

1. H. L. Ahuja – Advanced Economic Theory, Publisher- S. Chand, New Delhi, India.
2. Robert S. Pindyck and Daniel L. Rubinfeld, Microeconomics, Publisher- Pearson, Delhi, India.
3. D. N. Dwivedi- Macroeconomics- Theory and Policy, Publisher- McGraw Hill Education, India.
4. H. L. Ahuja – Macroeconomics- Theory and Policy, Publisher- S. Chand, New Delhi, India.
5. Ramesh Singh- Indian Economy, Publisher- McGraw Hill Education, India.
6. V. K. Puri and S. K. Misra- Indian Economy, Publisher- Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, India.
7. Editorial Board Pratiyogita Darpan, Pratiyogita Darpan Extra Issue series- General Studies Indian Economy, Publisher- Upkar Prakashan, Agra, India.
8. L. M. Bhole and Jitendra Mahakud- Financial Institutions and Markets, Structure, Growth& Innovations, Publisher- McGraw Hill Education, India.
9. Publications available on <https://www.rbi.org.in/>

1. **Richard A. Musgrave and Peggy B. Musgrave- Public Finance in theory and practice,**
  - a. Publisher- McGraw Hill Education, International Edition, 1989.
1. M. L. Jhingan- International Economics, Publisher- Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd., New Delhi, India.
1. Francis Cherunilam- International Economics, Publisher-Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, India.
1. H. L. Bhatia- Public Finance, Publisher- Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Limited, New Delhi, India

**PROGRAM: 5yr Integrated Professional Law**

**First year B.L.S LL.B**

**Semester: II**

**Course Title: History**

**Course Code:**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Objectives:**

The Course aims to provide a historical background of Indian freedom struggle and constitutional developments. The course further helps to understand the change in the system of administration and governance after the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, conditions that ushered in modern Judiciary system started in India since the Company's Rule, the major

developments in Education, Press, Local self- government and Civil Services, the Social and Religious reform movements in India.

### **Course Outcome:**

After completing this course students will be able to:

- Identify the various Charter Acts which helped in changing the structure of administration and the conditions that led development of modern Judiciary.
- Critically evaluate the various developments in field of Civil service, Education, Local Government which lead to various social reform movements and made people aware about their basic rights.
- Appreciate India's freedom struggle and contribution of freedom fighters and various constitutional developments.

### **Module 1**

#### **Administration of East Indian Company and the Revolt of 1857**

1. Charter Acts from 1773 to 1853.
2. Causes of Revolt of 1857.
3. Consequences of Revolt with special reference to Queen's Proclamation and Act for the better Government of India.
- 1.4. Indian Council Act of 1891.

### **Module 2**

#### **Major developments in India and Social Reform**

##### **2.1. Education**

2.1.1. Charter Act of 1813.

1. Macaulay's Minute of 1835.

1. Wood's Despatch of 1854.

1. Hunter Education Commission (1882).

1. 5 Indian Universities Act, 1904.

##### **2.2. Press**

##### **2.3. Civil Services**

1. Socio-religious reform movements with special reference to-

2.4.1. Emancipation of women.

2.4.2. Upliftment of Depressed Classes.

### **Module 3**

#### **Freedom Struggle and Constitutional Developments (1885-1935)**

1. Establishment of the Indian National Congress and the work of Moderates (1885-1905).

2. Indian Councils Act of 1892.
3. Rise of Extremists and Partition of Bengal (1905).
4. Indian Councils Act of 1909.
5. August Declaration (1917) and Montague-Chelmsford Report (1918).
6. The Government of India Act 1919 and its consequences.
7. Simon Commission (1927), Nehru Report (1928) and Round Table Conferences.
8. Civil Disobedience Movement and Government of India Act, 1935.

