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**BQI-G-14 ADMINISTRATIVE LAW*****Objectives of the course***

The modern state governs in the traditional sense, that is, it maintains law and order, adjudicates upon disputes and regulates economic and social life of individuals and groups in the state. At the same time it is also the provider of essential services. In the event of need occasioned by unforeseen hazards of life in a complex society, it engages itself in giving relief and helps the citizenry towards self-reliance. The assumption of unprecedented responsibilities by the state has necessitated devolution on authority of numerous state functionaries. The number of functionaries in carrying out these tasks has ever been on the increase due to proliferation of human needs in an age of science and technology. The aggregate of such functionaries is an essential component of modern administration.

A formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. For long administrative lawyers have primarily been concerned with such matters as excess or abuse of power, mal administration and abuse of discretion. However, in recent years there has been a shift in emphasis from finding what the administration may not do to what it must do. The courts in India, no doubt, strike down administrative acts which are ultra vires or in violation of procedural norms; however, not much has so far been achieved in compelling the administration to perform statutory duties, though a beginning has been made in respect of matters relating to fundamental human liberties. Most of the statutory duties imposed on administrative agencies or authorities remain largely in the realm of discretion.

A course on administrative law must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and modus operandi of administration. It must take note of developmental perspectives and attainment of social welfare objectives through bureaucratic process. It should go into matters, which facilitate or hinder the attainment of these objectives.

Though in the matter of protection of rights of individuals against administration the role of courts can not be minimised, it is no less important to know the advantages of informal methods of settlement. Many new methods of grievance redressal have been devised which are not only efficacious but also inexpensive and less time consuming.

Remedies available for administrative deviance need a critical study and evaluation in the context of realities.

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

**1. Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law**

**units-8**

- 1.1. From a laissez-faire to a social welfare state
  - 1.1.1. State as regulator of private interest
  - 1.1.2. State as provider of services
  - 1.1.3. Other functions of modern state : relief, welfare
- 1.2. Evolution of administration as the fourth branch of government- necessity for delegation of powers on administration.
- 1.3. Evolution of agencies and procedures for settlement of disputes between individual and administration
  - 1.3.1 Regulatory agencies on the United States
  - 1.3.2 Conseil d'Etat
  - 1.3.3 Tribunalization in England and India
- 1.4. Definition and scope of administrative law
- 1.5. Relationship between constitutional law and administrative law
- 1.6. Separation of powers
- 1.7. Rule of law

**2. Civil Service in India**

**units 8**

- 2.1. Nature and organization of civil service: from colonial relics to democratic aspiration
- 2.2. Powers and functions
- 2.3. Accountability and responsiveness: problems and perspectives
- 2.4. Administrative deviance- corruption, nepotism, mal-administration.

**3. Legislative Powers of Administration**~~units - 8~~

- 3.1. Necessity for delegation of legislative power
- 3.2. Constitutionality of delegated legislation - powers of exclusion and inclusion and power to modify statute
- 3.3. Requirements for the validity of delegated legislation
  - 3.3.1. Consultation of affected interests and public participation in rule-making
  - 3.3.2. Publication of delegated legislation
- 3.4. Administrative directions, circulars and policy statements
- 3.5. Legislative control of delegated legislation
  - 3.5.1. Laying procedures and their efficacy
  - 3.5.2. Committees on delegated legislation - their constitution, function and effectiveness
  - 3.5.3. Hearings before legislative committees
- 3.6. Judicial control of delegated legislation
- 3.7. Sub-delegation of legislative powers

**4. Judicial Powers of Administration**~~units - 8~~

- 4.1. Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration
- 4.2. Administrative tribunals and other adjudicating authorities : their ad-hoc character
- 4.3. Tribunals - need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedure
- 4.4. Jurisdiction of administrative tribunals and other authorities
- 4.5. Distinction between quasi-judicial and administrative functions
- 4.6. The right to hearing- essentials of hearing process
  - 4.6.1. No man shall be judge in his own cause
  - 4.6.2. No man shall be condemned unheard
- 4.7. Rules of evidence - no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence rules
- 4.8. Reasoned decisions

