

**DR. BHIMRAO
AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR**
डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर विधि विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर

B.A.LL.B.
FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED COURSE
(SEMESTER SCHEME)



SYLLABUS AND COURSE COMPONENT
THIRD SEMESTER 2025-26
(JULY TO DECEMBER)

COURSE CREDIT

B.A.LL.B. THIRD SEMESTER

S.NO.	PAPER CODE	PAPER NAME	COURSE CODE 105				DURATION OF ANNUAL EXAM IN HOURS
			L	T	C	MAXIMUM MARKS IN EXAMINATION	
1.	3.1	ECONOMICS - I	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
2.	3.2	POLITICAL SCIENCE - III	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
3.	3.3	HISTORY - I	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
4.	3.4	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
5.	3.5	LEGAL METHOD, METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL WRITING	3	1	4	100 [70 + 30]	3
TOTAL =			15	5	20		

TOTAL CONTACT HOURS PER WEEK = 15 + 5 = 20

TOTAL COURSE CREDIT = 20

*** L = LECTURES**

*** T = TUTORIAL**

***C = CREDITS**

ECONOMICS – I

PAPER NO: 3.1

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- (a) Written paper — 70 marks
- (b) Internal examination — 30 marks (15+10+5)

Mid Semester Test: 15 marks Project/Assignment: 10 marks Presentation: 05 marks

The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately. For passing, he shall be required to obtain 36 percent marks in each part, i.e. 25 marks out of 70 and 11 marks out of 30 marks.

(1) The question paper shall be divided into two (02) Parts viz. Part – A and Part – B.

(2) Part – A shall consist of five (05) compulsory questions of two (02) marks each whereas Part – B shall consist of seven (07) questions. The Candidate is required to attempt any four (04) questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(3) The prescribed syllabus includes latest amendments in the subject wherever applicable.

INTRODUCTION:

This course introduces students to the foundational principles of Economics, emphasizing both microeconomic and macroeconomic perspectives relevant to legal and policy frameworks. It explores the behavior of individuals, firms, and markets, as well as the functioning of the economy as a whole. The course also highlights the relationship between Economics and Law, focusing on how legal institutions shape and regulate economic activities, market efficiency, and public welfare. Students will develop analytical tools to understand production, consumption, distribution, and pricing mechanisms essential to the legal and economic environment.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To familiarize students with the basic concepts and analytical tools of micro and macroeconomics.
2. To explain the economic behavior of consumers and producers under different market conditions.
3. To introduce the laws of demand and supply and their applications in price determination and policy.
4. To examine the relationship between economics and law, emphasizing economic offences and regulatory legislation.
5. To provide an understanding of factor pricing theories—rent, wages, interest, and profit.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the scope, methods, and nature of economics and its application to legal systems.
2. Analyze consumer and producer behaviour, including decision-making under scarcity and choice.

3. Apply the concepts of demand, supply, elasticity, and equilibrium to real-world and policy problems.
4. Evaluate the cost structures, production decisions, and market organizations in various economic systems.
5. Explain the theories of distribution—rent, wages, interest, and profit—and their legal-economic implications.
6. Integrate economic reasoning with legal principles in areas such as taxation, competition, and regulation.

UNIT - I INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS:

- 1.1 Definition, Methodology and Scope of Economics
- 1.2 Forms of Economic Analysis: Micro v. Macro, Partial v. General, Static v. Dynamic, Positive v. Normative, Short Run v. Long Run
- 1.3 Basic Concepts and Precepts: The Economic Problem, Economic Rationality
- 1.4 Relationship between Economics and Law
- 1.5 Economic Offences and Economic Legislation

UNIT – II BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEORY OF DEMAND

- 2.1 Equilibrium, Utility, Opportunity Cost
- 2.2 Marginal and Indifference Curve Approach to Optimality
- 2.3 Economic Organization: Market, Command and Mixed Economies
- 2.4 Theory of Demand: Individual and Market Demand, Determinants of Demand
- 2.5 Elasticity of Demand: Price, Income and Cross Elasticities and their Importance

