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**LAW BEING A SOCIAL SCIENCE IS OBVIOUSLY INTERDISCIPLINARY WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES, DISCUSS.**

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**Introduction**

Law and Society develop together, with each other, while constantly interacting with various elements of each other. The Relevance of social science in relationship with the law is constantly developing, with the emergence and newfound importance of new social science subjects, this relationship is developing deeper than before. This relationship between Social Sciences and Law Signifies two Overlaps between both of them.

1. First, the overlap reflects and showcases the intimate relationships between the legal phenomena and social sciences.
2. Secondly, it reflects the existence and more possibility of more development and future connection between them.

However, this important and significant overlapping between legal phenomena and social sciences is generally ignored and is particularly not reflected well in legal education.

The main focus of this article is not to simply elaborate and provide an explanation as to how social science and legal education once combined can contribute to the goal of a good education, more developed human rights, or how social scientist can combine their knowledge with the law to help and develop the general public. Rather this article will divert its focus on suggesting how the inclusion of the social sciences is ever-present without it being specifically mentioned and this article will give a brief introduction as to how social sciences must collaborate with Legal Jurisprudence for improvement to all. It is the personal belief of the author that if Social Sciences are made more inclusive into Legal Education, a large number of solutions to problems which has plagued us for a long time can be easily solved.

**History of Social Sciences in and with Legal Educations**

There has always been that ideology present in the legal society that law cannot be simply made understood by people in strictly legal terms, instead, the law has to be introduced to the common people through way of social sciences. In most cases for the understanding of case laws and statutory laws, it is necessary that one completely understands the historical and political situation which was present at the time of the law being made. There have been continuous debates in the US, India, South Africa, the UK about how Law can serve as an effective instrument of policymaking and governance.

In the personal belief of the author, the author thinks that social science has even without the knowledge of the people influenced several laws for several people. Taking Reference from Religious Laws, Christianity argues for feeding the poor and those who cannot afford their food, this was a problem in ancient times due to lack of communication and transportation, this is one way in which social sciences has affected laws. Another instant could be taken from the Constitutional Laws of India before independence untouchability was a cruel and ongoing practice which arose due to the social science of politics and economy, this evil was erased when the constitution of the Country came into place. This way we can understand how Social Sciences have always been an important factor in determining the law of the land.

### **The situation of Law (Jurisprudence) as an Independent Subject**

Law is not an autonomous subject, it never has been an autonomous subject, law has always consensually interacted with other social sciences to improve and more effectively govern the people. Law is affected by and affects other professions in at least three ways:

1. Firstly, the Collection of a subject is several times affected due to various effects of the law, for example, legal regulation significantly affects the promulgation of knowledge and expertise in the liberal arts, through constraints on a university's system of promotion and tenure.
2. Secondly, the expertise provided by other subjects and disciplines to the law may at times be necessary to the resolutions of a legal issue. For Example, the “Expert Advice” or “Expert Testimony” of a mental health professional is important to the judgment of culpability or no-culpability in a criminal law proceeding.
3. Concludingly, Law may also be the research subject of another discipline, for example, a sociological study of the criminals, which are directly or indirectly affected by the Criminal Justice System.

### **Law as an Inter-Disciplinary Subject**

The basic Premise of the Author’s Argument is that Social Sciences are in the modern world, so much integrated with Law that the Artificial and Established academic Boundaries are no more applicable. If there is a land dispute between two countries, the history of the region interacts with Law, if sanctions are in place in some country, then the politics of that country with the international community comes into play.

Moreover, the Legal Profession and Law in itself is becoming more and more complex by the passing of each day. For example, with the rise of competition between law firms, paralegal professions, and various consulting firms for normal legal work, increasing interest of law students in pursuing joint legal degrees, and a continuous increase of business interest in a multi-disciplinary practice, the Legal Phenomena has now arguably become Inter-Disciplinary as well as intern-vocational. The discipline of law and the legal department has never been up to the work of knowing a law or in general law in all its Facets, and this is becoming truer and clearer as differences between laws, professions, other vocations, and social systems including the Bureaucratic system is becoming as of late increasing contested and confusing. Now, the current situation is that on one hand the interdisciplinary scholarship has flourished and given the world various new and updated interdisciplinary phenomena, and this has not gone unnoticed, however, the incorporation of interdisciplinary teaching and the learning of the same has certainly not kept pace.

### **The connection between Jurisprudence and other major Social Sciences**

The author will now provide a brief intro as to how Jurisprudence collides with other social sciences and what more Jurists of these particular social sciences can do in their respective fields.

1. **Sociology and Jurisprudence:** Jurisprudence shares a special relationship with Sociology. From time to time social experts are requested by various judicial courts to come to their court and give their “expert advice” on the situation.

The author believes that the future for this relationship should be more expansion into the sociological situation of the Victim and the Criminal, with the goal being to improve the situation of all of the parties involved, while also understanding the reasons for the incident which took place. This would in a long term provide a big milestone for making the Judiciary into a Reformative System instead of a simple Punishment System which it currently is.

2. **Economics and Jurisprudence:** The relation between Economics and Jurisprudence is every growing and continuous. If in a country the Economy is flourishing, then the Jurisprudence has more than sufficient time to develop and protect the rights of the people, whereas on the Vice-versa situation, this would not be the case, as in a Downhill economy the resources would be focused on improving the people lives by making them available their basic needs, namely Food, Clothes, and Housing.