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- 4.9. The right to counsel
- 4.10. Institutional decisions
- 4.11. Administrative appeals

## 5. **Judicial Control of Administrative Action**

~~units 20~~

- 5.1. Exhaustion of administrative remedies
- 5.2. Standing : standing for Public interest litigation (social action litigation) collusion, bias
- 5.3. Laches
- 5.4. Res judicata
- 5.5. Grounds
  - 5.5.1. Jurisdictional error/ultra vires
  - 5.5.2. Abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction
  - 5.5.3. Error apparent on the face of the record
  - 5.5.4. Violation of principles of natural justice
  - 5.5.5. Violation of public policy
  - 5.5.6. Unreasonableness
  - 5.5.7. Legitimate expectation
- 5.6. Remedies in judicial Review:
  - 5.6.1. Statutory appeals
  - 5.6.2. Mandamus
  - 5.6.3. Certiorari
  - 5.6.4. Prohibition
  - 5.6.5. Quo-Warranto
  - 5.6.6. Habeas Corpus
  - 5.6.7. Declaratory judgments and injunctions
  - 5.6.8. Specific performance and civil suits for compensation

**6. Administrative Discretion**~~units - 8~~

- 6.1. Need for administrative discretion
- 6.2. Administrative discretion and rule of law
- 6.3. Limitations on exercise of discretion
  - 6.3.1. Malafide exercise of discretion
  - 6.3.2. Constitutional imperatives and use of discretionary authority
  - 6.3.3. Irrelevant considerations
  - 6.3.4. Non-exercise of discretionary power

**7. Liability for Wrongs (Tortious and Contractual)**~~units - 8~~

- 7.1. Tortious liability: sovereign and non-sovereign functions
- 7.2. Statutory immunity
- 7.3. Act of state
- 7.4. Contractual liability of government
- 7.5. Government privilege in legal proceedings- state secrets, public interest
- 7.6. Transparency and right to information
- 7.7. Estoppel and waiver

**8. Corporations and Public Undertakings**~~units - 8~~

- 8.1. State monopoly- remedies against arbitrary action or for acting against public policy
- 8.2. Liability of public and private corporations - departmental undertakings
- 8.3. Legislative and governmental control
- 8.4. Legal remedies
- 8.5. Accountability- Committee on Public Undertakings, Estimates Committee, etc.

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- 9.1. Conciliation and mediation through social action groups
- 9.2. Use of media, lobbying and public participation
- 9.3. Public inquiries and commissions of inquiry
- 9.4. Ombudsman : Lok Pal, Lok Ayukta
- 9.5. Vigilance Commission
- 9.6. Congressional and Parliamentary Committees

**Cases—**

- (a) *Kasturilal Vs. State U. P.* (AIR 1965 SC 1039) (State liability in torts).
- (b) *A. K. Kraipak Vs. Union of India* (AIR 1970 SC 150) (Rule against bias).
- (c) *S. L. Kapoor Vs. Jogmohan* (AIR 1981 SC 136) (*Audi Alteram Partem*).
- (d) *Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay Vs. Dilip Kumar Nadkarni* (AIR 1986 SC 109) (Assistance of a lawyer).
- (e) *Sadhuram Vs. Delhi Transport Corporation* (AIR 1983 SC 156) (Scope of writ Jurisdiction under Article 226).

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- B. Schwartz, *An Introduction to American Administrative Law*
- Indian Law Institute, *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law in India*, Vol.I(1996), Delhi.
- Principles of Administrative Law—Jain & Jain (NMT)
- Administrative Law—U. P. D. Kesari (CLA)
- प्रशासनिक विधि—यू. पी. डी. केशरी (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- प्रशासनिक विधि—कै. सी. जोशी (भारत शासन) ।
- प्रशासनिक विधि—जय जय राम उपाध्याय (सी. एल. ए.) ।
- Administrative Law—J.J. Ram Upadhyaya.
- Administrative Law—K. C. Johi (ALA).

