MADHAV UNIVERSITY, SIROHI

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND ONLINE EDUCATION

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT

BACHELOR OF ARTS

2026-27

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1. PROGRAMME MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

Madhav University (MU), Sirohi, Rajasthan, was established under Act No. 07 of 2014 of the Rajasthan State Legislature. The University is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and has been accredited with an 'A' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), reflecting its commitment to academic quality, institutional development and continuous improvement.

Madhav University has developed a multidisciplinary academic environment offering Certificate, Diploma, Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral programmes across diverse disciplines, including Commerce & Management, Arts & Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Education, Law, Allied Health Sciences and other professional and emerging areas. The University also provides modern academic infrastructure, including laboratories, smart classrooms, innovation facilities and library resources to support teaching, learning, research and skill development.

The University emphasizes outcome-based education, experiential learning, project-based instruction, digital and blended learning, skill-integrated curricula, interdisciplinary learning, research and innovation. These institutional approaches provide a strong foundation for extending quality higher education through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) programme through ODL is designed to provide broad-based education in the humanities and social sciences while enabling learners to pursue focused academic study through three approved specialization areas. The programme seeks to develop intellectual ability, critical thinking, communication skills, social awareness, analytical competence, cultural understanding and lifelong learning capabilities.

1.1 Rationale for Introducing B.A. through ODL

Arts and social sciences play an important role in understanding society, culture, economy, politics, history, language, human behaviour and contemporary social issues. These disciplines contribute significantly to the development of critical thinking, communication, social awareness and responsible citizenship.

The ODL mode provides an opportunity to extend undergraduate education in humanities and social sciences to learners who may face geographical, professional, financial or personal constraints in accessing conventional higher education. The programme will therefore provide a flexible, accessible and learner-centric academic environment.

1.2 Programme Mission

The mission of the B.A. programme is ***"to provide accessible, flexible and quality undergraduate education in the humanities and social sciences through the Open and Distance Learning mode, developing critical thinking, communication, analytical ability, social awareness, cultural understanding, ethical values and lifelong learning competencies among learners."***

1.3 Programme Vision

"To develop intellectually capable, socially responsible, culturally aware and critically informed graduates who can contribute meaningfully to society, public life, education, employment and lifelong learning."

1.4 Programme Objectives

The B.A. programme aims to develop broad-based knowledge and understanding of the humanities and social sciences while enabling learners to pursue focused academic study through a combination of any three approved subjects or specialization areas, such as Economics, Sociology, Political Science, History, English and other disciplines offered by the University. The programme is designed to promote interdisciplinary learning and enable learners to understand social, economic, political, historical, cultural and literary dimensions of human society.

The programme seeks to develop critical, analytical, logical and reflective thinking skills, along with effective written and oral communication abilities. It aims to enhance learners' capacity to interpret information, analyse diverse perspectives, understand contemporary issues and apply disciplinary knowledge to real-life social and professional situations.

The programme will create awareness and understanding of Indian society, culture, history, economy, political institutions, social structures, literature and contemporary developments, according to the subjects selected by the learner. It will also develop research aptitude, information literacy, digital literacy, academic writing and independent-learning skills, enabling learners to engage effectively with academic and other reliable sources of knowledge.

The programme further aims to inculcate ethical values, social responsibility, democratic awareness, respect for diversity and an appreciation of different cultural and intellectual perspectives. Through the interdisciplinary combination of three subjects, learners will be encouraged to develop a holistic understanding of society and its changing social, economic, political, historical and cultural dimensions.

The programme will prepare learners for diverse career opportunities, competitive examinations, teaching and other professional pursuits, higher education and research. It will also provide a strong foundation for lifelong learning, intellectual development and responsible participation in society.

2. RELEVANCE OF THE PROGRAMME WITH MADHAV UNIVERSITY'S MISSION AND GOALS

The B.A. programme supports Madhav University's mission by promoting inclusive and accessible higher education and developing well-rounded graduates with interdisciplinary knowledge. It will strengthen critical thinking, communication and analytical abilities and promote awareness of social, cultural, economic, political and contemporary issues.

The programme will also contribute to the development of responsible citizenship, ethical values and social sensitivity. Through ODL, it will provide opportunities to learners from diverse geographical, social, educational and professional backgrounds and provide an academic foundation for postgraduate education, employment and competitive examinations.

The various specialization areas will provide learners with opportunities for focused academic development while retaining the multidisciplinary character of undergraduate education in the humanities and social sciences.

3. NATURE OF PROSPECTIVE TARGET GROUP OF LEARNERS

The programme will cater primarily to learners who have completed Senior Secondary education and wish to pursue undergraduate education in humanities and social sciences. It will also be relevant for working learners, women and other non-traditional learners, individuals preparing for competitive examinations, learners interested in teaching and other employment opportunities and those intending to pursue postgraduate education.

The programme will particularly support learners residing in rural, remote and geographically dispersed areas and learners who are unable to attend conventional classroom-based programmes because of employment, family responsibilities, financial constraints or other circumstances.

Since ODL learners may vary significantly in age, educational background, geographical location, employment status and digital literacy, the SLMs will use a structured, learner-friendly and progressive approach. Digital resources, LMS-based learning, academic counselling, assignments and self-assessment activities will supplement independent learning.

4. APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROGRAMME TO BE CONDUCTED IN ODL MODE TO ACQUIRE SPECIFIC SKILLS AND COMPETENCE

The B.A. programme is highly suitable for ODL delivery because humanities and social science subjects can effectively utilize Self-Learning Materials, primary and secondary readings, historical sources, case studies, social examples, maps, charts, literary texts, analytical exercises and assignments.

The SLMs will provide systematic explanations of concepts and theories along with appropriate examples, contextual discussions and activities that encourage critical thinking and independent analysis. Learners will develop critical and analytical thinking, communication and language skills, social and cultural awareness, historical and contextual understanding, research and information-literacy skills, interpretation abilities, ethical and civic awareness and interdisciplinary understanding.

The three specialization areas will allow learners to develop focused subject knowledge while maintaining exposure to broader humanities and social science perspectives.

5. INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

5.1 Curriculum Design

The curriculum of the B.A. programme is designed by subject experts and academicians in the fields of Humanities and Social Sciences, keeping in view the academic requirements, contemporary developments, emerging trends, and the knowledge, skills and competencies expected from learners. The curriculum incorporates relevant and contemporary topics that promote conceptual understanding, critical thinking, analytical ability, communication skills, interdisciplinary learning, social awareness, and environmental consciousness.

The curriculum is structured to facilitate effective learning through the Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode and provides learners with opportunities to understand diverse perspectives, cultures, social institutions, historical developments, literary traditions, economic and political processes, and contemporary societal issues. Appropriate emphasis is given to learner-centric approaches, self-learning, practical application of knowledge, and the development of analytical and problem-solving abilities.

The curriculum incorporates appropriate learning activities such as case studies, examples from contemporary society, primary and secondary sources, assignments, discussions, and other learner-oriented components to support meaningful and self-directed learning in the ODL environment.

The curriculum is rigorously reviewed and duly approved through the prescribed statutory academic processes of the University, including the Board of Studies, Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA), and University Academic Council, ensuring academic quality, relevance, coherence, interdisciplinary orientation, and alignment with the objectives of the B.A. programme and the contemporary requirements of higher education.

5.2 Programme Structure and Detailed Syllabus

Name of programme	**Bachelor of Arts**
Programme Outcome	**PO1:** Demonstrate knowledge of key concepts, theories, and principles in the chosen field of study within Humanities & Social Sciences. **PO 2:** Recall and understand relevant facts, terminology, and historical events related to the discipline. **PO 3:** Apply theories and concepts from the discipline to analyze and solve problems in various contexts. **PO4:** Utilize acquired knowledge to generate creative ideas and propose innovative solutions.

	PO5: Analyze complex ideas, arguments, or works within the discipline, and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses. **PO6:** Integrate knowledge from different sources or disciplines within Humanities & Social Sciences to develop comprehensive and well-rounded perspectives. **PO7:** Critically evaluate and assess the quality, validity, and reliability of information, arguments, or artistic works within the discipline. **PO 8:** Demonstrate creativity and originality in expressing ideas, thoughts, or emotions through various mediums relevant to the discipline, such as writing, visual arts, performances, or digital media. **PO9:** Apply ethical principles and social responsibility in the practice and application of knowledge within Humanities & Social Sciences. **PO10:** Seek out and utilize resources and opportunities for continuous personal and professional growth within the Humanities & Social Sciences.
Programme Specific Outcome	**PSO1:** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of various disciplines within the liberal arts, including humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, and apply critical thinking skills to analyze and evaluate complex ideas and concepts. **PSO2:** Develop effective communication skills, both written and oral, to articulate ideas and information clearly and coherently, and engage in meaningful dialogue with diverse audiences. **PSO3:** Acquire research skills, including the ability to gather, analyze, and interpret information from multiple sources, and apply appropriate methodologies to investigate and solve problems within the chosen field of study. **PSO4:** Cultivate a global perspective and cultural awareness, demonstrating an appreciation for diversity and the ability to engage in interdisciplinary and multicultural contexts.

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Bachelor of Arts (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – I | Semester – I **Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS**

S. No.	Course Code	Course Name	Credits	Contact Hours for ODL	Weightage (in%)		
					Internal	External	Total
University Core							
1	DAECPA01T	General English	2	06	30	70	100
2	DGECPA17T	Indian Knowledge System/AI	4	12	30	70	100
3	DVACPA11T	Yoga	3	09	30	70	100
4	DSECPA16T	Photography	3	09	30	70	100
Elective Paper							
5		Elective 1	4	12	30	70	100
6		Elective 2	4	12	30	70	100
7		Elective 3	4	12	30	70	100
		TOTAL	**24**				
Elective Subject							
Sociology	DBSO5101T	Introduction to Sociology	4	12	30	70	100
English	DBEG5101T	Poetry and Drama	4	12	30	70	100
Political Science	DBPS5101T	Basic Principles of Political Science	4	12	30	70	100
Hindi	DBHN5101T	Prachin Kavya	4	12	30	70	100
Economics	DBEC5101T	Micro Economic Theory	4	12	30	70	100
History	DBHT5101	History of India (From	4	12	30	70	100

	T	the Earliest Times up to 300 BCE.)					
Public Administration	DBPA5101T	Elements of Public Administration	4	12	30	70	100

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Bachelor of Arts (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – I | Semester – II **Semester: SPRING/BASANT**

S. No.	Course Code	Course Name	Credits	Contact Hours for ODL	Weightage (in%)		
					Internal	External	Total
University Core							
1	DAECVA01T	Environmental Studies-1	2	06	30	70	100
2	DSECVA18T	Fundamental of Computer	3	09	30	70	100
3	DGECVA15T	Mass Media	4	12	30	70	100
4	DVACVA04T	Human values & Professional Ethics	3	09	30	70	100
Elective Paper							
5		Elective 1	4	12	30	70	100
6		Elective 2	4	12	30	70	100
7		Elective 3	4	12	30	70	100
		TOTAL	**24**				
Elective Subject							
Sociology	DBSO5201T	Sociology of India	4	12	30	70	100
English	DBEG5201T	Fiction and Essays and Stories	4	12	30	70	100
Political	DBPS5201	Indian political thought	4	12	30	70	100

Science	T						
Hindi	DBHN5201 T	Katha Sahitya: Kahani Evam Upanyas	4	12	30	70	100
Economics	DBEC5201 T	Indian Economic Theory	4	12	30	70	100
History	DBHT5201 T	History of India (from 300 AD to 750AD)	4	12	30	70	100
Public Administration	DBPA5201 T	Public Administration in India	4	12	30	70	100

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Bachelor of Arts (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – II | Semester – III **Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS**

