insurance

15 Hours

4.1. Nature and scope

4.2. Event insured against life insurance contract

4.3. Circumstances affecting the risk

4.4. Amounts recoverable under life policy

4.5. Persons entitled to payment

4.6. Settlement of claim and payment of money

5. Marine Insurance

08 Hours

5.1. Nature and Scope

5.2. Classification of marine policies

5.2.1. The Marine Insurance Act, 1963

5.2.2. Marine insurance

5.2.3. Insurable interest, insurable value

5.2.4. Marine insurance policy - condition. - express warranties
construction of terms of policy

5.2.5. Voyage-deviation

5.2.6. Perils of the sea

5.2.7. Assignment of policy

5.2.8. Partial laws of ship and of freight, salvage, general average,
particular charges

5.2.9. Return of premium

6. Insurance Against Accidents

08 Hours

6.1. The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855

College

-127-

- 6.1.1. Objects and reasons
- 6.1.2. Assessment of compensation
- 6.1.3. Contributory negligence,
- 6.1.4 Apportionment of compensation and liability
- 6.2. The Personal Injuries (Compensation insurance) Act 1963
 - 6.2.1. Compensation payable under the Act
 - 6.2.2. Compensation insurance scheme under the Act-Compulsory insurance

7. Property Insurance

08 Hours

- 7.1. Fire insurance
- 7.2. The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance
- 7.3. The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance
- 7.4. Policies covering risk of explosion
- 7.5. Policies covering accidental loss, damage to property
- 7.6. Policies covering risk of storm and tempest
- 7.7. Glass-plate policies
- 7.8. Burglary and theft policies
- 7.9. Live stock policies
- 7.10. Goods in transit insurance
- 7.11. Agricultural insurance

8. Insurance Against Third Party Risks

08 Hours

- 8.1 The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - 8.1.1 Nature and scope
 - 8.1.2 Effect of insolvency or death on claims of insolvency and death of parties, certificate of insurance
 - 8.1.3 Claims tribunal: constitution, functions, application for compensation, procedure, powers and award
- 8.2 Liability Insurance

College

-128-

8.2.1 Nature and kinds of such insurance

8.2.2 Public liability insurance

8.2.3 Professional negligence insurance

9. Miscellaneous Insurance Schemes: New Dimensions

9.1 Group life insurance

9.2 Mediclaim, sickness insurance

Select bibliography

John Hanson and Christopals Henly, *All Risks Property Insurance (1999)*, LLP Asia, Hongkong.

Peter Mac Donald Eggers and Patric Foss, *Good Faith and Insurance Contracts (1998)* LLP Asia, Hongkong

Banerjee, *Law of Insurance (1994)*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

Mitra B.C., *Law Relating to Marine Insurance (1997)* Asia Law House, Hyderabad

JCB Gilmar and Mustill, *Arnold on the Law of Marine Insurance, (1981)*, Sweet & Maxwell

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

College

-129-

LAW 023 CORPORATE FINANCE*Objectives of the course*

Industrialisation has played, and has to play, a very vital role in the economic development of India. In the post independent era, industrial development is regarded, and hence employed, as principal means in the strategy for achieving the goal of economic and social justice envisioned in the Constitution. Corporations, both public and private, are viewed as a powerful instrument for development. In a developing society like India enormous varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced. Obviously, the situation raises the issues of procuring, utilising and managing the finances. For this purpose a science of financial management techniques has been evolved. The faculties of commerce, business and management studies have since last decades started to impart instruction so as to turn out sufficiently well equipped and adequately trained financial personnel. However, the legal and juristic aspects of corporate finance have been more or less not effectively taken care of.

In view of the above perspectives the broad objectives of this course may be formulated as follows-

- (i) To understand the economic and legal dimensions of corporate finance in the process of industrial development in establishing social order in the context of constitutional values
- (ii) To acquaint the students with the normative, philosophical and economic contours of various statutory rules relating to corporate finance
- (iii) To acquaint the students with the organisation, functions, lending, and recovery procedures, conditions of lending and accountability of international national and state financing institutions and also of commercial banks; and

College

-130-

(iv) To acquaint the students with the process of the flow and outflow of corporate finance.

