



KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

Navanagar , Hubballi-580025

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Syllabus for B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Major-Minor 2023-24 Batch

Political Science-Major, Sociology-Minor-I, Economics-Minor-II

First Semester		Second Semester	
1.1	Law of Contract (General Principles)	2.1	Special Contract
1.2	Legal Methods	2.2	Law of Torts including MV Accidents and Consumer Protection Law
1.3	Political Science (Major- Paper-1) (Political Theory and Thought)	2.3	Political Science (Major- Paper-2) (State and Political Obligations)
1.4	Sociology (Minor-I Paper-1) (Introduction to Sociology)	2.4	Sociology (Minor-I Paper-2) (Indian Society and Development)
1.5	Kanoonu Kannada/ Kannada Kali	2.5	Economics (Minor-II Paper 1) (Principles of Economics)
Third Semester		Fourth Semester	
3.1	Family Law-I (Hindu Law)	4.1	Family Law-II (Mohammedan Law and Indian succession Act)
3.2	Law of Property	4.2	Opt-I: Human Rights Law and Practice/Insurance Law
3.3	Political Science (Major- Paper-3) (Public Administration)	4.3	Political Science (Major- Paper-4) (International Relations & Organization)
3.4	Economics (Minor-II Paper.2) (Indian Economy)	4.4	Sociology (Minor-I Paper-3) (Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology)
3.5	English	4.5	Economics (Minor-II Paper.3) (Development Economics)
Fifth Semester		Sixth Semester	
5.1	Constitutional Law-I	6.1	Constitutional Law-II
5.2	Criminal Law-I :Indian Penal Code	6.2	Administrative Law
5.3	Hons-I : IPR-I	6.3	Hons-II : Information Technology Law
5.4	Opt-II: Media and Law/Penology and Victimology	6.4	Hon- III : IPR-II
5.5	Political Science (Major-Paper-5) Major World Governments)	6.5	Political Science (Major-Paper-6) (Organizations and Institutions)
Seventh Semester		Eighth Semester	
7.1	Environmental Law	8.1	Public International Law
7.2	Labour and Industrial Law-I	8.2	Labour and Industrial Law-II
7.3	Criminal Law-II : Criminal Procedure Code	8.3	Hons-IV : Land Laws
7.4	Jurisprudence	8.4	Hons-V : International Organizations
7.5	Company Law	8.5	Opt-III: Banking Law/Right to Information
7.6	Clinical Course-I : Professional Ethics	8.6	Clinical Course II : Alternative Dispute Resolution System
Ninth Semester		Tenth Semester	
9.1	CPC and Limitation Act	10.1	Law of Evidence
9.2	Taxation	10.2	Hons-VIII : Private International Law
9.3	Hon-VI: Women and Law	10.3	Opt-V: Comparative Constitutions/White Collar Crimes
9.4	Hons-VII: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	10.4	Opt-VI: Offences against child and Juvenile Offences/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
9.5	Opt-IV: Competition Law/Health Law	10.5	Clinical Course-IV: Moot Court Exercises and Internship
9.6	Clinical Course-III: Drafting Pleading and Conveyance		

Syllabus for B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Major-Minor 2023-24 Batch
Political Science-Major, Sociology-Minor-I, Economics-Minor-II
COURSE 1.3 - Political Science (Major-Paper-1)
Political Theory & Thought

UNIT-I

1. POLITICAL SCIENCE- Definition, Nature & Scope; relations with other Social Science and Sciences: is political science a science (arguments).
2. CONCEPT OF STATE- Definition and meaning, Nature and elements; State in comparison with society, Government: and association.
3. ORIGIN OF THE STATE- Various theories (very brief); evolutionary theory (in detail)
4. SOVEREIGNTY-Meaning, definition; aspects (internal & external); attributes and kinds.

UNIT-II

Main currents of Political Thought & Philosophy:

1. Western (Ancient & Medieval)
 - a. Contributions of Plato & Aristotle (detailed)
 - b. Rise of Rome - Contributions to political thought-as a republic & an Empire-Roman Legal System.
 - c. Rise of Christianity- Tenets; the Church & the papacy; Religion Vs Politics. St. Thomas Aquinas -his Philosophy & Contributions
 - d. Machiavelli- Historical background; Historical method; the Prince and its Philosophy
2. Ancient Indian Thought- Pre-vedic, Post-vedic and classic; a historical background philosophy - with special reference to the 'Saptanga theory'; Monarchy-functions, limitations & Control.
3. Birth of Islam- Teaching; contributions to political thought; 'Shariat' as the basis of Law Limitations & control.(then & Now)

UNIT-III

1. Western:
 - a. Individualism- Philosophy and contributions
 - b. socialism- Philosophy & Contributions; kinds types revolutions & evolutionary.
 - c. Marxism- Historical background; features and contributions; Comparison with modern communism.
2. Modern Indian Philosophy - Gandhiji's Political thought.