## **Module 4**

### **Partition and Post-Independence India**

1. **Cripps Mission(1942), Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) and the Indian Independence Act (1947).**
2. **Genesis and Growth of Communalism and Partition of India.**
3. **Integration of Indian States and Kashmir Issue.**
4. **Making of the Constitution -CAD: Constituent Assembly Debates**
5. **States Reorganization.**
6. **Economic Planning and Mixed Economy-**
  - a. Five Year Plans during the Nehru Era
  - b. Mixed Economy(overview)

#### **4.7 Land reforms-**

- c. Zamindari Abolition and Tenancy Reforms
- a. Ceiling and the Bhoodan Movement(overview)

#### **Recommended Resources:**

1. Banerjee, Anil Chandra - Constitutional History of India Vol. II(1858-1919)
2. Bipan Chandra, Mridula Mukherjee, Aditya Mukherjee – India Since Independence
3. Mahajan, V.D. - Modern Indian History.
4. Majumdar, R.C., Raychaudhari, H.C. Datta, Kalikinkar- An Advanced History of India.
5. Pylee, P.V. Constitutional History of India(1600-1930)
6. Sarkar, Sumit – Modern India

**PROGRAM: 5yr Integrated Professional Law**

**First Year B.L.S LL.B****Semester: II****Course Title: Legal Language and Writing****Course Code:****Credits: 4****Course Objectives:**

The course aims at introducing to the students the meaning of law, its sources and classification. It seeks to familiarize them with legal communication, terminology, legal texts, analysis of statutes and emerging trends in law. This course further aims to increase student's comprehension of case laws and judgments and create awareness about socio legal issues with changing times. Overall, this course strongly aspires to equip students with foundational notions, conceptions and understanding of law.

**Course Outcomes:**

After completing this course students will be able to:

- Define law and identify different sources of law, kinds of laws and various legal concepts.
- Explain and identify legal terminology in legal texts and judgments.
- Identify facts of a case and legal rules.
- Understand and compare the emerging trends in law in global context with special reference to information technology, artificial intelligence, social media, etc

**Module I**

1. Meaning of Law, Rules, Regulation and Policy
2. Sources of law - custom and treaty, legislation, precedent
3. Legal Writing- Language and Law- Characteristics of Legal Language
4. Case analysis and case briefs-relevant Indian case laws\*
  - 1.5 Understanding a Statute and Statutory Analysis\*: Information Technology Act, 2000

**Module II**

2.1. Legal Concepts: Justice, Bar and Bench, duty, right, wrong, Remedy, Fact, Jurisdiction  
Person, Offence, bail, damage, compensation, trial, petition

2.2 Extracts from important judgments:

Head Note, abbreviations jurisdiction, judges, statutes, international conventions,  
Bye - law, rules, regulations, notices, notifications, if any with reference to the  
following:

Case laws:

- i) Supreme Court of India Maneka Gandhi vs Union Of India on 25 January, 1978
- ii) Ratlam Municipality vs Vardichand and Ors. [29 July, 1980]

2.3.1 Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak under Section 124A and 153A of the India Penal Code.

2.3.2 The Nanavati Trial.

2.3.3 Trial of Derek Chauvin [George Floyd Case]

### Module III

#### Selected readings:

- 3.1 Learning the Law: Chapters: 1.The Divisions of the Law;  
6. Case Law Technique  
7. The Interpretation of Statutes

3.2 Discipline of Law: Part Three

3.3 Games Lawyers need to play -Understanding Moot Problems and Memorials

3.4 Introduction to important constitutional provisions – Reservation, Uniform Civil Code

### Module IV

4.1 Introduction to technology and communication –

i) Internet and jurisdiction Policy Network

ii) Introduction to Social Media

iii) Social media and freedom of speech and expression

4.2. Artificial Intelligence and future of legal profession

4.3 Virtual Courts and E-Courts in India

#### Recommended Resources:

1. Legal Writing and Legal Method by John.C .Derbach, and others; Publication Wolters Kluwer, Indian Reprint 2011  
\* Chapter -3 Legal Writing and Legal Method]
2. Legal Method by Sharon Hanson (page no: 21-30)]Cavendish Publication  
\*[Chapter -8 Legal Writing and Legal Method]
3. Language in the Law edited John Gibbons and others, Publisher: Orient Longman.
4. Learning the Law by Glanville William, Publishers: Sweet and Maxwell, South Asian Edition
5. Discipline of Law by Lord Denning: Part Three [pages 113 to 144]  
Publisher: Lexis- Nexus, Butterworths
6. Games Lawyer need to Play – Moot Problems and Memorials, Publisher: Chronicle Books, New Delhi
7. Trial of Independence, Author B. R. Agarwala, Publisher: National Book Trust, India.

