

Mp Jain Indian Constitutional Law With Constitutional

The Indian Constitution is one of the world's longest and most important political texts. Its birth, over six decades ago, signalled the arrival of the first major post-colonial constitution and the world's largest and arguably most daring democratic experiment. Apart from greater domestic focus on the Constitution and the institutional role of the Supreme Court within India's democratic framework, recent years have also witnessed enormous comparative interest in India's constitutional experiment. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution is a wide-ranging, analytical reflection on the major themes and debates that surround India's Constitution. The Handbook provides a comprehensive account of the developments and doctrinal features of India's Constitution, as well as articulating frameworks and methodological approaches through which studies of Indian constitutionalism, and constitutionalism more generally, might proceed. Its contributions range from rigorous, legal studies of provisions within the text to reflections upon historical trends and social practices. As such the Handbook is an essential reference point not merely for Indian and comparative constitutional scholars, but for students of Indian democracy more generally.

This new edition of Financial Management continues to emphasise on the theories, concepts, and techniques that aid in corporate decision making, Apart from updating the chapters with recent developments in the subject, it presents to the readers several new cases and examples, along with new-age tools like 'excel' for problem solving.

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The executive, the legislature and the judiciary are the three branches of government, both state and central, in India. Of these, it is the judiciary's task to uphold constitutional values and ensure justice for all. The interpretation and application of constitutional values by the judicial system has had far-reaching impact, often even altering provisions of the Constitution itself. Although our legal system was originally based on the broad principles of the English common law, over the years it has been adapted to Indian traditions and been changed, for the better, by certain landmark verdicts. In Landmark Judgments that Changed India, former Supreme Court judge and eminent jurist Asok Kumar Ganguly analyses certain cases that led to the formation of new laws and changes to the legal system. Discussed in this book are judgments in cases such as Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala that curtailed the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution; Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India and Others that defined personal liberty; and Golaknath v. State of Punjab, where it was ruled that amendments which infringe upon fundamental rights cannot be passed. Of special significance for law students and practitioners, this book is also an ideal guide for anyone interested in the changes made to Indian laws down the years, and the evolution of the judicial system to what it is today.

Though the discussion is primarily concerned with the constitutional law of the countries which have adopted the Anglo-American system, occasional reference has been made, by way of contrast, to the Constitutions of countries like Russia, China or France which do not have Judicial Review and cannot, therefore, offer judicial decisions containing legal interpretation of those respective Constitutions.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, is a key piece of forest legislation passed in India on 18 December 2006. It has also been called the Forest Rights Act, the Tribal Rights Act, the Tribal Bill, and the Tribal Land Act. The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources, denied

to them over decades as a result of the continuance of colonial forest laws in India.

La 4e de couverture indique : "India is credited with having one of the finest democratic constitutions in the world. And rightly so. For, even though the Indian Constitution has undergone many amendments and has been subjected to a lot of criticism, it has stood the test of time and has emerged as the beacon of hope, ensuring liberty, equality and justice to the citizens. It is in this context this comprehensive and systemically organized book on Fundamental Rights and Their Enforcement, written by Prof. Udai Raj Rai, an eminent academic with great legal acumen, becomes so significant. The book is a study on the fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. Divided into 15 chapters aEUR" each chapter is again divided into parts aEUR" the book discusses in detail Liberty-based rights such as right to freedom of expression and other article 19 rights; life and personal liberty; preventive detention, capital punishment and prisoneraEUR s rights; and freedom of religion. Then it goes on to give an in-depth analysis of Equality-based rights aEUR" equality before law; non-discrimination and equal opportunity; social reservation; Liberty and Equality-based-rights aEUR" social equality and right to education as well as minority rights to establish and administer educational institutions. The book concludes with a comprehensive coverage on reach of fundamental rights; its violation; enforcement of the rights; Directive Principles of State Policy; and the fundamental duties of citizens. The book being a juridical study, the emphasis throughout is on analytical and critical study of important Supreme Court judgments. So, such major judgments as A.K. Gopalan and Maneka are highlighted. The distinction between pre-Maneka and post-Maneka jurisprudence is also clearly brought out. Besides, there is an elaborate discussion on the right to information, special problems regarding media freedom, and the Law of Contempt of Court which, the author feels, needs amendment. This well-balanced and well-researched book is intended as a text for postgraduate students of law (LL.M.) and as a reference for undergraduate students of law (LL.B., BA LL.B.). It should also serve as a valuable reference to lawyers, judges, and the teaching community. KEY FEATURES : Gives an analytical and critical study of Supreme Court judgments in relation to fundamental rights. Highlights the need for testing the laws on the touchstone of Secularism. Shows the need for balancing the StateaEUR s regulatory power and educational rights of the minorities. Gives recent Supreme Court decisions in the Addenda at the end of the book"

Comparative studies examine the constitutional design and actual operation of governments in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, India, Nigeria, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United States. Contributors analyze the structures and workings of legislative, executive, and judicial institutions in each sphere of government. They also explore how the federal nature of the polity affects those institutions and how the institutions in turn affect federalism. The book concludes with reflections on possible future trends.

This title includes the following features: This is a well respected, authoritative text on Administrative Law written by two leading Public Law experts. It is relied upon by the judiciary, academics and practitioners and is frequently cited in the higher courts as an authority on this area of law.; This clear and perceptive account of the principles of administrative law provides the ideal introduction to the subject for the undergraduate student.; Unparalleled, in depth and comprehensive coverage of this dense and often complex subject.; the new edition will bring the work up to date, taking account of all the most recent cases particularly those under the Human Rights Act 1998 as well as providing coverage of other key developments since publication of the last edition in 2000.

Account of the contemporary Indian political system

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