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792103

Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Law

SECOND SEMESTER

Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
Indian Government and Politics	4	100
History of India from C.E. 300 to 1206	4	100
Sociology of India	4	100
Foundation Course in Environmental Science	4	100
Techniques of Communication, Client Interviewing and Counselling	4	100
Law of Contract –II [Special Contract]	4	100
Total	24	
*Internship I will be added on last semester.		

SUBJECT NAME: INDIAN GOVERNMENT & POLITICS

UNIT-I: Political Parties and the Party System

Trends in the Party System; From the Congress System to Multi-Party Coalitions

UNIT-II: Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Caste, Class, Gender and Religion

UNIT-III: Regional Aspirations

The Politics of Secession and Accommodation

UNIT-IV: Religion and Politics

Debates on Secularism; Minority and Majority Communalism

UNIT-V: Caste and Politics

Caste in Politics and the Politicization of Caste

UNIT-VI: Affirmative Action Policies

Women, Caste and Class

UNIT-VII: The Changing Nature of the Indian State

Developmental, Welfare and Coercive Dimensions

SUBJECT NAME: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM CE 300 TO 1206

UNIT I : Studying Early Medieval India:

- a) Historical geography Sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data
- b) Debates on Indian feudalism
- c) Rise of the Rajputs
- d) The nature of the state

UNIT II : Political Structures:

- (a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas
- (b) Legitimization of kingship; brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and rituals
- (c) Arab conquest of Sindh: nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili dawah
- (d) Causes and consequences of early Turkish invasions: Mahmud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud- Din of Ghur

UNIT III : Agrarian Structure and Social Change:

- (a) Agricultural expansion; crops
- (b) Landlords and peasants
- (c) Proliferation of castes; status of untouchables
- (d) Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order

UNIT IV : Trade and Commerce:

- (a) Inter-regional trade
- (b) Maritime trade
- (c) Forms of exchange

- (d) Process of urbanization
- (e) Merchant guilds of South India

UNIT V : Religious and Cultural Developments:

- (a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults
- (b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri
- (c) Regional languages and literature
- (d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles

Suggested Readings

1. Richard Davis Lives of Indian Images.
2. Romila Thapar, Somanatha: The Many Voices of a History.
3. John S. Deyell, Living Without Silver: The Monetary History of Early Medieval North India.
4. Vijaya Ramaswamy, Walking Naked: Women, Society, and Spirituality in South India.
5. Burton Stein, Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India.
6. Champakalakshmi, Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India, 300 BC to 1300 AD.R.

Subject Name: SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

UNIT- I: India as a Plural Society

UNIT- II: Social Institutions and Practices

- a. Caste
- b. Tribe
- c. Class
- d. Village
- e. Family and Kinship

UNIT- III: Identities and Change

- a. Dalits' Movement
- b. Women's Movement

UNIT- IV: Challenges to State and Society

- a. Communalism
- b. Secularism

Suggested Readings:

1. Mason, Philip 1967. "Unity and Diversity : An Introductory Review" in Philip Mason(ed.) India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity. London: Oxford University Press, Introduction. 4 \
 2. Stern, Robert W. 2003. Changing India. Cambridge: CUP. Introduction. Change, societies of India and Indian Society. pp. 1 – 31
 3. Srinivas, M.N., 1969, "The Caste System in India", in A. Beteille (ed.) Social Inequality: Selected Readings. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, pp.265-272.
 4. Srinivas, M.N., 1956, "A Note on Sanskritization and Westernization", The Far Eastern Quarterly, Volume 15, No. 4, pp 481-496.
 5. Haimendorf, C.V.F., 1967, „The Position of Tribal Population in India“, in Philip Mason (ed.), India and Ceylon : Unity and Diversity, New York: Oxford University Press, Chapter 9.
 6. Thorner, Daniel, 1992."Agrarian Structure" in Dipankar Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 261-270.
 7. Deshpande, Satish, 2003, Contemporary India : A Sociological View. New Delhi; Viking, pp. 125-150.
 8. Srinivas, M.N., 1987, The Dominant Caste and Other Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.20-59.
 9. Shah, A. M., 1998, The Family in India: Critical Essays. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp.52-63.
 10. Karve, Iravati. 1994, „The Kinship map of India“, in Patricia Uberoi(ed.) Family, kinship and marriage in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.50-73.
 11. Shah, Ghanshyam. 2001, Dalit identity and politics. Delhi: Sage Publications, Chapter 1 and 7.
 12. Kumar, Radha. 1999, „From Chipko to sati: The Contemporary women“s movement“, in Nivedita Menon (ed.) Gender and Politics in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 342- 369.
 13. Madan, T.N., 1997, Modern Myths and Locked Minds. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapter 8
- Dumont, L. 1997, Religion,

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. Biogeographical 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 Pollution

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: 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
 - viii. Registration of firms and effects of non-registration