Objective: Remedies of contemporary problems of humanity lie hidden in History. Past knowledge of state, social institutions, culture and people helps to critically analyze a fact-situation more so for legal practitioners to evaluate the legal and judicial structure and process.

MODULE-I: Introduction

a) History- Meaning, purpose and Methodology.
b) Historiography.
c) Re-writing of History- the controversy.
d) Relationship between Law and History.

MODULE-II: Polity, State and Administration

a) Ancient India
   i. Vedic Polity.
   ii. Mauryan State.
   iii. Gupta Polity.
b) Medieval India
   i. Chola Village Administration.
   ii. Delhi Sultanate.
   iii. Mughal State (Mansabdari System and Administrative Appratus).

MODULE-III: Society and Economy

a). Social Institutions in Ancient India
   i. Varna.
   ii. Jati.
   iii. Gotra.
   iv. Pravara.
   v. Family.
   vi. Slavery.
   vii. Position of Women.
Changes brought about in these institutions during Medieval Period.

Bhakti and Sufi movements during Medieval Period.

b) Economic Structure

i. Feudalism.
ii. Post-Mauryan Economy.
iii. Gupta Economy.
iv. Iqtadari System.
v. Agrarian Reforms of Allaudin Khalji and Mohammed-bi-Tughaq.
vi. Market Reforms of Allaudin Khalji.

MODULE-IV: Legal Systems and Institutions in Ancient and Medieval India

a) Sources: Vedic Texts, Brahmansas, Sutras (Kalpa and Dharma), Dharma Shastras, Arthashatras and Customs.

b) Thinkers: Manu, Brihaspati, Yajnavalkya, Narada and Katyayna.

c) Judicial System

i. Types of Court: Pratishita, Apratishita, Mudrita, Sasita, Guilds, Panchayats, Kantkasodhana, Dharmasthiya.


d) Sources of Islamic Law: Sharia and Hadis.

e) Salient features of Islamic Criminal Law.

f) Judicial Organization: King, Chief Qazi, Judicial Officers, Investigative Process and Punishment.

g) Law with respect to non-Muslims.

h) Evolution of Judicial Setup- Changes introduced by Akbar.
RECOMMEND READINGS

2. Wonder that was India: Part-I--- A.l. Bahasm.
3. Wonder that was India: Part-II--- S.A.A. Rizvi.
9. Early India--- Romila Thaper.
11. Medieval India Vol I & II--- Satish Chandra.
Objective: This paper deals with the changes that took place in the colonial times in the Indian society and the economy in general, the legal system in particular. It seeks to answer some basic questions. How did contemporary India emerge? What were the processes and events that shaped it? Why and how did the present legal system evolve? What were the various ideas and elements that went into the making of British policies? What were the changes that took place in the courts and laws in the colonial times and how they impacted the Indians and their old systems? How did Indian Nationalism emerge & what were the forms it took? What was the genesis of some of the problems like communalism? What were the concerns of the framers of the constitution and the major debates? Finally how the concept of Indian secularism emerged during the national movement and was adopted post independence.

Module 1: India under Mughal rule since Akbar – economic history, history of legal and judicial system, administration in war and peace

Module 2: Colonialism, its nature and various stages in India
   i. Impact on Indian economy- agriculture, industry and trade.
   ii. Land revenue policy & the emergence of the idea of land as a commodity.

Module 3: Early Changes in legal and Judicial system
   i. Early settlements in Surat, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta
   ii. Introduction of authoritative and uniform judicial pattern between 1726 – 1773
   iii. Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta and cases of Nand Kumar, Patna case, Cossijurah, and Kamaludin
   iv. Establishment of Adalat system and reforms
   viii. Development of personal laws and their administration by the British.
   ix. Development of criminal law.
   x. Establishment of High Courts under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.
   xi. Federal court and Privy Council- an appraisal
   xii. Development of the Legal profession.
Module 4: Social awakening and law reforms

a) Socio Religious reform movement in the 19th Centaury, Struggle against caste and the efforts made for the emancipation of women.

b) Progressive social reforms - The Abolition of Sati Act, 1828, Abolition of slavery Act, 1833, Caste Disability Removal Act, 1850, Infanticide act

Module 5: Rise and Growth of the Indian National Movement

i. The revolt of 1857 and its impact
ii. Causes of the rise of Indian Nationalism & Social basis of Indian National Movement.
iii. National National Congress- its genesis, aims and objectives;
iv. Indian National Congress - its genesis, aims and objectives;
v. Moderates and extremists.
v. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement.
vii. The rise of Revolutionary Terrorism
viii. The 1st world war and its effect on India.
ix. Emergence of Mahatma Gandhi.
x. Non Co-operation and Khilafat movement 1919-1922
xi. Growth of Communalism
xii. Civil Disobedience Movement 1930-1934
xiii. Socialism ideas; Role of Nehru and Bose
xiv. Quit India movement
xv. The Simla conference
xvi. The Cabinet Mission
xvii. Lord Mountbatten’s plan
xviii. Partition of India
xix. The Independence act, 1947

Module 6- Constitutional development

i. Indian Councils Act, 1861
ii. Indian councils Act, 1892
iii. Government of India Act,1909
iv. Government of India Act,1919
v. Government of India Act, 1935

Module 7: Independent India

Module 8: Birth of Constitution of India:
RECOMMENDED READING:

1. M.P. Jain, 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. Radhika Singha, A Despotism of Law, Crime and Justice in early Colonial India.
7. J. Duncan M. Derrett, Religion, Law and the state in India.
8. Marc Galanter, Law and the Society in Modern India.
10. Indra Deva ed. Sociology of Law.
11. Flavia Agnes, Law and Gender inequality.
12. A.R. Desai, Social background of Indian Nationalism.
13. Bipan Chandra, India’s Struggle for Independence.
15. Bipan Chandra, Communalism in Modern India.
16. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution, Cornerstone of a Nation