UNIT - III THEORY OF SUPPLY, PRODUCTION AND COSTS

- 3.1 Supply of a Product, Law of Supply, Supply Function
- 3.2 Applications of Demand and Supply: Taxes, Floors and Ceilings
- 3.3 Applications of Indifference Curves: Taxation, Labour and Work Decisions
- 3.4 Theory of Production: Law of Variable Proportions, Isoquants, Optimum Factor Combination, Producer's Equilibrium, Returns to Scale
- 3.5 Theory of Costs: Short-run and Long-run Cost Curves, Revenue Functions

UNIT – IV THEORY OF FIRM AND MARKET ORGANIZATION

- 4.1 Pricing under Perfect Competition
- 4.2 Pricing under Monopoly and Price Discrimination
- 4.3 Monopolistic Competition and Selling Costs
- 4.4 Oligopoly: Kinked Demand Curve and Price Leadership
- 4.5 Comparative Study of market structure

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Dwivedi D. N., Principles of Economics, Vikash Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016.
- ii. Jhingan M.L., Principles of Economics, Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd., Delhi. 2014
- iii. Myneni S.R.: Principles of Economics, Faridabad, Ala. 2014.
- iv. Ahuja H. L., Advanced Economic Theory, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi,

2019

- v. Koutsoyiannis, A., Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan Press Ltd., London. 2015
- vi. Stonier A.W. And D.C. Hague, A Textbook of Economic Theory, Elbs & Longman Group, London. 1980
- vii. Samuelson P.A. And W.D. Nordhaus, Economics, Tata Macgraw–Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi. 2005
- viii. Seth, M.L., Principles of Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra, 2017

POLITICAL SCIENCE - III

PAPER NO: 3.2

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- (a) Written paper — 70 marks
- (b) Internal examination — 30 marks (15+10+5)

Mid Semester Test: 15 marks Project/Assignment: 10 marks Presentation: 05 marks

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(2) Part – A shall consist of five (05) compulsory questions of two (02) marks each whereas Part – B shall consist of seven (07) questions. The Candidate is required to attempt any four (04) questions. All questions carry equal marks.

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INTRODUCTION:

This purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. More specifically the course will focus on examining politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries. This course also acquaints students with the constitutional design of state structures and institutions and their actual working overtime.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the nature, scope and methods of Comparative Politics.
2. To familiarize students with various approaches—traditional and modern—used in the comparative study of political systems.
3. To analyze the structures and functions of major political institutions such as legislatures, executives and judiciaries across countries.
4. To understand the relationship between political culture, socialization, and political development.
5. To examine contemporary global political challenges such as human rights, gender, nationalism and globalization in comparative perspective.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Tracing the evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline and drawing a distinction between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government.
2. Investigating the nature and scope of Comparative Politics.
3. Analyzing the approaches the approaches and models of comparison: systems analysis; structural functionalism; and institutional approach.
4. Critically analyzing the features of a liberal democratic and socialist political system with focus on U.K. and U.S.A.

UNIT - I COMPARATIVE POLITICS – CONCEPTS AND METHODS:

- 1.1 Meaning, Scope and Evolution
- 1.2 Traditional vs. Modern Approaches
- 1.3 Structural–Functional Approach
- 1.4 Political Culture and Political Socialization
- 1.5 Political Development and Modernization

UNIT - II POLITICAL SYSTEMS:

- 2.1 Liberal Democratic Systems (U.K., U.S.A.)
- 2.2 Socialist Systems (China, Former USSR)
- 2.3 Developing Political Systems (India, Nigeria)
- 2.4 Authoritarian and Totalitarian Regimes
- 2.5 Globalization and Political Systems

UNIT - III ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT:

- 3.1 Legislature – Unicameral and Bicameral Systems
- 3.2 Executive – Presidential and Parliamentary Forms
- 3.3 Judiciary – Independence and Judicial Review
- 3.4 Bureaucracy – Role and Control
- 3.5 Political Parties and Pressure Groups

UNIT - IV CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL ISSUES:

- 4.1 Human Rights and Democracy
- 4.2 Gender and Politics
- 4.3 Ethnicity and Nationalism
- 4.4 Global Governance and Regionalism
- 4.5 Political Change and Revolution

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Almond, Gabriel A., and G. Bingham Powell Jr. — Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Princeton University Press
- ii. Hague, Rod, Martin Harrop, and Shaun Breslin — Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan
- iii. Johari, J.C. — Comparative Politics, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi
- iv. Ray, S.N. — Modern Comparative Politics: Approaches, Methods and Issues, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
- v. Dahl, Robert A. — Polyarchy: Participation and Opposition, Yale University Press

HISTORY – I

PAPER NO: 3.3

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36

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- (a) Written paper — 70 marks
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Mid Semester Test: 15 marks Project/Assignment: 10 marks Presentation: 05 marks

The candidate must pass in part (a) and (b) separately. For passing, he shall be required to obtain 36 percent marks in each part, i.e. 25 marks out of 70 and 11 marks out of 30 marks.