UNIT-IV

1. Rights- Meaning, Nature, Kinds; human rights & fundamental rights (a special note)
2. DUTIES- a) Meaning; Kinds; fundamental duties (a note)
3. Rights and duties are correlative explanation -apt examples.
4. The concept of welfare and welfare state
 - a. Meaning of Welfare
 - b. Principles
 - C. A Welfare State – Implications and functions; Problems.
 - d. India, as a Welfare State (in brief)

UNIT-V

1. Democracy-

a. Meaning, Nature, Kinds, merits & defects; conditions for Success (apt examples.)

b. Direct democracy- importance devices and Practice.

2. Dictatorship- Meaning, features, merits and demerits, a totalitarian state (a note), Nazism, Fascism and Communism (exist while USSR)

3. Secularism and a Secular State: Meaning: Main features; arguments for and against; a special note on India.

References:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| a. Ernest Barker | : Principles of Social and Political theory. |
| b. George, Sabine | : History of Political theory. |
| c. Laski, Harold J | : i) Introduction to Politics,
: ii) Grammar of Politics. |
| d. C.E.M.Joad. | : Political Theory |
| e. Gettel R.G. | : Political Science. |
| f. Henry, Mayo | : Introduction to democratic Theory. |
| h) Ebenstein | : Plato, to the Present |
| i) Appadorai A | : substance of Politics. |
| j). A. Ray & M. Bhattacharya | : Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions |
| k). Rathoretlaggvi | : Political Theory and Organization |
| l). Agarwal R. C | : Political Theory. |
| m). D.R.Bhandari | : History of Political Philosophy. |
| n). Dunning | : political Thought(Ancient, Medieval ,Modern)
3 Volumes. |
| o)Agarwal R. C | : Political Thought. |
| p)Suda J.P. | : History of Political Thought (Ancient,
Medieval,Modern) |
| q). Saletore | : Ancient Indian History & Politics. |
| r). Altekar | : State and Government in Ancient India. |
| s) Khurana | : i) Ancient India. |
| u)Mahajan V.D. | : ii) Recent Political Thought |
| v) Gokaale | : Political Science |
| w)Kangle | : Arthasastra. |

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Political Science-Major, Sociology-Minor-I, Economics-Minor-II
COURSE 2.3 - Political Science (Major-Paper-2)
State & Political Obligations

UNIT-I

1. Introduction - Political obligation meaning nature & characteristics.
2. Kinds of political obligations.
3. Obligations of the State - under monarchy (ancient & medieval) according to individualism, socialism & welfare state
4. Political obligations- of individuals citizens and other members of the state, to the state

UNIT-II

1. Law- meaning nature, sources, kinds; law and morality
2. Delegated legislation - (a special mention); meaning need for; growth of advantages & limitations; safeguards.
3.
 - a) liberty- meaning, importance, kinds.
 - b) Equality - meaning, importance, kinds.
 - c) Relations between liberty & Equality.
4. Justice - meaning & interpretation; kinds; ancient, medieval & modern interpretations.

UNIT-III

Approaches to Political Obligation

- a) Individualism - background, statement, merits & limitations.
- b) Utilitarianism - background, statement, merits & limitations; a note on the contributions of Jeremy Bentham & J. S. Mill
- c) Idealism - background, statement, merits & limitations; Kant Hegel and T. H. Green- a brief study.

UNIT-IV

1. Power - meaning, aspects, sources, kinds.
2. Authority- meaning, power vs authority; Legitimation of power; limitations and conditions; kinds (reference to Max Weber on kinds of domination)
3. Responsibility-
 - a) meaning, relationship with authority & kinds- personal, institutional & Professional.
 - b) accountability- (as an adjunct of responsibility) meaning, importance & kinds.

UNIT- V

1. Obedience to Law - a legal duty; need for and importance; why do people obey law normally, reasons.
2. Problem of Punishment-a) can the state use force against its citizens? Arguments for and limitations conditions to be observed.
 - b) kinds of punishment
 - c) Theories of punishment
3. can laws disobeyed ? under what conditions ?
 - a) The problem of Civil disobedience meaning, features, conditions, and limitations (according to laws) civil disobedience to be contrasted with revolution
 - b) a special reference to the civil disobedience movement under gandhiji sathya, ahimsa & satyagraha influence of Thoreau.
 - c) Neo-Gandhian movement a brief reference to Martin Luther King (Sr) U.S. A. and Nelson Mandela (South Africa)

References:

- 1) John Horton :Political obligation
- 2) Margret Gilbert : A theory of political obligation
- 3) M. SrinivasRao : Political obligations
- 4) Agrawal R C : Political theory
- 5) Madan Gandhi :Modern political Analysis
- 6) Johari J. C :Contemporary political theory
- :(chap 12) Civil disobedience liberty justice & Morals
- 8) Dubey SN :Political science theory
- 9)CarolePateman :The problem of political obligation
- 10) Eddy Ashirvatham& Mishra : Political theory (relevant chapters)
- 11) Karl Lowenstein :Political power and government process
- 12) A recommended text book :On public administration.
- 13) R C Agarwal; Gokhale& A C Kapoor :On the relevant chapters.