The following syllabus prepared with the above perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Syllabus

1. Introduction

06 Hours

- 1.1. Meaning, importance and scope of corporation finance
- 1.4. Capital needs - capitalisation - working capital - securities-borrowings-deposits debentures
- 1.5. Objectives of corporation finance - profit maximisation and wealth maximisation
- 1.6. Constitutional perspectives - the entries 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 82, 85, and 86 of List 1 - Union List; entry 24 of List 11 - State List.

2. Equity Finance

15 Hours

- 2.1. Share capital
 - 2.1.1. Prospectus - information disclosure
 - 2.1.2. Issue and allotment
 - 2.1.3. Shares without monetary consideration
 - 2.1.4. Non-opting equity shares

3. Debt Finance

10 Hours

- 3.1. Debentures
 - 3.1.2. Nature, issue and class
 - 3.1.3. Deposits and acceptance
 - 3.1.4. Creation of charges
 - 3.1.4.5. Fixed and floating charges
 - 3.1.5. Mortgages
 - 3.1.6. Convertible debentures

College

-131-

- 4. Conservation of Corporate Finance** 10 Hours
- 4.1. Regulation by disclosure
 - 4.2. Control on payment of dividends
 - 4.3. Managerial remuneration
 - 4.4. Payment of commissions and brokerage
 - 4.5. Inter-corporate loans and investments
 - 4.6. Pay-back of shares
 - 4.7. Other corporate spending
- 5. Protection of creditors** 08 Hours
- 5.1. Need for creditor protection
 - 5.1.1. Preference in payment
 - 5.2. Rights in making company decisions affecting creditor interests
 - 5.3. Creditor self-protection
 - 5.3.1. Incorporation of favourable terms in lending contracts
 - 5.3.2. Right to nominate directors
 - 5.4. Control over corporate spending
- 6. Protection of Investors** 08 Hours
- 6.1. Individual share holder right
 - 6.2. Corporate membership right
 - 6.3. Derivative actions
 - 6.4. Qualified membership right
 - 6.5. Conversion, consolidation and re-organisation of shares
 - 6.6. Transfer and transmission of securities
 - 6.7. Dematerialisation of securities
- 7. Corporate Fund Raising** 10 Hours
- 7.1. Depositories - IDR(Indian depository receipts), ADR(American depository receipts), GDR(Global depository receipts)
 - 7.2. Public financing institutions - IDBI, ICICI, IFC and SFC

College

-132-

7.3. Mutual fund and other collective investment schemes

7.4. Institutional investments - LIC, UTI and banks

7.5. FDI and NRI investment - Foreign institutional investments (IMF and World bank

8. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance

8.1. Inspection of accounts 08 Hours

8.2. SEBI

8.3. Central government control

8.4. Control by registrar of companies

8.5. RBI control

Select bibliography

Alastair Hundson, *The Law on Financial Derivatives (1998)*, Sweet & Maxwell

Eil's Ferran, *Company Law and Corporate Finance (1999)*, Oxford.

Jonathan Charkham, *Fair shares: the Future of Shareholder Power and Responsibility (1999)*, Oxford.

Ramaiya A., *Guide to the Companies Act (1998)*, Vol. I, II and III.

H.A.J. Ford and A.P. Austen, *Fords' principle of Corporations Law (1999)* Butterworths.

J.H. Farrar and B.M. Hanniyan, *Farrar's company Law (1998)* Butterworths

Austen R.P., *The Law of Public Company Finance (1986)* LBC

R.M. Goode, *Legal Problems of Credit and Security (1988)* Sweet and Maxwell

Altman and Subrahmanyan, *Recent Advances in Corporate Finance (1985)* LBC

Gilbert Harold, *Corporation Finance (1956)*

Henry E. Hoagland, *Corporation Finance (1947)*

College

-133-

Maryin M. Kristein, Corporate Finance (1975)

R.C. Osborn, Corporation Finance (1959)

S.C. Kuchhal Corporation finance : Principles and Problems (6th ed. 1966)

V.G. Kulkarni, Corporate Finance (1961)

Y.D. Kulshreshtha, Government Regulation of Financial management of Private Corporate Sector in India (1986)

Journals - Journal of Indian Law Institute, Journal of Business Law, Chartered Secretary, Company

Law Journal, Law and Contemporary Problems.

Statutory Materials - Companies Act and laws relating SEBI, depositories, industrial financing and information technology.

Note: *Latest Case Laws and Journal Articles should be updated regularly and included in the curriculum. The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.*

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