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(2) Part – A shall consist of five (05) compulsory questions of two (02) marks each whereas Part – B shall consist of seven (07) questions. The Candidate is required to attempt any four (04) questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(3) The prescribed syllabus includes latest amendments in the subject wherever applicable.

INTRODUCTION:

This paper provides an overview of the political, social, economic, cultural and legal developments in India from the Indus Valley Civilization to the decline of the Mughal Empire. It introduces students to the evolution of Governance and law in ancient and medieval India, highlighting the interaction between statecraft, religion and jurisprudence. Students will explore how early administrative systems, legal codes and philosophical traditions laid the foundations for India's political and legal institutions, which later influenced colonial and modern legal frameworks.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the major civilizational, political and cultural developments of ancient and medieval India.
2. To analyze the administrative, legal and economic systems of ancient Indian empires and medieval kingdoms.
3. To examine the origins and evolution of law and justice in India through historical and religious texts.
4. To develop an understanding of the continuities and transformations in governance from ancient to medieval periods.
5. To enable students to relate historical processes to contemporary legal and political institutions in India.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe the major phases of Indian history from Harappan civilization to the Mughal period.
2. Understand the structure and functioning of ancient and medieval Indian administrations.

3. Analyze the sources and nature of law in ancient India, including the role of Dharma and Smriti literature.
4. Evaluate the judicial and legal systems of different empires—Mauryan, Gupta, Delhi Sultanate and Mughal.
5. Identify the historical roots of modern Indian legal and administrative institutions.
6. Develop critical insights into the relationship between religion, polity and law in Indian civilization.

UNIT - I ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND VEDIC AGE:

- 1.1 Harappan Civilization – Extent, Chronology, Town Planning, Administration, Economy, Society and Religion
- 1.2 Decline of the Harappan Civilization – Theories and Archaeological Evidence
- 1.3 Early and Later Vedic Age – Political Organization, Society, Economy and Religious Ideas
- 1.4 Vedic Literature – Sources and Significance for Historical and Legal Development
- 1.5 Transition from Vedic to Later Period – Social Change and Rise of New Religious Movements

UNIT – II RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS AND CLASSICAL EMPIRES

- 2.1 Buddhism and Jainism – Origins, Main Teachings and Social Impact
- 2.2 Mauryan Empire – Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka; Administration and Policy of Dhamma
- 2.3 Gupta Empire – Major Rulers: Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II and Skandagupta
- 2.4 Administration and Economy under the Guptas – Central, Provincial and Local Government; Revenue System
- 2.5 Society, Science and Technology – Intellectual and Cultural Developments during Mauryan and Gupta Periods

UNIT - III LAW AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

- 3.1 Sources of Ancient Indian Law – Vedas, Smritis, Customs and Commentaries
- 3.2 Smritikaras and Legal Thinkers – Manu, Yagyavalkya, Narada, Brihaspati and Katyayana
- 3.3 Concept of Dharma and Law – Human and Divine Law, Law-making and Law-interpreting Processes
- 3.4 Judicial Administration in Ancient India – Types of Courts, Village Panchayats, Guild Courts, Judicial Procedures and Punishments
- 3.5 Role of the King and Judges – Ethics, Judicial Responsibility and the Concept of Justice in Ancient India

UNIT – IV MEDIEVAL INDIAN POLITY AND ADMINISTRATION

- 4.1 Turkish and Ghorian Invasions – Causes and Consequences of Establishing the Delhi Sultanate
- 4.2 Delhi Sultanate – Administrative, Agrarian, and Economic Policies of Alauddin Khalji and Successors
- 4.3 Mughal Empire – Central, Provincial and Local Administration; Manasabdari and