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COURSE 3.3 - Political Science (Major-Paper-3)
Public Administration

UNIT-I

1. Public Administration-definition, nature, scope and importance; public administration vs private administration; political vs administration; new public administration.
2. Organization-Meaning and importance; principles-hierarchy; span of control; delegation of authority; unity of command; integration; centralization vs decentralization (principles, limitations & examples).

UNIT-II

1. LINE & Staff -
 - a) Meaning, differences, functions, Line agencies (Departments; public Corporations/ Companies; Indep Regulatory Commissions) their features, working and control.
 - b) Staff agencies- general, specialized/ technical & auxiliary (importance, functions, examples.)
2. CHIEF EXECUTIVE - types, functions, & role.
3. DELEGATED LEGISLATION - Causes for growth, forms, merits, limitations & safeguards (apt examples.)
4. ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION - Importance, causes for growth, functions, limitations, working of tribunals (examples).

UNIT-III

1. Personnel - Bureaucracy- meaning, merits,& demerits (Max Weber); functions, kinds of bureaucracy. Neutrality and anonymity as special features.
2. Problems- Recruitment, training, promotion, retirement morale & discipline (principles, merits, limitations.) Recruitment agencies - public service commission's & other selection agencies, A special reference- UPSC & SPSC (India)
3. Authority & responsibility- meaning, relationship, limitations; kind of authority (Max Weber's kinds of domination); kinds of responsibility.

UNIT-IV

1. Management - meaning, principles, test of good management; values of management ; tasks (POSDCOR B)
2. Leadership - meaning ; qualities desired ; policy formulation & decision making- tasks & problems.

3. Morale & discipline - meaning & implications ; relationship: conditions.

UNIT-V

1. Planning- need for and importance; principles and features, kinds, programme planning (a special note), problems of planning in India- a brief history, latest 5 year plan (brief highlights),

2. Budgeting- meaning, importance, principles, kinds; a special reference to programme budgeting; the latest Indian budget (an overview and comment)

3. Communication- meaning, principles; “what- when- who & how”, necessary conditions and limitations), media (their advantages and limitations)

4. Directions & Supervision- meaning, need for, methods & limitations; reporting- a special instrument – problems.

5. Control- meaning, measures, problems.

References:

1. Avasthi&Maheshwari : ‘Public Administration’
2. Bhagwan, Vishnu &Bhooshan : Public Administration
3. Chaturvedi (Ed) : Comparative Public Administration
4. A Lepawsky : ‘Administration
5. Maheshwari :a) Administrative theory
:b) Indian Administration
:c) Administration Thinkers
6. Miller R D : ‘Public Management.
7. MohitBattacharya : Public Administration
8. Nigro, Felix A : Public Administration
9. Riggs, tred W : The ecology of Public Administration
10. Sharma &Sadhna : Public Administration
11. L.D.White : Public Administration
12. W J Willoughby :Public Administration
Journals :a)Indian Journals of Public
Administration, New Delhi
:b) Special Issues of 11 P A New Delhi

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COURSE 4.3 - Political Science (Major-Paper-4)
International Relations and Organization

UNIT- I

1. Nationality - Meaning; elements that help in the development of nationality
2. Nationalism - Meaning, underlying principles, merits, dangers of 'over- nationalism'.
3. Internationalism - Reasons for its development and growth in the 20c and its importance in the world today; nationalism VS internationalism: Internationalism, international relations and international politics-their relationship.

UNIT-II

1. National Power :
 - A) Meaning and importance; elements of national power - tangible and intangible, national interest - need importance and limitations.
 - B) Limitations on National power.
2. Foreign Policy: Meaning, scope, determinants and instruments, non alignment- importance and factors; NAM-basis and achievements.

UNIT-III

1. WAR: Meaning, causes; functions and uses; effects and cures, kinds of war, warthen and now - a comparison; COLD WAR - a special mention-effects and apt examples.
2. Diplomacy: Meaning; a very brief history; kinds; functions and importance, organization; privileges and immunities.
3. International Law: Definition; importance; kinds; sources; codification (history & development); enforceability & limitations.
4. Economic interdependence: Reasons; globalization and its influence, international trade and commerce-latest developments.

UNIT-IV

1. Collective security meaning; features; implications; limitations NATO & SEATO
2. Balance of power: meaning; principles; observations; methods (instruments).
3. Alliances: need for; types; working & recent-apt examples.
4. Disarmanent : meaning, need for & importance; kinds, attempts(a brief history);limitations.

UNIT-V

1. Propaganda, Terrorism & subversion - nature, causes, methods, dangers;(methods apt examples)

2 Pacific settlement of disputes need for and importance today; the different methods (features, working, limitations with examples

3. International Organization: a) league of Nations- brief history; causes for fairer; role of the ILO)

B.U.N.O- formation, preamble, aims; organs- organization, working achieve failures; specialized agencies-(WHO, ILO) world bank (IBRD) UNESCO & UNICEF declare of human rights

4. Regional Organizations: causes for growth; aims & goals; merits and limitations, EC and SAARC as Specific examples with details.