Paper 6—Law relating to Equity and Trust.

The paper consists of the Equity and Indian Trust Act, 1882.

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**BCI 009 TRUSTS, EQUITY AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONSHIPS**

**Objectives of the course**

Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of persons for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions. There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons on equitable considerations. Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religions nature. The existing laws in respect of trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail. Students should also to be conscientized of the emerging public trust doctrine of common property resources.

This paper with the above perspectives comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration.

**Syllabus**

- 1. Introduction units ~~3~~
  - 1.1 The concept of trust : distinction with agency and contract
  - 1.2 Development of law: common law and equity
  - 1.3 Trusts : classification
  
- 2. Definition and Nature of trusts under the Indian law units ~~3~~
  - 2.1. Creation of trusts : rules
  
- 3. Duties of trustees units ~~8~~
  - 3.1. Execution
  - 3.2. Acquittance with the nature of property
  - 3.3. Duties in respect of title
  - 3.4. Duty of care
  - 3.5. Conversion
  - 3.6. Impartiality

- 3.7. Prevention of waste
- 3.8. Keeping of accounts and giving of information
- 3.9. Investment
- 3.10. Sale
- 3.11. Liability for breach of trust

#### 4. Rights of Trustees

~~units 8~~

- 4.1. Title deed
- 4.2. Reimbursement
- 4.3. Indemnity
- 4.4. Seeking direction from court
- 4.5. Settlement of accounts
- 4.6. General authority

#### 5. Powers of trustees

~~units 8~~

- 5.1. Sale
- 5.2. Varying of investment
- 5.3. Property of minors
- 5.4. Giving receipts
- 5.5. Power to compound, compromise and settle
- 5.6. Exercising authority on death or disclaimer of one of the trustees
- 5.7. Suspension of trustee's power

#### 6. Disabilities of trustees

~~units 2~~

#### 7. Rights of beneficiaries

~~units 8~~

- 7.1. Rents and profits
- 7.2. Specific execution
- 7.3. Inspection and information



- 7.4. Transfer
- 7.5. Suit for execution
- 7.6. To have proper trustees
- 7.7. Right to compel the trustee to do the duties
- 7.8. Rights on wrongful purchase or acquisition by trustees
- 7.9. Follow up of trust properties in the hands of third parties
- 7.10. Blending of property by trustee
- 7.11. Wrongful application of trust property by partner trustee for partnership purposes.
  
- 8. Liabilities of Beneficiaries** ~~units 2~~
  
- 9. Discharge of Trustees** ~~units 3~~
  
- 10. Appointment of New Trustees** ~~units 3~~
  
- 11. Extinction of Trust** ~~units 3~~
  
- 12. Constructive trusts : the equitable and fiduciary Relationship** ~~units 20~~
  - 12.1. Transfer without intent to dispose beneficial Interest
  - 12.2. Trust incapable of execution and trusts executed fully without exhausting property - the cypress doctrine
  - 12.3. Transfer and request for illegal purpose
  - 12.4. Transfer pursuant to rescindable contract
  - 12.5. Debtor becoming creditor's representative
  - 12.6. Advantage from undue influence
  - 12.7. Advantage by qualified owner
  - 12.8. Property acquired with notice of existing contract
  - 12.9. Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on trust
  - 12.10. Possession of property without whole beneficial interest
  - 12.11. Duties of constructive trustees
  - 12.12. Rights of bonafide purchasers

## 13. Special legislation

~~units-8~~

13.1. Charitable and religious trust

## 14. Common property resources and public trust doctrine

~~units-3~~

## Cases--

Shanti Vijay &amp; others Vs. Princess Fatime Fouzia (AIR 1980 SC 17).