8. Trials of Tilak

Author Publisher: The Director, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Judgment reported in AIR 1922 BOM 112.

7. <https://indiankanoon.org> › doc

i). K. M. Nanavati vs State Of Maharashtra on 24 November, 1961

ii) Ratlam Municipality vs Vardichan and Ors. on 29 July, 1980

Equivalent citations: AIR 1980 SC 1622, 1980 CriLJ 1075,

iii) Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India on 25 January, 1978

iv) Constituent Assembly Debates

8. <https://www.clayton-legal.co.uk/blog/artificial-intelligence-and-the-future-of-law-firms-73428114913>

9. <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/articles/ai-and-its-impact-on-legal-technology>

**PROGRAM: 5yr Integrated Professional Law**

**First year B.L.S LL.B**

**Semester: II**

**COURSE TITLE: Political Science-I**

**Political Theory and Political Organisation**

**COURSE CODE:**

**CREDITS: 4**

**Course Objectives:**

The importance of study of Political Science is well reflected in the process of making Law. The course aims to assist students to understand the concept of State as a Sovereign Political entity and exercise of power by government within a political system. The course aims at facilitating comprehension of the various forms of Government with reference to select case studies and the vital role of Judiciary in upholding the Supremacy of the Constitution. It intends to explore the basis of Representation and the Electoral System in India. Overall, the course aspires to instil the ability to critically analyse and to substantially form argument on key issues about state, politics and democracy.

**COURSE OUTCOMES –**

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Identify the constituent elements of the State and the relationship between State and Government.
- Critically read and analyse the ideas of political theorists.
- Identify the characteristic features of different Governments and apply the learnings from the course to understand the concrete problems of the world.
- Evaluate and analyse the role of Judiciary.

- Demonstrate an understanding of the methods of representation and the right to franchise in modern democracy with special reference to the working of the Indian Electoral System.
- Write with clarity on contemporary developments related to course content.

## MODULE 1

### State and Sovereignty in Political Theory

#### 1.1 The Concept of the State- Meaning and Definition

- 1.1.2. State as a Community of Persons.
- 1.1.3. State as a Politically Organized Society within a Defined Territory.
- 1.1.4. State as the only Sovereign entity with a single Government.
- 1.1.5. Definitions of State.
- 1.1.6. Constituent Elements of State and importance of each Element.
- 1.1.7. Comparative Study- State and Government, State and Society, State and Association.

#### 1.2 Sovereignty as the Basic Element of the State.

- 1.2.1 Meaning and Definition of Sovereignty.
- 1.2.2 Two Aspects of Sovereignty: Internal and External.
- 1.2.3 Essential Characteristics of Sovereignty
- 1.2.4 The Notion of Legal Sovereignty, Political Sovereignty and Popular Sovereignty
- 1.2.5 History of the Development of the Concept of Sovereignty
- 1.2.6 Contribution of Jean Bodin, Hugo Grotius, Jeremy Bentham
- 1.2.7 Social Contract/Consent Theory. (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau)
- 1.2.8 John Austin's Theory of Sovereignty.

## MODULE 2

### Government as a Concept in Political Theory

#### 2.1 Main Currents of Western Political Thought on Statecraft

- 2.1.1 Plato's Ideal State as given in 'The Republic' - Concept of Philosopher King.
- 2.1.2 Machiavelli's view on Statecraft- Advices to Prudent Prince in 'The Prince'
- 2.1.3 Aristotle's Classification of Governments

#### 2.2 Modern Classification of Government

- 2.2.1 .Unitary and Federal Government (Meaning and Definition, Features, Merits and Demerits and Comparative Study)

- 2.2.2 . Quasi- Federal State, India as a Quasi-Federal State
- 2.2.3. Parliamentary and Presidential Government (Meaning and Definition, Features, Merits and Demerits and Comparative Study)

## **MODULE 3**

### **Organization of Government**

#### **3.1 Theory of Separation of Powers**

- 3.1.1. Montesquieu's Theory of the Separation of Powers
- 3.1.2 Liberal Interpretation with Checks and Balances
- 3.1.3. Application of the Doctrine of Separation of Powers in the US and India  
(Specified)
- 3.1.4 Evaluation of the Doctrine of Separation of Powers

#### **3.2 Judiciary as an Organ of the Government**

- 3.2.1. Role and Functions of Judiciary
  - 3.2.2. Three Methods of Appointments of the Judges-
  - 3.2.3. Election by the People, Election by the Legislature, Nomination by the Executive.
  - 3.2.4. Importance of Independence of Judiciary- Measures to ensure Independence of Judiciary
  - 3.2.5. Rule of Law and Judicial Review, Judicial Review in India and the USA- a comparative study
  - 3.2.6. Basic Structure Case (Specified) Parliamentary  
Power to amend the Constitution and  
Fundamental Rights
- Four Landmark cases – AK Gopalan, Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh, Golakath and Keshavananda Bharati – Main Features.