References:

1. Hans Morgenthau : Politics among Nations
2. Palmer & Perkins : International Relations.
3. Jangam RT : International Relations.
4. D. W. Howell : International Institutions
5. Johari JC : International Relations & Politic
6. Malhotra, Vinayak Kumar : International Relations.
7. Fredrick Hartman : Relations among Nations.
8. Baylis, Smit& Patricia Owens : Globalization of world Politics.
9. Holst KJ : International Politics

Journal: 1. Foreign Affairs (Quarterly)

2 Appropriate UN reports.

Syllabus of B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Major-Minor 2023-24 Batch
Political Science-Major, Sociology-Minor-I, Economics-Minor-II
COURSE 5.5 - Political Science (Major-Paper-5)
Major World Governments

UNIT-I

- I. Introduction – importance of constitution, parts of a constitution – (a brief resume)
- II. UNITED KINGDOM
 - a. A very brief history - nature and sources; Features; Conventions-meaning, importance and a few landmark conventions; Rule of Law.
 - b. Executive
 - i. The chief executive- justification of monarchy; functions and role of the nominal head of state; distinction between king and crown.
 - ii. Political Executive- a brief history; cabinet vs council of ministers; important conventions, Functions; Prime Minister Selection, functions & role.
 - c. Legislature-Bicameral; House of Commons & House of Lords- composition, tenure, Selection & Power and Functions; the role of the speaker and the Law Lords.
 - d. Judiciary-Rule of Law in U.K; Composition, Organization, and functions of the Law Lords and the Privy Council.
 - e. Political Parties-Organization; the two major parties-Organizations, programmes and working; special role of the opposition-the queen's opposition.

UNIT-II

The United States of America

1. **A very brief history:** declaration of independence and the Philadelphia Convention; features of the federal Constitution (Centre)
2. **The American federation:** division of powers; State Government in the federal system, Amendment procedure; strict separation of Powers.
3. **The Chief Executive & V.P:** A real executive; election procedure- tenure & re-election (appropriate amendment) powers & functions; removal & impeachments; Presidential Veto; The Vice President Selections & role.
4. **The Congress:** a) House of Representatives Membership, tenure, powers and functions.
b) The Senate- membership & election; tenure, powers and functions (as the most powerful upper house) senatorial courtesy.
5. **Federal Judiciary:** Organization powers and functions; parallel courts both, federal & state.
6. **Political Parties:** Organization; Working of the two party system; functions & role.

UNIT-III

SWITZERLAND

1. Introduction :Development- features (highlight of its unique features cantons and their role.
2. The Federal Executive :The federal Council, its uniqueness- Selection , tenure and functions; the chairman his role.
3. Federal Legislature: Bicameral composition, powers & functions; uniqueness.
4. Federal Judiciary: Federal tribunal, other courts- Selection, tenure, organisation, powers & functions.
- 5.Direct Democracy: The four methods and their working; highlights; amendments to the constitution; a note on ‘folk moot’ and ‘Lands gemeinde’

UNIT-IV

FRANCE

- 1.History-(Very briefly) : the French Revolution, democracy, The first Republic & its failure; the second, third & fourth Republic (constitutions); The 'de Gavlle constitution ‘i.e. the V Republic- unitary system; features.
2. Executive:
 - a) Chief Executive- Selection, functions and role; his special powers, tenure and dismissal.
 - b)The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.
 - c)The perfect & The Prefectures.
3. The Legislature: Organisation, Powers & Functions- relations between Legislature and Executive.
4. French Judiciary: Features, organisation, powers & functions; Driot Administratif- ‘Administrative Law and Administrative Courts.
- 5.Political Parties: Multi Party System- features, organisation & working

UNIT-V

INDIA

1. A Brief History:

Highlights; Govt of India Act-1935, Constituent Assembly & its role.

Preamble; features, amendment procedure; chapter III & IV (appropriate and landmark amendments); its quasi federal status; centre state relations (Provisions)

2. Executive:

a) Chief Executive- Selection, functions and role; his privilege; impeachment

b) Political Executive- Prime Minister, Cabinet & Council of Ministers Cabinet & Council of Ministers –Selection, tenure, functions, role.

3. Parliament :bicameral; Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Selection (Methods); Powers and functions; relations between the two houses; role of the Speaker.

4. Judiciary: Organisation, Powers & functions, appointment, dismissal; jurisdiction units – their working- (very brief mention – a few important cases).

5. Political Parties- Organisation, functions and role –their working in India, problems.

References:

1. Wheare K.C. : Modern Constitutions
2. Harold J Laski : Parliamentary Govt. in England
3. Nelson & Polsby : Congress and the presidency(U.S.A)
4. Jack Bell : The Presidency-Office of Power.
5. Carr, Bernstein & Morrison : American Democracy- in theory & Practice.
6. Rappard : The Swiss Constitution
7. Kapoor A.C. & Mishra : Select Constitutions
8. Johari J.C : a) Comparative Politics
b) Constitution of India
9. Bhagwan & Bhushan : World Constitutions
10. Dubey S.N : World Constitutions inclusive of India
11. Morris Jones : Government & Politics of India
12. Pylee M.V. : Constitution of India
13. D.C. Gupta : Indian Government and Politics
14. Basu D.D. : Introduction to the Constitution of India.