Jagirdari Systems

- 4.4 Legal and Judicial System under the Mughals – Role of Badshah, Chief Qazi, Judicial Officers and Punishment System
- 4.5 Other Medieval Polities – Sher Shah Suri's Administration, Vijayanagar Empire, Maratha Administration and Decline of the Mughal Empire

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. B Luniya: Life & Culture in Ancient India, Publisher: Laxmi Narain Agarwal (1 January 2016);
- ii. Basham, A.L. — The Wonder That Was India, Rupa & Co.
- iii. Chandra, Satish — Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughals (1200–1740), Har-Anand Publications.
- iv. Habib, Irfan — Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization, National Book Trust.
- v. L.N. Agrawal: Educational Publisher, Agra Sutanate of Delhi Lakshmi Narain Agarwal (Educational Publishers) 2004
- vi. R.C. Majumdar: Tan Advanced History of India, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (2010)
- vii. R.C. Majumdar: The Vedic Age, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay (2010)
- viii. Sharma, R.S. — India's Ancient Past, Oxford University Press.
- ix. Thapar, Romila — Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300, Penguin Books

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I

PAPER NO: 3.4

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36

This paper shall consist of following two parts:

- (a) Written paper — 70 marks
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INTRODUCTION:

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land, laying down the framework for governance and guaranteeing fundamental rights to citizens. Constitutional Law – I introduces students to the philosophical foundations, evolution, structure and salient features of the Indian Constitution. It focuses on understanding the Preamble, the fundamental rights of citizens and the doctrine of constitutional remedies as the cornerstone of Indian democracy.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the historical background and making of the Indian Constitution.
2. To familiarize students with the supremacy of the Constitution.
3. To analyze the Fundamental Rights and their judicial interpretations.
4. To examine the balance between individual liberty and state power.
5. To develop constitutional reasoning and analytical understanding of judicial precedents.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the historical evolution and basic structure of the Indian Constitution.
2. Interpret and apply the provisions relating to Fundamental Rights.
3. Analyze constitutional cases and understand their impact on rights jurisprudence.
4. Appreciate the role of judiciary in protecting constitutional values.
5. Understand the value of directive principles of state policy and fundamental duties

UNIT - I FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:

- 1.1 Definition of “State” under Article 12
- 1.2 Article 13-Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights, Judicial review and Doctrine of Eclipse, Severability & Waiver
- 1.3 Right to Equality (Article 14-18): Concepts, Reasonable Classification, Principles of no discrimination and non-Arbitrariness
- 1.4 Prohibition of Discrimination Under Article 15
- 1.5 Equality of Opportunity in Matters of Public Employment (Article 16)

UNIT – II RIGHT TO FREEDOMS (ARTICLES 19-22)

- 2.1 Right to Freedoms (Article 19)
- 2.2 Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)
- 2.3 Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21)
- 2.4 Right to Education (Article 21A)
- 2.5 Protection Against Arrest and Detention (Article 22)

UNIT - III RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION, FREEDOM OF RELIGION, AND EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

- 3.1 Right Against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
- 3.2 Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 – 28)
- 3.3 Rights of minorities (Article 29-30)
- 3.4 Right to Constitutional Remedy, Article 32 (including PIL)
- 3.5 Constitutional Safeguards to Civil Servants (Articles 309-311)

UNIT – IV DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY; FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- 4.1 Directive Principles of State Policy (Art 36 - 51)
- 4.2 Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- 4.3 Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)
- 4.4 Constitutional Right to Property
- 4.5 Articles 31A, 31B and 31C

LEADING CASES:

1. A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 27
2. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India and Ors. (Retd.) and Anr. (2017) SC
3. Kesavananda Bharthi v. State of Kerala, AIR (1973) SC 1476
4. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR (1978) SC 597
5. Minerva Mills v. Union of India, AIR (1978) SC 1789

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Arvind Datar, Commentary on Constitution of India (3 Vols.), LexisNexis (2010).
- ii. Austin, Granville : Working a Democratic Constitution: Indian Experience 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press, 2000
- iii. Bakshi, P.M.: Constitution of India- 8th Edition, Universal Law Pub., 2017.
- iv. Basu, D.D.: Introduction to the Constitution of India
- v. Basu, DurgaDas: Shorter Constitution of India, 13th Edition, Wadhwa, 2012.