**Select bibliography**S.Krishnamurthy Aiyar and Harbans Lal Swin, *Principles and Digest of Trusts Laws* (1998), University Book Agency, Allahabad.R.H.Mandsley and E.H.Burn, *Trust and Trustees : Cases and Materials* (1978) Butterworths, London.R.E.Megarry and P.V.Baker, *Snell's principles of Equity* (1964) ELBS, Sheet and Maxwell.Philip H.Pettit, *Equity and Law of Trust* (1970)Iyer N., *Indian Trust Act* (1997), Delhi Law House, New DelhiAhmedullah Khan, *The Law of Wakf in India* (1997) Delhi Law House, DelhiRajarithnam, Natarajan and Thankaraj, *Commentary on Charitable Trusts and Religious Institutions* (2000) Universal, DelhiMukerjee, *Commentary on Indian Press Act* (1999) Universal, Delhi.Rao.C.R, *The Indian Trust Act and Allied Laws* (1999)

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Principles of Equity, Trust, Specific, Relief Act—G. P. Singh.

गाम्वा, न्याय एवं विशिष्ट अनुसंग अविनियम—जी. पी. सिंह ।

गाम्वा, न्याय एवं विशिष्ट अनुसंग अविनियम—अकीर अहमद ।

**Paper 7—Human Rights and Public International Law.**

The paper consists of Human Rights and Public International Law.

**Topics prescribed :**

The following topics under the Human Rights are prescribed.

Human Rights—Nature, Concept, Origin and development, Importance, Classification.

Civil and Political Rights—International Instruments, Part III of The Constitution of India.

Social and Economical Rights—International Instruments, Part IV of the Constitution of India.

The Following topics under the Public International Law are prescribed :

Sources, Nature, History, Development and Classification.

Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law, Subjects, Human Rights.

State Responsibility, Recognition, State-Succession, Intervention, State Jurisdiction, State Territory

Freedom of the High Seas, Outer Space, Piracy, Hijacking, Nationality, Extradition, Asylum.

United Nations, War and Neutrality.

**Objectives of the course**

The main thrust of this course shall be development of human rights (HR) law and jurisprudence at international, regional and national levels. There need not be an attempt to teach the whole gamut of international law in this course. This is because many areas of international law are taught in optional papers like International Economic Law(BCI O 01), Air and Space Law(BCI O 11) and Maritime Law(BCI O 15). The HR dimensions shall be discussed in other papers like Environmental Law(BCI C18), Labour Law(BCI C19) and Women and Law And Law Relating To Child (BCI O 13A). Needless to say that this course is to be confined to deliberation of international law topics relevant to the growth of HR law and how international norms and directions are applied in the municipal law of the country.

This paper comprises about 84 units of one-hour duration.

**Syllabus**

- 1. **Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights and International Law** **units 12**
  - 1.1. Basic principles : sovereign equality of states - non-intervention - non use of force - international co-operation - peaceful settlement of disputes
  - 1.2. Individuals as subjects of international law
  - 1.3. State jurisdiction on terrorism, hijacking, narcotics, war crimes and crimes against peace
  - 1.4. Treatment of aliens
  
- 2. **Historical development of the concept of human rights** **units 10**
  - 1.15. Human rights in Indian tradition : ancient, medieval and modern
  - 2.2. Human rights in Western tradition
    - 2.2.1. Concept of natural law
    - 2.2.2. Concept of natural rights
  - 2.3. Human rights in legal tradition: International Law and National Law

**3. UN and Human Rights****units 14**

- 3.1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) - individual and group rights
- 3.2. Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (1966)
- 3.3. Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- 3.4. I L O and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with human rights
- 3.5. Solidarity rights
- 3.6. Disarmament: threat to human rights
- 3.7. International HR Commission
  - 3.7.1. Mandates to States
- 3.8. Right to development

**4. Role of Regional Organizations****units 10**

- 4.1. European Convention on Human Rights
- 4.2. American Convention on Human Rights
- 4.3. African Convention on Human Rights
- 4.4. SAARC

**5. Protection agencies and mechanisms****units 14**

- 5.1. International Commission of Human Rights
  - 5.1.1. Amnesty International
  - 5.1.2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- 5.2. European Commission on Human Rights/Court of Human Rights.
- 5.3. U.N. Division of Human Rights
- 5.4. International Labour Organization
- 5.5. UNESCO
- 5.6. UNICEF

