

INSTITUTE OF LAW, MAHARAJA SURAJMAL BRIJ UNIVERSITY, KUMHER, BHARATPUR

**SCHEME OF TEACHING  
&  
DETAILED SYLLABUS**

**For  
BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF  
LAWS**

**B.A. - LL.B.**

**(Five Year Integrated Course)**

**( Session-2024 -2025 & Onwards )  
( Semester -I )**



**INSTITUTE OF LAW  
MAHARAJA SURAJMAL BRIJ UNIVERSITY  
CHAK SAKEETRA, KUMHER, BHARATPUR,  
RAJASTHAN- 321201**

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**डॉ. अरुण कुमार पाण्डेय**  
उपकुलसचिव  
प्रभारी अकादमिक प्रथम

### **B.A.LL.B. FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED COURSE**

The following regulations for 5 year B.A. LL.B. Course shall come into force with effect from the Academic Year 2023-2024

- **Admission** into 5 Year LL.B. Degree Course is subject to University Rules and Regulations.
- **For the award of 5 year B.A.LL.B. Degree**, a candidate shall be required to have-
  - received instruction and training for the prescribed course of study as full-time students for five academic years, and
  - passed all the examinations prescribed for the award of 5 Year B.A.LL.B. Degree.
- **Duration:** 5 Year B.A.LL.B Degree Course has to be pursued in ten semesters stretching over five academic years. Each academic year comprises of two Semesters.

- **Attendance:** In order to be eligible to take the examination in any subject, candidate is required to put in 75% of attendance in each subject which includes lectures, tutorials and practical training.

If a student for any exceptional reason fails to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, he/she may be condoned for the shortage of attendance if the student concerned attended at least 65% of the classes held in the subject concerned subject to the payment of the fine prescribed from time to time by the University.

- **Question Paper Pattern**

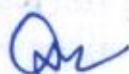
For papers other than Clinical Papers, the question paper consists of three parts:

- Part A consists of very short answer questions. In this Part, ten questions will be given and the candidates have to answer any eight questions. Each question carries 2.5 marks carrying a total of 20 marks.
- Part B consists of short answer questions. In this part six short answer questions will be given and the Candidate has to answer any four questions. Each question carries 5 marks carrying a total of 20 marks.
- Part C consists of essay questions. In this part three essay questions will be given and the Candidate has to answer any two questions. Each question carries 10 marks carrying a total of 20 marks.

- **Allotment of Marks:**

All papers carry 100 Marks, except for the Clinical papers.

60 Marks are allotted for external written examination. 40 Marks are allotted for internal



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assessment, the split up of which is as follows;

- Internal assessment - 40 Marks
  - *Written Test*- 20 Marks
  - *Assignment*-10 Marks (One Assignment to be given)
  - *Viva & Presentation*- 10 Marks

- **Evaluation Scheme for Clinical Papers is as follows:**

- **Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing**

Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in conveyancing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voce.

- **Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system**

Record (30 marks): Each student shall write 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court of India in the Record. The Record shall be evaluated for 30 marks by the teacher concerned. The Records of the students shall be submitted to the University before the commencement of the theory examinations.

Viva- voce (20 marks): There shall be viva-voce examination on the above components.

Note: All the three components of the paper (written examination, submission of record and attendance in viva) shall be compulsory.

- **Alternate Dispute Resolution**

**Practical Exercises (30 marks)**

The students are required to participate in 5 (five) simulation proceedings relating to Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation and Negotiation. Participation in each such simulation proceeding shall be evaluated for a maximum of 4 (four) marks (Total  $5 \times 4 = 20$  marks).

(a) Students are required to attend and observe the proceedings of Lok Adalat's, Family Courts, Tribunals and other ADR Systems. Each student shall record the above observations in the diary which will be assessed. Record submitted by the student shall be evaluated for 10 marks by the teacher concerned.

Viva- voce (20 marks): There shall be viva-voce examination on the above components.



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**Note:** Attendance of the students in all the four components of the paper (written examination, participation in simulation proceedings, submission of record and attendance in viva) shall be compulsory..

➤ **Moot Court Exercise and Internship**

This paper has three components of 30 marks each and viva-voce for 10 marks. Detailed evaluation is given under the syllabus.