#### **3.3 Parliamentary Sovereignty**

- 3.3.1. Meaning and Nature of Parliamentary Sovereignty
- 3.3.2. Parliamentary Sovereignty in India and its Limitations.
- 3.3.3. Parliamentary Sovereignty in the United Kingdom and  
Contemporary  
Challenges.

## **MODULE 4**

### **Representation**

#### **4.1 Concept of Representation**

- 4.1.1. Role of the Representative
- 4.1.2. Universal Adult  
Suffrage

4.1.3. Women Enfranchisement- Arguments for and against- Fight for Women Suffrage in USA

4.1.4. Challenges to Women Representation in India.

## 4.2 Bases of Representation

4.2.1 Territorial Representation- Single Member Constituency and Multi Member Constituency

4.2.2 Functional Representation and its difficulties

4.2.3 Minority Representation

4.2.4 Proportional Representation- Hare Plan or the Single Transferable Vote and the List System

4.2.5 The System of Plural Voting

## 4.3 Electoral System in India

4.3.1. Composition of the Election Commission of India (ECI)

4.3.2. Powers and Functions of the ECI, Autonomy of ECI

4.3.3. Social Media's influence on Elections in India

4.3.4. ECI Scrutiny on Social Media

### **Recommended Resources:**

1. Asirvatham, E. (1971), Political Theory, Lucknow, Upper India Publishing House
2. Barker, E. (1956), Principles of Social and Political Theory, London: Oxford University Press
3. Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A.(eds) Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Longman
4. Gokhale, B.K. (1994), Political Science (Theory and Government Machinery), Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House
5. Jayal, N.G. and Mehta, P.B. (eds.) (2010), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Laxmikanth, M. (2016) Indian Polity for Civil Services Examinations, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hills
7. McMillan, Allistar. (2010) The Election Commission, in Jayal, N.G. and Mehta, P.B. (eds.) (2010), The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Mukherjee, S. and Ramaswamy, S. (2015), A History of Political thought: Plato to Marx, Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
9. Ramaswamy, S. (2003), Political Theory – Ideas and Concepts, 2- ed., New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
10. Rathore L.S. and Haqqi S.A.H. (2002), Political Theory and Organisation, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.

11. Sabine, G. H. (1973), A History of Political Theory. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing

**Suggested Web**

**Links:** <https://www.fjc.gov/sites/default/files/trials/Anthony%20Teacher%20Handout.pdf>  
<https://www.parliament.uk/about/how/role/sovereignty/>

**PROGRAM: 5yr Integrated Law**

**Second Year B.L.S /LL.B**

**Semester: III**

**Course Title: Sociology**

**Course Code:**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Objectives:**

This course provides a comprehensive understanding of society, its structure, institutions, social behavior and wide understanding of topics that affects people on local, national and international level. Law is born in the society and it is a tool to control and regulate the society. The course provides an interdisciplinary approach to analyse and interpret the law, the legal phenomenon, the relationship between these two and also their relationships with the society. To briefly introduce social research as a means of understanding social reality. Overall, this course aspires to provide intrinsic understanding of correlation, connection and association of law and society in order to augment to students' ability to study law in the social milieu.

**Course Outcomes:**

After completing this course, students will be able to:

- Apply sociological concepts, terms and theories to the processes of everyday life.
- Analyze and draw critical links between social structures, social forces and individual circumstances.
- Apply the knowledge of society, social research methods in social planning, finding causative factors of a social problem and solutions and thus bring change in society.
- Students will learn sociological understanding of causes and effects of crimes and deviant behavior in society.
- Apply sociological knowledge in interpretation of Law.

**Module 1**

**Introduction to Sociology**