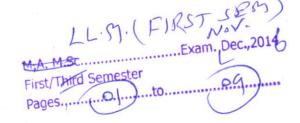
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FOR COLLEGE ONLY

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## Jiwaj University, Gwalior LL.M. Ist Semester Paper – I Law and Social Transformation in India

The following Syllabus prepared with this perspectives will be spread over a period of one semester.

- Law and social change:- Law as an instrument of social change, law as the
  product of traditions and culture, Criticism and evaluation in the light of
  colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions I
  India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in
  India.
- Religion and the law:- Religion as a devise factor, Secularism as solution to the problem Reform of the law on secular lines: problems, Freedom of religion and non discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious minorities and the law.
- 3. Language and the law:- Language as a devise factor: formation of the linguistic states Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities, Language policy and the constitution official language: multi-language system, Nondiscrimination on the ground of language.
- 4. Community and the Law:- Caste as a devise factor Concept Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices, protective discrimination Scheduled caste tribes and backward classes Reservation for Economically and social back classes statutory commissions statutory provisions.
- 5. Regionalism and the Law: Regionalism as a divise factor Concept of India as one unit, right of movement, residence and business: impermissibility of



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state or regional barriers, Equity in matters of employment :the slogan Sons of the soil and its practice Admission to educational institutions : preference to residents of a state.

- 6. Women and the Law:- Crimes against women Gender injustice and its various forms, Women's Commission, relating to women Constitutional and other legal provisions related to women.
- 7. Children and the Law:- Child labour Sexual exploitation Adoption and related problems, children and education child marriage.
- 8. Modemisation and the Law:- Modemisation as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties, reform of a family law Agrarian reform Industrialistion of agriculture, Industrial reform: free enterprise v. State regulation Industrialisation V Environmental protection Reform of court processes, Criminal law plea bargaining compounding and payment of compensation to victims civil Law (ADR) confrontation V. Consensus mediation and conciliation lok adalats prison reforms.

### Select Bibliography:-

- I) Mare Galanter (ED) Law and Society In Modern India (1997) Oxford.
- II) Robert Ling at The classical law of India (1998) Oxford.
- III) Manushi A journal about women and society.
- IV) H.M. Seervai Constitution Law of India 1996 Tirpathi.
- V) Savitri Gunasekhare Children, Law and Justice 1997 Sage.
- VI) M.P. Jain outlines of Indian Legal History 1993 Tirpathi Bombay.
- VII) Manorajan Mohanty clss caste Gendar Reading in Indian Govt and Polities.

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# Jiwaj University, Gwalior LL.M. Ist Semester Paper – II

55 439

**Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges** 

The following Syllabus prepared with this perspectives will be spread over a period of one semester.

- 1. Federalism:- Creation of new states, Allocation and share of resourcesdistribution of grants in aid, The inter state disputes on resources, Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states, Directions of the Center to the state under Article 356 and 365.
- 2. "State" Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization.
- 3. Right to the equality: Privatisation and its in pact on affirmative action.
- 4. Fredom of press and Challenge of New Scientific Development: Freedom of Speech and rights to broadcast and telecast, Rights to strikes hartal and pandla.
- 5. Emerging Regime of New Rights and Rernedies Reading Directive Principles Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights Compensation jurisprudence, Right to education, Commercialisation of education and its impact, Brain Drain by foreign education market.
- 6. Rights of Minorties to Establish and Administer Educational institutions and state Control.
- 7. Secularism and Religious fanaticism.
- 8. Legislative Procedure.
- 9. Separation of Powers: Stresses and strain, Judicial activism and judicial rests, PII implementation judicial independence Appointment, transfer and removal of judges, Accountability: executive and judiciary, Tribunals.

S5 435 )

10. Democratic process: Next of polities with criminals and the Business, Election, Election Commission: status, Electoral Reforms, Coalition Government stability, durability, corrupt practice grass root democracy.

11. Constitutional Emergency Provisions.

#### Select Bibliography:-

- a) D.D. Basu. Shoeter Constitutions of India.
- b) Constitutional Assembly Debates Vol. 1 & 12 1989.
- c) H.M. Seeravi: Constitutional Law
- d) V.N. Shukal: Constitutional Law of India (M.P. Singh ed.)
- e) G. Austin: Constitutional Comerstume of a nation. J.N. Pandey: The Constitution of India (Hindi & English)
- f) B.K. Sharma: Bharat ka Samidhan.
- g) M.D. Chaturavadi Indian Constitutional Law of India.
- h) ILI.Journal
- i) AIR SCC
- j) Research Journals.
- k) H.R. Khanna: Making of India Constitution

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Jiwaj University, Gwalior LL.M. Ist Semester Paper – III 1 21/2

# Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice and Human Rights

## Introductory:-

Basic Conceptions Drugs "narcotics" "Psychotropic substances" Dependence "addiction" "Crime without victims "Traffpking "in "Drugs" "Primary drugs abuse:-

# Anagraphic and Social Characteristics of Drugs Usera

Gender, age religiousness, single individuals/ cohabitation, socio-economic level of family, Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban) Educational levels, occupation, age at first use, Type of drug use, Reasons gives as cause of first use, Method of intake, patern of the use, Consequences on addict's healthy (physical psychic)

### The International legal Regine 2

Analysis of the background, text and operation of the single convention on Narcotic drugs, 1961, 1972.

## The Indian Regulatory system.

- 1. Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India, Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage.
- 2. The penal provisions (under the IPC and customs Act.)
- 3. India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions, Judicial approaches to sentencing in drugs trafficking and abuse, The Narcotic drugs and Psychotropioc Substances Act, 1985.
- 4. Patterns of resource investment in India: Policing adjudication treatment aftercare and rehabilitation.
- 5. The Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

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