S. No.	Course Code	Course Name	Credits	Contact Hours for ODL	Weightage (in%)		
					Internal	External	Total
University Core							
1	DAECPA03T	Basic Information & Technology	4	12	30	70	100
2	DGECPA16T	Travel & Turism	3	09	30	70	100
3	DAECPA03T	Environmental Studies-2	2	06	30	70	100
Elective Paper							
4		Elective 1	4	12	30	70	100
5		Elective 2	4	12	30	70	100
6		Elective 3	4	12	30	70	100
		TOTAL	**21**				
Elective Subject(Any Three)							

Sociology	DBSO6301T	Sociological Theories	4	12	30	70	100
English	DBEG6301T	Indian writing in English	4	12	30	70	100
Political Science	DBPS6301T	Modern Constitution	4	12	30	70	100
Hindi	DBHN6301T	Madhyakalin Kavya	4	12	30	70	100
Economics	DBEC6301T	Macro Economics	4	12	30	70	100
History	DBHT6301T	History of India (from 750 AD to 1526)	4	12	30	70	100
Public Administration	DBPA6301T	Administrative Institutions	4	12	30	70	100

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Bachelor of Arts (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – II | Semester – IV **Semester: SPRING/BASANT**

S. No.	Course Code	Course Name	Credits	Contact Hours for ODL	Weightage (in%)		
					Internal	External	Total
University Core							
1	DAECVA02T	Constitution of India	2	06	30	70	100
2	DGECBA17T	Gender Sensitization : Society and Culture	4	12	30	70	100
Elective Paper							
3		Elective 1	4	12	30	70	100
4		Elective 2	4	12	30	70	100
5		Elective 3	4	12	30	70	100
		TOTAL	**18**				
Elective Subject(Any Three)							
Sociology	DBSO6401	Indian Sociological	4	12	30	70	100

	T	Theories -I					
English	DBEG6401 T	Fiction & Short Stories	4	12	30	70	100
Political Science	DBPS6401T	Indian Political System	4	12	30	70	100
Hindi	DBHN6401 T	Natya Sahitya: Ekankievam Natak	4	12	30	70	100
Economics	DBEC6401 T	Money,Banking and Finanace	4	12	30	70	100
History	DBHT6401 T	History of India (1526 to 1857)	4	12	30	70	100
Public Administration	DBPA6401 T	State Administration	4	12	30	70	100

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Bachelor of Arts (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – III | Semester – V **Semester: AUTUMN/PAVAS**

S. No.	Course Code	Course Name (Any Three)	Course Name (Any Three)	Credits	Contact Hours for ODL	Weightage (in%)		
						Internal	External	Total
1	DBEC7501T	Economics - 1	Economics -2 DBEC7502T	4	12	30	70	100
2	DBPS7501T	Poltical Science - 1	Poltical Science – 2 DBPS7502T	4	12	30	70	100
3	DBHN7501T	Hindi Litecture -1	Hindi Litecture -2 DBHN7502T	4	12	30	70	100

4	DBSO7501T	Sociology - 1	Sociology -2 DBSO7502T	4	12	30	70	100
5	DBHT7501T	History - 1	History – 2 DBHT7502T	4	12	30	70	100
6	DBEG7501T	English literature -1	English literature -2 DBEG7502T	4	12	30	70	100
7	DBPA7501T	Public Administration-1	Public Administration -1 DBPA7502T	4	12	30	70	100
		TOTAL		**24**				

Teaching and Examination Scheme for Bachelor of Arts (2026-27)
(Applicable for both Regular Mode & Distance Mode Education)

Year – III | Semester – VI **Semester: SPRING/BASANT**

S. No.	Course Code	Course Name (Any Three)	Course Name (Any Three)	Credits	Contact Hours for ODL	Weightage (in%)		
						Internal	External	Total
1	DBEC7601T	Economics - 1	Economics -2 DBEC7602T	4	12	30	70	100
2	DBPS7601T	Poltical Science - 1	Poltical Science – 2 DBPS7602T	4	12	30	70	100
3	DBHN7601T	Hindi Litecture -1	Hindi Litecture -2	4	12	30	70	100

			DBHN7602T					
4	DBSO7601T	Sociology - 1	Sociology -2 DBSO7602T	4	12	30	70	100
5	DBHT7601T	History - 1	History – 2 DBHT7602T	4	12	30	70	100
6	DBEG7601T	English literature -1	English literature -2 DBEG7602T	4	12	30	70	100
7	DBPA7601T	Public Administration-1	Public Administration -1 DBPA7602T	4	12	30	70	100
		TOTAL		**24**				

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-I)

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: General English	Course Code: DAECPA01T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P:S): 2:0:0	Credits:2
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 06
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Develop basic proficiency in English language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing.
- Strengthen grammar and vocabulary for academic and professional communication.
- Improve comprehension and interpretation of written texts.
- Build confidence in everyday and workplace communication.
- Lay a foundation for advanced English and business communication courses.

BLOCK I: Foundations of English Language
Unit 1: Introduction to English Communication
• Importance of English in higher education and business
• Types of communication
• Barriers to communication
• Effective communication skills
Unit 2: Parts of Speech
• Nouns and pronouns
• Verbs and auxiliaries
• Adjectives and adverbs

• Prepositions and conjunctions
Unit 3: Sentence Structure
• Kinds of sentences
• Subject–predicate
• Phrase and clause
• Common sentence errors
BLOCK II: Grammar and Usage
Unit 4: Tenses
• Present tense forms and usage
• Past tense forms and usage
• Future tense forms and usage
• Common tense errors
Unit 5: Articles and Determiners
• Definite and indefinite articles
• Zero article
• Demonstratives and possessives
• Correct usage in sentences
Unit 6: Active and Passive Voice
• Concept of voice
• Formation of passive voice
• Uses of active and passive voice
• Practice exercises
BLOCK III: Reading and Vocabulary Skills

Unit 7: Reading Comprehension
• Skimming and scanning techniques
• Literal and inferential comprehension
• Short passages and questions
• Vocabulary in context
Unit 8: Vocabulary Development
• Synonyms and antonyms
• One-word substitutions
• Idioms and phrases
• Commonly confused words
Unit 9: Dictionary and Reference Skills
• Use of dictionary
• Word meanings and pronunciation
• Parts of a dictionary entry
• Thesaurus and reference tools
BLOCK IV: Writing Skills
Unit 10: Paragraph Writing
• Structure of a paragraph
• Topic sentence and coherence
• Descriptive and narrative paragraphs
• Practice exercises
Unit 11: Letter and Email Writing
• Formal and informal letters

• Business letters
• Email writing etiquette
• Common errors in correspondence
Unit 12: Report and Notice Writing
• Basic report writing
• Format of reports
• Notice writing
• Practical illustrations
BLOCK V: Speaking and Practical Communication
Unit 13: Speaking Skills
• Pronunciation and stress
• Intonation patterns
• Everyday conversations
• Public speaking basics
Unit 14: Presentation and Interview Skills
• Introduction to presentations
• Non-verbal communication
• Interview skills and etiquette
• Group discussion basics
Unit 15: Functional English for Daily Use
• English for workplace situations
• Telephonic communication
• Common errors in spoken English

- Confidence building activities

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept and dimensions of Indian diversity.

CO2: Analyze the impact of cultural and regional diversity on business.

CO3: Evaluate diversity-related challenges in organizations.

CO4: Apply inclusive and ethical practices in business environments.

CO5: Demonstrate awareness of diversity as a strategic advantage in India.

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- Harmer, J. (2007). *How to Teach English*. Pearson Education.
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Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Indian Knowledge System	Course Code: DGECPA17T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P:S): 4:0:0	Credits:4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the concept, nature, scope, and significance of the Indian Knowledge System.

· Introduce learners to the major sources and traditions of Indian knowledge.

· Develop an understanding of Indian philosophical, scientific, mathematical, and technological contributions.

· Familiarize students with India's cultural, social, environmental, and economic knowledge traditions.

· Appreciate the contemporary relevance and global significance of Indian Knowledge System.

BLOCK I: Introduction to Indian Knowledge System

Unit 1: Concept, Nature and Scope of Indian Knowledge System

· Meaning and concept of Indian Knowledge System

· Nature and characteristics of IKS

· Scope and significance of Indian knowledge traditions

· Concept of knowledge in Indian tradition

· Relevance of IKS in contemporary society

Unit 2: Historical Development of Indian Knowledge Traditions

· Evolution of Indian knowledge traditions

· Vedic and post-Vedic knowledge systems

· Guru-Shishya Parampara

· Oral tradition and preservation of knowledge

· Transmission of knowledge through generations

Unit 3: Sources of Indian Knowledge System

· Vedas and Upavedas

· Vedangas and Upanishads

· Puranas, Smritis and Epics

· Ramayana and Mahabharata as sources of knowledge

· Classical texts and indigenous knowledge traditions

BLOCK II: Indian Philosophy, Language and Literature

Unit 4: Indian Philosophical Traditions

· Meaning and nature of Indian philosophy

· Six orthodox schools of Indian philosophy

· Buddhist and Jain philosophical traditions

· Concepts of Dharma, Karma and Moksha

· Purushartha and the objectives of human life

Unit 5: Indian Languages and Linguistic Traditions

· Development of Indian languages

· Sanskrit as a language of knowledge

· Panini and the Indian grammatical tradition

· Contribution of Prakrit and Pali

· Regional languages and preservation of cultural knowledge

Unit 6: Indian Literature and Knowledge Traditions

· Vedic and classical Sanskrit literature

· Ramayana and Mahabharata

· Classical Indian literary traditions

· Bhakti and regional literary traditions

· Contribution of Indian literature to social and cultural values

BLOCK III: Indian Science, Mathematics and Technology

Unit 7: Indian Mathematics and Astronomy

· Development of mathematics in ancient India

· Concept of zero and decimal system

· Place-value system

· Contributions of Aryabhata, Brahmagupta and Bhaskaracharya

· Indian astronomy, calendars and astronomical observations

Unit 8: Ayurveda and Indian Medical Knowledge

· Concept and principles of Ayurveda

· Tridosha theory and holistic health

· Contributions of Charaka and Sushruta

· Traditional Indian knowledge of diet and lifestyle

· Medicinal plants and indigenous healthcare practices

Unit 9: Indian Technology, Engineering and Architecture

· Traditional Indian technological knowledge

· Metallurgy and development of Wootz steel

· Traditional water management systems

· Temple architecture and construction techniques

· Town planning and indigenous engineering practices

BLOCK IV: Indian Society, Culture and Environment

Unit 10: Indian Art, Culture and Heritage

· Indian classical music and dance

· Painting, sculpture and performing arts

· Traditional crafts and handicrafts

· Festivals, traditions and cultural practices

· Preservation of Indian cultural heritage

Unit 11: Indian Social and Economic Thought

· Concept of family and community in Indian tradition

· Varna and Ashrama system

· Indian perspectives on social organisation

· Kautilya and the Arthashastra

· Indian trade, commerce and indigenous economic practices

Unit 12: Indian Environmental Knowledge and Sustainable Practices

· Indian concept of nature and environment

· Traditional ecological knowledge

· Forest and biodiversity conservation traditions

· Traditional water conservation practices

· Sustainable living and environmental responsibility

BLOCK V: Contemporary Relevance of Indian Knowledge System

Unit 13: Yoga, Meditation and Holistic Well-being

· Origin and development of Yoga

· Concept and principles of Yoga

· Ashtanga Yoga

· Meditation and mental well-being

· Yoga and holistic development

Unit 14: Indian Knowledge System and Contemporary Education

· Role of IKS in modern education

· Holistic and value-based education

· Experiential and skill-based learning

· Integration of traditional and modern knowledge

· IKS and development of creativity, critical thinking and life skills

Unit 15: Global Relevance and Future of Indian Knowledge System

· Global influence of Indian knowledge traditions

· Contemporary applications of IKS

· IKS and sustainable development

· Protection and preservation of traditional knowledge

· Intellectual Property Rights and traditional knowledge

· Opportunities, challenges and future prospects of IKS

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept, nature, scope, and major sources of the Indian Knowledge System.