LEGAL METHOD, METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL WRITING

PAPER NO: 3.5

SCHEME OF PAPER:

MAX. MARKS: 100

MIN. PASS MARKS: 36

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INTRODUCTION:

Legal research is the foundation of sound legal reasoning, advocacy and policy formulation. This course is designed to acquaint students with the principles, methods, and techniques of legal research, including both doctrinal and empirical approaches. It also emphasizes the importance of legal writing, citation styles and research ethics. By learning how to identify legal issues, frame research problems and prepare scholarly reports, students will develop essential skills for academic, professional and policy-oriented legal work.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the fundamentals and philosophy of legal research.
2. To familiarize students with various types, tools and methods of legal research.
3. To train students in formulating research problems and developing research designs.
4. To enhance students' ability to write clearly and effectively in a legal context.
5. To instill ethical practices and academic integrity in legal research and writing.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning, purpose, and significance of legal research in law and policy.
2. Identify appropriate research methods and design for a given legal issue.
3. Conduct both doctrinal and empirical legal research effectively.
4. Develop structured legal writing, referencing and citation skills.
5. Prepare legal research proposals, papers and reports following academic ethics.

UNIT - I FUNDAMENTALS OF LEGAL RESEARCH:

- 1.1 Meaning, nature, scope and objectives of legal research
- 1.2 Importance of legal research in legal education and practice
- 1.3 Types of legal research – doctrinal, non-doctrinal (empirical), historical, comparative,

analytical

- 1.4 Research problem identification and formulation
- 1.5 Hypothesis: meaning, formulation and significance

UNIT – II RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

- 2.1 Research design: components and process
- 2.2 Methods of data collection – primary and secondary sources
- 2.3 Tools and techniques – questionnaires, interviews, case studies, observation
- 2.4 Sampling methods and data analysis
- 2.5 Use of library and electronic legal databases (Manupatra, SCC Online, HeinOnline, etc.)

UNIT - III LEGAL WRITING AND CITATION

- 3.1 Structure and components of legal writing: introduction, body, and conclusion
- 3.2 Techniques of drafting legal essays, articles and research papers
- 3.3 Legal citation methods – Bluebook, OSCOLA and Indian Citation Standards
- 3.4 Footnoting, referencing and bibliography preparation
- 3.5 Common errors in legal writing and how to avoid them

UNIT – IV RESEARCH ETHICS AND PRESENTATION

- 4.1 Ethics in legal research – plagiarism, acknowledgment and intellectual honesty
- 4.2 Role of technology and AI in modern legal research
- 4.3 Preparing a research proposal and synopsis
- 4.4 Report writing, editing and presentation of findings
- 4.5 Evaluation of research and peer review process

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Bruce L. Berg, Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences (London, Allyn and Bacon, 2001).
- ii. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1985).
- iii. Dennis P. Force and Stephen Richer (ed.), Stages of Social Research – Contemporary Perspectives (New Jersey : Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, 1970).
- iv. Frederic Charles Hicks, Materials and Methods in Legal Research (Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, New York).
- v. Goode and Hall, Methods in Social Research (Singapore : McGraw Hill Book Co., 1985).
- vi. Harvard Law Review Association, The Bluebook: Uniform system of Citation
- vii. Jonathan Anderson, Thesis and Assignment Writing (Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi).
- viii. Johan Galtung, Theory and Methods of Social Research (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1970).
- ix. Leon Festinger (ed.), Research Methods in Behavioral Sciences (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1953).
- x. Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Surveys and Research (New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 1984).
- xi. S. K. Verma and Afzal Wani, Legal Research and Methodology, ILI, New Delhi Selltitz,

- xii. Jahoda et.al., Research Methods in Social Relations (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1964).
- xiii. Vijay K. Gupta, Decision Making In The Supreme Court of India (A Jurimetric Study)– Alternatives in Judicial Research (Delhi : Kaveri Books, 1995).
- xiv. High Brayal, Nigel Dunne and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London.
- xv. S. K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.
- xvi. M.O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978)
- xvii. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, London
- xviii. H. M. Hyman: Interviewing in Social Research (1965)
- xix. Payne: The Art of Asking Questions (1965)
- xx. Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and J. Crea: A Guide to Legal Research (1959)
- xxi. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.
- xxii. I.L.I. Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.