

**BACHELOR OF ARTS & BACHELOR OF LAW – SECOND SEMESTER**

Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
Foundation Course in Environmental Science	4	100
History of India from Earliest Time to 300 C.E.	4	100
Introduction to Political Theory	4	100
British Literature (Novel, Play)	4	100
Techniques of Communication, Client Interviewing and Counselling	4	100
Law of Contract –II [Special Contract]	4	100
<b>Total</b>	24	

**SUBJECT NAME: FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

**UNIT I:** The Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies

Definition

Scope and Importance,

Need for Public Awareness.

**UNIT II: Natural Resources:**

Renewable and non-renewable resources:

Natural resources and associated problems

- a. Forest resources: Use and Over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
- b. Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams benefits and problems.
- c. Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
- d. Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.
- e. Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, Case studies.
- f. Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.

Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

### **UNIT III: Ecosystems:**

- Concept of an ecosystem
- Structure and function of an ecosystem.
- Producers, consumers and decomposers.
- Energy flow in the ecosystem.
- Ecological succession. - Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem: -
  - a. Forest ecosystem
  - b. Grassland ecosystem
  - c. Desert ecosystem
  - d. Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries).

### **UNIT IV: Biodiversity and its Conservation**

- a. Introduction-Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
- b. Bio-geographical Classification of India.
- c. Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
- d. Biodiversity at global, National and local levels.
- e. India as a mega-diversity nation.
- f. Hot-spots of biodiversity.
- g. Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts.
- h. Endangered and endemic species of India.
- i. Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

### **UNIT V: Environmental Pol**

Causes, Effects and Control measures of: -

- a. Air pollution
- b. Water pollution
- c. Soil pollution
- d. Marine pollution
- e. Noise pollution
- f. Thermal pollution
- g. Nuclear hazards

- Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.

- Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.
- Pollution case studies.
- Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

#### **UNIT VI: Social Issues and the Environment**

- From Unsustainable to Sustainable development.
- Urban problems related to energy.
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management.
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Case studies.
- Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions.
- Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust. Case studies.
- Wasteland reclamation
- Consumerism and waste products.
- Environment Protection Act.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Wildlife Protection Act. - Forest Conservation Act.
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation.
- Public awareness.

#### **UNIT VII: Human Population and the Environment**

- Population growth, variation among nations.
- Population explosion-Family welfare Programme.
- Environment and human health.
- Human Rights.
- Value Education.
- HIV/AIDS.
- Women and Child Welfare.
- Role of information Technology in Environment and human health.
- Case Studies.

#### **UNIT VIII: Field Work (Practical)**

- Visit to a local area to document environmental assets-river /forest /grassland / hill/ mountain.
- Visit to a local polluted site-Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural.
- Study of common plants, insects, birds.
- Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill slopes, etc.

**SUBJECT NAME: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIME TO 300 CE**

## **UNIT I: Physical Features and Sources:**

Physical Features of Ancient India and its Impact on History

Unity in Diversity

Sources of Ancient Indian History

Literary Sources

Religious and Secular

Foreign Accounts

Archaeological Sources

Epigraphically, numismatics, monuments and excavations.

## **UNIT II: Stone and Metal Age / Pre and Proto Historic India:**

Paleolithic Culture

Mesolithic Culture

Prehistoric Art

Neolithic Culture

Pre Harappan Culture

Harappan Culture

Tamil Civilization.

## **UNIT III: Vedic Civilization:**

Advent of Aryans and the age of the Rig Veda

Original home and identity

Vedic Literature

Polity, Economy

Society and Religion

Later Vedic Period

Expansion of Aryan Settlements

Later Vedic Economy, Political Organization

Social Organization.

## **UNIT VI: Religious Unrest / Jainism and Buddhism:**

Religious unrest

1. Vardhamana Mahavira and Doctrines of Jainism

a. Spread, of Jainism

b. Contribution of Jainism

2. Gautama Buddha and Buddhism

a. Teachings of Buddha

b. Spread of Buddhism

c. Importance and influence of Buddhism

d. Buddhism Importance and influence of Buddhism.