6. Impact and implementation of international human rights norms in India units 14

- 6.1. Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights in the Constitution
- 6.2. Directive Principles: legislative and administrative implementation of international human rights norms
- 6.3. Implementation of international human rights norms through judicial process

7. Enforcement of Human Rights in India units 10

- 7.1. Role of courts: the Supreme Court, High Courts and other courts
- 7.2. Statutory commissions- human rights, women's, minority and backward class

Cases

- (a) West Rand Central Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Vs. The King (1905) 21 K. B. 391
- (b) Anglo Norwegian Fisheries Case (1951, I. C. J. Reports 116)
- (c) Anglo Iranian Oil Co. Case (1952, I, C, J. Reports

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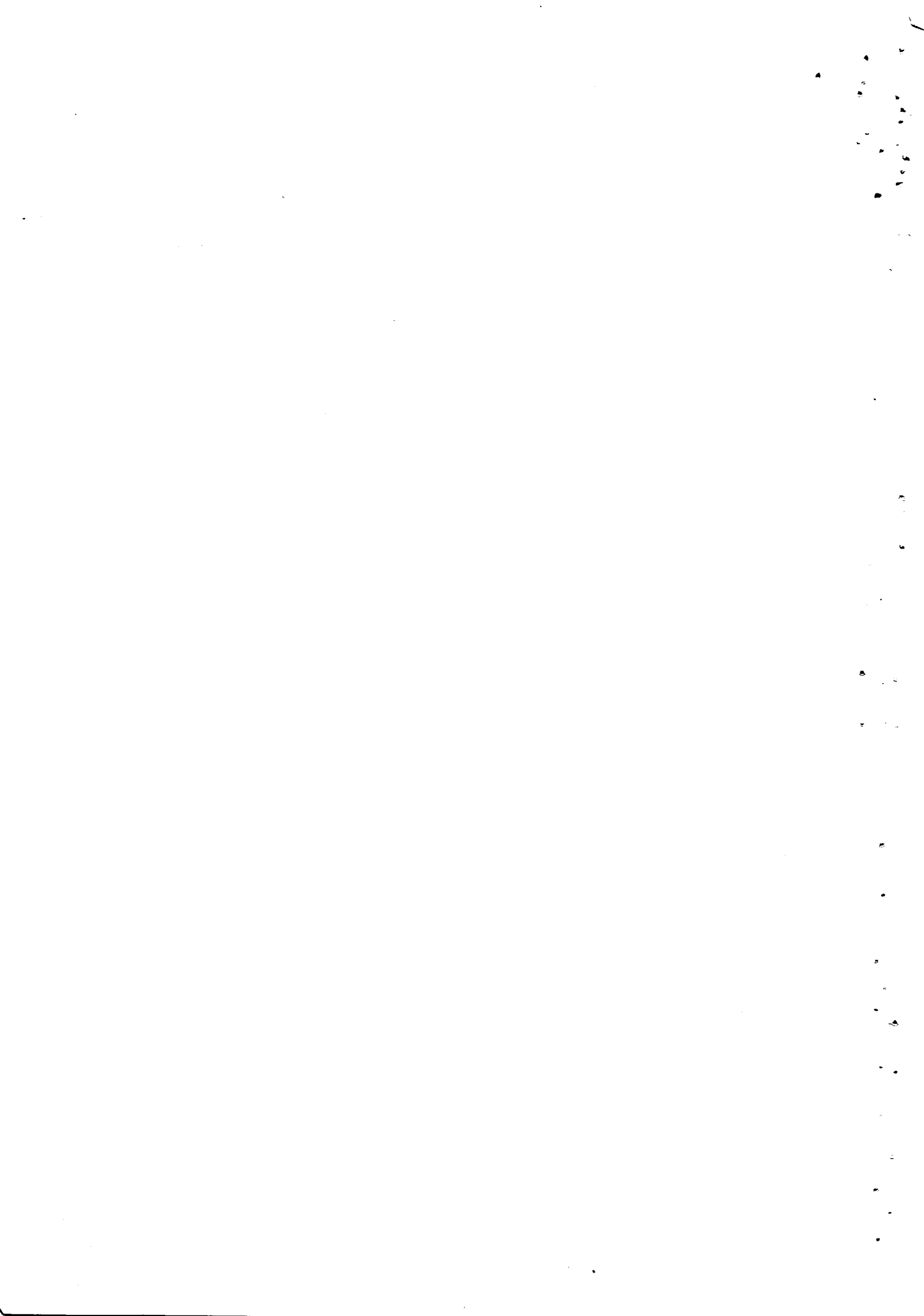
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- Public International Law—V. D. Mahajan.
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- International Law—Bhattacharya. (C. L A)