CO2: Demonstrate an understanding of major Indian philosophical, linguistic, and literary traditions.

CO3: Identify and appreciate significant Indian contributions to mathematics, astronomy, medicine, science, technology, and architecture.

CO4: Analyse the relevance of Indian social, cultural, economic, and environmental knowledge traditions in contemporary society.

CO5: Apply the principles and values of Indian Knowledge System to promote holistic development, sustainability, ethical awareness, and responsible citizenship.

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Program: Bachelor of Arts (B.A)

Course Name: Yoga	Course Code: DVACPA11T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 3
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 09
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Introduce students to the fundamental concepts, principles, and philosophy of Yoga.
- Develop an understanding of the physical, mental, emotional, and social benefits of Yoga.
- Familiarize learners with basic Yogic practices, Asanas, Pranayama, and relaxation techniques.
- Develop awareness regarding healthy lifestyle, concentration, stress management, and well-being.
- Encourage students to incorporate Yoga practices into their daily lives.
- Promote discipline, self-awareness, balance, and positive health habits.

Topic and Contents

BLOCK I: Introduction to Yoga and Yogic Philosophy

Unit 1: Introduction to Yoga

- Meaning and definition of Yoga
- Origin and historical development of Yoga
- Nature and objectives of Yoga
- Importance of Yoga in daily life
- Yoga and holistic health
- Role of Yoga in modern society

Unit 2: Fundamentals of Yogic Philosophy

- Basic concepts of Yogic philosophy
- Eight limbs of Yoga

- Yama and Niyama
- Asana and Pranayama
- Pratyahara, Dharana, Dhyana, and Samadhi
- Concept of mind and self-awareness in Yoga

Unit 3: Yoga and Healthy Lifestyle

- Concept of health and wellness
- Physical, mental, and emotional well-being
- Yoga and balanced lifestyle
- Role of diet and nutrition in Yogic practices
- Importance of discipline and regular practice
- Yoga for prevention and promotion of health

BLOCK II: Yogic Practices and Techniques

Unit 4: Basic Asanas

- Meaning and importance of Asanas
- Preparatory Yogic exercises
- Standing Asanas
- Sitting Asanas
- Supine and prone Asanas
- Benefits and precautions of basic Asanas

Unit 5: Pranayama and Breathing Practices

- Meaning and importance of Pranayama
- Relationship between breath and mind
- Basic breathing techniques
- Anulom-Vilom
- Bhramari Pranayama
- Kapalabhati: concept and precautions

Unit 6: Relaxation and Meditation

- Meaning and importance of relaxation
- Basic relaxation techniques
- Shavasana
- Concept and importance of meditation
- Concentration and mindfulness
- Basic meditation practices

Unit 7: Yoga for Stress Management

- Meaning and causes of stress
- Effects of stress on body and mind
- Role of Yoga in stress management
- Yogic techniques for relaxation
- Yoga for improving concentration and sleep
- Developing positive mental health through Yoga

BLOCK III: Yoga, Wellness and Contemporary Applications

Unit 8: Yoga for Physical and Mental Well-being

- Yoga and physical fitness
- Yoga for flexibility, strength, and balance
- Yoga and mental health
- Yoga for concentration and memory
- Yoga and emotional balance
- Benefits of regular Yogic practice

Unit 9: Yoga and Lifestyle Management

- Yoga for healthy living
- Yoga and daily routine
- Yoga, diet, and nutrition
- Yoga for prevention of lifestyle-related problems
- Yoga and work-life balance
- Role of Yoga in student life

Unit 10: Contemporary Applications of Yoga

- Yoga in education and workplace
- Yoga for productivity and performance
- Yoga and social well-being
- International recognition and promotion of Yoga
- Modern trends in Yoga
- Role of Yoga in promoting sustainable and healthy living

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the fundamental concepts, history, philosophy, and principles of Yoga.

CO2: Demonstrate basic knowledge of Asanas, Pranayama, meditation, and relaxation techniques.

CO3: Apply appropriate Yogic practices for physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

CO4: Analyze the role of Yoga in stress management, healthy lifestyle, and personal development.

CO5: Develop awareness of the contemporary applications of Yoga in education, workplace, and society.

References:

- B.K.S. Iyengar, *Light on Yoga*, HarperCollins Publishers.
- Swami Satyananda Saraswati, *Asana Pranayama Mudra Bandha*, Bihar School of Yoga.
- Swami Vivekananda, *Raja Yoga*, Advaita Ashrama.
- T.K.V. Desikachar, *The Heart of Yoga*, Inner Traditions.
- Hatha Yoga Pradipika, Swami Muktibodhananda, Bihar School of Yoga.

Online Resources:

- Open Educational Resources (OER) on Yoga and Wellness
- MOOCs on Yoga, Meditation, and Health
- Online resources on Asanas and Pranayama
- Yoga and wellness educational platforms
- Government and institutional resources on Yoga and healthy living

Program: Bachelor of Arts

Course Name: Photography	Course Code: DSECPA16T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:0:0	Credits: 3
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 09
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the fundamental concepts, principles, and history of photography.

· Develop knowledge of cameras, lenses, exposure, focus, and photographic equipment.

· Develop practical skills in composition, lighting, framing, and image-making.

· Introduce learners to different genres and applications of photography.

· Develop creative, technical, and ethical skills for producing effective photographic images.

BLOCK I: Fundamentals of Photography

Unit 1: Introduction to Photography

· Meaning and definition of photography

· History and evolution of photography

· Principles of photographic image formation

· Importance and applications of photography

· Photography as an art, science, and means of communication

Unit 2: Camera and Photographic Equipment

· Types of cameras

· Parts and functions of a camera

· Digital cameras and smartphone cameras

· Types of lenses and their applications

· Tripods, filters, flashes, memory cards, and other accessories

Unit 3: Exposure and Camera Controls

· Concept of exposure

· Aperture and depth of field

· Shutter speed and motion

· ISO and image sensitivity

· Exposure triangle and exposure compensation

BLOCK II: Composition and Technical Skills

Unit 4: Principles of Photographic Composition

· Meaning and importance of composition

· Rule of thirds

· Balance, symmetry, and patterns

· Lines, shapes, forms, and textures

· Framing and visual perspective

Unit 5: Focus, Depth and Perspective

· Manual and automatic focusing

· Focus points and focus modes

· Depth of field

· Foreground, middle ground, and background

· Perspective and viewpoint

Unit 6: Colour and Image Quality

· Colour theory in photography

· White balance

· Colour temperature

· Contrast, brightness, and saturation

· Resolution, image quality, and digital formats

BLOCK III: Lighting and Photographic Techniques

Unit 7: Fundamentals of Lighting

· Importance of light in photography

· Natural and artificial light

· Direction and quality of light

· Hard light and soft light

· Golden hour and available light photography

Unit 8: Artificial Lighting and Flash Photography

· Types of artificial lighting

· Basic studio lighting

· Use of flash

· On-camera and off-camera flash

· Reflectors, diffusers, and light modifiers

Unit 9: Creative Photographic Techniques

· Long exposure photography

· Motion and action photography

· Macro and close-up photography

· Silhouette and low-light photography

· Multiple exposure and creative image-making

BLOCK IV: Genres and Applications of Photography

Unit 10: Portrait and People Photography

· Fundamentals of portrait photography

· Posing and expressions

· Portrait lighting techniques

· Environmental portraiture

· Candid and documentary portrait photography

Unit 11: Landscape, Nature and Wildlife Photography

· Principles of landscape photography

· Composition in nature photography

· Use of natural light

· Wildlife photography techniques

· Ethical considerations in nature and wildlife photography

Unit 12: Documentary, Street and Event Photography

· Concept and characteristics of documentary photography

· Street photography and visual storytelling

· Event and function photography

· Photojournalism and news photography

· Ethics, privacy, and consent in photography

BLOCK V: Digital Photography and Professional Practices

Unit 13: Digital Image Processing and Editing

· Introduction to digital image processing

· Basic photo editing principles

· Cropping, resizing, and straightening

· Adjustment of exposure, colour, contrast, and sharpness

· RAW and JPEG formats

Unit 14: Photography, Visual Storytelling and Social Media

· Photography as a communication medium

· Visual storytelling techniques

· Photo essays and photographic narratives

· Photography for websites and social media

· Creating an effective photographic portfolio

Unit 15: Professional Photography and Ethics

· Career opportunities in photography

· Freelance and commercial photography

· Copyright and intellectual property rights

· Ethical responsibilities of photographers

· Client communication and professional practices

· Future trends in photography and digital imaging

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the fundamental concepts, history, principles, and applications of photography.

CO2: Demonstrate knowledge of cameras, lenses, exposure controls, and photographic equipment.

CO3: Apply principles of composition, lighting, colour, focus, and perspective to create effective photographs.

CO4: Demonstrate basic skills in different genres of photography, including portrait, landscape, wildlife, documentary, street, and event photography.

CO5: Apply digital editing, visual storytelling, professional practices, copyright principles, and ethical standards in photographic work.

References

· Langford, M. (2010). *Basic Photography*. Focal Press.

· London, B., Stone, J., & Upton, J. (2016). *Photography*. Pearson.

· Peterson, B. (2016). *Understanding Exposure*. Amphoto Books.

· Freeman, M. (2007). *The Photographer's Eye: Composition and Design for Better Digital Photos*. Focal Press.

· Kelby, S. (2013). *The Digital Photography Book*. Peachpit Press.

· Hedgecoe, J. (2005). *The Art of Photography*. Dorling Kindersley.

· Präkel, D. (2010). *Composition*. AVA Publishing.

· Ang, T. (2018). *Digital Photography*. DK Publishing.

· Freeman, M. (2009). *The Photographer's Mind*. Focal Press.

· Busch, D. D. (2013). *Digital SLR Pro Secrets*. Wiley.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology)

Course Name: Introduction to Sociology	Course Code: DBSO5101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the basic concepts, theories, and perspectives of Sociology.
- To familiarize learners with the structure and functioning of society and social institutions.
- To develop sociological imagination and critical understanding of social realities.
- To provide knowledge of social processes, stratification, and change.
- To enable students to understand Indian society in a sociological perspective.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Foundations of Sociology
Unit – 1: Sociology as a Discipline
• Meaning and definition of Sociology
• Nature and scope of Sociology
• Sociology as a science
• Relationship of Sociology with other social sciences (History, Economics, Political Science, Anthropology, Psychology)

• Emergence of Sociology in Europe: Impact of French Revolution and Industrial Revolution
• Development of Sociology in India
• Contributions of Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, and Max Weber
Unit – 2: Basic Sociological Concepts
• Society: Meaning and characteristics
• Community and Association
• Social Structure and Social System
• Status and Role: Ascribed and Achieved status
• Norms and Values
• Social Groups: Primary and Secondary groups
• Institutions: Meaning and types
• Culture: Material and Non-material culture
Unit – 3: Sociological Perspectives
• Functionalism: Basic assumptions and contributors
• Conflict Theory: Marxian perspective
• Symbolic Interactionism
• Structuralism and Post-Structuralism (Introductory understanding)

• Comparison of major sociological perspectives
• Relevance of these perspectives in understanding society
BLOCK – II: Social Institutions
Unit – 4: Family and Marriage
• Meaning and functions of family
• Types of family: Nuclear, Joint, Extended
• Marriage: Forms (Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry)
• Changing patterns of marriage in India
• Family disorganization and contemporary challenges
Unit – 5: Religion and Education
• Meaning and elements of religion
• Functions of religion in society
• Secularization and modernization
• Education as a social institution
• Functions of education: Socialization and social mobility
• Issues in Indian education system
Unit – 6: Economy and Polity
• Economic systems: Capitalism, Socialism, Mixed economy
• Division of labor and specialization

• Political system and power
• Authority and legitimacy
• Democracy and governance
• Relationship between economy and politics
BLOCK – III: Social Processes and Socialization
Unit – 7: Socialization
• Meaning and importance of socialization
• Agencies of socialization: Family, School, Peer group, Media
• Primary and secondary socialization
• Resocialization
• Socialization and personality development
Unit – 8: Social Processes
• Cooperation and accommodation
• Competition and conflict
• Assimilation and integration
• Social control: Formal and informal
• Deviance and conformity
Unit – 9: Social Stratification
• Meaning and characteristics of social stratification

• Forms of stratification: Caste, Class, Estate, Slavery
• Theories of stratification
• Social mobility: Vertical and horizontal mobility
• Poverty and inequality
BLOCK – IV: Indian Society
Unit – 10: Caste and Class in India
• Features of caste system
• Jajmani system
• Caste and social mobility
• Class structure in India
• Changing trends in caste and class
Unit – 11: Rural and Urban Society
• Characteristics of rural society
• Agrarian structure
• Urbanization and industrialization
• Problems of urban society
• Migration and its impact
Unit – 12: Social Change in India
• Meaning and factors of social change

• Sanskritization and Westernization
• Modernization and globalization
• Role of education and technology
• Social movements in India
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Social Issues
Unit – 13: Gender and Society
• Gender as a social construct
• Gender inequality
• Feminist perspectives
• Women empowerment
• Gender roles in Indian society
Unit – 14: Population and Environment
• Population growth and demographic transition
• Urbanization and environmental issues
• Sustainable development
• Environmental movements
• Social impact of climate change
Unit – 15: Social Problems
• Poverty and unemployment

• Crime and juvenile delinquency
• Substance abuse
• Corruption
• Human rights and social justice

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the nature, scope, and importance of Sociology as a discipline.