Syllabus of B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Major-Minor 2023-24 Batch
Political Science-Major, Sociology-Minor-I, Economics-Minor-II
COURSE 6.5 - Political Science (Major-Paper-6)
Organization & Institutions

UNIT-I

1.CONSTITUTION -Meaning and importance; classification (Comparative study and examples); conditions for a good constitution.

2.CONVENTIONS-Meaning & importance; pertinent examples; common law in U.K.

3.AMENDMENTS-Importance & need for; methods; India, U.S.A., U.K., France &Switzerland- provisions for amendments

4.FORMS OF GOVERNMENT – a. Unitary-details; U.K. and France as specific examples

b. Federal –Formation (Two methods); all other details examples U.S.A., India ,Switzerland
Specifically

c)Quasi- federal Governments- a special note.

UNIT-II

ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT

1. LEGISLATURE-Meaning; functions & role unicameral Vs bicameral-(all Details); legislative process; normal budgetary procedure- a special note; committees; (Apt examples)

2. EXECUTIVE-Meaning (broad & narrow); types; functions; parliamentary and non Parliamentary-details; Plural Executive (a special Mention) - organization and working (Switzerland & Erstwhile U.S.S.R.)

3. CIVIL SERVICE-Meaning (broad & narrow); features and functions; salient Examples; civil service in India- a note.

4. JUDICIARY-a) Importance, organization; functions; methods of protecting independence-the need for such protection-judicial review-a note.

5. MONTESQUIES- Theory of separation of powers- the pros and cons and its Validity today.

UNIT-III

1.CITIZENSHIP- Meaning, qualifications; a brief history; methods (Jus soli, Jus sanguinis) and naturalized; loss of citizenship (conditions)

2. POLITICAL PARTIES -Meaning; formation manifestos; functions; merits & demerits; kinds –working, relative merits& defects specific examples; a special but brief reference to the Indian Scenario.

3.PUBLIC OPINION- Meaning, nature and principles, importance and limitations; Media- Visual, auditory and audio-visual examples, merits and demerits of each media.

4.PRESSURE GROUPS-Meaning, importance; determinants; nature; techniques and methods; critical appreciation.

UNIT-IV

1. ELECTORATE- Meaning importance, qualifications (necessary), Disqualification-examples (J S.MILLS VIEWS)
2. CONSTITUENCIES-Meaning, kinds (Their features, merits & limitations).
3. METHODS OF ELECTION & BALLOTING-Direct, indirect, open & Secret; single Vs plural voting- (J S.MILLS VIEWS)
4. UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE-Features, Merits & demerits.
5. FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN-Arguments for & against-conditions today.

UNIT-V

1. **REPRESENTATION**-Definition, meaning, nature-role of a representative; territorial Vs functions representation.
2. **MINORITY REPRESENTATION**-Definition, Meaning nature- arguments for and against; methods
 - i) Under a single member constituency-second ballot system.
 - ii) Under a multi member consistency-list system, cumulative vote plan; limited vote plan working, merits and defects.
3. **PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION**- Hare System (details), merits and demerits, the system, in practice today-examples their working.

References:

1. K.C. Wheare :Federal Governments.
2. Gehel R G. :Political Science.
3. Appadoral. A :Substance Of Politics
4. Kapur. A. :Political Science
5. Gokhale A.K. :Political Science
6. Rathore&Haqqi :Political Theory and Organisation.
7. Agarawal. R.C :Political Theory
8. Mohit Bhattacharya :Political Theory/Deas& Institutions.
9. A.G.Garner :Political Science

Syllabus for B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) Major-Minor 2023-24 Batch
Political Science-Major, Sociology-Minor-I, Economics-Minor-II
COURSE 1.4- Sociology (Minor-I Paper-1)
Introduction to Sociology

Objectives:

This course provides an outline exposure to the students about the fundamental concepts of sociology. The course also aims at helping the students to understand the social institutions and regulative mechanism of society. It makes them to acquire sufficient knowledge about social change and development.

UNIT I. Introduction

- a) Definition of Sociology
- b) Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology
- c) Emergence of Sociology: Socio – political and intellectual forces
- d) Subject matter and scope
- e) Perspectives in Sociology; Functionalist, Conflict, Interactionist and Feminist perspectives
- f) Reciprocity between Sociology and other disciplines: History, Political science, Economics, Criminology and Law
- g) Relevance of Sociology

UNIT-II. Basic Sociological Concepts

- a. Society
- b. Community
- c. Social Structure
- d. Social System
- e. Role and Status
- f. Social Values
- g. Culture
- h. Socialization
- i. Social groups
(Meaning, Characteristics/Elements and Types)

UNIT -III. Social Institutions

- a. Family and Marriage
 - b. Religion
 - c. Education
 - d. State and Law
 - e. Property
- (Features/Elements, Types and Importance)

UNIT-IV. Regulative Mechanism of Society

- a. Social Norms, Social Conformity and Social Deviance
- b. Informal Agencies of Social Control: Folkways, Mores, Customs, Religion, Public opinion
- c. Formal Agencies: Law, Education, Police and Military