Economical Jurists can further research in this understanding the extent of the relationship between both the subjects while preparing a critical analysis of the same for new developing nations.

3. History and Jurisprudence: Without history, there is no Jurisprudence anywhere in the world, the historical events which shape a country also shapes the jurisprudence of that country. I would like to Quote a Quote, to fully explain the relationship between these two social sciences:

*“History repeats itself because no one was listing the first time” - Anonymous*

The quote explains the importance of this social science in Jurisprudence. If the importance of History is realized and understood more deeply, then one can understand how the law and Jurisprudence of the land have developed.

4. Environment and Jurisprudence: Environment as a subject is not a fully developed Social Science in itself, however, given the immense importance of the environment in today’s world, the relationship between Environment and Jurisprudence is an ever-growing and ever-important one.

The author would like to explain that Environmental Jurist can and should work on the major rising issue of Climate Change. This issue is not given a tremendous importance which it deserves, however that fact needs to change.

To conclude, these are just some social sciences that interact with jurisprudence regularly, with the advent of new social sciences, new unknown frontiers awaits the jurists which will hopefully make the world safer for humans and also improve the Human rights.

### **The Master Science of Law**

In the views of the author, Political Science & Politics, in particular, is the “Master Science of Law” and it is the Social Science which has a much Denser relationship with Jurisprudence than all the rest of the Social Sciences. These two subjects are intrinsically linked and affect our daily lives all the time. There are various overlapping interests and connections between the two disciplines including interconnectedness between political science and jurisprudence, the role and power of constitutions, Human Rights, International Law, the impact of various laws on various people around the world and this is just the tip of the iceberg.

Law and Political Science (Politics) are two emanations of the same being/entity. The separation is there between the two is a consequence of the human dualistic or pluralistic

perception of the world. Furthermore, the division of law and politics is from a deeper perspective, is only illusory, whatever the political process a nation follows is because of that particular law which governs the land, generally it is the constitution of the respective country. The relation between law and Political science (Politics) has been a progressive function and also a safeguarding function. Law and Politics, whether separate or together, both encourage and suppress the development of certain social relations according to the general law of the land, whereas at the same time the aim of both of these subjects is to encourage law and order situation in the country.

Both of these subjects act as a “check and balance” mechanism for each other. Both of them make sure that the other is not getting overpowered or overburdened. In actuality, all legal institutions, ideologies, actions are a somewhat partial reflection of individual or collective political decision taken by the political leaders of the nations, or the concerned department.

This is also true that in systems in which the main rule framers or lawmakers are extremely political & a legitimized body (e.g. the parliament as a legislature) and also in common law systems generally, where a precedent set by the judiciary law has a strong influence, in both of these situations the actions of both of these bodies are to a large extent determined by their political beliefs and faiths. In a mutual Relationship, law and politics don't have pre-determined goals, since at different periods they can be either in support of each other, they can be in strict opposition to each other, they can be socially progressive or conservative, or even reactionary. But the fact is that they both much always be there, ever-present, and must always, put out their understanding of the other's views or actions, because if this is not done, then one should understand that both the subjects and their respective organs are not performing as how they should and that this is a “red sign”.

Law and Social Sciences, Political Science, in particular, create their pictures of realities that are suitable to their ideals and systems. None of these pictures corresponds to reality. However, both of these images are particular pictures of our reality and are of the utmost importance to our societal life. Sometimes, these realities overlap, sometimes, they differ. Yet, there is always something that the law, should never include or try to include in its sphere. Namely, the differentiation of adversaries, divided according to a political agenda or criteria, which in turn leads to a strict separation between “ours” and “your”, or in a much more radical sense, between friend and enemy. The idea of Justice, internally and externally must also remains that of a statue of a woman, with blindfolded eyes and scales in her hands, that must always be the

fundamental guiding principles of law. Because this in the end signifies the neutrality of the law, while making judgments and this must not change.

Especially judges, lawyers, and all other members of the bar and the bench, must never allow themselves to differentiate between individuals or other large entities, including domestic and foreign ones, as enemies. When this occurs, Social Science of Politics will prevail in the end, this would make a judge or a lawyer decide based on their political ideology which would seriously harm the autonomy of the law. That situation, would, in turn, lead to the destruction of a Democratic society and International Relations, and this must be avoided or confronted before such a situation arrives. We can already see the result of such a situation in our history books, and most notably the era of Emergency by the Political Powers on the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Concludingly, the author would like to state that the relationship between law and Political Science (Politics) is a “Frenemy” relationship or a “Tom & Jerry” relationship. That is both are necessary for each other’s survival, if in a country, one is in jeopardy then the other would also be in danger and yet at the same time, both sometimes also try to overpower the other which as seen in history leads to problems in the concerned nation which harms the people at the end. Furthermore, for a nation to successfully develop itself both of these elements of the country has to continuously work while at the same time making sure that the other does not get overpowered.

### **Conclusion**

To Conclude the author would like to state that Jurisprudence is Interdisciplinary with other social sciences, with some social sciences it is more integrated than some other and there is always room for more research in all of these relationships. With the emergence of new social sciences, jurisprudence will be furthermore developing itself and with it, humanity also. Personally, the author feels and understands that the most important of all these relationships which jurisprudence will have with other social sciences, jurisprudence’s relationship with Environment is the most important of all, as there is no Planet B for humanity and if we lose or sustain a major failure in the understanding and subsequent development of the relationship between Jurisprudence and Environment, then all of Humanity will fail.

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