CO2. Understand and apply key sociological concepts and theoretical perspectives.

CO3. Analyze social institutions and social structures critically.

CO4. Identify patterns of social stratification and inequality.

CO5. Interpret social change and contemporary social issues using sociological frameworks.

References

- Haralambos, M., & Holborn, M. (2013). *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. HarperCollins.
- Giddens, A. (2017). *Sociology*. Polity Press.
- Horton, P. B., & Hunt, C. L. (2012). *Sociology*. McGraw-Hill.
- Bottomore, T. B. (2010). *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Routledge.
- Jayaram, N. (2013). *Introductory Sociology*. Macmillan.
- Srinivas, M. N. (2009). *Social Change in Modern India*. Orient Blackswan.
- Oommen, T. K., & Mukherjee, P. N. (2010). *Indian Sociology*. Sage Publications.
- Sharma, K. L. (2014). *Social Stratification in India*. Sage Publications.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (English)

Course Name: Poetry and Drama	Course Code: DBEG5101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to major forms and traditions of poetry and drama.
- To develop critical understanding of poetic techniques and dramatic structure.
- To familiarize students with representative poets and dramatists from different periods.
- To enhance interpretative and analytical skills in literary studies.
- To cultivate aesthetic appreciation and performance-oriented understanding of drama.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Introduction to Poetry
Unit 1: Nature and Forms of Poetry
• Definition and characteristics of poetry
• Elements of poetry: theme, tone, mood
• Poetic diction and figurative language
• Imagery, symbolism, and metaphor
• Types of poetry: lyric, narrative, dramatic

• Ballad, ode, sonnet, elegy
• Classical and modern trends in poetry
Unit 2: Prosody and Poetic Devices
• Rhythm and meter
• Iambic, trochaic, anapestic, and dactylic meters
• Rhyme scheme and stanza forms
• Alliteration, assonance, consonance
• Irony, paradox, and ambiguity
• Blank verse and free verse
• Scansion and poetic analysis
Unit 3: Poetry from Different Periods
• Elizabethan poetry
• Metaphysical poetry
• Romantic poetry
• Victorian poetry
• Modern and postmodern poetry
• Colonial and postcolonial poetry
• Contemporary global poetic voices

BLOCK II: Selected Poets and Textual Study
Unit 4: Shakespeare and the Sonnet Tradition
• Structure of Shakespearean sonnet
• Themes of love, time, and mortality
• Language and imagery
• Renaissance humanism
• Petrarchan influence
• Close reading of selected sonnets
• Dramatic quality in Shakespeare's poetry
Unit 5: Romantic and Victorian Poets
• Wordsworth: nature and imagination
• Coleridge: supernatural and symbolism
• Shelley and Keats: idealism and beauty
• Tennyson and Browning: dramatic monologue
• Emotional intensity and subjectivity
• Social and moral concerns
• Poetic innovation
Unit 6: Modern and Contemporary Poetry
• T.S. Eliot: fragmentation and modernism

• W.B. Yeats: symbolism and mysticism
• Robert Frost: rural realism
• Indian English poetry (Tagore, Sarojini Naidu)
• Postcolonial voices
• Feminist poetry
• Contemporary poetic expressions
BLOCK III: Introduction to Drama
Unit 7: Nature and Elements of Drama
• Definition and origin of drama
• Elements: plot, character, dialogue, setting
• Tragedy and comedy
• Dramatic irony
• Conflict and resolution
• Structure of five-act play
• Theatre and performance
Unit 8: Classical and Elizabethan Drama
• Greek tragedy: Sophocles
• Aristotle's concept of tragedy

• Elizabethan theatre
• Shakespearean tragedy and comedy
• Dramatic conventions
• Soliloquy and aside
• Themes of power, ambition, and fate
Unit 9: Restoration and Modern Drama
• Restoration comedy
• Comedy of manners
• Realism and naturalism
• Henrik Ibsen and social drama
• George Bernard Shaw
• Absurd drama (Samuel Beckett)
• Contemporary theatre movements
BLOCK IV: Detailed Study of Plays
Unit 10: Shakespearean Drama
• Structure of tragedy
• Characterization in Shakespeare
• Hamlet / Macbeth (thematic concerns)

• Supernatural elements
• Political and psychological dimensions
• Dramatic techniques
• Relevance in modern times
Unit 11: Modern English Drama
• Ibsen: social realism
• Shaw: satire and reform
• T.S. Eliot: poetic drama
• Existential themes
• Feminist perspectives
• Symbolism in modern plays
• Stagecraft and dialogue
Unit 12: Indian and Postcolonial Drama
• Rabindranath Tagore
• Girish Karnad
• Vijay Tendulkar
• Postcolonial identity
• Myth and modern reinterpretation

• Social critique
• Contemporary Indian theatre
BLOCK V: Literary Criticism and Interpretation
Unit 13: Critical Approaches to Poetry
• Formalism and New Criticism
• Structuralism
• Reader-response theory
• Feminist criticism
• Postcolonial criticism
• Psychoanalytic criticism
• Marxist criticism
Unit 14: Critical Approaches to Drama
• Performance theory
• Theatre semiotics
• Character analysis
• Dramatic structure analysis
• Symbolism in drama
• Sociological criticism

• Cultural studies approach
Unit 15: Comparative and Contemporary Perspectives
• Poetry vs Drama: comparative study
• Adaptation of poetry into drama
• Film and theatre adaptations
• Interdisciplinary perspectives
• Digital theatre and online performances
• Globalization and literature
• Emerging literary trends

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Identify major poetic forms, meters, and dramatic conventions.

CO2. Critically analyze poetry and drama using literary terminology.

CO3. Understand historical and cultural contexts of literary works.

CO4. Interpret themes, symbols, imagery, and characterization in texts.

CO5. Develop written and oral critical responses to poetry and drama.

References

- Abrams, M. H. (2015). *A Glossary of Literary Terms.*
- Baldick, C. (2015). *The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms.*
- Shakespeare, William. *Selected Sonnets and Plays.*

- Eliot, T. S. (1964). *Selected Essays.*
- Brooks, C., & Warren, R. P. (1976). *Understanding Poetry.*
- Aristotle. *Poetics.*
- Daiches, D. (1990). *A Critical History of English Literature.*
- Sanders, A. (2004). *The Short Oxford History of English Literature.*
- Esslin, M. (1961). *The Theatre of the Absurd.*
- Karnad, G. (2005). *Collected Plays.*

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Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Basic Principles of Political Science	Course Code: DBPS5101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the fundamental concepts and theories of Political Science.
- To develop understanding of the origin, nature, and functions of the State.
- To examine the principles of liberty, equality, justice, and rights in political theory.
- To analyze political institutions and systems from a theoretical perspective.
- To cultivate critical thinking regarding political ideologies and contemporary political issues.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Political Science
Unit – 1: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science
• Definition and meaning of Political Science
• Evolution of Political Science as a discipline
• Nature of Political Science: Normative and empirical approaches
• Scope of Political Science: Traditional and modern approaches

• Relationship of Political Science with History, Sociology, Economics, and Law
• Political theory and political philosophy
• Methods of studying Political Science
Unit – 2: The State – Origin and Development
• Meaning and definition of the State
• Elements of the State: Population, Territory, Government, Sovereignty
• Theories of origin of the State:
○ Divine Theory
○ Social Contract Theory (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)
○ Evolutionary Theory
○ Marxian Theory
• Distinction between State, Nation, Government, and Society
• Concept of Nation-State
Unit – 3: Sovereignty
• Meaning and characteristics of sovereignty
• Types of sovereignty: Legal, Political, Popular
• Internal and external sovereignty
• Austin's theory of sovereignty

• Pluralistic theory of sovereignty
• Globalization and challenges to sovereignty
BLOCK – II: Fundamental Political Concepts
Unit – 1: Liberty
• Meaning and definitions of liberty
• Types of liberty: Natural, Civil, Political, Economic
• Positive and Negative liberty
• Safeguards of liberty
• Relationship between liberty and law
• Liberty in democratic systems
Unit – 2: Equality
• Meaning and concept of equality
• Types: Civil, Political, Social, Economic equality
• Equality of opportunity
• Relationship between liberty and equality
• Protective discrimination and affirmative action
• Equality in Indian constitutional context
Unit – 3: Justice and Rights
• Meaning and dimensions of justice: Social, Economic, Political

• Theories of justice (Plato, Aristotle, Rawls – introductory)
• Meaning and types of rights: Natural, Legal, Moral
• Fundamental Rights
• Human Rights and their significance
• Relationship between rights and duties
BLOCK – III: Political Ideologies
Unit – 1: Liberalism and Democracy
• Meaning and principles of Liberalism
• Classical and modern liberalism
• Concept and features of Democracy
• Types of democracy: Direct and Representative
• Merits and demerits of democracy
• Liberal democracy in contemporary world
Unit – 2: Socialism and Marxism
• Meaning and principles of Socialism
• Democratic socialism
• Marxism: Historical materialism and class struggle
• Dictatorship of the proletariat

• Criticism of Marxism
• Relevance of socialism in modern politics
Unit – 3: Nationalism and Secularism
• Meaning and types of Nationalism
• Civic and ethnic nationalism
• Nationalism in India
• Concept of Secularism
• Western and Indian models of secularism
• Contemporary debates on nationalism and secularism
BLOCK – IV: Forms of Government
Unit – 1: Parliamentary and Presidential Systems
• Meaning and features of Parliamentary system
• Merits and demerits
• Meaning and features of Presidential system
• Comparison between Parliamentary and Presidential systems
• Examples from UK, USA, and India
Unit – 2: Unitary and Federal Governments
• Meaning and characteristics of Unitary government
• Features of Federal government

• Division of powers
• Merits and limitations of federalism
• Indian federal system: Features and nature
Unit – 3: Organs of Government
• Legislature: Composition and functions
• Executive: Political and permanent executive
• Judiciary: Independence and functions
• Separation of powers
• Checks and balances
• Rule of Law
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Political Issues
Unit – 1: Public Opinion and Political Participation
• Meaning and formation of public opinion
• Role of media
• Political participation: Voting, protest, civil society
• Electoral systems
• Pressure groups and political parties
Unit – 2: Human Rights and Globalization
• Concept and evolution of Human Rights

• Universal Declaration of Human Rights
• Globalization and its political impact
• International organizations (UN – introductory)
• Global governance
Unit – 3: Good Governance and Civil Society
• Meaning and elements of good governance
• Transparency and accountability
• Role of civil society
• Anti-corruption measures
• Citizen's charter and e-governance

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Explain the meaning, scope, and evolution of Political Science.