**BOIC 19 LABOUR LAW**

**Objectives of the course**

Protection of labour is a constitutional mandate. A constitution inspired by the vision of social justice is committed to the cause of upliftment of labour. Well balanced industrial development leads to increased productivity which in turn is a factor of national progress. Labour makes significant contribution in this respect.

Is labour merely a commodity? Is it only a factor in production? There may be different approaches towards this question. One fact is certain. Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management. The law and practice relating to labour is the story of this battle. In this context, the study of labour law is not to be confined to mastering of the rules and regulations relating to the employment of the work force. Its wings spread wider. It has its aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to, the complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes.

The student should get an insight into the mechanics of socio-legal control of labour relations and should be aware of the history, the present norms, the emerging areas and possible future techniques of labour jurisprudence.

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

**Syllabus**

**1. Historical perspectives on Labour**

~~units - 6~~

- 1.1. Labour through the ages - slave labour - guild system - division on caste basis - labour during feudal days.
- 1.2. Colonial labour law and policy
- 1.3. Labour capital conflicts: exploitation of labour, profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions, unorganised labour, bonded labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super-specialisation - lack of alternative employment.
- 1.4. Theories of labour and surplus value

- 1.5. From laissez faire to welfarism and to globalisation: transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to status : changing perspectives on labour.

## 2. Trade unionism

~~Units 10~~

- 2.1. Labour movement as a counter measure to exploitation - history of trade union movement in India.
- 2.2. Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association - international norms and the Indian Constitution.
- 2.3. Legal control and protection of trade union: registration, amalgamation, rights, immunities, liabilities and dissolution.
- 2.4. Problems: multiplicity of unions, over politicisation - intraunion and inter-union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union-shop, recognition of unions.

## 3. Collective bargaining

~~units 9~~

- 3.1. The concept
- 3.2. International norms - conditions precedent - merits and demerits.
- 3.3. Bargaining process
- 3.3.1. Negotiation
- 3.3.2. Techniques of pressurization : strike and lockout, go-slow, work to rule, gherao, bundh
- 3.4. Structure of bargaining : plant, industry and national levels
- 3.5. Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreement
- 3.6. Reforms in law

## 4. State Regulation of Industrial Relations

~~units 15~~

- 4.1. Theoretical foundations: social justice, labour welfare, public interest, productivity, industrial peace and development and price control.
- 4.2. Methods of regulation:
- 4.2.1. Recognition of mutual arrangements



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- 4.2.2. Assistance to bipartite settlement: conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders.
- 4.2.3. State prescription of machinery: reference for adjudication (the political overtones), the adjudicatory mechanisms (How do they differ from courts?), award and its binding nature, judicial review of awards.
- 4.2.4. State prescription of standards in lay off, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of under takings
- 4.3. The conceptual conundrum : industry, industrial dispute, workmen.
- 4.4. Unfair labour practices.