UNIT-V. Social Change and Development

- a. Meaning and definitions
- b. Kindred concepts: Evolution, Growth, Progress, Development.
- c. Theories of Social Change: Cyclical and Uni-linear
- d. Developmental Perspectives: Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development
- e. Theories of Development: Theories of Development and Under -Development

References:

1. Bottemore. T. B. 1972. *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Bombay. George. (Allen and Unwin (India))
2. Harlambos, M. 1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
3. Inkeles, Alex. 1987. *What is sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
4. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi. Allied Publishers.
5. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P.Lamm. 1999. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata- McGraw Hill.
6. Abraham Francis (2006): *Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. David Popenoe (1977): *Sociology* (3rdEdn), Prentice Hall INC, Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey
8. Davis Kingsley (1982): *Human Society*, Surjeet, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
9. Fulcher James & Scott John (2003): *Sociology* (2nd Edn.), Oxford University Press, New York.
10. Gisbert Pascual (1983): *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1983
11. Horton Paul and Hunt Chester (1984): *Sociology*, McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi
12. Ian Robertson (1980): *Sociology*, Worth Publishers, INC. New York
13. Mckee James (1981): *Sociology- The Study of Society*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York Mitchell
14. Schaefer and Lamm (1992): *Sociology* (4thEdn) McGraw Hill, INC, New York
15. Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology* (7th ed.), 2013, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt Ltd.

16. Maclver, R.M and C. H .Page, *Society-Introduction to Sociology*, MacMillan, New Delhi
17. Samuel Koeing: (1957) *Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society*, Barnes & Nobel Books, London.
18. Berger, Peter L. *An Invitation to Sociology*, Allen and Unwin, London. 1978
19. Jayaram, N, 1990, *Introductory Sociology*, Macmilan, New Delhi
20. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London:Collins
21. Jena D.N & Mohapatara V.K. 2002. *Social Change: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi, Kalyani Publishers.
22. Leslie G.R, Richard F. Larson, Benjamin L.Gorman. 1994, *Introductory Sociology: Order and Change in Society* (3rdEdn.) Delhi, Oxford University Press.

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Political Science-Major, Sociology-Minor-I, Economics-Minor-II
COURSE 2.4- Sociology (Minor-I-Paper-2)
Indian Society and Development

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

a) Nature and Importance of Studying Indian Society

Nature of Indian Society

1. Geographical Factors
2. Unity in Diversity
3. Religious Factor
4. Language
5. Race and Ethnicity
6. Caste System
7. Tribes
8. Cultural Factors
9. Political Factors

Importance of Studying Indian Society

1. Long and Continued History
2. Cultural Pluralism
3. Second Most Populated Country
4. Religion and philosophical Importance

b) Evolution of Indian Society -Socio-Cultural Dimension refer K.L.Sharma

c) Geographical and Historical Features

1. The Himalayan Ranges
2. The Indo Gangetic Plain
3. The Peninsular Plateau
4. The Coastal Plains
5. The Thar Desert
6. The Islands

Historical Features Evolution of Indian Society-from Vedic Time and Modernity

d) Unity in Diversity-Threats and Challenges

1. Geographical Unity and Diversity
2. Religions Unity and Diversity
3. Cultural Unity and Diversity

4.Linguistic Unity and Diversity Recial

5.Rural Unity and Diversity

6.Political Unity and Diversity

Threats and Challenges

1. Regionalism
2. Castesim
3. Communalism
4. Extremism and Terrorism
5. Linguism

UNIT -II: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

- a. Structural-functionalism (MN Srinivas, SC Dube, Mckim Marriott)
- b. Indological or Textual Perspectives (Radha Kamal Mukherjee, G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumant)
- c. Marxist Perspective: D.P Mukherjee, A.R Desai, Ramkrishna Mukherjee
- d. Subaltern Perspective: B.R Ambekar, RanjitGuha, David Hardiman

UNIT-III: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP

a) Marriage and Family among Hinduism Hindu Marriage

Objectives -

Traditional forms Rites and Rituals

Family

Joint Family

Definition, Characteristics

Advantages, disadvantages

Causes for the dis integration

b) Muslim Marriage types. Nikha, talaq, mehr

Christian marriage Aims, values, rites and rituals

c) Basic concepts of kinship Type, terms degree, usages, function

d) Kinship organization in India -Regional vaniation Kinship-by IravathiKharve

e) Changes and Challenges to the Marriage and Family-

Changes in Marriage

Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao

Changes in Family

Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao

UNIT IV: CASTE AND CLASS IN INDIA

Caste and Class in India

a) Evolution of Caste

Give a brief introduction of origin and development of caste during different periods

b) Caste among Muslims and Christians

Refer- Indian Society- A. P. Thakur

c) Are Caste opposite of Classes.

Differences between caste and classes.

d) Changes in Caste and Class relation.

e) Theories of Origin of caste

Traditional theory

Occupational theory

Racial Theory

Political Theory

Other theories

UNIT V-CONTEMPORARY DISCOURSES

a) Contextualization

b) Indiagenialism

c) Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society

d) Sociology for India

e) Sociology of India

Sanskritization

Westernization

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2. Bose, N.K. 1975: *Structure of Hindu Society*. New Delhi.
3. Dube, S.C. 1990: *Society in India* (New Delhi: National Book Trust)
4. Dube, S.C. 1995: *Indian Village* (London: Routledge)
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9. Srinivas, M.N., 1980: *India: Social Structure* (New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation).
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11. Singh, Yogendra, 1973: *Modernization of Indian Tradition* (Delhi: Thomson Press)
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15. Uberoi, Patricia. 1993: *Family. Kinship and Marriage in India* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press)
16. Ram Ahuja.2002. *Society in India: Concepts. Theories and Recent Trends*. (New Delhi :Rawat Publications)
17. Sharma KL 2007. *Indian Social Structure and Change*, (New Delhi: Rawat Publications)
18. Yogesh Atal.2006. *Changing Indian Society*. (New Delhi: Rawat Publications)
19. Kapadia KM.1990. *Marriage and Family in India* (3rdEdn. 12th Impression) Calcutta Oxford University Press.
20. Nagal B.K 2008. *Indian Sociological Thought*. (New Delhi Jaipur; Rawat Publications.)

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COURSE-4.4 Sociology (Minor-I Paper 3)
Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Objectives:

The aim of this course is to introduce the contributions of pioneers, prominent thinkers to the students of Sociology. The main focus of this course will be on Structural-Functionalism, Conflict theory and feminist theories. The course will also examine the recent theoretical relevance and analytical utility of Post Modern Social theories.

UNIT-I. Introduction

- a. Nature of Sociological Theories: Sociological Theories and Social Theories
- b. Concepts, Theories and Paradigms
- c. Sociological Theorization in Sociology
- d. Levels of Theorization in Sociology (Middle Range Theories and Grand Theories)
- e. Elements of Theory (Concepts, Variables, Statements and Formats)
- f. Relationship between Theory and Research

UNIT-II. Structural-Functionalism

- a. Concept of Social Structure: A.R Radcliffe Brawn
- b. The Problem of Role Analysis: S.F Nadel
- c. Analytical Functionalism of Talcot Parsons (Structure of Social Action, The Social System, AGIL, Functional Pre-requisites
- d. Empirical Functionalism of R. K Merton (Postulates, Paradigms of Functional Analysis, Social Structure and Anomie
- e. Neo-Functionalism

UNIT-III. Conflict Theory

- a. Emergence of Conflict Theories
- b. Marxian Theory of Class Conflict, Alienation and Critic of Marxian Theory
- c. Dialectical Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf
- d. Conflict Functionalism of Coser and Simmel

UNIT-IV. Feminist Theories

- a. Historical Roots: Feminism and Sociology
- b. Marxist Feminism
- c. Liberal Feminism
- d. Post modern Feminism
- e. Eco-feminism
- f. Black feminism

UNIT-V. Post modern Social Theories

- a. Classical Theories on Modernity (Durkheim, Weber, Marx and Simmel)
- b. The Juggernaut of Modernity -Anthony Giddens
- c. Risk Society of Ulrich Beck
- d. McDonaldization, Globalization and Americanization of George Ritzer
- e. Contribution of J Derrida and Foucault
- e. Critics of Modern Social Theories

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5. Giddens, Anthony, 1983. *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis*. London: Macmillan.
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12. Zetlin Irving. 1969. *Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. Pvt. Ltd.
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14. Bert N Adams and R A Sydie. 2001. *Sociological Theory*, New Delhi: Vistar Publications.
15. Tim Dalaney. 2008. *Contemporary Social Theory*. India: Pearson.
16. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan. 2002. *Sociological Thoughts*, Delhi: MacMillan.
17. Paramjit S. Judge. 2012. *Foundations of Classical Sociological Theory: Functionalism, Conflict and Action*, Delhi: Pearson
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COURSE-2.5 Economics (Minor-II-Paper 1)
Principles of Economics

UNIT-I: Introduction

- 1.1 Definitions Of Economics
- 1.2 Nature, subject matter and scope of economics
- 1.3 Relation between economics and law
- 1.4 Central problems of an Economy
- 1.5 Production possibility curve and opportunity cost

UNIT-II: Consumer behaviour and demand

- 2.1 Consumer's equilibrium – meaning
- 2.2 Attainment of consumer equilibrium through utility approach: Law of Diminishing Marginal utility
- 2.3 Indifference curve analysis- Properties of Indifference curve
- 2.4 Demand
 - a. Meaning of demand
 - b. Law of demand
 - c. Why does demand curve slope downwards
 - d. Determinants of demand
 - e. Shifts in demand curve(Increase and decrease of demand ,extension and contraction of demand)
 - f. Elasticity of demand: Price elasticity of demand, Income elasticity of demand, cross elasticity of demand
- 2.5 Supply
 - Meaning of supply
 - Law of supply
 - Determinants of supply

UNIT-III: Laws of Returns and Production function

- 3.1 Law of increasing returns
- 3.2 Law of diminishing returns
- 3.3 Law of constant returns
- 3.4 Law of variable proportions
- 3.5 Production function: meaning
- 3.6 Cost and revenue concepts

UNIT-IV: Market structure and price determination under different markets

- 4.1 Forms of market
- 4.2 Perfect Competition
- 4.3 Imperfect competition
 - (a) Monopoly
 - (b) Monopolistic
 - (c) Oligopoly
 - (d) Duopoly

UNIT-V: Introduction to Macro economics

- 5.1 Meaning and Importance of Macro economics
- 5.2 National Income – Meaning, Concepts of national income
- 5.3 Measurement of National income, Difficulties in calculation of National Income
- 5.4 Keynesian theory of income and employment
 - a. Propensity to consume, propensity to save
 - b. Investment function or inducement to invest
 - c. Equilibrium level of income and output

Prescribed Books

- 1. D N Dwivedi – Macro Economics
- 2. Misra and Puri – Economic Environment of Business
- 3. D M Mithani – Macro Economics

Reference Books

- 1. A. Koutsoyiannis – Modern Micro-Economics Bilas – Micro Economic Theory
- 2. J. Hirschleifer – Price Theory and Applications

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COURSE-3.4 Economics (Minor-II-Paper-2)
Indian Economy

UNIT- I Economic Development and Growth

- 1.1 Meaning of Economic Development and Growth
- 1.2 Indicators of Economic Development
- 1.3 Indicators of Economic Growth
- 1.4 Obstacles to Economic Development
 - (a) Vicious circle of poverty
 - (b) Population explosion
 - (c) Scarcity of capital
 - (d) Inappropriate technology
 - (e) Socio-cultural obstacles
 - (f) Political and Administrative obstacles
- 1.5 Characteristics of Indian economy

UNIT- II Trade Union Movement in India

- 2.1 Introduction and meaning
- 2.2 Growth of the movement
- 2.3 Legal protection
- 2.4 Overcoming weakness
- 2.5 Beneficent role (Functions of the union)
- 2.6 Weakness of the trade union
- 2.7 Suggestions for improvement

UNIT- III Planning in India

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Rationale for Planning
- 3.3 Important features of planning
- 3.4 objectives of economic planning
- 3.5 Strategy of India's development plans
- 3.6 Achievement and failure under five year plans

UNIT-IV Problems and Prospects of Indian Agriculture

4.1 Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy

4.2 Causes of Low Productivity and measures to improve

4.3 Green Revolution

4.4 Agricultural marketing and financing

(a) Sources of agricultural finance

(b) Government measures to improve the system of agricultural marketing

(c) Cooperative marketing

UNIT-V Problems and Prospects of Indian Industry

5.1 Small scale industries

(a) Importance of small scale and Large scale Industries

(b) Problems of small scale industries and Government measures

5.2 Public sector in the Indian economy

(a) Role of public sector in the Indian Economy

(b) Problems of Public sector Enterprises

Prescribed books

1. Datt R. & K.P.M Sundaram, Indian Economy, S Chand &Co.Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Misra S K & V.K Pure - Indian Economy – Himalaya Publication house Mumbai.
3. Agrawal A N, Indian Economy Problem of Development and Planning.
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2. DewettKewal : Indian Economy C.Chand&Co.Ltd. New Delhi 2005
3. B.N.P singh. : Indian Economy Today Changing Contours . Deep and Deep Publication 2005
4. Mamoria C. B Agricultural Problems of India KitabMahal Publication 2005.

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COURSE-4.5 Economics (Minor-II-Paper.3)
Development Economics

UNIT- I Theories of Economic Development

- 1.1 Classical Theories – Adam Smith, Ricardo and Malthus
- 1.2 Karl Marx's Theory of Economic Development
- 1.3 Shumpeterian Theory of Economic Development

UNIT- II Money and Banking

- 2.1 Money- Evolution of money ,Functions of money
- 2.2 Functions of Commercial Bank, Creation of credit
- 2.3 Functions of Central Bank , Control of credit

UNIT -III WTO

- 3.1 WTO and its Effects on Indian Industry and Agriculture
- 3.2 WTO History
- 3.3 WTO Evolution and Functions
- 3.4 WTO implications for India
- 3.5 Role of IMF and World Bank in fostering the development of Less Developed Economies

UNIT -IV Budget

- 4.1 Meaning and objectives of budget
- 4.2 Budget classification
- 4.3 Classification of receipt - revenue and capital
- 4.4 Classification of expenditure revenue and capital
- 4.5 Plan – Non plan, developmental and non- developmental expenditure
- 4.6 Deficit financing
 - a) Meaning and objectives
 - b) Effects of deficit financing

UNIT V –Business cycles

- 5.1 Meaning of Business cycle
- 5.2 Phases of business cycle
- 5.3 Types of business cycle
- 5.4 Theories of business cycle
 - (a) Non - Monetary theories
 - i) Climatic theory
 - ii) Psychological theory
 - iii) The Under consumption theory
 - (b) Monetary theories
 - i) The pure monetary theory of Hawtrey
 - ii) Monetary over -investment theory of F.A.Von Hayek
 - iii) Keynesian theory of income and employment
- 5.4.1 Control of Business cycles

Prescribed Books:

1. Adelman, I.(1961), Theories of Economic Growth and Development , Stanford University Press, Stanford.
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