CO2. Analyze key political concepts such as State, sovereignty, liberty, equality, and justice.

CO3. Understand various political ideologies and their relevance.

CO4. Evaluate different forms of government and political systems.

CO5. Develop analytical skills to interpret political events and institutions.

References

- Heywood, A. (2019). *Politics*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Appadorai, A. (2017). *The Substance of Politics*. Oxford University Press.
- Johari, J.C. (2018). *Principles of Political Science*. Sterling Publishers.
- Gauba, O.P. (2016). *An Introduction to Political Theory*. Macmillan.
- Laski, H.J. (2014). *Grammar of Politics*. George Allen & Unwin.
- Sabine, G.H., & Thorson, T.L. (2013). *A History of Political Theory*. Cengage.
- Ray, S.N. (2015). *Modern Political Theory*. PHI Learning.
- Basu, D.D. (2018). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi)

Course Name: Prachin Kavya	Course Code: DBHN5101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

पाठ्यक्रम के

- विद्यार्थियों को प्राचीन हिन्दी काव्य की परंपरा एवं विकास से परिचित कराना।
- भक्ति एवं रीतिकालीन काव्य की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का अध्ययन कराना।
- प्रमुख कवियों की काव्य-दृष्टि, भाषा एवं शैली का विश्लेषण कराना।
- काव्य-सौंदर्य, अलंकार एवं छंद की समझ विकसित करना।
- भारतीय सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों एवं जीवन-दृष्टि का काव्य के माध्यम से अध्ययन कराना।

पाठ्यक्रम संरचना

BLOCK I: प्राचीन हिन्दी काव्य की पृष्ठभूमि
Unit 1: आदिकालीन काव्य
• आदिकाल का नामकरण एवं समय-सीमा
• ऐतिहासिक एवं सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि
• वीरगाथा काव्य की विशेषताएँ
• प्रमुख कवि: चंदबरदाई, जगनिक

• 'पृथ्वीराज रासो' का परिचय
• भाषा एवं शैली
• आदिकालीन काव्य की सीमाएँ एवं महत्त्व
Unit 2: भक्तिकाल की उत्पत्ति एवं स्वरूप
• भक्तिकाल की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि
• निर्गुण एवं सगुण भक्ति
• ज्ञानमार्गी एवं प्रेममार्गी धारा
• समाज-सुधार एवं भक्ति आंदोलन
• संत काव्य की विशेषताएँ
• भाषा, लोकधर्मी तत्व
• भक्तिकाल का साहित्यिक महत्व
Unit 3: रीतिकाल का परिचय
• रीतिकाल का नामकरण एवं समय
• दरबारी संस्कृति और काव्य
• श्रृंगार रस की प्रधानता
• नायिका भेद
• रीति ग्रंथों की परंपरा

• अलंकारवाद
• रीतिकाल की उपलब्धियाँ एवं सीमाएँ
BLOCK II: संत एवं भक्त कवि
Unit 4: कबीर
• जीवन एवं व्यक्तित्व
• निर्गुण भक्ति
• सामाजिक चेतना
• भाषा एवं शैली
• साखी और सबद
• धार्मिक रूढ़ियों का विरोध
• कबीर की प्रासंगिकता
Unit 5: तुलसीदास
• जीवन परिचय
• रामचरितमानस का काव्य-सौंदर्य
• भक्ति एवं मर्यादा
• आदर्श चरित्र चित्रण
• लोकमंगल की भावना

• भाषा एवं शैली
• तुलसी की समन्वयवादी दृष्टि
Unit 6: सूरदास एवं मीरा
• सूरदास: कृष्ण भक्ति एवं वात्सल्य
• 'सूरसागर' की विशेषताएँ
• मीरा का प्रेम एवं भक्ति भाव
• आध्यात्मिक प्रेम
• भाव एवं भाषा
• काव्य-सौंदर्य
• भक्ति काव्य में योगदान
BLOCK III: रीतिकालीन काव्य
Unit 7: बिहारी
• जीवन परिचय
• 'बिहारी सतसई'
• दोहा शैली
• श्रृंगार का चित्रण
• अलंकार योजना

• नायिका भेद
• काव्यगत विशेषताएँ
Unit 8: केशवदास
• जीवन एवं कृतियाँ
• ‘रसिकप्रिया’
• रीति ग्रंथ परंपरा
• अलंकार और रस
• काव्य शास्त्रीय दृष्टि
• भाषा और शैली
• साहित्य में योगदान
Unit 9: पद्माकर एवं घनानंद
• दरबारी काव्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ
• श्रृंगार एवं करुण रस
• भाव सौंदर्य
• अलंकारिक भाषा
• घनानंद का विरह वर्णन
• काव्य की कलात्मकता

• रीतिकालीन प्रवृत्तियों का मूल्यांकन
BLOCK IV: काव्य तत्व एवं शास्त्रीय आधार
Unit 10: रस सिद्धांत
• रस का स्वरूप
• स्थायी भाव, विभाव, अनुभाव
• श्रृंगार, वीर, करुण रस
• रस निष्पत्ति
• आचार्य भरत एवं अभिनवगुप्त
• भक्तिकालीन रस
• रस की प्रासंगिकता
Unit 11: अलंकार एवं छंद
• शब्दालंकार एवं अर्थालंकार
• उपमा, रूपक, अनुप्रास
• दोहा, चौपाई, सवैया
• मात्रिक एवं वार्णिक छंद
• काव्य में अलंकार की भूमिका
• छंद-विधान की विशेषताएँ

• उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या
Unit 12: भाषा एवं शैली
• ब्रजभाषा का स्वरूप
• अवधी भाषा की विशेषताएँ
• लोकभाषा का प्रयोग
• काव्य भाषा की प्रकृति
• मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियाँ
• प्रतीक एवं बिंब योजना
• शैलीगत विविधता
BLOCK V: सांस्कृतिक एवं समालोचनात्मक अध्ययन
Unit 13: प्राचीन काव्य में सांस्कृतिक चेतना
• भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतिबिंब
• धर्म और अध्यात्म
• सामाजिक समरसता
• लोक जीवन का चित्रण
• नैतिक मूल्य
• स्त्री-चित्रण

• लोकमंगल की भावना
Unit 14: प्राचीन काव्य का समालोचनात्मक अध्ययन
• आलोचना की अवधारणा
• आधुनिक दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन
• सामाजिक एवं ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण
• नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण
• मार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोण
• तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
• समकालीन प्रासंगिकता
Unit 15: प्राचीन काव्य की वर्तमान संदर्भ में प्रासंगिकता
• आधुनिक समाज में भक्ति
• नैतिक मूल्यों का पुनर्पाठ
• सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण
• साहित्य और समाज
• शिक्षा में प्राचीन काव्य
• वैश्वीकरण और परंपरा
• भविष्य की संभावनाएँ

पाठ्यक्रम परिणाम

पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण होने के बाद विद्यार्थी:

CO1. प्राचीन हिन्दी काव्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों को स्पष्ट रूप से समझ सकेंगे।

CO2. भक्ति एवं रीतिकालीन कवियों की काव्य-विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO3. छंद, रस एवं अलंकारों की पहचान एवं व्याख्या कर सकेंगे।

CO4. प्राचीन काव्य में निहित सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का अध्ययन कर सकेंगे।

CO5. आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से काव्य-पाठ का विश्लेषण करने में सक्षम होंगे।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ (References)

- रामचंद्र शुक्ल – *हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास*
- हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी – *कबीर*
- नामवर सिंह – *छायावाद*
- नगेंद्र – *रीतिकालीन काव्य की भूमिका*
- विश्वनाथ त्रिपाठी – *हिन्दी साहित्य का संक्षिप्त इतिहास*
- रामविलास शर्मा – *भारतीय साहित्य की भूमिका*
- नंददुलारे वाजपेयी – *हिन्दी साहित्य का विकास*
- डॉ. नगेंद्र – *रस सिद्धांत*
- आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल – *तुलसीदास*
- आचार्य श्यामसुंदर दास – *साहित्यालोचन*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Micro Economic Theory	Course Code: DBEC5101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the fundamental principles and analytical tools of microeconomic theory.
- To explain consumer behavior and demand analysis.
- To analyze production, cost, and revenue concepts in different market structures.
- To examine price determination under various market conditions.
- To develop analytical skills for understanding resource allocation and welfare economics.

COURSE CONTENT

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Micro Economics
Unit – 1: Nature and Scope of Micro Economics
• Meaning and definition of Micro Economics
• Difference between Micro and Macro Economics
• Central problems of an economy: What to produce, How to produce, For whom to produce

• Production Possibility Curve (PPC): Assumptions, opportunity cost, economic growth
• Concept of scarcity and choice
• Positive and normative economics
• Basic tools of economic analysis: Deductive and inductive methods
Unit – 2: Theory of Demand
• Meaning and determinants of demand
• Law of demand and its assumptions
• Demand schedule and demand curve
• Individual and market demand
• Exceptions to the law of demand (Giffen goods, Veblen goods)
• Elasticity of demand: Price, income, cross elasticity
• Measurement of elasticity of demand
• Factors affecting elasticity
Unit – 3: Theory of Consumer Behaviour
• Utility: Meaning and types
• Cardinal utility analysis
• Law of diminishing marginal utility
• Law of equi-marginal utility

• Consumer equilibrium under cardinal approach
• Ordinal utility analysis
• Indifference curve analysis: Properties
• Budget line and consumer equilibrium
• Price effect, income effect, substitution effect
BLOCK – II: Theory of Production and Cost
Unit – 1: Production Function
• Meaning and concept of production
• Factors of production
• Production function: Short-run and long-run
• Law of variable proportions
• Law of returns to scale
• Isoquants and iso-cost lines
• Producer's equilibrium
• Expansion path
Unit – 2: Cost Analysis
• Meaning and classification of costs
• Short-run cost curves: Total, Average, Marginal costs

• Relationship between average and marginal cost
• Long-run cost curves
• Economies and diseconomies of scale
• Internal and external economies
• Cost-output relationship
Unit – 3: Revenue Analysis
• Total, Average, and Marginal Revenue
• Relationship between AR and MR under perfect competition
• Revenue curves under imperfect competition
• Break-even analysis
• Concept of profit maximization
BLOCK – III: Market Structures
Unit – 1: Perfect Competition
• Meaning and characteristics
• Price determination under perfect competition
• Equilibrium of firm and industry
• Short-run and long-run equilibrium
• Shut-down point

• Supply curve of a firm and industry
Unit – 2: Monopoly
• Meaning and features of monopoly
• Price and output determination under monopoly
• Short-run and long-run equilibrium
• Price discrimination: Types and conditions
• Social costs of monopoly
• Regulation of monopoly
Unit – 3: Monopolistic Competition and Oligopoly
• Monopolistic competition: Meaning and characteristics
• Price-output determination under monopolistic competition
• Selling costs and product differentiation
• Oligopoly: Meaning and features
• Kinked demand curve theory
• Cartels and price leadership
BLOCK – IV: Factor Pricing and Distribution
Unit – 1: Theory of Rent
• Concept of economic rent
• Ricardian theory of rent

• Modern theory of rent
• Quasi-rent
• Rent in relation to other factors
Unit – 2: Theory of Wages
• Meaning and types of wages
• Classical theory of wages
• Marginal productivity theory
• Modern theory of wages
• Role of trade unions and collective bargaining
Unit – 3: Theory of Interest and Profit
• Meaning and types of interest
• Classical and Keynesian theories of interest
• Concept of profit
• Theories of profit: Risk-bearing, Innovation, Uncertainty
• Functional and residual theories of profit
BLOCK – V: Welfare Economics and Market Failure
Unit – 1: Welfare Economics
• Meaning and scope of welfare economics
• Pareto optimality

• Social welfare function
• Compensation principle
• Efficiency versus equity
Unit – 2: Market Failure
• Meaning and causes of market failure
• Externalities: Positive and negative
• Public goods: Characteristics
• Free rider problem
• Information asymmetry
Unit – 3: Role of Government in Micro Economy
• Price control policies
• Taxation and subsidies
• Anti-monopoly policies
• Public provision of goods
• Government intervention and welfare

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Understand and explain basic microeconomic concepts and theories.