**5. Discipline in industry**

~~units - 8~~

- 5.1. Doctrine of hire and fire - history of management's prerogative.
- 5.2. Fairness in disciplinary process:
  - 5.1.1. Punishment for misconduct - meaning of misconduct
  - 5.1.2. The right to know : the charge sheet
  - 5.1.3. The right to defend : domestic enquiry, notice, evidence, cross-examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision.
  - 5.1.4. Prenatal (permission) and postnatal (approval) control during pendency of proceedings (S.33 of the I.D. Act.)
- 5.3. Role of management and labour

**6. Remuneration for Labour**

~~units - 12~~

- 6.1. Theories of wages : marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply
- 6.2. Concepts of wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need-based minimum wages)
- 6.3. Components of wages : dearness allowance, principle of fixation.
- 6.4. Disparity in wages in different sectors - need for rationalisation and national approach
- 6.5. Wage determining process - modes and modalities.

- 6.5.1. Unilateral fixation by employer
- 6.5.2. Bilateral fixation
- 6.5.3. Conciliation, arbitration and adjudication
- 6.5.4. Wage Board and Pay Commission
- 6.5.5. Principles of wage fixation
- 6.6. Concept of bonus - computation of bonus
- 6.7. Protection of wages : non-payment, delayed payment, unauthorised deductions - remedial measures.

**7. Health and Safety**

~~units 10~~

- 7.1. Obligations for health and safety of workmen - legislative controls : factory, mines and plantations.
- 7.2. Employer's liability:
  - 7.2.1. Workmen's compensation
  - 7.2.2. Employee's State Insurance
  - 7.2.3. Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries - environmental protection

**8. Labour Welfare**

~~units 9~~

- 8.1. Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription.
- 8.2. Provident fund and family pension.
- 8.3. Gratuity
- 8.4. Insurance
- 8.5. Inter-state migrant workmen - regulation of employment and conditions of service.
- 8.6. Employment of young persons : prohibition of employment of children, regulation of employment of young persons.
- 8.7. Woman and labour force
  - 8.7.1. Equal remuneration law, maternity benefits, protective provisions for women under factories, plantations and mines laws

9. Protection of the weaker sectors of labour

- 9.1. Tribal labour : need for regulation
- 9.2. Unorganised labour like domestic servants : problems and perspectives
- 9.3. Bonded labour : socio-economic programmes for rehabilitation.
- 9.4. Contract labour - regulation
- 9.5. Daily wage workers.

Cases—

- (a) General Manager BEST Undertaking Vs. Mrs. Agnes. (AIR 1964 SC 193).
- (b) The Mukund Iron & Steel works Ltd. Vs. V. G. Deshpande, Registrar. (LLJ-II-1986-290-Bom).
- (c) The Buckingham and Carnatic Co. Vs. Workers of Company. (AIR 1953 SC 47)
- (d) The Bangalore water supply Vs. Rajappa. (AIR 1978 SC 548).
- (e) The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Vs. Karpi. (LLJ-I-1987-179 Karnataka).

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Labour and Industrial Laws—S. N. Mishra (ALA).

