

**2/5 B.A.LL.B.,
Third Semester**

Paper-IX Political Science – III

(International Relations & Organization)

(The course is rather introductory. Its methods are descriptive and analytical. A course based on a more complex method may be taught, if so desired, at an advanced stage of the LL.B.Course.)

The course is divisible into two major parts:

Part I : International Relations and

Part II : International Organization.

Part I: The world community; sovereign states, transnational political parties, and Transnational non-official Organizations such as the churches, Multinational corporations, Scientific, cultural and other organizations. Components of national power; Population, Geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force. Limitations on National Power; International Morality, Public opinion, international law, Fear of Violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons. Major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, international trade, balance of payments and protectionism.

Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: alliances and balance of power approach: collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and recourse to international organisation arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach, the Specialised Agencies. The case for and against world government.

Part II: Inter - governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization; the annual or periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to take decisions during the period between the plenary conferences, the secretariat. The special features of

the I.L.O. and International financial institutions. The United Nations and its principal organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Governmental Organizations.

Books Prescribed:

1. D.W.Bowett: International Institutions, London, Methuen, 1964.
2. Verson Van Dyke: International Politics.
3. Palmer and Perking: International Relations.
4. E.H.Hentmen: The Relations of Nations.
5. Quincy Wright: Study of International Relations, New York, Appleton Century Crofts, 1955.
6. Hans Morgenthau : Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace, (2nd Ed. New York Knopt, 1955).

Paper -X Economics - I

CONCEPTS:

- I. Economics as a science and its relevance to law
- II. Economics as a basis of social welfare and social justice
- III. Free enterprises, Planned Economies and Mixed Economies

General Principles of Economics:

- I. Demand and Supply
- II. Markets, determination of price, business organisation; perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition; oligopoly, control monopolies and prevention of economic concentration.
- III. Labour and Wages
- IV. Capital and Money
- V. Savings, consumption, Investment, theory of National Income and National Income determination.
- VI. International comparison of, development strategies and experiences, theories of economic growth and problems of development, Technology and Economic Growth.

VII. Banking and Fiscal Policy:

- I. Resource Mobilisation and fiscal resources; taxation
- II. Role of credit and Banking system, rural money markets
- III. International Financial Institutions
- IV. Technology and Economic Growth

Books Recommended For Study:

1. Paul Samuelson-Economics, An introductory analysis (international student Edition-Mc.Graw Hill Book company seventh edition, 1961)
2. Fredruthue lewis-Theory of Economic Growth (Unwin University books, 1954, 9th Impression, 1970)
3. Mc. Council, Cambell-R, Economics (New York -Mc Glaw Hill book *clo* 81)
4. Lipsey and stiner Economics (New York; he per and Row, 1981)

Paper XI

History of Courts, Legislatures and Legal Profession in India - 1

1 Courts:

- 1.1 Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns (1600-1773) and the development of Courts and judicial institutions under the East India Company.
- 1.2 Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of Courts - Reforms made under the Plan of 1774 and re-organization in 1780.
- 1.3 Regulating Act of 1773- Supreme Court at Calcutta - its composition, powers and functions - Failure of the Court - Act of 1781 - Supreme Court vis-a-vis Mofussil Courts.
- 1.4 Judicial measures of Lord Cornwallis 1787, 1790, 1793. Progress of Adalat system under Sr. John Shore.
- 1.5 Conflicts arising out of the dual judicial system - Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts - The Indian High Courts Act, 1861 - The Government of India Act, 1915 - High Courts under the Government of India Act, 1935 - High Courts under the Indian Constitution.
- 1.6 Development of Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Independence of Judiciary.

- 1.7 Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions- Abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from Indian decisions.
- 1.8 Court system generally under the Constitution of India.

2 Legal Profession:

- 2.1 Legal Profession in Pre-British India -Role, Training and Functions.
- 2.2 Law Practitioners in the Mayor's Courts established under the Charter of 1726.
- 2.3 Organisation of Legal Profession under the Charter of 1774.
- 2.4 Legal Profession in Company's Courts.
- 2.5 Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853.

Paper-XII

HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE

UNIT – I

Culture – Meaning – Chief Characteristics – Basic features of Indian culture – Unity in Diversity – Indus culture – Vedic Literature its religious and philosophical ideas – Vedic Culture.

UNIT – II

Culture in the Epics (Ramayana & Mahabharata) – The Ideal Man and Ideal Woman – Concepts of Maitri, Karuna, Seela, Vinaya, Kshema, Anuraga – as exemplified in the stories and anecdotes of the Epics.

UNIT – III

Jainism and Buddhism and their contribution to Indian Culture.

UNIT – IV

Contribution of major dynasties to Indian Culture – Mauryas – Greeks – Guptas – Rajputs – Satavahans – Pallavas – Cholas – Vijayanagara.

UNIT – V

Advent of Islam – its impact on Indian Culture – Hindu – Muslim contact – The movements of Sufi and Bhakti - Din-illahi of Akbar – Contribution of Moghuls to Indian Culture.

UNIT – VI

Social and Cultural Awakening – Factors led to the emergence of Socio – religious Reform Movements of 19th and 20th centuries. Socio – religious Reform Movements – Brahma Samaj – Arya Samaj – Theosophical Society – Ramakrishna Mission – Prarthana Samaj – Rama Mohan Roy – Dayananda Saraswathi – Ramakrishna Parama Hamsa – Swami Vivekananda – Iswarachandra Vidya Sagar – Veeresalingam.

UNIT – VII

Muslim Renaissance – Aligarah Movement – Christian Missionaries and their impact on Indian society and culture – Legacy of British rule – Secularism – Meaning its concepts and problems.

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