CO2. Analyze consumer equilibrium using cardinal and ordinal approaches.

CO3. Interpret production and cost relationships in short-run and long-run contexts.

CO4. Evaluate price determination under perfect and imperfect competition.

CO5. Apply welfare concepts to assess market efficiency and policy implications.

Suggested References

- Varian, H. R. (2014). *Intermediate Microeconomics*. W.W. Norton.
- Pindyck, R. S., & Rubinfeld, D. L. (2018). *Microeconomics*. Pearson.
- Koutsoyiannis, A. (2013). *Modern Microeconomics*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ahuja, H. L. (2017). *Advanced Economic Theory: Microeconomic Analysis*. S. Chand.
- Henderson, J. M., & Quandt, R. E. (2012). *Microeconomic Theory*. McGraw-Hill.
- Salvatore, D. (2016). *Microeconomics: Theory and Applications*. Oxford University Press.
- Stiglitz, J. E., & Walsh, C. E. (2015). *Principles of Microeconomics*. W.W. Norton.
- Dwivedi, D. N. (2019). *Microeconomics: Theory and Applications*. Pearson.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (History)

Course Name: History of India (From the Earliest Times up to 300 BCE.)	Course Code: DBHT5101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the sources and methods of ancient Indian history.
- To examine the prehistoric and protohistoric cultures of the Indian subcontinent.
- To analyze the political, social, economic and religious developments in early India.
- To understand the emergence of states, empires and new religious movements.
- To critically evaluate historical interpretations of early Indian civilization up to 300 BCE.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Sources and Prehistoric Cultures
Unit 1: Sources of Ancient Indian History
• Archaeological sources: excavation, inscriptions, coins
• Literary sources: Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads
• Epics and Puranas
• Buddhist and Jain texts
• Foreign accounts (Greek and Persian)

• Oral traditions and material culture
• Historical interpretation and historiography
Unit 2: Prehistoric Period
• Paleolithic culture: tools and lifestyle
• Mesolithic culture: microliths and settlements
• Neolithic revolution: agriculture and domestication
• Chalcolithic cultures
• Rock art and burial practices
• Technological developments
• Regional variations in prehistoric India
Unit 3: Indus Valley Civilization
• Discovery and extent
• Town planning and architecture
• Economy: agriculture, trade and craft production
• Social organization
• Religion and beliefs
• Script and seals
• Decline and debates

BLOCK II: Vedic Age
Unit 4: Early Vedic Period
• Aryan debate and migration theories
• Political organization: tribal polity
• Society and varna system
• Economic life: pastoral economy
• Religion and rituals
• Family and marriage
• Assemblies: Sabha and Samiti
Unit 5: Later Vedic Period
• Territorial states
• Transition from pastoralism to agriculture
• Emergence of caste system
• Position of women
• Religious developments
• Education and literature
• Iron technology and expansion
Unit 6: Social and Economic Developments
• Agrarian expansion

• Trade and commerce
• Craft specialization
• Urbanization in later Vedic period
• Property relations
• Slavery and labor
• Changes in political institutions
BLOCK III: Religious and Intellectual Movements
Unit 7: Rise of Jainism
• Life and teachings of Mahavira
• Triratna and Panch Mahavrata
• Jain philosophy
• Spread and patronage
• Jain councils
• Impact on society
• Contribution to art and architecture
Unit 8: Rise of Buddhism
• Life of Gautama Buddha
• Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path

• Buddhist councils
• Hinayana and Mahayana
• Spread of Buddhism
• Monastic system
• Social and cultural impact
Unit 9: Other Religious and Philosophical Systems
• Ajivikas and materialist traditions
• Upanishadic philosophy
• Six orthodox schools of philosophy
• Concept of karma and rebirth
• Ethical teachings
• Religious tolerance
• Intellectual debates
BLOCK IV: Rise of States and Empires
Unit 10: Mahajanapadas
• Sixteen Mahajanapadas
• Republican and monarchical states
• Political administration

• Urban centers
• Taxation system
• Military organization
• Economic growth
Unit 11: Rise of Magadha
• Factors behind Magadhan supremacy
• Bimbisara and Ajatashatru
• Administrative structure
• Expansion policies
• Economic resources
• Strategic location
• Decline of other Mahajanapadas
Unit 12: Nanda Dynasty
• Origin and expansion
• Administration and taxation
• Economic prosperity
• Military strength
• Greek invasion and Alexander

• Political centralization
• Historical significance
BLOCK V: Society, Economy and Culture (Up to 300 BCE)
Unit 13: Social Structure
• Varna and caste system
• Status of women
• Marriage and family
• Education system
• Slavery and labor
• Social mobility
• Rural and urban society
Unit 14: Economic Life
• Agriculture and irrigation
• Trade routes and commerce
• Coinage and currency
• Guild system
• Internal and external trade
• Craft production

• Economic administration
Unit 15: Art, Architecture and Culture
• Harappan art and architecture
• Vedic cultural traditions
• Stupas and early monuments
• Sculpture and pottery
• Literature and language
• Music and dance
• Cultural synthesis

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Identify and interpret various sources of ancient Indian history.

CO2. Explain the development of prehistoric and Harappan cultures.

CO3. Analyze the socio-economic and political structures of Vedic and later Vedic periods.

CO4. Evaluate the rise of Mahajanapadas and Magadhan expansion.

CO5. Understand the significance of Jainism, Buddhism and early state formation in India.

Suggested References

- R.S. Sharma – *India's Ancient Past*
- Upinder Singh – *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*
- Romila Thapar – *Early India*

- D.N. Jha – *Ancient India in Historical Outline*
- H.C. Raychaudhuri – *Political History of Ancient India*
- A.L. Basham – *The Wonder That Was India*
- Irfan Habib – *Prehistory*
- K.A.N. Sastri – *Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*
- R.C. Majumdar – *Ancient India*
- B.D. Chattopadhyaya – *The Making of Early Medieval India*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Public Administration)

Course Name: Elements of Public Administration	Course Code: DBPA5101T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the fundamental concepts, principles, and evolution of Public Administration.
- To explain major administrative theories and approaches.
- To examine organizational structure and administrative processes.
- To understand personnel and financial administration in public systems.
- To analyze contemporary issues and challenges in Public Administration.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Public Administration
Unit – 1: Nature and Scope of Public Administration
• Meaning, definition, and evolution of Public Administration
• Public Administration as an art and a science
• Scope and significance of Public Administration
• Public and Private Administration: Similarities and differences

• New Public Administration: Background and features
• Public Administration in the context of globalization
• Relationship between Public Administration and Political Science
• Public Administration and other social sciences
Unit – 2: Principles of Organization
• Meaning and importance of organization
• Principles of organization: Hierarchy, Unity of command, Span of control
• Authority, responsibility, and accountability
• Centralization and decentralization
• Line, staff, and auxiliary agencies
• Delegation of authority
• Coordination: Meaning and techniques
• Administrative efficiency
Unit – 3: Approaches and Theories of Public Administration
• Classical theory of administration
• Scientific Management Theory (F.W. Taylor)
• Administrative theory (Henri Fayol)
• Bureaucratic theory (Max Weber)

• Human Relations approach (Elton Mayo)
• Behavioural approach
• Systems approach
• Ecological approach (F.W. Riggs)
BLOCK – II: Administrative Thought and Development
Unit – 1: Evolution of Administrative Thought
• Woodrow Wilson and Politics–Administration dichotomy
• Principles of Public Administration movement
• Criticism of classical theory
• Post-war developments in administrative theory
• Comparative Public Administration
• Development Administration
• New Public Management (NPM)
Unit – 2: Organizational Structure
• Department: Meaning and types
• Public corporations
• Boards and commissions
• Independent regulatory agencies

• Field administration
• Headquarter-field relationship
• Public enterprises
Unit – 3: Administrative Processes
• Decision-making process
• Communication in administration
• Leadership: Meaning and types
• Motivation in public organizations
• Supervision and control
• Coordination and reporting systems
• Administrative ethics and values
BLOCK – III: Personnel Administration
Unit – 1: Civil Services
• Meaning and importance of civil services
• Classification of services
• Recruitment methods
• Training and development
• Promotion policies

• Civil service neutrality and anonymity
• Generalist vs Specialist debate
Unit – 2: Personnel Management
• Functions of personnel administration
• Performance appraisal
• Discipline and grievance redressal
• Employee morale and motivation
• Code of conduct
• Administrative accountability
Unit – 3: Administrative Law and Accountability
• Meaning and scope of administrative law
• Rule of law
• Delegated legislation
• Administrative tribunals
• Ombudsman
• Legislative and judicial control over administration
• Citizen charters
BLOCK – IV: Financial Administration
Unit – 1: Public Budgeting

• Meaning and significance of budget
• Principles of budgeting
• Types of budgets: Line-item, Performance, Zero-based budgeting
• Budget preparation process
• Legislative approval of budget
• Budget execution
Unit – 2: Financial Control
• Accounting and auditing
• Role of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
• Parliamentary financial committees
• Public Accounts Committee
• Estimates Committee
• Financial accountability
Unit – 3: Public Revenue and Expenditure
• Sources of public revenue
• Tax and non-tax revenue
• Public expenditure: Types and classification
• Fiscal responsibility

• Deficit financing
• Financial reforms
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in Public Administration
Unit – 1: Good Governance
• Meaning and elements of good governance
• Transparency and accountability
• E-governance
• Right to Information (RTI)
• Participatory governance
• Citizen-centric administration
Unit – 2: Administrative Reforms
• Meaning and need for administrative reforms
• Role of reform commissions
• Civil service reforms
• Decentralization and local governance
• Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
• Ethics in governance
Unit – 3: Globalization and Public Administration
• Impact of globalization on administration

• International organizations and administration
• Sustainable development goals (SDGs)
• Environmental governance
• Public policy and development
• Emerging challenges in public administration

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Understand the nature, scope, and significance of Public Administration.

CO2. Explain major theories and principles of administration.

CO3. Analyze organizational structures and administrative processes.

CO4. Describe the functioning of personnel and financial administration systems.

CO5. Critically evaluate contemporary administrative reforms and governance practices.

Suggested References

- Avasthi, A. & Maheshwari, S. (2019). *Public Administration*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Fadia, B. L. & Fadia, K. (2020). *Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts*. Sahitya Bhawan.
- Mohit Bhattacharya (2018). *New Horizons of Public Administration*. Jawahar Publishers.
- Prasad, Ravindra D., et al. (2017). *Administrative Thinkers*. Sterling Publishers.
- Sharma, M.P. & Sadana, B.L. (2019). *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*. Kitab Mahal.
- Nicholas Henry (2017). *Public Administration and Public Affairs*. Routledge.
- Riggs, F.W. (2015). *Administration in Developing Countries*. Houghton Mifflin.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-II)

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Environmental Studies – 1	Course Code: DAECVA01T
Semester: 1	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 2:00	Credits:2
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 06
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Create awareness about the environment and its interrelationship with human activities.
- Understand basic ecological concepts and natural resources.
- Sensitize learners to environmental problems and sustainable development.
- Promote environmental ethics and responsible citizenship.
- Develop an interdisciplinary perspective relevant to business and society.