श्रम एवम् औद्योगिक विधि—सूर्यनारायण मिश्र ।

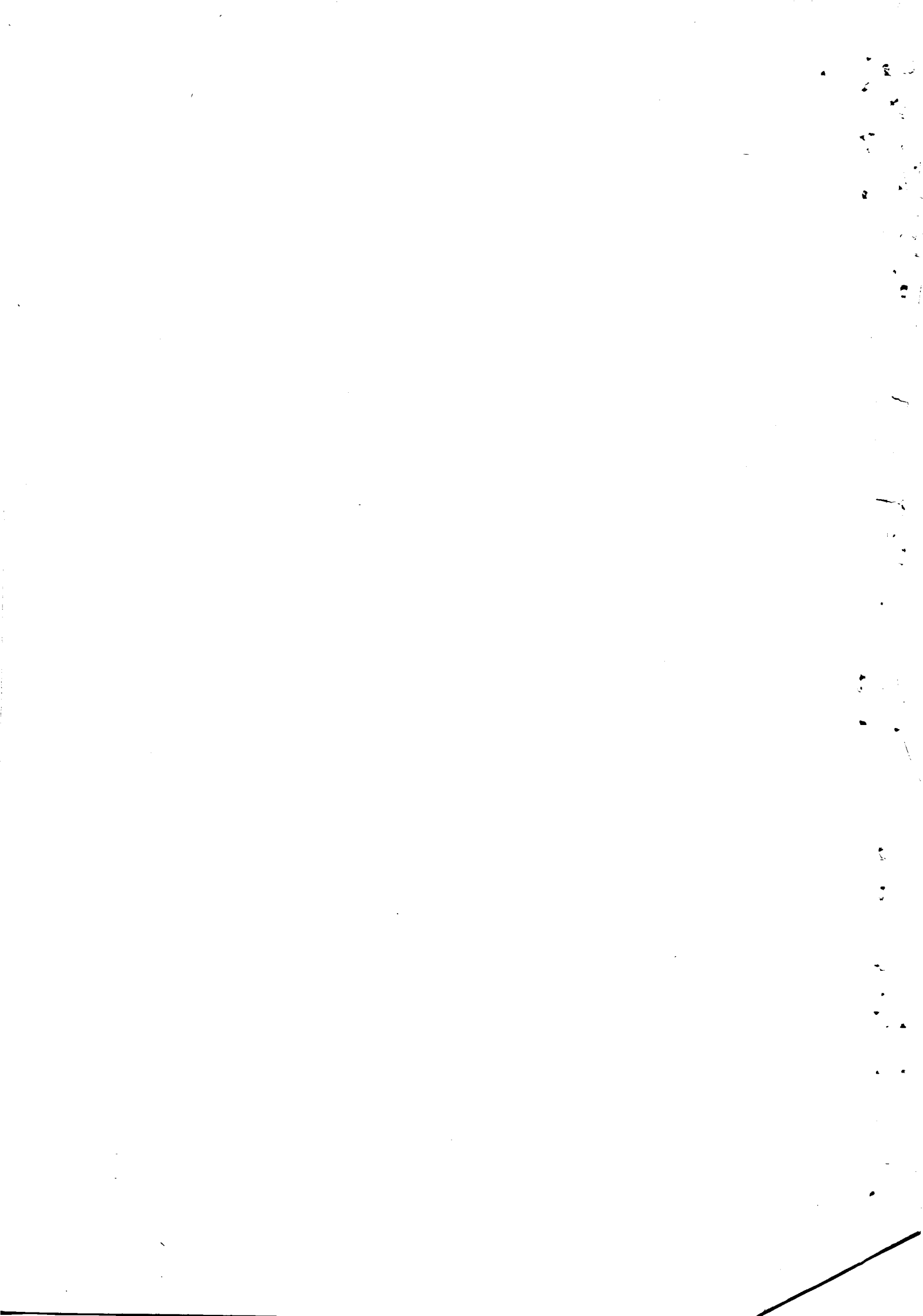
श्रमिक विधियाँ—इन्द्रजीतसिंह ।

श्रमिक विधियाँ—संगासहाय शर्मा ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लोक विधि—एम. पी. टण्डन ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लोक विधि—इन्द्रजीतसिंह ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लोक विधि—एम. के. कपूर ।



*Paper 9—Professional Ethics. Accountability for Lawyears and Bar-Bench Relations (Internal Assesment).*

The paper consists on the basis of the following Material.

- (i) Mr. Krishnamurty Iyer's book on "Advocacy".
- (ii) The Contempt Law and Practice.
- (iii) The Bar Council Code of Ethics.

The performance of the candidate will be assessed through the practical performance by process of Internal assesment.

*Acts and books recommended :*

The following Acts and books are also recommended for study.

- 1 Advocate Act, 1961.
- 2 Contempt of Court Act, 1971.
- 3 अधिवक्ता अधिनियम, 1961 ।
- 4 न्यायालय अवमानना अधिनियम, 1971 ।
- 5 प्रोफेशनल एथिक्स — डॉ. बसन्तीलाल बाबेल (सी. एल. ए.) ।