• **Examination:**

- Candidate shall take examination in each of the subjects prescribed for study at the end of the semester by registering for that semester examination and obtaining hall ticket for the same. Duration of the examination is three hours.
- The semester end examination shall be based on the question paper



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## **COURSE STRUCTURE**


### **FIRST YEAR**

#### **SEMESTER I**

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	101	English- I	100
2.	102	Legal Method	100
3.	103	Law of Torts I	100
4.	105	Political Science- I(Principles of Political Science)	100
5.	106	Sociology- I	100
6.	107	History- I	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>

#### **SEMESTER II**

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	201	English II	100
2.	205	Political Science- II( Government System)	100
3.	206	Sociology- II	100
4.	207	Computer I	100
5.	208	Law of Torts II	100
6.	209	History II	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>



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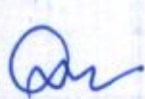
## SECOND YEAR

### SEMESTER III

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	301	Constitutional Law I	100
2.	305	Political Science- III (Political Ideas and Political Ideology)	100
3.	307	Banking Law	100
4.	308	Contract I	100
5.	309	Computer II	100
6.	310	Economics I	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>

### SEMESTER IV

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	401	Constitutional Law II	100
2.	407	Contract II	100
3.	408	Economics II	100
4.	409	Hindi/French (Elective)	100
5.	410	Political Science- IV (International Relations)	100
6.	411	Right to Information	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>



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**THIRD YEAR**

**SEMESTER V**

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	507	Company Law I	100
2.	508	Family Law I	100
3.	509	Jurisprudence I	100
4.	510	Labour Laws I	100
5.	511	Law of Crimes I	100
6.	512	Trust, Equity & Fiduciary Relations	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>

**SEMESTER VI**

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	607	Company Law II	100
2.	608	Family Law II	100
3.	609	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	100
4.	610	Jurisprudence II	100
5.	611	Labour Laws II	100
6.	612	Law of Crimes II	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>

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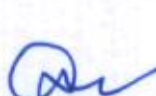
## FOURTH YEAR

### SEMESTER VII

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	707	Administrative Law	100
2.	708	Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita	100
3.	709	Intellectual Property Laws	100
4.	710	Law of Property	100
5.	711	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting	100
6.	712	Public International Law I	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>

### SEMESTER VIII

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	804	Civil Procedure Code I	100
2.	807	Alternate Dispute Resolution	100
3.	808	Forensic Science & Criminal Investigation	100
4.	809	Land Acquisition & Rent Law	100
5.	810	Law of <i>Evidence</i>	100
6.	811	Public International Law II	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>

   
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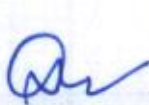
**FIFTH YEAR**

**SEMESTER IX**

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	904	Drafting, Pleading , Conveyancing & Role of Court	100
2.	907	Civil Procedure Code II	100
3.	908	Competition Law, Mergers & Acquisition	100
4.	909	Health Law(Medical Jurisprudence)	100
5.	910	Insurance Law	100
6.	911	Private International Law	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>

**SEMESTER X**

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Maximum Marks
1.	1007	Criminology, Penology & Victimology	100
2.	1008	Cyber Laws	100
3.	1009	Environmental Law	100
4.	1010	Human Rights Law & Practice	100
5.	1011	Moot Court Exercise & Internship	100
6.	1012	Taxation Laws	100
		<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>



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## ENGLISH I

Paper: 101

Maximum Marks: 60

### Aim/ Learning Objective:

The course aims at enhancing verbal and non-verbal skills of law students with focus on Reading skills.

### Module-1:

- Reading Comprehension of General Texts
- Reading Comprehension of Legal Texts

### Module-2:

- Paragraph & Précis Writing
- Abstract Writing
- Note Taking

### Module-3:

- Drafting of Reports and Projects
- Petition Writing

### Module-4:

- Simple sentence (one clause) (their phrase structure)
- Tense and Concord.
- Noun modifiers (Determiners Propositional phrases, Clauses)
- Passives
- Complex and Compound Sentences (use of connectives)
- Conditionals

### Module-5:

- Reported speech
- Punctuation;
- One-word substitution
- Synonym, Antonym
- Use of Legal Terms and idiomatic expressions

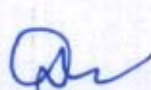
### Module-6:

- Legal Eagles: The Story of the Top Seven Indian Lawyers by Indu Bhan

### Module -7:

Prescribed List of Legal Terms

Abet, Abate, Abstain, Accomplice, Act of God, Actionable, Accuse, Adjournment, Adjudication, Admission, Affidavit, Amendment, Appeal, Acquittal, Articles, Assent, Attested, Attornment, Averment, Bail, Bailment, Blockade, Bonafide, By-laws, Charge, Chattels, Citation, Clause, Coercion, Code, Cognizable, Confession, Compromise, Consent, Conspiracy, Contempt, Contingent, Contraband, Conviction, Convention, Corporate, Custody, Damages, Decree, Defamation, Defense, Deposit, Detention, Discretion, Distress, Earnest Money, Enact, Enforceable, Equality, Escheat, Estoppel



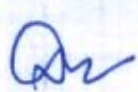

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Eviction, Executive, Ex-parte, Finding, Floating, charge, Franchise, Fraud, Frustration, Good Faith, Guardian, Habeas Corpus, Hearsay, Homicide, Inheritance, Illegal, Indemnity, Inheritance, In limine, Insanity, Institute, Insurance, Intestate, Issue, Judicial, Jurisdiction, Justice, Judgment, Justiciable Legislation, Legitimacy, Liable, Liberty, License, Lieu, Liquidation, Maintenance, Malafide, Malfeasance, Minor, Misfeasance, Mortgage, Murder, Negligence, Negotiable Instruments, Neutrality, Non-feasance, Notification, Novation, Nuisance, Oath, Obscene, Offender, Order, Ordinance, Overrule, Partition, Perjury, Petition, Plaintiff, Pledge, Preamble, Pre-emption, Prescription, Presumption, Privilege, Privity, Process, Promissory Note, Proof, Proposal, Prosecution, Procedural, Proviso, Ratify, Receiver, Redemption, Reference, Regulation, Remand, Remedy, Repeal, Res Judicata, Respondent, Restitution, Rule, Ruling, Schedule, Section, Settlement, Sovereignty, Stamp Duty, Status quo, Statute, Succession, Summons, Surety, Tenant, Testator, Testatrix, Title, Tort, Trade Mark, Treason, Treaty, Trespass, Trial, Tribunal

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Wren and Martin: English Grammar and composition
2. Essay, Precis, Composition and Comprehension by JE Eroform
3. T.E. Berry; The most common mistakes in English
4. Ishitiae Abidi: Law and language
5. MA close: A reference Grammar for students of English
6. Dallas: Read to Understand Module-IV: Literature and Law
7. 1. J.S. Singh & Nishi Behl, Legal Language, Writing and General English, Allahabad Law Agency, 2009
8. 2. N.R. Madhava Menon, Clinical Legal Education, Eastern Book Company, 2011 (Reprint)

   
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## LEGAL METHOD

Paper : 102

Maximum Marks: 60

### Aim/ Learning Objective:

This paper focuses on orientation of students to legal studies from the point of view of basic concepts of law and legal system.

#### Module-1:

- Meaning and definition of law;
- Functions of law;

#### Module-2:

- Classification of laws: Public and Private law, Substantive and procedural law, &
- Municipal and International law.

#### Module -3:

- Custom,
- Precedent,
- Legislation.

#### Module -4:

- Nature and functions of Legal systems: civil law & common law;
- Constitution as basic law;
- Judicial system in India

#### Module-5:

- Rule of law;
- Separation of powers;

#### Module-6:

- Legal materials- Case Law
- Statutory Reports, Journals, Manuals, Digests etc.
- Legal Writings and citations.

#### Module -7:

- Importance of legal research
- Techniques of Legal Research

### Suggested Readings:

1. Glanville Williams, Learning the Law 67-96 (11th ed., 2003);
2. Legal Language in India. Dr. Anirudh Prasad.
3. Legal Research Methodology, ILI publication;
4. H.L.A. Hart, The Concept of Law, Chapters VI & IX (1961);
5. Lon. L. Fuller, Anatomy of Law, Part Two (1976);
6. R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence (5th ed. 1994)
7. A. T. H. Smith, Glanville Willaim's Learning the Law, Sweet & Maxwell, 2013 (15<sup>th</sup> Edn)



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## LAW OF TORTS I

Paper: 103

Maximum Marks: 60

### Aim/ Learning Objective:

Course Objective are mentioned as follows:

- To display understanding of the operation of this branch of common law and its potential of expansion which governs actions for damages for injuries to certain kinds of rights, like the right to personal security, property and reputation.
- To demonstrate application of the principles of Law of Torts in contemporary areas like Human Rights, Environmental Rights, and Intellectual Property Rights.
- Appraise the differing requirements which lead to civil liability for different torts against person and property.

### Module-1:

- Meaning, Nature and definition of Tort;
- Tort distinguished from Contract, Quasi-Contract, Breach of Trust and Crime;
- Development of actions in Tort in England and India;
- **Theories of Liability:** Winfield's Theory (Tort as a General Law), Salmond's Theory (Law of Torts)
- Elements of Torts
- **Foundation of Tortious Liability:** Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damnum, Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium

### Module 2:

- General Defences in Tort
- Relevance of Mental Elements in Torts ( Intention, Motive & Malice)
- Malfeasance, Misfeasance and Non-Feasance;
- Joint and Several Tort Feasors; Judicial Responses; Felonious Torts.

### Module 3:

- **Personal Disabilities or Limitations of Personal Capacity:** a) Who can not sue in Torts b) Who cannot be sued in Torts
- Discharge of Liability in Torts

  
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- **Meaning and Kinds of Damages:** General and special, nominal, contemptuous, aggravated, exemplary, Compensatory damages
- **Remoteness of Damage:** a) Test of Reasonable Foresight b) Test of Remoteness
- **Remedies in Torts:** a) Judicial Remedies b) Extra Judicial Remedies

#### Module 4:

- **Nuisance:** Definition, Types of Nuisance, Defences
- **Negligence:** Definition, Elements of Negligence, Res Ipsa Loquitor, Contributory Negligence, Defenses
- **Defamation:** Definition, Libel and Slander, Essentials of Defamation, Defences
- **Trespass:** Introduction, Trespass to person, Trespass to Land, Trespass- ab-initio

#### Module 5:

- Assault
- Battery
- False Imprisonment
- Malicious Prosecution
- Nervous Shock

#### Module 6:

- **Strict Liability:** Introduction, Rule in Ryland's v. Fletcher
- **Absolute Liability:** Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Case.
- **Vicarious Liability:** Introduction, Master & Servant, Principal & Agent and Partners, Vicarious Liability of State

#### LEADING CASES:

- Donogue v. Stevenson (1932) AC 562
- Indian Medical Association v. V. P. Shantha, AIR (1996) SC 558.
- Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Smt. Subhagwati, AIR (1966) SC 17.
- N. Nagendra Rao v. State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR (1994) SC 2663.
- Rylands v. Fletcher, (1868) LP. 3 HL 330.
- Jacob Mathew vs. State of Panjab, (2005) 6 SCC 1
- Hedley Byrne S Co. Ltd vs. Heller S Partners Ltd. (1964)
- Home Office vs. Dorset Yacht Co. Ltd. (1970) All ER 294



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- V. Kishan Rao vs Nikhil Super Specialty Hospital, (2010) SLP (C) No.15084/2009)
- Anuradha Saha case CIVIL APPEAL NO.2867 OF 2012
- Town Area Committee v. Prabhu Dayal, AIR 1975 All 132
- Ashby v. White (1703) 2 Lord Raym 938
- Noor Mohd. V Mohd. Jiauddin AIR 1992 MP 244
- Quen v Holbrook (1874) 4 QBD 42
- Bell v Stone (1798) 1 B 331
- Hayward v Thompson (1981) 3 ER 450
- Derry v Peek (1889) LR 14 App Cas 337 etc.

#### SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, 29<sup>th</sup> ed., 2023, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis
2. Avtar Singh and Prof. Dr. Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to the Law of Torts and Consumer Protection, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., 2020, LexisNexis.
3. Bangia, R.K., Law of Torts, 26<sup>th</sup> ed., Allahabad Law Agency.
4. M N Shukla, The Law Of Torts along with Consumer Protection Act, 22<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2021, Central Law Agency.
5. R.F.V. Heuston & R. A. Buckley, Salmond and Heuston on the Law of Torts, Indian Reprint 2022, MPP Lawhouse.
6. James Goudkamp & Professor Donal Nolan, Winfield & Jolwicz on Tort, 20<sup>th</sup> ed., 2020, Sweet & Maxwell.
7. Clerk and Lindsell: Torts, 23<sup>rd</sup> ed., 2020, Sweet and Maxwell.
8. Howarth, D. R., Hepple Howarth, and Mathews. Tort: Cases & Materials. 7<sup>th</sup> ed., 2015, Hart Publishing.
9. Kapoor, S.K.: Law of Torts, Allahabad. Central Law Agency, 2018.
10. Pandey, J.N. & Pandey, Vijay K. Law of Torts, 11<sup>th</sup> ed., 2021, Central Law Agency.



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**POLITICAL SCIENCE I**  
**(Principles of Political Science)\***

**Paper: 105**

**Maximum Marks: 60**

**Aim/ Learning Objective:**

To establish a relationship between Political Science and Law and in the process bring out the significance of Political Science in strengthening the understanding of Law. The subject will facilitate conceptual clarity and also will provide a theoretical understanding of key themes which are central to the subject of Law. In addition to this, Political Science as an academic discipline will familiarize with ideologies which will play a vital role in moulding the thought process of law students and which will have its effect while dealing with the practical aspect of Law.

**Module 1:**

- Politics: Various Interpretations
- Political Science: Definition, Nature, Aim, Scope and Significance
- Relationship between Political Science and Law

**Module 2:**

- Approaches to the study of Political Science
- Traditional Approach
- Modern Approaches: Behaviouralism, Post-Behaviouralism, System Approach,
- Structural-Functional Approach
- Marxist Approach

**Module 3:**

- Methods of Studying Political Science
- a) Philosophical Method
- b) Historical Method
- c) Legal Method
- d) Institutional Method
- e) Deductive and Inductive Method
- f) Normative and Empirical Method

**Module 4:**

- State: Concept and its Elements
- State and Other Associations: State and Society; State and Civil Society; State and Government; State and Nation
- Origin of the State:
  - a) Divine Theory
  - b) Force Theory
  - c) Organic Theory
  - d) Social Contract Theory
  - e) Historical or Evolutionary Theory
  - f) Marxist Theory
- Modern Nation State and Challenges to its existence



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**Module 5:**

- Meaning, Evolution and Characteristics of Sovereignty
- Types of Sovereignty: Legal, Political, Popular, De jure and De facto
- Theories of Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theory

**Module 6:**

**Indian Political Thinkers:**

- Manu (Theory of State)
- Kautilya (Saptang Theory)
- Gandhi (Religion and Politics: Truth and Non-Violence; Satyagrah; Principle of Trusteeship and; Concept of Stateless Society)

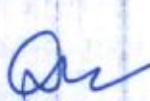
**Module 7:**

**Western Political Thinkers:**

- Plato (Ideal State and Theory of Justice)
- Aristotle (Theory of Justice, Rule of Law, Theory of State, Citizenship and; Classification of Constitution and Cyclic theory of Constitution)
- St. Augustine (Concept of Two Cities)
- St. Aquinas (Doctrine of Natural Law)

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- a) S.W. Garner, Political Science and Government
- b) L.S. Rathore, In Defence of Political Theory
- c) S.P. Verma, Rajniti Shastra Ke Siddhantha (Hindi)
- d) Barker, Ernest, Principles of Social and Political Theory, Oxford University Press, 1978.
- e) Bhargava, Rajeev and Ashok Acharya: Political Theory: An Introduction (New Delhi, Pearson Education, 2008)
- f) Heywood, Andrew, Political Ideologies: An Introduction (London, Red Globe Press, 6th ed. 2017)



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## SOCIOLOGY I

Paper :106

Maximum Marks: 60

**OBJECTIVE:** To introduce students with the emergence of sociology and basic concepts used in the discipline. The Purpose of study is to know the basic ideas on the emergence of Sociology; Exhibit the understanding on the relationship of Sociology and Law; Express the knowledge on the foundation of sociology like society, culture, group, norms.

### Module 1:

- Sociology: Definition,
- Nature and Scope of Sociology;
- Origin and development, Schools of thought,
- Relevance of Sociology for the study of Law

### Module 2:

- Structural-Functional;
- Social Conflict;
- Symbolic Interactionism;
- Feminist

### Module 3:

- Man and society: relationship
- Social groups: Meaning, Characteristics, Functions and Classification (cooley's classification; Reference Group;
- Status and Roles: Meaning and Characteristics; determinants and types of status

### Module 4:

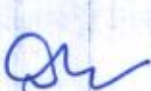

- Social organization and disorganization: meaning; characteristics; causes; and difference between organization and disorganization
- Culture: meaning and definitions, structure and types, functions, difference between culture and civilization

### Module 5:

- Family: Definitions, Characteristics, Types and Functions; Future Of Family
- Marriage: Concept of Marriage; Forms or Types of Marriage; Hindu Muslim and Christian Marriage an Overview
- Kinship: Meaning, Types, Categories or Degrees of Kinship, Kinship Terms, and Kinship
- Usages; Descent: Rules of Descent, Concepts: Phratry, Moiety, Clan, and Lineage;

### Module 6:

- Socialization: Meaning and Stages;
- Agencies of Socialization;
- Theories of socialization

  
  
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**Module 7:**

- Social Stratification: Characteristics and functions; forms of social stratification: estate system, caste system, class system.
- Social mobility: Definition and types; horizontal mobility; vertical mobility; intra and intergenerational mobility; consequences of social mobility.

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

1. Ahuja, Ram : Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993
2. Baxi, Upendra, Towards the Sociology of Law, New Delhi: Satwahan Publications, 1986
3. Bottomore, T.B. (1972). Sociology, A Guide to Problems and Literature. Bombay: George
4. Dillon Michele. (2014). Introduction to Sociological Theory. Wiley Blackwell
5. Giddens, Anthony. (2001). Sociology. Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers.
6. Inkeles, Alex. (1987). What is Sociology?. New Delhi: Prentice- Hall of India.
7. MacIver, R.M. and Page, C.H. : Society : An Introductory Analysis, Newyork, Rinehart, 1937



  
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## HISTORY I

Paper: 107

Maximum Marks: 60

**OBJECTIVE:** The primary objective of this paper is to answer the question how and why the present has evolved from the past in the manner it has. A study of the nature of the state and administrative apparatus is required for proper understanding of the legal systems in ancient and medieval India. The paper will offer a close study of select themes, focussing specifically on the intersections in history and law.

### Module-1:

- Concept and Relevance of History.
- Relevance of History to Law: Interdisciplinary Approach;
- Sources of Indian History

### Module-2:

- Features of Indus Valley Civilization;
- Social, Economic, Political, and Religious Life during Early Vedic and Later Vedic Period;
- Jainism and Buddhism

### Module-3:

- Mauryan Empire—Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka;
- Central, Provincial, Local Government and Revenue Administration;
- Policy of Dhamma;

### Module-4:

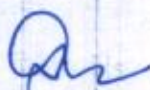
- Gupta Empire—Chandragupta, Samudragupta, Chandra Gupta II, Kamuragupta and Skandgupta;
- Administration—Central, Provincial and Local Government; Revenue, Society, Science and Technology

### Module-5:

- Rise of Islam and its expansion towards India;
- Political conditions of India at the time of Turk Invasions; Sultans of Delhi—Iltutmish, Razia and Balban;
- Khalji Dynasty—Alauddin Khalji,
- Tughlaq Dynasty—Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and Feroz Shah
- Tughlaq Administration—Central, Provincial, and Local Government;
- Judicial Organization—Sultan, Chief Qazi, Judicial Officers,
- Investigative Process and Punishments

### Module-6:

- Bhakti Movement
- Sufi Movement



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**Module-7:**

- Foundation and Expansion of Mughal Empire—The rôle of Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan & Aurangzeb;
- Administration—Central, Provincial and Local Government;
- Judicial Organization—Padshah, Chief Qazi, Judicial Officers,
- Investigative Process and Punishments; Mansabdari and Jagirdari System

**Suggested Readings:**

1. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy, History of India, Eastern Book Company, 2011.
2. E.H. Carr, What is History, reprint, Delhi, 2008.
3. M. Habib, and K. A. Nizami (eds.), Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V & VI: The Delhi Sultanate & Mughal Empire, reprint, New Delhi, 1970.
4. Romila Thapar, Time as a Metaphor of History, Reprint, Delhi, 1996.
5. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, Vol. I & II, Reprint, Delhi, 2000/2004.
6. Bipan Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947, Reprint, Delhi, 1989.
7. A.L. Basham, The Wonder that was India, Part-I, Reprint, Delhi, 1993



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