BLOCK I: Introduction to Environmental Studies
Unit 1: Environment – Concept and Scope
• Meaning and definition of environment
• Components of environment
• Interrelationship between environment and society
• Importance of environmental studies
Unit 2: Ecology and Ecosystems
• Basic concepts of ecology
• Structure and functions of ecosystem
• Types of ecosystems: forest, grassland, desert, aquatic

• Energy flow and food chains
Unit 3: Biodiversity and Conservation
• Meaning and levels of biodiversity
• Values of biodiversity
• Threats to biodiversity
• Conservation of biodiversity
BLOCK II: Natural Resources
Unit 4: Forest Resources
• Types and distribution of forests
• Forest resources and uses
• Deforestation and its impacts
• Forest conservation measures
Unit 5: Water Resources
• Sources and uses of water
• Water scarcity and conflicts
• Dams and their impacts
• Water conservation and rainwater harvesting
Unit 6: Mineral and Energy Resources
• Mineral resources: use and conservation
• Renewable and non-renewable energy sources
• Conventional and non-conventional energy
• Sustainable energy management
BLOCK III: Environmental Pollution

Unit 7: Air Pollution
• Causes and effects of air pollution
• Air pollutants
• Control measures
• Air quality management
Unit 8: Water and Soil Pollution
• Causes and effects of water pollution
• Soil pollution and land degradation
• Control and prevention methods
• Case studies
Unit 9: Noise and Solid Waste Pollution
• Noise pollution and its effects
• Solid waste: types and management
• Hazardous waste
• Role of individuals in waste management
BLOCK IV: Environmental Issues and Management
Unit 10: Climate Change and Global Warming
• Meaning and causes of climate change
• Greenhouse effect
• Impacts of global warming
• Mitigation and adaptation strategies
Unit 11: Sustainable Development
• Concept and principles of sustainable development

• Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
• Role of business in sustainability
• Green business practices
Unit 12: Environmental Management
• Environmental impact assessment (EIA)
• Environmental management systems
• ISO 14000 standards
• Role of government and institutions
BLOCK V: Environment, Society, and Ethics
Unit 13: Environmental Laws and Policies
• Need for environmental legislation
• Major environmental acts
• Role of judiciary
• Environmental governance
Unit 14: Human Population and Environment
• Population growth and environment
• Urbanization and environmental issues
• Health and environment
• Role of education and awareness
Unit 15: Environmental Ethics and Awareness
• Environmental ethics
• Role of individuals and communities
• Environmental movements

- Future challenges and responsibilities

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Demonstrate basic proficiency in English grammar and usage.

CO2: Develop effective reading and comprehension skills.

CO3: Write paragraphs, letters, and simple reports correctly.

CO4: Communicate effectively in everyday and academic situations.

CO5: Apply appropriate vocabulary and language skills in communication.

References

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- Cunningham, W. P., & Cunningham, M. A. (2015). *Environmental Science: A Global Concern.*
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- Miller, G. T. (2012). *Living in the Environment.*
- Agarwal, K. C. (2010). *Environmental Biology.*
- Rajagopalan, R. (2011). *Environmental Studies: From Crisis to Cure.*
- Singh, Y. K. (2006). *Environmental Science.*
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- Government of India (1986). *Environmental Protection Act.*
- UNEP Reports and SDG Documents.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Fundamentals of Computer	Course Code: DSECVA18T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:00	Credits:03
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 09
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the basic concepts, characteristics, and evolution of computers.

· Develop knowledge of computer hardware, software, memory, and storage devices.

· Familiarize learners with operating systems and basic computer applications.

· Develop fundamental skills in word processing, spreadsheets, presentations, and internet applications.

· Create awareness about computer networks, cybersecurity, digital communication, and emerging technologies.

BLOCK I: Introduction to Computers

Unit 1: Fundamentals and Evolution of Computers

· Meaning and definition of a computer

· Characteristics and capabilities of computers

· History and generations of computers

· Classification of computers

· Applications of computers in different fields

Unit 2: Computer Hardware and Components

· Basic structure of a computer system

· Central Processing Unit (CPU)

· Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) and Control Unit (CU)

· Input and output devices

· Motherboard and peripheral devices

Unit 3: Computer Memory and Storage

· Concept and types of computer memory

· Primary memory: RAM and ROM

· Cache memory

· Secondary storage devices

· Hard disk, SSD, optical disks, and flash storage

BLOCK II: Software and Operating Systems

Unit 4: Computer Software

· Meaning and types of software

· System software and application software

· Utility software

· Programming languages

· Open-source and proprietary software

Unit 5: Operating System

· Meaning and functions of an operating system

· Types of operating systems

· Windows, Linux, Android, and other operating systems

· File and folder management

· Basic system configuration and utilities

Unit 6: Number System and Data Representation

· Decimal, binary, octal, and hexadecimal number systems

· Conversion between number systems

· Binary arithmetic

· Character coding: ASCII and Unicode

· Data representation in computers

BLOCK III: Computer Applications and Office Tools

Unit 7: Word Processing

· Introduction to word processing

· Creating, editing, and formatting documents

· Fonts, paragraphs, styles, and page layout

· Tables, images, headers, and footers

· Document printing and sharing

Unit 8: Spreadsheet Applications

· Introduction to spreadsheets

· Worksheets, rows, columns, and cells

· Data entry and formatting

· Formulas and functions

· Charts and basic data analysis

Unit 9: Presentation and Database Basics

· Introduction to presentation software

· Creating and formatting slides

· Slide transitions and animations

· Introduction to databases and DBMS

· Basic concepts of tables, records, and fields

BLOCK IV: Internet, Networking and Digital Communication

Unit 10: Computer Networks

· Meaning and objectives of computer networks

· Types of networks: LAN, MAN, and WAN

· Network topologies

· Networking devices

· Basics of wired and wireless communication

Unit 11: Internet and Web Technologies

· Meaning and evolution of the Internet

· World Wide Web and web browsers

· Search engines and online information

· E-mail and cloud-based services

· Online transactions and digital services

Unit 12: Digital Communication and Cybersecurity

· Digital communication and social media

· Cyber threats and cybercrime

· Malware, phishing, and online fraud

· Password security and authentication

· Safe and responsible use of the Internet

BLOCK V: Emerging Technologies and Digital Society

Unit 13: Introduction to Emerging Technologies

· Concept of emerging technologies

· Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

· Internet of Things (IoT)

· Cloud computing

· Big Data and data analytics

Unit 14: Digital Literacy and E-Governance

· Concept and importance of digital literacy

· Digital payments and online banking

· E-commerce and online services

· E-governance and digital public services

· Digital identity and responsible digital citizenship

Unit 15: Computer Ethics, Security and Future Trends

· Computer ethics and responsible use of technology

· Privacy and data protection

· Intellectual Property Rights in digital environments

· Green computing and sustainable technology

· Future trends in computing

· Role of computers in education, business, and society

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the fundamental concepts, characteristics, evolution, components, and applications of computers.

CO2: Identify and describe different types of computer hardware, software, memory, storage devices, and operating systems.

CO3: Demonstrate basic skills in word processing, spreadsheets, presentations, and other common computer applications.

CO4: Explain the fundamentals of computer networks, Internet services, digital communication, and cybersecurity.

CO5: Apply basic digital literacy, computer ethics, cybersecurity practices, and awareness of emerging technologies in academic, professional, and everyday contexts.

References

· Sinha, P. K. & Sinha, P. *Computer Fundamentals*. BPB Publications.

· Rajaraman, V. *Fundamentals of Computers*. PHI Learning.

· Norton, P. *Introduction to Computers*. McGraw-Hill.

· Goel, A. *Computer Fundamentals*. Pearson Education.

· Basandra, S. K. *Computers Today*. Galgotia Publications.

· Dhamija, P. *Fundamentals of Computers*. New Age International.

· Forouzan, B. A. *Foundations of Computer Science*. Cengage Learning.

· Silberschatz, A., Galvin, P. B. & Gagne, G. *Operating System Concepts*. Wiley.

· Laudon, K. C. & Laudon, J. P. *Management Information Systems*. Pearson.

· Government of India. *Digital India Programme and Digital Literacy Resources*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Mass Media	Course Code: DGECVA15T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:00	Credits:04
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the concept, nature, scope, and functions of mass media.

· Familiarize learners with the development and characteristics of print, electronic, and digital media.

· Develop an understanding of news, journalism, advertising, public relations, and media production.

· Examine the role and influence of mass media on society, culture, politics, and public opinion.

· Develop awareness about media ethics, laws, digital media, and responsible media practices.

BLOCK I: Introduction to Mass Media

Unit 1: Concept, Nature and Scope of Mass Media

· Meaning and definition of mass media

· Characteristics and functions of mass media

· Scope and importance of mass communication

· Elements of the mass communication process

· Role of mass media in society

Unit 2: Development and Evolution of Mass Media

· Historical development of mass media

· Evolution of print media

· Development of radio and television

· Emergence of digital and social media

· Changing patterns of media consumption

Unit 3: Types and Forms of Mass Media

· Print media

· Electronic media

· Digital and new media

· Outdoor and alternative media

· Comparative features of different media

BLOCK II: Print and Electronic Media

Unit 4: Print Media and Journalism

· Newspapers and magazines

· Structure and organization of a newspaper

· News and its characteristics

· Types of news and news sources

· Role of newspapers in democracy

Unit 5: Radio and Television

· Development and characteristics of radio

· Radio programme formats

· Development and characteristics of television

· Television programme formats

· Educational and entertainment broadcasting

Unit 6: News Reporting and Editing

· Meaning and principles of news reporting

· News gathering and sources

· 5W and 1H of news writing

· Headlines, leads, and basic editing

· Introduction to feature and editorial writing

BLOCK III: Advertising, Public Relations and Media Production

Unit 7: Advertising and Media

· Meaning, nature, and objectives of advertising

· Types and functions of advertising

· Advertising media and audience

· Advertising message and creative strategy

· Social and economic role of advertising

Unit 8: Public Relations and Corporate Communication

· Meaning and importance of public relations

· Functions and tools of public relations

· Press releases and media relations

· Corporate communication

· Public relations and reputation management

Unit 9: Basics of Media Production

· Introduction to media production

· Script writing and storyboarding

· Basics of photography and videography

· Audio and visual elements

· Editing and production workflow

BLOCK IV: Digital Media and Society

Unit 10: New Media and Digital Communication

· Concept and characteristics of new media

· Internet and web-based media

· Social media platforms

· Blogs, podcasts, and online video

· Digital journalism and citizen journalism

Unit 11: Mass Media and Society

· Media and social change

· Media and culture

· Media influence on public opinion

· Media, politics, and democracy

· Media representation of gender and society

Unit 12: Media, Technology and Globalization

· Impact of technology on mass media

· Media convergence

· Globalization and media

· Changing media business models

· Artificial Intelligence and emerging media technologies

BLOCK V: Media Ethics, Law and Contemporary Issues

Unit 13: Media Ethics and Professional Responsibility

· Concept and importance of media ethics

· Accuracy, objectivity, and fairness

· Privacy and confidentiality

· Sensationalism and misinformation

· Professional responsibilities of media organizations

Unit 14: Media Laws and Regulation

· Need for media laws and regulations

· Freedom of speech and expression

· Constitutional provisions relating to media

· Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights

· Regulation of print, broadcast, and digital media

Unit 15: Contemporary Issues and Future of Mass Media

· Fake news and misinformation

· Media literacy and fact-checking

· Cybersecurity and digital privacy

· Challenges facing contemporary media

· Future trends in mass communication

· Role of responsible media in democratic society

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept, nature, scope, functions, and development of mass media and mass communication.

CO2: Demonstrate an understanding of print, radio, television, digital media, journalism, and basic media production.

CO3: Apply basic principles of news reporting, editing, advertising, public relations, and media communication.

CO4: Analyse the role and influence of mass media on society, culture, politics, democracy, and public opinion.

CO5: Demonstrate awareness of media ethics, laws, digital literacy, misinformation, privacy, and responsible media practices.

References

· McQuail, D. *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory*. Sage Publications.

· Baran, S. J. *Introduction to Mass Communication: Media Literacy and Culture*. McGraw-Hill.

· Vivian, J. *The Media of Mass Communication*. Pearson.

· Dominick, J. R. *The Dynamics of Mass Communication*. McGraw-Hill.

· Kumar, K. J. *Mass Communication in India*. Jaico Publishing House.

· Keval J. Kumar. *Mass Communication in India*. Jaico Publishing House.

· Narula, U. *Mass Communication: Theory and Practice*. Har-Anand Publications.

· Fiske, J. *Introduction to Communication Studies*. Routledge.

· Briggs, A. & Burke, P. *A Social History of the Media*. Polity Press.

· Government of India. *Press and Media Related Reports and Guidelines*.

· Press Council of India. *Norms of Journalistic Conduct*.

· UNESCO. *Media and Information Literacy Resources*.

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Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Human values & Professional Ethics	Course Code: DVACVA04T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:00	Credits:3
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 09
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Inculcate human values and ethical awareness among learners.
- Develop moral reasoning and ethical decision-making skills.
- Understand the relevance of values and ethics in personal, social, and professional life.
- Promote responsible citizenship, integrity, and social sensitivity.
- Apply ethical principles to business and organizational situations.

BLOCK I: Foundations of Human Values
Unit 1: Human Values – Concept and Importance
• Meaning and definition of values
• Types of values: moral, social, cultural, spiritual
• Importance of values in human life
• Value-based living

Unit 2: Sources of Human Values
• Family, society, and culture
• Education and value formation
• Religion and philosophy
• Media and technology influence
Unit 3: Values and Personal Development
• Self-awareness and self-discipline
• Character building
• Emotional intelligence
• Role of values in personality development
BLOCK II: Ethics – Concepts and Theories
Unit 4: Introduction to Ethics
• Meaning and nature of ethics
• Ethics vs. morals
• Branches of ethics
• Importance of ethics in modern society
Unit 5: Ethical Theories and Approaches
• Utilitarianism
• Deontological ethics
• Virtue ethics
• Ethical relativism
Unit 6: Ethical Decision Making
• Ethical dilemmas

• Decision-making models
• Role of conscience and judgment
• Resolving ethical conflicts
BLOCK III: Values, Ethics, and Society
Unit 7: Social Ethics
• Ethics in social relationships
• Justice, equality, and human rights
• Gender ethics
• Respect for diversity
Unit 8: Professional Ethics
• Meaning and importance of professional ethics
• Codes of conduct
• Ethics in various professions
• Ethical challenges at workplace
Unit 9: Ethics and Citizenship
• Duties and responsibilities of citizens
• Ethical leadership
• Role of youth in nation building
• Values in democratic society
BLOCK IV: Business Ethics and Corporate Responsibility
Unit 10: Business Ethics
• Concept and scope of business ethics
• Ethical issues in business

• Ethics in marketing, finance, and HR
• Corporate ethical culture
Unit 11: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
• Meaning and objectives of CSR
• CSR initiatives in India
• Legal provisions relating to CSR
• CSR and sustainable development
Unit 12: Corporate Governance and Ethics
• Meaning of corporate governance
• Principles of good governance
• Role of board and management
• Transparency and accountability
BLOCK V: Contemporary Ethical Issues
Unit 13: Ethics in Technology and Media
• Ethics in information technology
• Social media ethics
• Data privacy and security
• Cyber ethics
Unit 14: Environmental Ethics
• Concept of environmental ethics
• Human–nature relationship
• Sustainable development

• Ethical responsibility towards future generations
Unit 15: Global Ethics and Future Challenges
• Globalization and ethical challenges
• Human values in global business
• Peace, tolerance, and universal values
• Future of ethics in society

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain fundamental human values and ethical principles.

CO2: Analyze ethical theories and decision-making models.

CO3: Evaluate ethical issues in social and professional contexts.

CO4: Apply business ethics and corporate social responsibility concepts.

CO5: Demonstrate responsible and ethical behavior in personal and professional life.

References

- R. Subramanian, *Professional Ethics*, Oxford University Press.
- Velasquez, M.G., *Business Ethics: Concepts and Cases*, Pearson.
- Chakraborty, S.K., *Ethics in Management*, Oxford University Press.
- Government of India publications on ethics and citizenship.

Online Resources:

- Open Educational Resources (OER)
- MOOCs on ethics and value education
- Case studies on ethical issues

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology)

Course Name: Sociology of India	Course Code: DBSO5201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the structural and cultural foundations of Indian society.
- To examine major institutions and social processes in India.
- To analyze the dynamics of caste, class, tribe, religion, and gender in Indian society.
- To understand social change and development in contemporary India.
- To develop sociological perspectives for analyzing Indian social realities.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Foundations of Indian Society
Unit – 1: Perspectives on Indian Society
• Indological perspective (G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont)
• Structural-functional perspective (M.N. Srinivas)
• Marxist perspective (A.R. Desai)
• Subaltern perspective
• Civilizational approach to Indian society

• Unity in diversity
• Cultural pluralism
• Diversity of languages and ethnic groups
Unit – 2: Social Structure in India
• Concept of social structure
• Caste system: Characteristics and features
• Varna and Jati distinction
• Caste hierarchy and purity-pollution
• Dominant caste concept
• Caste mobility and Sanskritization
• Inter-caste relations
• Caste and politics
Unit – 3: Tribe and Ethnicity
• Concept and characteristics of tribe
• Tribal society in India
• Tribal economy and culture
• Issues of tribal identity
• Tribal movements

• Assimilation and integration
• Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes
• Problems of displacement and development
BLOCK – II: Social Institutions in India
Unit – 1: Family and Marriage
• Types of family: Joint and nuclear
• Patriarchy and kinship
• Marriage forms and customs
• Dowry and bride price
• Changing patterns of family
• Women's status in family
• Legal reforms in marriage
• Family in urban and rural contexts
Unit – 2: Religion and Society
• Religion in Indian society
• Hinduism: Basic features
• Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism in India
• Secularism in India

• Religious pluralism
• Communalism and its impact
• Religion and social change
• Role of religion in politics
Unit – 3: Education and Social Stratification
• Role of education in society
• Education and social mobility
• Inequality in education
• Reservation policy
• Gender and education
• Privatization of education
• Literacy and development
• Educational reforms in India
BLOCK – III: Social Stratification and Inequality
Unit – 1: Caste and Class
• Caste-class relationship
• Agrarian class structure
• Urban class structure

• Middle class in India
• Dalit movements
• Backward class movements
• Economic liberalization and inequality
• Social justice and affirmative action
Unit – 2: Gender and Society
• Gender as a social construct
• Patriarchy and gender inequality
• Status of women in India
• Women's movements
• Feminist perspectives
• Gender and work
• Violence against women
• Legal measures for women empowerment
Unit – 3: Minorities and Marginalized Groups
• Religious minorities
• Scheduled Castes
• Scheduled Tribes

• Other Backward Classes
• Issues of marginalization
• Social exclusion
• Minority rights
• Identity politics
BLOCK – IV: Social Change in India
Unit – 1: Processes of Social Change
• Sanskritization
• Westernization
• Modernization
• Urbanization
• Industrialization
• Globalization
• Liberalization
• Secularization
Unit – 2: Rural and Urban Transformation
• Rural social structure
• Agrarian relations

• Panchayati Raj institutions
• Urbanization trends
• Migration
• Slums and urban poverty
• Smart cities concept
• Rural development programs
Unit – 3: Development and Social Policy
• Concept of development
• Planned development in India
• Five Year Plans
• Sustainable development
• Social welfare schemes
• Poverty alleviation programs
• Health and sanitation policies
• Human development index
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Society
Unit – 1: Social Movements in India
• Peasant movements

• Tribal movements
• Women's movements
• Environmental movements
• Dalit movements
• Civil rights movements
• New social movements
• Role of NGOs
Unit – 2: Media and Society
• Role of media in India
• Social media and public opinion
• Media and democracy
• Media ethics
• Digital divide
• Information technology and society
• Cultural globalization
• Representation of marginalized groups
Unit – 3: Emerging Social Issues
• Population growth

• Unemployment
• Poverty and inequality
• Environmental degradation
• Communal violence
• Regionalism
• Migration issues
• Challenges of multiculturalism

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Explain the historical and cultural foundations of Indian society.

CO2. Analyze the structure and functions of key social institutions in India.

CO3. Critically evaluate caste, class, tribe, and gender relations.

CO4. Understand patterns of social change and modernization in India.

CO5. Apply sociological concepts to contemporary social issues in India.

Suggested References

- Srinivas, M.N. (2018). *Social Change in Modern India*. Orient BlackSwan.
- Ghurye, G.S. (2016). *Caste and Race in India*. Popular Prakashan.
- Desai, A.R. (2017). *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*. Popular Prakashan.
- Dube, S.C. (2015). *Indian Society*. National Book Trust.
- Beteille, Andre (2019). *Society and Politics in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Yogendra Singh (2017). *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. Rawat Publications.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (English)

Course Name: Fiction and Essays and Stories	Course Code: DBEG5201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to major forms of prose literature including fiction, essays and short stories.
- To develop critical reading and analytical skills in interpreting literary texts.
- To familiarize students with various literary movements and narrative techniques.
- To examine themes such as identity, society, culture, morality and human values in prose writings.
- To enhance students' appreciation of literary style, structure and language.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Introduction to Fiction
Unit 1: Nature and Elements of Fiction
• Definition and scope of fiction
• Difference between novel and short story
• Elements of fiction: Plot, Character, Setting, Theme, Point of View

• Types of plot: Linear, Non-linear, Episodic
• Characterization: Flat and Round characters
• Narrative techniques and structure
• Realism and imagination in fiction
Unit 2: Types of Novel
• Historical novel
• Social novel
• Psychological novel
• Epistolary novel
• Stream of consciousness novel
• Picaresque novel
• Regional and postcolonial novel
Unit 3: Selected Novel (Detailed Study)
(Example Text: Charles Dickens – *Great Expectations* or R.K. Narayan – *The Guide*)
• Author's background
• Historical and social context
• Major themes
• Character analysis

• Narrative style
• Symbolism and imagery
• Critical interpretations
BLOCK II: The Short Story
Unit 4: Development of Short Story
• Origin and growth of short story
• Characteristics of short fiction
• Unity of effect
• Compression and intensity
• Plot construction
• Use of irony and twist ending
• Modern trends in short story writing
Unit 5: British and American Short Stories
(Examples: O. Henry, Edgar Allan Poe, Katherine Mansfield, Somerset Maugham)
• Thematic concerns
• Narrative voice
• Psychological depth
• Symbolism
• Social realism

• Modernist techniques
• Comparative analysis
Unit 6: Indian and World Short Stories
(Examples: R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Rabindranath Tagore, Chinua Achebe)
• Postcolonial themes
• Cultural identity
• Rural and urban settings
• Gender perspectives
• Human relationships
• Conflict and resolution
• Global perspectives in storytelling
BLOCK III: Essays – Form and Development
Unit 7: Nature and Types of Essays
• Definition and origin of essay
• Formal and informal essays
• Personal essay
• Critical essay
• Reflective essay
• Argumentative essay

• Literary essay as an art form
Unit 8: Classical and Romantic Essayists
(Examples: Francis Bacon, Joseph Addison, Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt)
• Aphoristic style
• Periodical essays
• Romantic prose style
• Personal voice and subjectivity
• Humour and satire
• Prose style analysis
• Contribution to English prose
Unit 9: Modern Essayists
(Examples: George Orwell, A.G. Gardiner, Virginia Woolf, E.B. White)
• Political and social commentary
• Feminist perspectives
• Language and clarity
• Persuasive techniques
• Tone and structure
• Contemporary relevance
• Critical appreciation

BLOCK IV: Thematic Studies in Prose
Unit 10: Literature and Society
• Representation of class and social hierarchy
• Colonialism and postcolonialism
• Gender and identity
• Race and ethnicity
• Moral dilemmas
• Individual versus society
• Social reform in literature
Unit 11: Psychological and Existential Themes
• Inner conflict
• Alienation and isolation
• Stream of consciousness
• Existential crisis
• Symbolism of memory
• Human consciousness
• