



KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

Navanagar, HUBLI – 580 025.

Phone: 0836-2222392, 2222472, Fax: 2223392

www.kslu.ac.in

: ACADEMIC :

No:KSLU/Acad-II/BOS.UG/Syllabus/2014-15/ 747

Date:10.07.2014.

CIRCULAR.

Sub : Revised notification relating to introduction of Major-Minor system for 5year B.A.,LL.B. Programme of Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.

- Ref:**
1. Resolution of B.O.S.(U.G) meeting held on 12.12.2013.
 2. Resolution of B.O.S.(U.G) meeting held on 12.05.2014.
 3. Approval of Academic Council meeting held on 22.05.2014. Item No.23.
 3. Approval of Syndicate meeting held on 07.06.2014. Item No.21.
 4. Approval of Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, dated: 11-07-2014.

With reference to the above, all the Principals of affiliated law colleges of KSLU are hereby informed that the University has introduced the major- minor system for 5year B.A., LL.B. Programme. Each student has to choose one major subject and two minor subjects from the list given below.

Major Subjects

Political Science.
Sociology.
Economics.

Minor Subjects

Political Science.
Kannada.
Sociology.
Economics.
History.

The major subject will have 6 courses and each minor subject will have 3 courses. The semester wise distribution of courses is as under:

I Semester

1. English
2. Major-1
3. Elements of Research
4. Minor-I-1

II. Semester

1. Kannada/Special English
2. Major-2
3. Minor-II-1

Despatched
on 11-07-2014



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III. Semester

1. Major-3
2. Major-4
3. Minor-I-2
4. Minor-II-2

IV. Semester

1. Major-5
2. Major-6
3. Minor-I-3
4. Minor-II-3

The courses prescribed for major and minor subjects are as under:

Political Science

Major-1/Minor -1	Theory and Thoughts.
Major-2/ Minor -2	Organisation & Institutions.
Major-3/ Minor -3	State & Political Obligations.
Major-4	Major World governments.
Major-5	Public Administration.
Major-6	International Relations and Organisation.

Economics

Major-1/ Minor-1	Principles of Economics.
Major-2/ Minor-2	Money, Banking & International Trade.
Major-3/ Minor -3	Economic, Theory & public Finance.
Major-4	Economic Development of India.
Major-5	Micro Economics.
Major-6	Macro Economics.



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: ACADEMIC :

Sociology

Major-1/ Minor-1	Invitation to Sociology.
Major-2/ Minor -2	Indian Society: Continuity & Change.
Major-3/ Minor -3	Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology.
Major-4	Challenges of Indian Society.
Major-5	Sociology of Marginalized Communities.
Major-6	Sociology of Deviance.

History

Minor-1	History of India (Ancient and Medieval)
Minor-2	History of Modern India
Minor-3	History of Modern World

Kannada

Minor-1	Sahitya Karanji
Minor-2	Katha Sinchana
Minor-3	Kannada Kavya Manjari

The copy of the detailed syllabus is enclosed herewith for your reference. Please note that the syllabi for English, Elements of Research, Kannada and Special English which are in force now will continue in this scheme as well in the respective semesters as mentioned above.

Illustration:

If a student takes **Political Science** major and **Sociology** and **Economics** minor, he has to study 6 courses in Political Science, 3 courses in Sociology and 3 courses in Economics. The semesterwise allocation of papers for him will be as under:

I Semester

1. English
2. Major-1 Theory and Thoughts.
3. Elements of Research
4. Minor-I-1 Invitation to Sociology.



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: ACADEMIC :

II. Semester

1. Kannada/Special English
2. Major-2 Organisation & Institutions.
3. Minor-II-1 Principles of Economics.

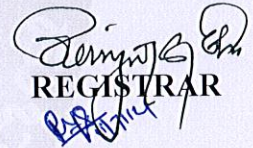
III. Semester

1. Major-3 State & Political Obligations.
2. Major-4 Major World governments.
3. Minor-I-2 Indian Society: Continuity & Change.
4. Minor-II-2 Money, Banking & International Trade.

IV. Semester

1. Major-5 Public Administration.
2. Major-6 International Relations and Organisation.
3. Minor-I-3 Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology.
4. Minor-II-3 Economic Theory & public Finance.

Therefore all the Principals are hereby informed to bring it to the notice of the concerned teachers and students and inform the University about the major and minor subjects offered in their colleges on or before 26.07.2014.


REGISTRAR

Encls: Copy of Syllabus.

To,

The Principals/Directors of all the Law Colleges/Schools affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.

Copy to:

1. P.S. to Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
2. P.S. to Registrar, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
3. P.S. to Registrar,(Evaluation) Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
4. D.R. Academic Section, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
5. Academic Section, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
6. Office copy.

4

I SEMESTER

ENGLISH

Objectives:

One of the significant aspects of unity in legal ordering is legal language. From time immemorial, legal terms and concepts are giving the uniformed and universal ideas through the centuries irrespective of time and place. Today, English is an international language through which legal language has a common understanding. To avoid discrepancies in connotation, English has to be studied to serve the purpose of administering justice. Hence forth, the literature and linguistics of English is utilized as a tool and technique for understanding, comprehending and interpreting law.

UNIT-I

The Shaping of my Character: Dr.S.Radhakrishnan

What I Cherish Most: Rt. Hon. Shrinivas Shastry

Grammar: Kinds of sentence: simple, compound and complex sentences and use of connectives.

Basic transformations.

UNIT-II

Eating for Health: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

T.V.Should never be held out as a carrot: the week.

Grammar: Active and passive voice. Direct and indirect speech (Reported speech)

UNIT-III

Indian crowds: Neeraj Choudhary

Our rising population: Causes and consequences: Dr.R.B.Sahay

Grammar: Propositions, determiners, question tags.

UNIT-IV

A dispassionate analysis of the Quit India Movement: V.M.Tarkunde

Federalism in India: Theory and Practice: Prof.S.C.Gangal

Grammar: Some common errors, vocabulary, legal terms, Idiomatic expressions.

UNIT-V

The development of Indian Literature: C.Rajagopalachari

Headache: R.K.Narayan

Composition skills: Paragraph writing, Note taking, formal correspondence.

Text:

1. M.Nagarajan, T.Shashishekharan & S.Ramamurthy, ed., Indian Prose for effective Communication: A practical Programme for Colleges, Macmillan India Ltd.

Prescribed Books:

1. R.W.Zandwoort, A handbook of English Grammar
2. Quirk et. al., Contemporary English grammar- Structure and Composition.
3. Michael Swan, Practical English Usage.

I SEMESTER

ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH

Objectives:

Law is arguably an autonomous discipline and has its own materials and methods. However, law is related to other processes in the society mainly social, political and cultural. This course is designed to familiarise the students with basic research skills, sources of legal materials, to find the law and case law. The course may help the student to think and act like a lawyer and respond to his law studies accordingly. Therefore, the course introduces the students to the basic concepts of law, sources of law, and fundamentals in legal research.

Course contents:

UNIT-I

Various types of Law: civil law, criminal law, etc.
Case Law Technique.

UNIT-II

Legal materials – Enactments, notifications, judgments, reports of commissions, etc. Where to find and how to find these materials, how to check their validity.

UNIT-III

Methods of study.
Technical Terms.
Interpretation of statutes.

UNIT-IV

Elements of Legal Research: Research problem, hypothesis, experimentation, analysis and interpretation of data, report writing.

UNIT-V

Tools of research: Use of Library, observation, questionnaire, interview, sampling, case study, participation.

Book prescribed:

Williams Glanville- Learning the Law.
Good and Hatt- Social Science Research.

II SEMESTER

COURSE-I: ಕನ್ನಡ

Kannada/Special English (Kannada is Compulsory for all those who have studied Kannada as a Subject at the SSLC level)

ಘಟಕ - ೧

ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ;
ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು

ಅನ್ಯದೇಶಿಯ (ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾನೂನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ)
ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಗಳು

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ದಾರಿ

ಘಟಕ - ೨

ಪತ್ರ ರಚನೆ, ಪತ್ರ ರಚನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಗಗಳು
ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ರಚನೆ, ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ಅರ್ಥದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆ,

ರಚನೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಕ್ಯದ ರಚನೆ, ವಾಕ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಗಗಳು

ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶದ ರಚನೆ, (ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ) ಬಳಕೆ, ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ

ಕಾನೂನು ಪದಕೋಶ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಬಳಕೆ

ಘಟಕ - ೩

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಜಲುಗಳು - ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ, ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ, ಅಧೀಕೃತಪತ್ರ, ಅರೆ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರ, ಜ್ಞಾಪನಾ ಪತ್ರ, ಗೆಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ, ಸಭೆಯನಡಾವಳಿ, ನೋಟಿಸು, ಲೇಖನಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು ಭಾಷೆ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳು.

ಘಟಕ - ೪

ವಚನಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ - ಬಸವಣ್ಣ, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಕುರಿತು ರಚನೆಗಳು, ದಾಸಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ - ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನ ವಚನಗಳು, ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟು, ಗಾದೆಗಳು, ಅರ್ಥಸಂಕೋಚಕ, ಅರ್ಥವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ, ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು.

ಘಟಕ - ಂ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡುನುಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಷ್ಟಪದಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಧ್ವನಿವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ (ಅರ್ಥವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು - ಸ್ವರ - ವ್ಯಂಜನ, ಮಹಾಪ್ರಣಾಕರಗಳು) ಆಂಗ್ಲರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ - ಕಛೇರಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ

ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೂಲತತ್ವಗಳು - ಡಾ|| ಎಂ. ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿ

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ - ಡಾ|| ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡ

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

ಆಡಳಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ - ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಕೆ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ - ರಂ. ಶ್ರೀ. ಮುಗುಳಿ

ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ - ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಕೆ

II SEMESTER
: SPECIAL ENGLISH

UNIT-I

Advise to a young man...-**Felix Frankfurt**

In the court- **Anton Chekhar**

Grammar: Parts of speech (Same word used as different parts of speech), sentence linkers, Models.

UNIT-II

The five functions of the Lawyer – **Arthur Vanderbilt**

Grammar: Synonyms and antonyms, homonyms and homophones.

UNIT-III

A plea for severest penalty - **M.K.Gandhi**

Composition, Paragraph writing, Report writing

UNIT-IV

On the Entirely reasonable Murder of a Police constable- **G.B.Shaw**

Composition: dialogue Writing, refutation of arguments.

UNIT-V

The law as a Jealous Mistress – **Joseph Planck**

Composition: Interpretation of Notices.

Text:

R.P.Bhatnagar and R.Bhatnagar- Law and Language.

Books Prescribed:

David Grene- Contemporary English Grammar: Structure and Composition.

R.P.Bhatnagar and R.Bhatnagar- English for Competitive Examinations.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Major-1/Minor-1: THEORY & THOUGHT

UNIT-I

1. POLITICAL SCIENCE- Definition, Nature & Scope; relations with other Social Sciences and Sciences; is political science a science – (arguments).
2. CONCEPT OF STATE- Definition and meaning, Nature and elements (4); State in comparison with society, Govt: 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- Prevedic, 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 (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 Souccess (apt examples.)
 - b. Direct democracy- importance devices and Practice.
2. Dictatorship- Meaning, features, merits and demerits, a totalitarian state (a note), Nazism, Tascism and Communism (exst while USSR)
3. Secularism and a Secular State: Meaning : Main features; arguments for and against; a special note on India.

READINGS.

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

Major-2/Minor-2: **Organisation & 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. Montesquievs—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 & audio visual- examples, merits & demerits of each media.
4. Pressure groups—Meaning, importance; determinants; nature; techniques and methods; critical appreciation

UNIT-IV

- 1) ELECTORATE- Meaning, importance, Qualifications (necessary) Disqualifications- 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 functional 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 constituency- 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.

Readings:

- 1) K.C. Wheare :Federal Governments.
- 2) Gehel R.G. :Political Sceience.
- 3) Appadorai. A. :Substance Of Politics.
- 4) Kapur. A.C. : 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.

Major-3/Minor-3: **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 ; anient, medieval & modern interpretations.

UNIT-III

1. Approaches to Political Obligation
 - a) Individualism – background, statement, merits & limitations.
 - b) Utilitarianism – background, statement, merits & limitations ; a note on the contributionsof 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; Legitimisation of power; limitations and conditions; kinds (refrence to max weber onkinds 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)

READINGS :

- 1) John Horton : Political obligation
- 2) Margaret Gilbert : A theory of political obligation
- 3) M. Srinivas Rao : Political obligations
- 4) Agrawal R C : Political theory
- 5) Madan Gandhi : Modern political Analysis
- 6) Johari J. C : Contemporary political theory
- 7) Burton L : (chap 12) Civil disobedience liberty justice & Morals
- 8) Dubey S N : Political science theory (chapter 25 onwards)
- 9) Carole Pateman : 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.

Major-4 :

MAJOR WORLD GOVERNMENTS

UNIT-I

- I. Introduction - importance of a 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 & Powers and Functions; the role of the speaker and the Law Lords.
 - d. Judiciary- Rule of Law in U.K; Composition Organisation and functions the Law Lords and the Privy Council.
 - e. Political Parties- Organisation; the two major parties-organisations, 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 Governments 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 Selection & 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 : Organisation, powers and functions; parallel courts both, federal & state.
6. Political Parties : Organisation; 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 and 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 prefect & 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- Selection, tenure, functions, role. |
| 3. Parliament | : bicameral; Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Selection (Methods); Powers & 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. |

Readings:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 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. |

Major-5:

Public Administration

UNIT-I

- 1) Public Administration – definition, nature, scope and importance: public administration vs. private administration: politics vs administration; new public administration.
- 2) Organization – meaning and importance; principles-hierarchy; span of control; delegation of authority; unity of command ; integration; centralization vs decentralisation (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 commissions & 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 planning in India- a brief history latest 5th year plan (brief highlights)
Pub Adm (Contd)
2. Budgeting – meaning , importance, principles kinds ; a special refrence 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. Direction & Supervision – meaning need for methods & limitations ; reporting- a special instrument- problems.
5. Control – meaning , measures, problems.

READINGS:

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

Major-6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANISATION

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 to day; 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; wars then 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. Disarmament : 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 Organisation : a) league of Nations- brief history; causes for failure;
role of the ILO

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

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

BOOK AND READINGS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hans Morgenthau | : Politics among Nations. |
| 2. Palmer & Perkins | : International Relations. |
| 3. Jangam R T | : International Relations. |
| 4. D. W. Bowett | : International Institutions |
| 5. Johari J C | : International Relations & Politics |
| 6. Malhotra, Vinayak Kumar | : International relations |
| 7. Fredrick Hartman | : Relations among Nations. |
| 8. Baylis, Smit & Patricia Owens | : Globalisation of world Politics. |
| 9. Holst K J | : International Politics |

Journal : 1. Foreign Affairs (Quarterly)
2. Appropriate U N reports.

Economics.

Major-1/Minor-1: Principles of Economics

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with basic concepts in economics such as Demand, Supply, Goods, Utility etc.
2. To enable the students to understand basic theories, Principles and laws relating to Consumption, Production and Distribution.

Unit I: Introduction to Economics

- 1) Definitions of Economics-Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity and Growth-oriented.
- 2) Basic Concepts: Consumption-Good, Utility, Want, Demand, Assumptions, Economic Laws, Micro & Macro Economics.
- 3) Production-Supply, Land, Labour, Capital, Organization, Firm, Industry, Rent, Wage, Interest, Profit.
- 4) Economic Systems-Capitalism, Socialism, Mixed Economy.
- 5) Cost-Total Cost, Fixed cost, Variable cost, Average Cost, Marginal Cost, Opportunity cost.
- 6) Revenue –Total Revenue, Average Revenue, Marginal Revenue.

Unit 2: Theories of Consumption

- i. Utility –Forms, Total utility, marginal utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
- ii. Law of Equi-Marginal Utility
- iii. Consumer 's Surplus
- iv. Properties of Indifference Curves
- v. Consumer s Equilibrium under Indifference Curve Analysis.
- vi. Law of Demand

Unit 3: Production

- 1) Production Function
- 2) Law of Variable Proportions
- 3) Economies of Scale

- 4) Properties of Land, Labour, Capital and Organisation.

Unit 4: Markets

- i) Features of Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly, Duopoly,
- ii) Price Discrimination –Meaning and types,
- iii) Pricing in Practice –Skimming and Penetration Pricing, Product life cycle pricing.

Unit 5 : Theories of Distribution

- i) Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution
- ii) **Rent** :Ricardian theory of Rent, Quasi-rent
- iii) **Wage** : Real and Money wage, Minimum Wage, Wage Differentials
- iv) **Interest** : Loanable Funds Theory of Interest
- v) **Profit** :Innovation Theory of Profit

References:

1. Koutsoyiannis A (1979) *Modern Micro Economics* Macmillan Press, London.
2. Samuelson, Paul, *Economics* Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company limited, New Delhi, 2007
3. Seth, M.L., *Principles of Economics*, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra, Thirty Fifth Edition, 2001.
4. Ahuja, H.L., *Advanced Economics Theory : Micro Economics , Analysis*, .S .Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
5. Chopra, P.N., *Principles of Economics*, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 2006.
6. Stonier and Hague *A Text book of Economic Theory*
7. Samuelson and Nogardus *A Text book of Economics*
8. Jhon *A Text book of Economics*
9. K.K. Dewet, K.P.M. Sundaram *Modern Economics*

Major-2/Minor-2: **Money, Banking and International Trade**

Objectives:

1. To provide the students with theoretical knowledge about Money, Banking and International Trade.
2. To enable the students to understand the behaviour of Money , Banking and Trade related activities such as Value of Money, Money Market, Central Banking, Balance of Payment, Foreign Exchange etc.,

Unit 1 : Value of Money

- i) Meaning and Definition of Money and its functions
- ii) Supply of Money –M1, M2, M3, M4,
- iii) Value of Money-Meaning
- iv) Index Number : Simple and Weighted, Construction of index number, Problems and Uses
- v) Quantity Theory of Money:
 - a) Cash-Transactions Approach
 - b) Cash-Balance Approach
- vi) Inflation and Deflation –Types, Causes and effects.

Unit 2: Money Market

- i) Money market- meaning, features and components
- ii) Functions of a Commercial Bank
- iii) Balance Sheet of a Commercial Bank
- iv) Liquidity Vs Profitability
- v) Credit Creation

Unit 3: Central Banking

- i) Functions of a central Bank
- ii) Methods of Credit Control
- iii) Quantitative Methods b) Qualitative methods
- iv) Objectives of Monetary Policy

Unit 4 International trade

- i) Importance of International Trade
- ii) Theories of International Trade
- iii) Comparative Cost Theory b) Modern Theory

- iv) Terms of Trade
- v) Trade Barriers –Tariffs and Quotas\

Unit 5 Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange

- i) Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments
- ii) Disequilibrium in B.O.P. –Causes and Methods of Correction
- iii) Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate, Demand for and Supply of Foreign Exchange, Markets Objectives and Methods of exchange Control, Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates.
- iv) Brief history of GATT, Achievements of GATT, WTO objectives, functions and Agreements TRIPS, TRIMS, WTO & India.
- v) Foreign Direct Investment: Concepts FDI, Nature, Role and operation of MNCS.

References:

1. Soderstein .B. (1993) *International Economics*, Macmillan, London.
2. Kindleberger C.P. (1976) *International Economics* R.D. Irwin Homewood.
3. M.C. Vaish and SudamaSingh(1980) *International Economics*, Oxford and IBH.Publication, New Delhi.
4. Sundram, K.P.M. *Money Banking and International Trade*, Sultan Chand and SonsEducational Publishers, New Delhi Thirty Ninth Edition 2004, Reprint, 2005.
5. Vaish, M.C., *Money Banking and International Trade*, New Age International Private Limited Publishers, New Delhi, Eighth Updated Edition, 1997
6. R.R .Paul - *Monetary Economics*.
7. Kulkarni and Kalkundrikar - *Monetary Economics*.
8. M.L.Seth -*Monetary Economics*.
9. D.M. Mithani -*Money, Banking and International Trade*.
10. M.L.Jingan -*Money, Banking and International Trade*.
11. Decock -*Money, Banking and International Trade*.
12. Sayers R.S. -*Commercial Banking*
13. Jingan -*International Economics*
14. K.R. Gupta -*International Economics*

Major-3/Minor-3: **Economic Theory and Public Finance.**

Objectives :

1. To familiarize the students with aggregative variables such as N-I, Employment, Growth and Development, Public Revenue, Public Expenditure, Budget etc.
2. To provide theoretical base for the above said aggregative variables at the national level.

Unit 1 : National Income

- i) National Income-Meaning, definitions and methods of estimation.
- ii) Concepts of National Income-GNP, NNP, NI, PI,DPI,
- iii) Difficulties in the Calculation of N.I.

Unit 2: Theories of Employment

- i) Says Law of Markets.
- ii) Keynesian Theory of Employment Effective Demand and its determination.
- iii) Trade Cycle-Meaning, Phases and Control.

Unit 3: Economic Growth VS Economic Development

- i) Economic Growth Vs Economic Development
- ii) Determinants of Economic Development
- iii) Vicious Circle of Poverty and Determination of BPL
- iv) Strategies of Economic Growth –Balanced Vs Unbalanced Growth
- v) Big Push,Critical Minimum Effort Thesis.

Unit 4: Public Finance

- i) Public Finance-Meaning and definition.
- ii) Sources of Public Revenue
- iii) Items of Public Expenditure
- iv) Characteristics of a Good Tax System
- v) Direct and Indirect Tax-Meaning
- vi) Public debt- types and its repayment

Units 5 : Budget

- i) Budget-Meaning and Components
- ii) Balanced Vs Unbalanced Budget

iii) Types of deficits- Revenue, Fiscal, Primary and Budgetary Deficit

iv) Deficit Financing

References :

1. Musgrave R.A.(1959) *The Theory of Public Finance*, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
2. Musgrave R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976) *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*. MC Graw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
3. Bhatia H.L. (2000) *Public Finance*, Vikas Publishing, House, New Delhi.
4. Higgins .B. (1959) *Economic Development*, W.W. Norton, New York.
5. Adelman (1961) *Theories of Economic Growth and Development*, Stanford University, Stanford.
6. Lekhi R.K. : *Public Finance*: Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Singh S.K. *Public Economics; Theory & Practice* : S. Chand and Co. New Delhi.
8. Tyagi B.P. *Public Finance*, Jayaprakashnath and Coy, Meerut, India.
9. Ahuja, H.L., *Advanced Economics Theory: Micro Economics, Analysis*, S Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
10. Dwivedi, D.N. *Macro Economics*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2006.
11. Shapiro, Edward, *Macro Economic Analysis*, Galgotia Publications Private Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
12. Dalton, Hugh, *Principles of Public Finance*, Routledge Publishers, London, 2008.
13. Kulkarni and Kalkundrikar Economic Theory
14. Dedly Dellard -Economics of J.M. Keynes
15. Gupta and Verma -Keynes and Post-Keynesian Economics
16. H. Dalton -Public Finance
17. D.M.Mithani -Fundamentals of Public Finance

Major-4:

Economic Development of India

Objectives:

1. To make the students know about the basic structure of Indian Economy.
2. To enable students to understand the various problems confronting the Indian Economy.
3. To make the students to be aware of various Policy Measures of the government.

Unit 1: Introduction to Indian Economy

- i) Features of developing economies with Special reference to India.
- ii) Demographic Features of Indian Economy
 - a) Size and growth rate of population
 - b) Density of population
 - c) Rural and Urban distribution of population
 - d) Age and sex Composition of population
- iii) Poverty and Unemployment in India- Meaning, Extent and Causes and Poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes in India.
- iv) Planning in India- Objectives, achievements and failures.

Unit 2 : Indian Agriculture

- i) Low agricultural Productivity –Causes and measures of raising it.
- ii) Land Reforms Legislation.
- iii) Green Revolution
- iv) Agricultural Marketing in India- Methods, Defects and government measures of improvement
- v) Irrigation Development in India
- vi) Sources of Agricultural Finance

Unit 3: Indian Industry

- i) Need for industrialization
- ii) Industrial Policy- Brief history and industrial policy of 1956 and 1991.
- iii) Small scale and Cottage industries of India- Importance, Problems and government measures

- iv) MNCS –Role and Problems
- v) Trade Union movement
- vi) Industrial Disputes- Causes and methods of settlement

Unit 4 : Banking and Foreign Trade:

- i) Nationalisation of Commercial Banks –Objectives and Performance
- ii) Monetary Policy of RBI –A Review
- iii) Banking Sector Reforms in India
- iv) Volume, Composition and Direction of India’s foreign trade.
- v) Disequilibrium in B.O.P. of India – Causes and Corrective measures
- vi) EXIM Policy.

Unit 5: Government Finance and Economic Reforms

- i) Sources of Central Government Revenue and Heads of expenditure
- ii) Public debt
- iii) New Economic policy (LPG) – An Assessment.

References :

1. R.Dutt and KPM Sundaram(2007) Indian Economy: S Chand and Coy, New Delhi.
2. S.K. Mishra and U.K.Puri (2006) Indian Economy Himalaya, Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. I.C. Dhingra(2006) Indian Economy:S.Chand and Coy, New Delhi.
4. Dhingra I.C. (2002) Indian Economy, S. Chand, New Delhi.
5. Agarwal, A.N. Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning, New AgeInternationalPublishers, New Delhi, Twenty Third Editions 2007.
6. Myneni, S.R. Indian Economics for Law Students Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, FirstEdition, 2006.
7. Sury, M.M. (Ed) Economic Planning In India Tax Publishers, New Delhi 2006.
8. Misra, S.K. and V.K. Puri Indian Economy, Its Development Experience, Himalaya PublishingHouse,Mumbai 2007.

Major-5: Micro Economics

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with micro economic variables such as individuals, firms, markets etc.
2. To help the students to analyse the various aspects of Demand Theory, Theory of Production, Price and Output determination under different markets and Distribution theories.

Unit 1 : Introduction to Micro Economics

- i) Approaches to the study of Economics-Micro & Macro
- ii) Micro Economics –Uses and Limitations
- iii) Economic Statics and Dynamics-Meaning and limitations

Unit 2: Demand and Supply

- i) Law of Demand – Exceptions, Changes in demand, extension and contraction, increase and decrease in Demand, factors determining demand.
- ii) Elasticity of Demand – Meaning, Types and Measurement.
- iii) Law of Supply and Elasticity of Supply
- iv) Consumer's equilibrium under indifference curve analysis, Price effect, Income effect and Substitution effect.

Unit 3 : Production

- i) Types of Production –Form utility, Place Utility and time utility.
- ii) Cost Curves-Short run and Long run, Opportunity cost
- iii) Revenue Curves-Average Revenue, Marginal Revenue and Total Revenue.
- iv) Law of Increasing and Diminishing Returns to Scale.

Unit 4: Product Pricing

- i) Price and Output determination under perfect competition –short run and long run.
- ii) Price and output determination under monopoly,Pricing under discriminating monopoly.

- iii) Price and output determination under Monopolistic Competition.

Unit 5 : Factor Pricing

- i) Modern theory of Rent and Quasi-Rent
- ii) Marginal productivity theory of wages.
- iii) Subsistence theory of Wages.
- iv) Loanable Funds theory of Interest
- v) Risk and Uncertainty Theory of Profit

References:

1. Koutsoyiannis A (1979) Modern Micro Economics Macmillan Press, London.
2. Stigler .G. (1996) Theory of Price, Print ice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Varian .H. (2000) Micro Economic Analysis, W.W. Norton, New York.
4. Ahuja, H.L., Advanced Economics Theory : Micro Economic , Analysis, .S .Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
5. Stonier and Hague A Text book of Economic Theory
6. Samuelson and Nogardus A Text book of Economics
7. M.L. Seth Micro –Economics
8. M.L. Jingan Micro-Economic Theory

Major-6:

Macro Economics

Objectives :

- 1.To introduce the students to know about the uses and limitations of Macro Economics.
- 2.To provide an in depth understanding of N.I. –Accounts, Classical and Keynesian theories of employment, theories of trade cycles etc.
- 3.To have detailed understanding of public Revenue, Public Expenditure and public debt.

Unit 1: Introduction to Macro Economics and N-I

- i) Meaning, Uses and limitations of Macro Economics
- ii) Importance of estimating N-I
- iii) Need for Social Accounting
- iv) Circular Flow of N-I
- v) Precautions in Estimating National Income

Unit 2: Theories of Employment

- i) Classical theory of Employment
- ii) Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption
- iii) Savings and Investment Theory
- iv) Multiplier Theory
- v) Marginal Efficiency of Capital
- vi) Principle of Effective demand and Keynesian theory of employment
- vii) Liquidity preference theory of Interest.

Unit 3: Trade Cycle

- i) Meaning, Phases and features of Trade Cycle.
- ii) Hawtrey's theory of Trade cycle.
- iii) Schumpeter's Innovation Theory of Trade Cycle.
- iv) Control of Trade Cycle.

Unit 4: Public Revenue

- i) Meaning of Tax
- ii) Types of Tax –Direct and Indirect tax :Merits and De-merits.
- iii) Principles of taxation –Progressive , Regressive and Proportional
- iv) Impact, incidence and shifting of tax
- v) Effects of tax on Production and Distribution

Unit 5: Public Expenditure and Debt:

- i) Meaning and types of Public Expenditure
- ii) Causes for increase in public expenditure in recent years.
- iii) Effects of public expenditure on Production and Distribution.
- iv) Meaning, Purpose and Burden of Public debt and Methods of Repayment.

References :

1. R.D. Gupta (1998) Introduction to Keynesian Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
2. Gupta R.D. & Rana A.S. (1998) Post-Keynesian Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana,
3. Ackley .G. (1978) Macro Economics: Theory and Policy, Mcmillan, New York.
4. Musgrave R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976) Public Finance in Theory and Practice. MC Graw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
5. Bhatia H.L. (2000) Public Finance, Vikas Publishing, House, New Delhi.
6. Dwivedi, D.N. Macro Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New delhi, 2006.
7. Shapiro, Edward Macro Economic Analysis, Galgotia Publications Private Limited, New Delhi 2007.
8. M.L. Seth -Macro Economics
9. Jingan -Macro Economics
10. H.L. Ahuja -Macro Economics Theory
11. DedlyDellard -Economics of J.M. Keynes
12. Gupta and Verma -Keynes and Post-Keynesian Economics
13. D.M. Mithani -Fundamentals of Public Finance
14. M.L. Seth -Macro-Economics

Sociology

Major-1/Minor-1:

Invitation 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 1: 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 2: 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 3: Social Institutions

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

Unit 4: 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 5: 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. Bottomore, 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* (3rd Edn), 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 Ed.), 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* (4th Edn) McGraw Hill, INC, New York
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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* (3 Edn) Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Major-2/Minor-2: Indian Society: Continuity and Change

Objectives:

The course intends to provide a comprehensive, integrated and objective profile of Indian society. It also demonstrates conventional, dominant and prevailing perspectives to study Indian society. Further, the ubiquity of marriage, family, kinship and caste along with regional variations and changing dimension has also been highlighted.

Unit 1: Introduction

- a. Nature and importance of studying Indian Society
- b. Evolution of Indian Society : Socio-cultural dimensions
- c. Geographical and Historical features
- d. Unity in diversity : Threats and Challenges

Unit 2: Theoretical Perspectives

- 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, Ranjit Guha, David Hardiman

Unit 3: Marriage, Family and Kinship

- a. Marriage & Family among Hindus
- b. Marriage and Family among Muslims and Christians.
- c. Basic concepts of Kinship : Incest, Affiliations, Consanguinity, affinity, clan, lineage, kindred and descent
- d. Kinship Organizations in India : Regional variations
- e. Changes and Challenges to the Marriage and Family

Unit 4: Caste and Class in India

- a. Evolution of caste : Vedic period, Smritie' s period, Medieval and Modern period
- b. Caste among Non-Hindus
- c. Are caste opposite of classes
- d. Changes in Caste and Class Relations
- e. Theories of Origin of Caste (Risley, Dumant, Ghurye and Hutton)

Unit 5: Contemporary Discourses

- a. Contextualisation
- b. Indigenization
- c. Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society
- d. Sociology for India
- e. Sociology of India

References:

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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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8. Mandelbaum, D.G., 1970 : Society in India (Bombay : Popular Prakashan)
9. Srinivas, M.N., 1980 : India : Social Structure (New Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation).
10. Srinivas, M.N., 1963 : Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley : University of California Press)
11. Singh, Yogendra, 1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi : Thomson Press)
12. Ramnath Sharma (1981): Indian Society (Bombay : Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt, Ltd)
13. Oxford Handbook of Indian Sociology (2007): Ed. by Veena Das (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
14. Ram Ahuja (1997): Indian Social System (New Delhi : Rawat Publication)
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(3rd Edn 12th Impression) Calcutta : Oxford University Press.
20. Nagla B.K. 2008. Indian Sociological Thought. New Delhi Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Major-3/Minor-3: Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Objective:

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.

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. Feminist Theories

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

5. 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

References:

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2. Bottomore, Tom. 1984. *The Frankfurt school*. Chester, Sussex: Ellis Horwood and London: Tavistock Publications.
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4. Collins, Randall. 1997 (Indian edition). *Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
5. Giddens, Anthony. 1983. *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis*. London: Macmillan.
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8. Ritzer, George. 1992 (3rd edition). *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
9. Sturrock, John (ed.). 1979. *Structuralism and since: From Levi Strauss to Derrida*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
10. Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
11. Zeitlin, Irving M. 1998 (Indian edition). *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
12. Zeitlin Irving. 1969. *Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. Pvt. Ltd.
13. David Ashley and David Michael Orenstein. 2007 (6th edition). *Sociological Theory: Classical Statements*, Delhi : Pearsons
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
18. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London:Collins
19. Lewis Coser. 2001. *Masters of Sociological thought* (2nd edition) Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Major-4: Challenges of Indian Society

Objectives

The course is designed to provide the conceptual platform to understand serious and glaring challenges of Indian society. It also enables the students to equip themselves in understanding the etiology, magnitude, causes and consequences of contemporary social problems viz Population Explosion, Problems of Indian Women, Terrorism and Corruption. Besides this, it equips them in evaluating the prevalent institutional arrangements to mitigate the problem and face challenges.

1. Introduction

- a. Meaning and Nature of Social Problems and Disorganisation
- b. Causes and Consequence of Social Problems
- c. Some basic concepts : Social conformity, Social deviance, Social Organization and Anomie
- d. Changing dimensions of Social Problems

2. Population Explosion

- a. Population growth in the world and in India
- b. Composition of Indian population
- c. Causes and consequences of population explosion
- d. Measures to combat and New Population Policy of 2000

3. Problems and Issues Related to Women

- a. Historical background : Patriarchy and gender inequality
- b. Dowry, Domestic violence, Declining sex ratio, Cyber crime
- c. Health issues and Feminization of HIV AIDS
- d. Measures : Constitutional and Legislative
- e. Women and Development : Gender budgeting and Auditing

4. Terrorism

- a. Historical background
- b. Meaning, Magnitude and Nature
- c. Causes and consequences
- d. Measures and Models evolved to combat the Terrorism

5. Corruption

- a. Meaning and Nature
- b. Causes and Effects
- c. Corruption in public life
- d. Institutional Mechanism: CVC, CBI and Others
- d. Corruption and Legislation

References:

1. Juergensmeier, Mark 1993, *Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State*. New Delhi: OUP
2. Gill, S.S. 1998. *The Pathology of Corruption*. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers (India)
3. Sharma, S.L. 2000 “*Empowerment Without Antagonism: A case for Reformulation of Women’s Empowerment Approach*”. Sociological Bulletin. Vol.49. No.1.
4. Waxman. 1983. *The Stigma of Poverty: A Critique of Poverty Theories and Policies*
5. Rajendra Sharma: (1997) *Demography and Population Problems* New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers,
6. Srivastava, (1994) O.S.: *Demography and Population Studies* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House,.
7. Chandrasekar, S. (Ed). *Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India*
8. *Census of India Reports*
9. Finkle, Jason L and C. Alison McIntosh (Ed) *The New Policies of Population*. New York: The Population Council, 1994
10. Hatcher Robert et al. *The Essentials of Contraceptive Technology Baltimore*: John Hopkins School of Public Health, 1997.
11. Bose, Asish: *Demographic Diversity of India Delhi*: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.
12. Premi, M.K. et al: *An Introduction to Social Demography* Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1983 London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974
13. Madan G.R: *Indian Social problems*, Allied Publishers Private, New Delhi, 2003
14. Madhurima: *Readings in Sociology*, New Academic Publishing Company, Jalandhar, 2007
15. Ram Ahuja: *Indian Social Problems*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2006
16. Ram Ahuja : *Criminology*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2006
17. William Kornblum and Joseph Julian: *Social Problems* (9th Edn.), Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
18. Bose. Ashish (1991) *Demographic Diversity of India* B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi
19. *National Family Health Survey* 1998-99 and 2005-06. International Institute of Population studies, Bombay
20. Srivatsava O.S., (1996) *Demography and Population Studies*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
21. Asha A Bhende and Tara Kanitkar. 2006. *Principles of Population Studies* (18th Revised edition). Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
22. Mahendra K Premi. 2006. *Population of India in the New Millennium: Census, 2001*. New Delhi: National Book Trust of India
23. Sujata Sinhne (Eds). 2012 *Gender Studies*, Delhi: Pearson
24. Sharmila Rege (editor) 2003. *Sociology of Gender*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

Major-5: Sociology of Marginalized Communities

Objectives

The course aimed at understanding dimensions and process of marginalization perspectives. It also sensitizes students about the study of various marginalized groups viz., SCs, STs Minorities Women etc. It draws the attention of students towards the social movements' affirmative action's.

1. Introduction

- a. Meaning and Process of Marginalization
- b. Relevance of its Study
- c. Dimensions of Marginalization : Historical, Cultural, Social and Political
- d. Methods of marginalization : Discrimination, Exploitation, Prejudices and Inequality

2. Perspectives of Marginalization

- a. Views of Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar, Lohiya and Narayan Guru
- b. Role of Ideology in Marginalization
- e. Exclusion and Inclusion

3. Marginalised Groups in India

- a. SCs and STs
- b. Minorities
- c. Sexual Minorities and Third gender
- d. Women, Aged and Differently abled.

4. Marginalization and Social Movements

- a. Protest Movements
- b. Reform Movements
- c. Women Movement and Backward Class Movement

5. Marginalization and Affirmative Action

- a. Constitutional provisions
- b. Legislations
- c. Welfare Measures
- d. Role of State and NGOs

References:

1. Beteille, Andre 1981: '*Backward Classes and the New Social Order*' (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
2. Beteille, Andre, 1992 : '*The Backward Classes in Contemporary India*' (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
3. Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth, 1998 – eds. : '*Challenging Untouchability*' (Delhi : Sage)
4. Chaudhuri, S.N. 1988 : '*Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India*' (Delhi: Daya Publishing House)
5. Gore, M.S. 1993 : '*The Social Context of an Ideology* : The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar (New Delhi : Sage)
6. Gupta, Dipankar, 1991 : '*Social Stratification*' (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
7. Jogdand, P.G., 2000 : '*New Economic Policy and Dalits*' (Jaipur : Rawat)
8. Jogdand P.C., 1991: '*Dalit Movement in Maharashtra*' (New Delhi: Kanak Publications, 1991)
9. Mahajan, Gurpreet, 1998: '*Democracy, Difference and Social Justice*' (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
10. '*Social Movements in India*', Edited by M.S.A Rao, 2002. New Delhi: Manohar

Major-6:

Sociology of Deviance

Objectives:

The course is designed to provide Sociological insights regarding the concepts used in the study and analysis of deviance. It gives a theoretical explanation to etiology of deviance in the light of many theories and perspectives. It explores the interface between deviance, social problems and crimes further it seeks to familiarizes students regarding penological and correctional measures while dealing with deviance

1. Introduction

- a. Meaning and Nature of Deviance
- b. Meaning of Social Conformity and Factors of Conformity
- c. Factors of Deviance
- d. Deviance and Social Norms
- e. Deviance and Social Disorganization
- f. Deviance and Culture

2. Theories of Deviance

- a. Functionalist theories: Emile Durkheim – Anomie
R.K. Merton-Social Structure Anomie
Albert K. Cohen –Delinquent Sub-Culture.
- b. Interactionist perspective –Howard S. Becker –Labeling theory
- c. Marxist Perspective (Marx)
- d. Neo-Marxist Perspective (Ian Taylor, Paul Walton, Jack Young)

3. Deviance and Social Problems

- a. Alcoholism, Drug and Substance addition, Suicide, Domestic Violence, Pornography (Causes and Effects)
- b. Social issues and Deviance: capital punishment, Child Labour, Euthanasia

4. Deviance and Crimes: Recent Trends

- a. Growing Cyber Crimes.
- b. Elites and Deviance
- c. Corporate Crimes
- d. Crimes against Women and Marginalized groups
- e. Human Trafficking
- f. Social Issues and Deviance: Capital punishment, Euthanasia.

5. Penological and Correctional Measures

- a. Theories of Punishments –Retributive, Deterrent and Reformative

- b. The Role of Law and Institutional Arrangements (police, prisons)
- c. Role of Civil Society in the Rehabilitation of Deviants and Criminals.
- d. Role of UNO and other International Agencies.

Reference:

1. Clinard, Marshall.B(1968): *Sociology of Deviant Behaviour*, New York, Holt, Rinchart and Winston
2. Lemert, E.M.: *Sociology Pathology*
3. Rubington and Weinberg (1977): *The Study of Social Problems: Five Perspectives*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
4. Parsons, Talcott (1972): *The Social System* (Ch 7) New Delhi, Am rind.
5. Merton, Robert, K (1974): *Social Theory and Social Structure*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
6. Shoham.S.Glora (1976): *Social Deviance*, New York, John Wiley and Sons Inc.
7. Graeme, Newman (1976): *Comparative Deviance*, New York, Elsevier.
8. Ahuja Ram (1997) *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
9. Ahuja Ram (2000) *Criminology*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
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11. Gill, S. (1998) *The Pathology of Corruption*, Harper Collin-Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
12. Parsonage William H. (1979) *Perspective on Criminology*, Sage Publication, London.
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14. Shankar Dass Rani Dhawan (2000) *Punishment and the Prison India and International Perspective*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
15. Reid Sue Titus (1976) *Crime in Criminology*, Deyden Press, Illinois.
16. Varshney, Ashutosh (2003) *Ethic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India*, Yale University Press, New Heaven.
17. Williams, Frank P. and Marilyn D. MC Shane (1998) *Criminological Theory*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
18. Harry M Johnson, 1999 (17th edition). *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
19. Haralambos M and Heald RM. 1997. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London:Collins
21. Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology* (7th ed.), 2013, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.

History

Minor-1: History of India (Ancient and Medieval)

Objectives:

“The true history, whether civil or military is not to make man clever for this time, it is to make him wise forever”.
----- Sir Michael Hoovard.

- The purpose of historical inquiry is not simply to present facts but to search for an interpretation of the past. Historians attempt to find patterns and establish meaning through the rigorous study of documents and artefacts left by people of other times and other places.
- The study of history is vital to a liberal arts education. History is unique among the liberal arts in its emphasis on historical perspective and context. Historians insist that the past must be understood on its own terms; any historical phenomenon--an event, an idea, a law, or a dogma for example--must first be understood in its context, as part of a web of interrelated institutions, values, and beliefs that define a particular culture and era.
- The study of legal history has developed exponentially in the twentieth century. It is aimed at exploring the history of intellectual developments in law-making in the last two millenniums in both Europe and South Asia. The exploration of Indian legal history is meant to be a study of an independent body of laws belonging to both Hindu and Muslim legal thought in the subcontinent from the *Vedic* period to the present. Indian legal history may be divided into three periods: ancient or the period of Hindu law, medieval or the period of Muslim law and modern or the period of Common law brought to India by the British. Such a periodisation is indeed a simplistic one, because in both medieval and modern periods' Hindu law has continued to grow as well as retain its integrity in spite of its complexities. However, due to time constraints and for maintaining clarity in dealing with the periods. It is proposed to deal with the ancient and medieval period in the present course.

Unit-I: Introduction, meaning, definitions, scope, importance and Historical Methods.

Unit-II: Ancient India

Theory of kingship, Nature of state and administrative system from Vedic period to Guptas.

- a. Socio-economic changes in 4th-6th century A.D. – Varnasrama, position of women, agriculture and industries, guilds and feudalism.
- c. Concepts of justice and judicial administration in Ancient India.
- d. Dharma and Nyaya(law), Manu and Yajnavalkya, Kautilya and Naradaon law.
- e. International law in Ancient India: i) Subjects of international law: Sovereign states,

types of states. ii) The law of war and peace, diplomacy in Ancient India and the law of neutrality.

f. Judicial system-Village *Panchayats*, types of courts, procedures.

Unit-III:Early Medieval (Sultanate) period

- a. Muslim theory of kingship, nature of state and administrative apparatus.
- b. Judicial system in the Delhi Sultanate.
- c. Society, economy and agrarian structure.
- d. Religious reform movement-Bhakti and Sufi.

Unit-IV :The Moghal Period

- a. Islamic law and judicial system in Mughal India.
- b. Judicial organization – king, judicial officers, concepts of civil and criminal law, punishments.
- b. Akabar’s judicial system.
- c. The Maratha Administration under Shivaji

Unit-V:TheMoghal relation with Portuguese and the English, decline of the Muslim rule (05 Hrs) and rise of the British rule in India.

Suggested Readings

1. Carr E. H., What is History.
2. Marwick Arthur., Nature of History.
3. Altekar A.S., State and Government in Ancient India.
4. Anjaria J.J., The Nature and Grounds of political obligations in the Hindu state, Longmans Green and Co., 1935.
5. Bandopadhyaya N.C., Development of Hindu polity and political theories, Calcutta, 1927.
6. ChatterjeeHiralal, International law and Inter-State relations in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1958.
7. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India
8. Derrett J.D.M, Religoin, Law and State in India.
9. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, Vols. I & II
10. Cultural Heritage of India Volumes, Ramakrishna Mission, Institute of Culture, Culcutta
11. Jyaswal K.P, Hindu Polity.
12. The History and Culture of the Indian People, BharatiyaVidyaBhavana, Volumes.
- 13.Schacht, Joseph, *Introduction to Islamic Law*
- 14.Sreenivasa Murthy, H.V., *History of India Part I For Law Students*, National Law School Of India, Bar Council of India, [Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008]

Minor-2:

History of Modern India.

Objectives:

- Among the liberal arts subjects, history is the discipline most concerned with understanding change. Historians seek not only to explain historical causality--how and why change occurs within societies and cultures,they also try to account for the endurance of tradition, understand the complex interplay between continuity and change, and explain the origins, evolution, and decline of institutions and ideas. History is also distinguished by its singularly broad scope. Virtually every subject has a history and can be analysed and interpreted in historical perspective and context; the scope of historical inquiry is bound only by the quantity and quality of surviving documents and artefacts.
- The present paper deals with the various aspects of British policy and their attempt to bring the reforms within the constitutional limits.

Unit-I :Modern India (From 1707 to 1950)

A. a. Colonialism – Nature and various stages.

b. The British settlements and British rule in India- India under the Company and the Crown.

B. Judicial system in British India

a. Judicial administration of Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis and Lord William Bentinck

b. Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta and Review of Important cases of Nandakumar, Patna, Cossijurah and Kamaluddin.

c. The charter Acts of 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853.

d. Debate on the introduction of English law in India-the Whigs, development of personal laws and criminal laws.

e. Indian High Courts' Act-1861, Federal Court and Privy Council.

f. Development of legal profession.

Unit-II :The British Land Revenue System

- a. Land Revenue in Pre-British rule.
- b. British Land Revenue-Permanent settlements, *Mahalwari*, *Ryotwari* and Revenue Policies of 1822 and 1833.
- c. Peasants' Movement in India.

Unit-III:Socio-Religious Reform Movements and Law Reforms.

- a. Socio-religious reform movements – Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Aligarh Movement, Depressed Class Movement.
- b. Emancipation of women – Abolition of Sati Act 1828, Abolition of Slavery Act 1833, caste disability removal Act 1850, female infanticide Act.
- c. Labour Welfare – Factory Acts in British rule.

Unit-IV:Constitutional Development

- a. The Regulating Act – 1773.
- b. Pitt's India Act – 1784.
- c. Indian Councils Acts – 1861 and 1892.
- d. Government of India Acts – 1909, 1919 and 1935.

Unit-V:Indian National Movement

- a. The Revolt of 1857.
- b. Foundation of the Indian National Congress-1885.
- c. Growth of National Movement- its phases:
 - i. The Age of Moderates-1885-1905.
 - ii. The Age of Extremists-1905-1919.
 - iii. Gandhian Era-1919-1947.

d. The Independence Act – 1947 and its effects (Partition)

e. Constitution of India, re organization of Indian states.

Suggested Readings

1. M.P. Jam, *Outline of Indian Legal History*
2. Abdul Hamid, *Constitutional and Legal History of India.*
3. A.B. Keith, *Constitutional and Legal History of India.*
4. Rama Jois, *Legal and Constitutional History of India, Vol. II.*
5. H.V. Sreenivasamurthy, *History for Law Students, Vol. II*
6. RadhikaSingha, *A Despotism of Law, Crime and Justice in Early Colonial India.*
7. Derrett J.D.M, *Religion, Law and the State in India.*
8. Marc Galanter, *Law and the Society in Modern India.*
9. UpendraBaxi, *Towards a Sociology of Law.*
10. A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism.*
11. Bipan Chandra, *India's Struggle for Independence.*
12. Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism.*
13. Bipan Chandra, *Communalism in Modern India.*
16. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution, Cornerstone of a Nation.*
17. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavana, Volumes.
18. Jain, M.P., *Outlines of Indian Legal History.*
19. Fyzee, A.A.A., *Outlines of Mohammedan Law*
20. Sreenivasa Murthy, H.V., *History of India Part I For Law Students*, National Law School
Of India, Bar Council of India, [Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008]
21. Grover and Grover, *A New Look in to the Modern Indian History*

Minor-3:

History of Modern World

Objectives:

- It is commonly acknowledged that an understanding of the past is fundamental to an understanding of the present. The analysis and interpretation of history provides an essential context for evaluating contemporary institutions, politics, and cultures. Understanding the present configuration of society is not the only reason to study the past; history also provides unique insight into human nature and human civilization. By demanding that we see the world through the eyes of others, that we develop a sense of context and coherence while recognizing complexity and ambiguity, and that we confront the record not only of human achievement but also of human failure, cruelty, and barbarity, the study of history provides us with a richly-textured, substantive framework for understanding the human condition and grappling with moral questions and problems. History is essential to the traditional objectives of the liberal arts, the quest for wisdom and virtue.

Modern World

Unit-I: World Discoveries and Renaissance

- a. Geographical Discoveries-Causes, Important Discoveries, Results.
- b. Renaissance-Causes, Features, Art and Architecture, Literature and Science.

Unit-II: Era of Revolutions

- a. Industrial Revolution in Europe.
- b. American War of Independence.
- c. French Revolution of 1789 and career and reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- d. Russian Revolution of 1917
- e. Unifications of Italy and Germany.
- f. Evolution and Growth of Ideologies- Liberalism, Socialism, Magna Carta, Glorious revolution

Unit-III: World Wars

- a. The First World War 1914-18- causes, course and results.
- b. The Second World War 1939-45-causes, course and results.

Unit-IV: International Organizations

- a. The League of Nations-Origin, Achievements and Failure.
- b. The UNO-Structural System, Organs, Achievements and Evolution.
- c. World Organizations ILO, IMF, IBRD, UNDP and WTO- a brief review.

Unit-V: Various International Laws

- a. International Human Laws.
- b. Geneva Conventions, Red Cross Movement, Hague Conventions.
- c. International Court of Justice-Origin and Development.
- d. History of Tribunals, HR Law-International Criminal Courts.
- e. UNO and Environment- a brief review

Suggested Readings

1. Anderson, MS., *Europe in the Eighteenth Century* (Longman, 1987).
2. Hazen, C.D., *Modern Europe up to 1945*.
3. Andrews Stuart, *Eighteenth Century Europe*.
4. Mahajan, V.D., *History of Modern Europe since 1789*.
5. Ghokale, B.K., *Introduction to Western Civilization*.
6. Cipolla, Carlo M., *Before the Industrial Revolution, European Society and Economy 1000-1700*. 3rd edn 1993 (Norton, 1980).
7. Cipolla, Carlo M., *Fontana Economic History of Europe*, Vols. II and III (Collins; 1974, Harvester Press, 1976).
8. Coleman, D.C. (ed.), *Revisions in Mercantilism*.
9. Collins, James B., *The State in early Modern France, New Approaches to European History*.
10. Gooch, G.P. *History of Modern Europe*.
11. de Vries, Jan, *Economy of Europe in an Age of Crisis 1600-1750*.
12. Elton, G.R., *Reformation Europe, 1517-1559*.
13. Gilmore, M.P., *The World of Humanism, 1453-1517* (Green, 1983).
14. Hale, J.R., *Renaissance Europe* (University of California Press, 1978).
15. Hill, Christopher, *A Century of Revolutions* (Norton, 1982).

16. Hilton, Rodney, *Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism* (Routledge Chapman & Hall, 1976).
17. Kriedte Peter, *Peasants, Landlords and Merchant Capitalists* (Berg, 1983).
18. Lee, Stephen J, *Aspects of European History, 1494-1789* (Routledge, Chapman & Hall, 1984).
19. Mathias, Peter, *First Industrial Revolution* (London, 1969).
20. Miskimin, Harry, *The Economy of Later Renaissance Europe: 1460-1600* (Cambridge University Press, 1977).
21. Nauert, Charles A., *Humanism and the Culture of the Renaissance* (1996).
22. Owie, L.W., *Seventeenth Century Europe*.
23. Pennington, D.H., *Seventeenth Century Europe* (Longman, 1972).
24. Phukan, Meenakshi, *Rise of the Modern West. Social and Economic History of Early Modern Europe*.
25. Polisensky, J.V., *War and Society in Europe, 118-48* (Cambridge University Press, 1978).
26. Rabb, Theodore K., *The Struggle for Stability in Early Modern Europe* (OUP, 1975).
27. Rice, F., *The Foundations of Early Modern Europe* (London, Weidenfield and Nicolon, 1970).
28. *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, Vol.1, IV (Cambridge, 1941, 1952, 1963, 1967, 1977, 1965).
29. *The New Cambridge Modern History of Europe*, Vol. I, VII (Cambridge, 1957, 1968, 1971, 1961, 1970, 1963).

Kannada

Minor-1:

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಾರಂಜಿ (Sahitya karanji)

ಪಠ್ಯ : ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಾರಂಜಿ

ಅ) ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಕವಿತೆಗಳು.

- 1) ಹಸುರು : ಕುವೆಂಪು
- 2) ತಾಯಿ : ದ.ರಾ ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ
- 3) ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಮೇಲೆ : ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ
- 4) ಬಾಪು-ಛಾಪು : ಚೆನ್ನವೀರ ಕಣವಿ
- 5) ಗಡಿಯಾರದಂಗಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ : ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ
- 6) ಮದುವೆ : ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನಿಸಾರ ಅಹಮದ್
- 7) ಪೆಟ್ಟೋಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹೊತ್ತವರು : ಜಂಬಣ್ಣ ಅಮರಚಿಂತ
- 8) ದುಡಿಯುವ ಕರುಳಿನ ಕೂಗು : ಬಿ.ಟಿ.ಲಲಿತಾನಾಯಕ
- 9) ಜಾಜಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ : ಸತ್ಯಾನಂದ ಪಾತ್ರೋಟ
- 10) ಹಾದಿಗಳು : ಸತೀಶ್ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ

ಆ) ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಗದ್ಯ :

- 1) ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕು : ಎಚ್‌ಸೈ
- 2) ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು : ರಾ.ಯ. ಧಾರವಾಡಕರ
- 3) ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಹುಚ್ಚು : ಎಸ್. ಅನಂತನಾರಾಯಣ
- 4) ಮಾವಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಕೋಟು : ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಸುಂಕಾಪುರ
- 5) ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ : ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ
- 6) ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಭಾಷೆ : ದೇ.ಜವರೇಗೌಡ
- 7) ತೀರ್ಪು : ಲಲಿತಾಂಬ ವೃಷಬೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.
- 8) ನೆಗಡಿ : ತೀ.ನಂ.ಶ್ರೀ
- 9) ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ
ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ : ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಬಿಳಿಮಲೆ
- 10) ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಬಣ್ಣ : ರಾಮಮನೋಹರ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಾರಂಜಿ

ಅ) ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಕವಿತೆಗಳು.

- 1) ಹಸುರು : ಕುವೆಂಪು,

- ”ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ (ಸಂ) ಚೆನ್ನವೀರ ಕಣವಿ,
ಕೆ.ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾವ್”
- 2) ತಾಯಿ : ದ.ರಾ. ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ
ನಾದಲೀಲೆ
- 3) ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಮೇಲೆ : ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ
- 4) ಬಾಪು-ಛಾಪು : ಚೆನ್ನವೀರ ಕಣವಿ
“ಶಿಶಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ”
- 5) ಗಡಿಯಾರದಂಗಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ : ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ
ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ (ಸಂ) ಚೆನ್ನವೀರ ಕಣವಿ
ಕೆ.ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರರಾವ್
- 6) ಮದುವೆ : ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನಿಸಾರ ಅಹಮದ್
“ನಿತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವ ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ”
- 7) ಪೆಟ್ಟೋಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹೊತ್ತವರು : ಜಂಬಣ್ಣ ಅಮರಚಿಂತ
“ಬಂಡಾಯದ ಕಾವ್ಯ (ಸಂ) ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ”
- 8) ದುಡಿಯುವ ಕರುಳಿನ ಕೂಗು : ಬಿ.ಟಿ.ಲಲಿತಾನಾಯಕ
“ಇದೇ ಕೂಗು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ”
- 9) ಜಾಜಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ : ಸತ್ಯಾನಂದ ಪಾತ್ರೋಟಿ
“ಬಂಡಾಯದ ಕಾವ್ಯ (ಸಂ) ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ”
- 10) ಹಾದಿಗಳು : ಸತೀಶ ಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ
“ಕವಿತೆ 2001 (ಸಂ) ಜಿ.ಕೆ.ರವೀಂದ್ರಕುಮಾರ”
- ಅ) ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಗದ್ಯ :
- 1) ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕು : ಎಚ್.ಸೈ
“ಗದ್ಯವಿಹಾರ-2 (ಸಂ) ಎಚ್.ಎಂ.ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ
ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮೈ.ವಿ.ವಿ.”
- 2) ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು : ರಾ.ಯ. ಧಾರವಾಡಕರ
“ಗದ್ಯವಿಹಾರ-4 (ಸಂ) ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ
ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮೈ.ವಿ.ವಿ.”
- 3) ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್ ಹುಚ್ಚು : ಎಸ್. ಅನಂತನಾರಾಯಣ
“ಗದ್ಯವಿಹಾರ-4 (ಸಂ) ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ
ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮೈ.ವಿ.ವಿ.”

- 4) ಮಾವಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಕೋಟು : ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಸುಂಕಾಪುರ
 “ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಸಂಚಯ (ಸಂ) ವೀರಣ್ಣ ರಾಜೂರ
 ಪ್ರಸಾರರಂಗ ಕ.ವಿ.ವಿ.”
- 5) ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ : ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ
 “ತುಡಿ ಇರದ ದಾರಿ- ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ
 ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ”
- 6) ಕನ್ನಡ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಭಾಷೆ : ದೇ.ಜವರೇಗೌಡ
 “ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಿಂತನೆ
 ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಹಂಪಿ”
- 7) ತೀರ್ಪು : ಲಲಿತಾಂಬ ವೃಷಭೇಂದ್ರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.
 “ಬೇರೊಂದು ಮರವೆರಡು”
- 8) ನೆಗಡಿ : ತೀ.ನಂ.ಶ್ರೀ
 “ ಗದ್ಯವಿಹಾರ-5 ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
 ಮೈಸೂರು.”
- 9) ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ : ನ್ಯಾಯದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ- ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಬಿಳಿಮಲೆ
 ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ 1993
 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
- 11) ಸೌಂದರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಬಣ್ಣ : ರಾಮಮನೋಹರ ಲೋಹಿಯಾ
 “ಅನು: ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ
 ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರದ ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಸಂಪುಟ-1
 (ಸಂ) ಕಾಳೇಗೌಡ ನಾಗವಾರ”

Minor-2: ಕಥಾ ಸಿಂಚನ (Katha Sinchana)

ಪಠ್ಯ : ಕಥಾ ಸಿಂಚನ

ಅ) ಕಥನ ಕವನಗಳು

- 1) ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದ : ಕುವೆಂಪು
- 2) ಉತ್ತರದೇವಿ : ಜನಪದ
- 3) ಯೋಧ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಗಸು : ಸು.ರಂ.ಎಕ್ಕಂಡಿ
- 4) ಕತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ : ಡಾ.ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ
- 5) ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಹಾರ : ಜನಪದ

ಬ) ಸಣ್ಣ ಕತೆಗಳು

- 1) ಜೋಗ್ಯೇರ ಅಂಜಪ್ಪನ ಕೋಳಿಕತೆ : ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ
“ಮಾಸ್ತಿ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ”
- 2) ದೇವರ ಹೆಣ : ಕುಂ. ವೀ
“ಶತಮಾನದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕತೆ
(ಸಂ) ಬೊಳುವಾರು ಕುಂಜ”
- 3) ಡೊಲಕೊಬಾಷಾ : ಅಬ್ಬಾಸ ಮೇಲಿನಮನಿ
“ಅಬ್ಬಾಸರ ಐವತ್ತು ಕತೆಗಳು
ಕಥಾಸಂಕಲನ”
- 4) ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗಳು : ಸಾರಾ ಅಬುಬಕರ
- 5) ದಳಿ : ಎಚ್.ಟಿ.ಪೋತೆ
“ಚಮ್ಮಾವುಗೆ ಕಥಾ ಸಂಕಲನ”

ಕ) ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ : ಚೋಮನದುಡಿ
ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ

ಕಥಾ ಸಿಂಚನ

ಅ) ಕಥನ ಕವನಗಳು

- 1) ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದ : ಕುವೆಂಪು
- 2) ಉತ್ತರದೇವಿ : ಜನಪದ
- 3) ಯೋಧ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಗಸು : ಸು.ರಂ.ಎಕ್ಕಂಡಿ
“ಬಕುಲದ ಹೂವುಗಳು ಕವನ ಸಂಕಲನ”
- 4) ಕತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ : ಡಾ.ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ

“ಸಾವಿರಾರು ನದಿಗಳು ಆಯ್ದು ಕವಿತೆಗಳು”

5) ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಹಾರ : ಜನಪದ

Minor-3: ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮಂಜರಿ (Kannada Kavya Manjari)

ಅ) ಪಠ್ಯ : ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ ಮಂಜರಿ

1) ದೇವರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ : (ಎರಡೆರಡು ವಚನಗಳು)

1) ಸತಿಪತಿಗಳೊಂದಾದ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಹಿತವಾಗಿಪ್ಪುದು ಶಿವಂಗೆ
ಸತಿಪತಿಗಳೊಂದಾಗದವನ ಭಕ್ತಿ
ಅಮೃತದೋಳು ವಿಷ ಬೆರೆತಂತೆ ಕಾಣಾ ರಾಮನಾಥ.

2) ಕೀಳು ಡೊಹರ ಕಕ್ಕ, ಕೀಳು ಮಾದಾರ ಚೆನ್ನ
ಕೀಳು ಓಹೀಲದೇವ ಕೀಳು ಉದ್ಭಟಯ್ಯ
ಕೀಳಂಗಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಯನು ಕರೆಯದು ಕಾಣಾ ರಾಮನಾಥ.

(ಡಾ.ಎಲ್.ಬಸವರಾಜು - ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನ ವಚನಗಳು)

ಬಸವಣ್ಣ :

1) ಎಮ್ಮವರು ಬೆಸಗೊಂಡಡೆ ಶುಭ ಲಗ್ನವೆನ್ನಿರಯ್ಯ
ರಾಶಿಕೂಟಗಣಸಂಬಂಧವುಂಟೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರಯ್ಯ
ಚಂದ್ರಬಲ ತಾರಾಬಲವುಂಟೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರಯ್ಯ
ನಾಳಿನ ದಿನಕ್ಕಿಂದಿನ ದಿನ ಲೇಸೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರಯ್ಯ

2) ದೇವಲೋಕ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಲೋಕವೆಂಬುದು ಬೆರಿಲ್ಲಕಾಣಿಭೋ
ಸತ್ಯವ ನುಡಿಯುವುದೇ ದೇವಲೋಕ ಮಿಥ್ಯವ ನುಡಿಯುವುದೆ ಮರ್ತ್ಯಲೋಕ
ಆಚಾರವೇ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ ಅನಾಚಾರವೇ ನರಕ
ಕೂಡಲಸಂಗಮದೇವ ನಿವೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ.

(ಡಾ.ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ - ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಚನ ಸಂಪುಟ-1)

ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ :

1) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕೈಲಾಸವೆಂಬ ನುಡಿ ಹಸನಾಯಿತು
ಒಳಗು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಹೊರಗು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ
ಇದರಂತುವನು ಯಾರಬಲ್ಲರಯ್ಯಾ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸತ್ಯ ಶರಣರ ಸುಳುಹು ತೋರುತ್ತಿದೆಯಯ್ಯಾ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಶರಣ ಬಸವಣ್ಣನಕಾಂಬೆನೆಂಬತವಕವೆನಗಾಯಿತ್ತು ಕೇಳು ಚನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ.

2) ತನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೂಪಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ನಾನಾರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವೇ?
ಮನ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೂಪಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ನಾನಾರ ನೆನವೇ?
ಪ್ರಾಣ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೂಪಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ನಾನಾರ ನಾರಾದಿಸುವೇ?
ಅರಿವು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಆದ ಬಳಿಕ ನಾನಾರನರಿವೇ?

ಚನ್ನಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ

ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮೆರೆದನಯ್ಯಾ.

(ಡಾ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಹಿರೇಮಠ - ಮಹಾದೇವಿಯಕ್ಕನ ವಚನಗಳು)

ಅಂಬಿಗರ ಚೌಡಯ್ಯ.

1. ಅರಿಯದ ಗುರು ಅರಿಯದ ಶಿಷ್ಯಂಗೆ

ಅನುಗ್ರಹದ ಮಾಡಿದಡೇಪ್ಪುದಲವೋ

ಅಂಧಕನ ಕೈಯನಂಧಕ ಹಿಡಿದಡೆ

ಮುಂದನಾರು ಣಬರು ಹೇಳಲೆ ಮರುಳೆ

ತೊರೆಯಲದ್ದವನನೀಸಲರಿಯದವ

ತೆಗೆವ ತೆರನೆಂತೆಂದನಂಬಿಗ ಚೌಡಯ್ಯ

2. ಅಯ್ಯೋ

ಪಾಷಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗಿರಿ ಸವೆದವು

ಪತ್ರಗೆ ತರು ಸವೆದವು

ಸಪ್ತ ಸಾಗತಂಗಳು ಮಜ್ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸವೆದವು

ಅಗ್ನಿ ಧೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಸವೆಯಿತ್ತು

ವಾಯು ಕಂಪಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸವೆಯಿತ್ತು

ಉಘೇ! ಚಾಂಗು ಭಲಾ! ಎಂಬ ಶಬ್ದ ಸವೆಯಿತ್ತು

ಎನ್ನಗಿನ್ನೆಂತೊ

ಉಮೇಶನ ಶರಣರು

ಮಹಾಮಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಾರ್ಚನೆಗೆ ಕುಳ್ಳಿದಡೆ,

ನಾನವರ ಪಾದರಕ್ಷೆಯ

ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದನಂಬಿಗ ಚೌಡಯ್ಯ

ಆಕರಗ್ರಂಥ : ಬಸವಜಯಂತಿ ಶತಮಾನೋತ್ಸವ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆಅ

“ವಚನ”

ಸಂಪಾದನೆ : ಡಾ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ

(1384 ಮತ್ತು 1383ನೇ ವಚನಗಳು) ಪುಟ : 348

2) ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು : ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಕನಕದಾಸರು
(ಎರಡೆರಡು ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು)

ಪುರಂದರದಾಸರು :

- 1) ಕಲ್ಲು ಸಕ್ಕರೆಕೊಳ್ಳಿರೋ
- 2) ಮಾನವ ಜನ್ಮ ದೊಡ್ಡದೋ

ಕನಕದಾಸರು :

- 1) ತಲ್ಲಣಿಸದಿರು ಕಂಡ್ಯ ತಾಳುಮನವೇ
- 2) ಕುಲಕುಲಕುಲವೆನ್ನುತಿಹರು

3) ತತ್ವಪದಗಳು : ಸಂತಶಿಶುನಾಳ ಶರೀಫರು
ಕಡಕೋಳ ಮಡಿವಾಳಪ್ಪನವರು
(ಎರಡೆರಡು ತತ್ವಪದಗಳು)

ಶಿಶುನಾಳ ಷರಿಪರು :

- 1) ಸೊರುತಿಹುದು ಮನೆಯ ಮಾಳೀಗಿ
- 2) ಅಳಬೇಡ ತಂಗಿ

ಕಡಕೋಳ ಮಡಿವಾಳಪ್ಪನವರು :

- 1) ಯಾಕ ಚಿಂತಿ ಮಾಡತೀದಿ ಎಲೆ ಮನವೇ?
- 2) ಧನವ ಗಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು

(ಡಾ.ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಲಠೆ - ಕಡಕೋಳ ಮಡಿವಾಳೇಶ್ವರ ರಚಿತ ಸ್ವರ ವಚನಗಳು)

4) ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ ಕಾವ್ಯ : ಬೇಧಿದಲಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕಿರಿದನೋ

ಇನತನೂಜನ ಕೂಡೆ ಮೈದುನ

ತನದ ಸರಸವನೆಸಗಿ ರಥದೊಳು

ದನುಜರಿಪು ಬರಸೆಳೆದು ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಸಿದನು ಪೀಠದಲಿ

ಎನಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಡಿಗಳಲಿ ಸಮಸೇ

ಮನೆಯೇ ದೇವ ಮುರಾರಿಯಂಜುವೆ

ನೆನಲು ತೊಡೆ ಸೋಂಕಿನಲಿ ಸಾರಿದು ಶಾರಿಯಿಂತೆಂದ ||||

ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲಲೆ ಕರ್ಣ ನಿಮ್ಮೊಳು
ಯಾದವರು ಕೌರವರೊಳಗೆ ಸಂ
ವಾದಿಸುವಡವ್ಯಯದ ಮೊದಲೆರಡಿಲ್ಲ ನಿನ್ನಾಣೆ
ಮೇದಿನೀಪತಿ ನೀನು ಚಿತ್ತದೊ
ಳಾದುದರಿವಿಲ್ಲೆನುತ ದಾನವ
ಸೂದನನು ರವಿಸುತನ ಕಿವಿಯಲಿ ಬಿತ್ತಿದನು ಭಯವ || 2 ||

ದಾನವಾಂತಕ ಬೆಸಸು ವಂಶ ವಿ
ಹೀನನನು ನಿಮ್ಮಡಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸ
ಮಾನಿಸುವರೇ ಸಾಕೆನುತ ರವಿಸೂನು ಕೈಮುಗಿಯೆ
ಮಾನನಿಧಿ ನಿನ್ನಾಣೆ ಬಾರೈ
ನೀನು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಹವಣೆ ವರ
ಭಾನುವಂಶಲಲಾಮ ನೀ ರಾಮಂಗೆ ಸರಿಯಿಂದ || 3 ||

ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡನು ವೀಳೆಯವನಂ
ಜುಳಿಯಲಾತಂಗಿತ್ತು ಕರ್ಣನ
ಕೆಲಕೆ ಬರಸೆಳೆದವನ ಕರದೊಳು ಕರತಳವನಿಕ್ಕಿ
ಎಲೆ ದಿವಾಕರತನಯ ನಿನ್ನಯ
ಕುಲವನರಿಯೆಯಲಾ ಸುಯೋಧನ
ನಲಿ ವೃಥಾ ಸೇವಕತನದಲಿಹುದು ಚಿತವಲ್ಲೆಂದ || 4 ||

ಲಲಸಿಪಡೆದೀಯೈದು ಮಂತ್ರಂ
ಗಳಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿಗ ನೀನು ನಿನ್ನಯ
ಬಳಿ ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರದೇವ ಮೂರನೆಯಾತ ಕಲಿಭೀಮ
ಫಲಗುಣನು ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯಲೈದನೆ
ಯಲಿ ನಕುಲ ಸಹದೇವರಾದರು
ಬಳಿಕ ಮಾದ್ರಿಯಲೊಂದು ಮಂತ್ರದೊಳಿಬ್ಬರುದಿಸಿದರು || 5 ||

ಅದರಿನಾ ಪಾಂಡವರಲೈವರ
ಮೊದಲಿಗನು ನೀನಿರಲು ಧರಣಿಯ
ಕದನವಿತ್ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಮಿತವಲ್ಲ ಭಾವಿಸಲು
ಇದು ನಿಧಾನವು ಕರ್ಣ ನಿನ್ನ
ಭೃದಯವನೆ ಬಯಸುವೆನು ನಿನ್ನಯ
ಪದಕೆ ಕೆಡಹುವೆನ್ನೆವರನು ನಡೆನನ್ನ ಸಂಗಾತ || 6 ||

ನಿನಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಿನಾಪುರದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ
ಘನತೆಯನು ಮಾಡುವೆನು ಪಾಂಡವ
ಜನಪ ಕೌರವ ಜನಪರೋಲೈಸುವರು ಗದ್ದುಗೆಯ
ನಿನಗೆ ಕಿಂಕರವೆರಡು ಸಂತತಿ
ಯೆನಿಸಲೊಲ್ಲದೆ ನೀನು ದುರಿಯೋ
ಧನನ ಬಾಯ್ದುಂಬುಲಕೆ ಕೈಯೂನುವರೆ ಹೇಳೆಂದ || 7 ||

ಎಡದ ಮೈಯಲಿ ಕೌರವೇಂದ್ರರ
ಗಡಣ ಬಲದಲಿ ಪಾಂಡುತನಯರ
ಗಡಣವಿದಿರಲಿ ಮಾದ್ರ ಮಾಗಧ ಯಾದವಾದಿಗಳು
ನಡುವೆ ನೀನೋಲಗದೊಳೊಪ್ಪುವ
ಕಡು ವಿಲಾಸವ ಬಿಸುಟು ಕುರುಪತಿ
ನುಡಿಸೆ ಜೀಯ ಹಸಾದವೆಂಬುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ನಿನಗೆಂದ || 8 ||

ಶೌರಿಯದಲಿದಿರಿಲ್ಲ ಕುಲದಲಿ
ಸೂರಿಯನ ಮಗನೊಡನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ
ವೀರಶೈವರು ಪಾಂಡುತನಯರು ನಿನ್ನ ವೈಭವಕೆ
ಆರು ಸರಿಯೈ ಕರ್ಣನಡೆ ನಡೆ
ಧಾರುಣೀಪತಿಯಾಗು ನೀನಿರೆ
ವೈರವಿತ್ತಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಿಕೆಲ್ಲೆಂದನಸುರಾರಿ || 9 ||

ಕೊರಳ ಸೆರೆ ಹಿಗ್ಗಿದವು ದೃಗುಜಲ
ಉರವಣಿಸಿ ಕಡು ನೊಂದನಕಟಾ
ಕುರುಪತಿಗೆ ಕೇಡಾದುದೆಂದನು ತನ್ನ ಮನದೊಳಗೆ
ಹರಿಯ ಹಗೆಹೊಗೆದೋರದುರುಹದೆ
ಬರಿದೆ ಹೋಹುದೆ ತನ್ನ ವಂಶವ
ನರುಹಿ ಕೊಂದನು ಹಲವು ಮಾತೇನೆಂದು ಚಿಂತಿಸಿದ || 10 ||

ಕಾದಿ ಕೊಲುವೊಡೆ ಪಾಂಡುಸುತರು ಸ
ಹೋದರರು ಕೊಲಲಿಲ್ಲ ಕೊಲ್ಲದೆ
ಕಾದೆನಾದೊಡೆ ಕೌರವಂಗವನಿಯಲಿ ಹೋಗಲಿಲ್ಲ
ಭೇದದಲಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕಿರಿದನೋ ಮಧು
ಸೂದನಕಟಕಟನುತ ಘನ ಚಿಂ
ತೋದಧಿಯಲದ್ದವೊಲು ಮೌನದೊಳಿದ್ದಾನಾ ಕರ್ಣ || 11 ||

ಏನು ಹೇಳೈ ಕರ್ಣ ಚಿತ್ತ
ಗ್ಲಾನಿ ಯಾವುದು ಮನಕೆ ಕುಂತಿ
ಸೂನುಗಳ ಬೆಸಕೈಕೊಂಬುದು ಸೇರದೇ ನಿನಗೆ
ಹಾನಿಯಿಲ್ಲೆನ್ನಾಣೆ ನುಡಿ ನುಡಿ
ಮೌನವೇತಕೆ ಮರುಳತನ ಬೇ
ಡಾನು ನಿನ್ನಪದೆಸೆಯ ಬಯಸುವನಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳೆಂದ || 12 ||

ಮರುಳು ಮಾಧವ ಮಹಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದ
ಸಿರಿಗೆ ಸೋಲುವನಲ್ಲ ಕೌಂತೇ
ಯರು ಸುಯೋಧನರೆನಗೆ ಬೆಸಕೈವಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿಲ್ಲ
ಹೊರೆದ ದಾತಾರಂಗೆ ಹಗೆವರ
ಶಿರವನರಿದೊಪ್ಪಿಸುವೆನೆಂಬಿ
ಭರದೊಳಿದೇನು ಕೌರವೇಂದ್ರನ ಕೊಂದೆ ನೀನೆಂದ || 13 ||

ಒಡನೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದವೆಂಬ ಕಥನವ
ನೆಡೆಗುಡದೆ ಬಣ್ಣಿಸಿದೆ ವಿಜಯದ
ಗಡುಬಾಣಕೆ ಬಲಿಯನಿಕ್ಕುವ ಹದನ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದೆ
ನುಡಿದು ಫಲವೇನಿನ್ನು ಕೇಳೆ
ನ್ನೊಡೆಯನಾದಂತಹನು ಬಾರೆನು
ಪೊಡುವಿಯಲಿ ನೀ ಹರಹಿಕೊಳು ನಿನ್ನವರ ನಿಲಿಸೆಂದ || 14 ||

ವೀರಕೌರವರಾಯನೇ ದಾ
ತಾರಾನಾತನ ಹಗೆಯ ಹಗೆ ಕೈ
ವಾರವೇ ಕೈವಾರವಾದಂತಹನು ಕುರುನೃಪತಿ
ಶೌರಿ ಕೇಳೈ ನಾಳೆ ಸಮರದ
ಸಾರದಲಿ ತೋರುವೆನು ನಿಜ ಭುಜ
ಶೌರಿಯದ ಸಂಪನ್ನತನವನು ಪಾಂಡುತನಯರಲಿ || 15 ||

ಹಲವು ಮಾತೇನವಿಳ ಜನಕೆ
ನ್ನುಳಿವು ಸೊಗಸದು ಕೌರವೇಶ್ವರ
ನೊಲುಮೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಭುವನದೊಳಗೆನಗಾಪ್ತ ಜನವಿಲ್ಲ
ಸಲಹಿದನು ಮನ್ನಣೆಯಲೆನಗ
ಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೀನ ವೃತ್ತಿಯ
ಬಳಸಿ ನಡೆಸನು ಕೌರವೇಂದ್ರನನೆಂತು ಮರೆದಪೆನು || 16 ||

ನೋಡಿ ದಣಿಯನು ಬಿರುದ ಹೊಗಳಿಸಿ
ಹಾಡಿ ದಣಿಯನು ನಿಚ್ಚಲುಚಿತವ
ಮಾಡಿ ತಣಿಯನು ಮಾನನಿಧಿಯದೆಂತು ಮರೆದಪೆನು
ಕಾಡಲಾಗದು ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಖಾತಿಯ
ಮಾಡಲಾಗದು ಬಂದೆನಾದೊಡೆ
ರೂಢಿಮೆಚ್ಚದು ಕೌರವನ ಹಗೆ ಹರಿಬ ತನಗೆಂದ || 17 ||
ಮಾರಿಗೌತಣವಾಯ್ತು ನಾಳಿನ

ಭಾರತವು ಚತುರಂಗ ಬಲದಲಿ
ಕೌರವನ ರುಣ ಹಿಂಗೆ ರಣದಲಿ ಸುಭಟ ಕೋಟಿಯನು
ತೀರಿಸಿಯೆ ಪತಿಯವಸರಕೆ ಶ
ರೀರವನು ನೂಕುವೆನು ನಿನ್ನಯ
ವೀರರೈವರ ನೋಯಿಸೆನು ರಾಜೀವಸಖನಾಣೆ || 18 ||

ಬಂದರೊಳ್ಳಿತು ಬಾರದಿದ್ದೊಡೆ
ಕಂದ ಕೇಳೈ ಮಧುರ ವಚನದಿ
ಮಂದಮತಿಯನು ತಿಳುಹಿ ತಮ್ಮಂದಿರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವನು
ಇಂದು ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದುಚಿತ ಸಂಪ್ರತಿ
ಗಿಂದು ಸೇರಿಸು ನಿನ್ನ ಮಾತನು
ಹಿಂದುಗಳೆಯನು ಕೌರವೇಶ್ವರನೆಂದನಸುರಾರಿ || 19 ||

ಬೀಳುಕೊಂಡನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ವಿ
ಶಾಲಮತಿ ಚಿಯೆಸಿದನಾ ಸಿರಿ
ಲೋಲ ಮಾಡಿದ ತಂತ್ರ ಮನದಲಿ ನಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೂರಿ
ಕಾಳುಮಾಡಿದನಕಟ ಕೌರವ
ಬಾಳಲರಿಯದೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟನೀ ಗೋ
ಪಾಲ ಬರಿದೇ ಬಿಡನು ಜೀವವ ಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರನೆಂದ || 20 ||

ಆಕರಗ್ರಂಥ : ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ ಮಹಾಕವಿಯ “ಕರ್ಣಾಟ ಭಾರತ ಕಥಾಮಂಜರಿ”
ಸಂ.: ಕುವೆಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸ್ತಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಐಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್
ಉದ್ಯೋಗಪರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ “ಕರ್ಣಭೇದನ”
ಪುಟ : 341-343
2 ರಿಂದ 25ನೇ ಪಠ್ಯಗಳವರೆಗೆ)