**UNIT V: The Rise of Magadha and Persian and Greek Invasions:**

North India in the Sixth century B.C.

- a) 16 Mahajanapadas
- b) Rise of Magadha under Haryanka, Sisunaga and Nanda dynasties
- c) Persian Invasion
- d) India on the eve of Alexander's Invasion
- e) Alexander's invasion of India and its impact.

**SUBJECT NAME: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY**

**UNIT-I: Introducing Political Theory**

- a) What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'
- b) Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
- c) Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
- d) Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

**UNIT- II: Political Theory and Practice**

The Grammar of Democracy

- a) Democracy: The history of an idea
- b) Procedural Democracy and its critique
- c) Deliberative Democracy
- d) Participation and Representation

**Suggested Readings**

- a) Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.
- b) Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.
- c) Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40.
- d) Srinivasan, J. (2008) 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 106-128.
- e) Owen, D. (2003) 'Democracy', in Bellamy, R. and Mason, A. (eds.) Political Concepts. Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 105-117.
- f) Christiano, Th. (2008) 'Democracy', in Mckinnon, C. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 80-96.

**SUBJECT NAME: BRITISH LITERATURE (NOVEL, PLAY)**

- a) Charles Dickens: Oliver Twist (Novel)
- b) William Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice (Play)

**SUBJECT NAME: TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNICATION, CLIENT INTERVIEWING AND COUNSELLING**

**UNIT – I: Communication**

- a) Meaning
- b) Types and Directions to Communication
- c) Approaches to Communication
- d) Barriers to Communication
- e) Communication Process
- f) Channels of Communication

**UNIT – II: Client Interviewing**

- a) Meaning and significance
- b) Different Components: listening, types of questions asked, Information gathering, Report formation, Ethical consideration

**Unit – III: Legal Counselling**

- a) Definition and its differentiation from general counseling
- b) Different types of counselling
- c) Approaches to counselling
- d) Training Skills: Simulated exercises

**Unit – IV: Legal Reasoning**

- a) Legal Reasoning: Definition, Components of Legal Reasoning, Deductive and Inductive Reasoning, Levi's and Bodenheimer's Model of Legal Reasoning
- b) Law and Logic: Aristotelian Logic and Syllogism
- c) Significance of mootings to law students

**SUBJECT NAME: LAW OF CONTRACT – II (SPECIAL CONTRACT)**

**UNIT – I: Indemnity and Guarantee/Bailment and Pledge**

- a) Meaning, Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee
- b) Right / Duties of Indemnifier, Indemnified and Surety
- c) Discharge of Surety
- d) Kinds of Guarantee
- e) Bailment and Pledge
  - \_ Meaning and Distinction
  - \_ Rights and Duties of Bailer /Bailee, Pawnor /Pawnee
  - \_ Lien
  - \_ Termination of Bailment

**UNIT – II: Agency**

- a) Definitions of Agent and Principal

- b) Essentials of relationship of agency
- c) Creation of agency: by agreement, ratification and law.
- d) Relation of principal / agent, subagent and substituted agent
- e) Termination of agency

**UNIT – III: Specific Relief Act, 1963**

- a) Recovery of property
- b) Specific performance of contracts
- c) Injunctions – Temporary and Perpetual, Mandatory

**UNIT – IV: The Indian Partnership Act, 1932**

- a. Nature of partnership firm
- b. Relations of partners to one another and outsiders
  - i. Rights /Duties of partners inter se
  - ii. Partnership Property
  - iii. Relations of Partners to third parties
  - iv. Liability for holding out
  - v. Minor as a partner
- c. Incoming and outgoing partners
- d. Dissolution
  - i. By consent,
  - ii. By agreement,
  - iii. Compulsory dissolution,
  - iv. Contingent dissolution,
  - v. By notice,
  - vi. By Court.
  - vii. Consequences of dissolution

Registration of firms and effects of non-registration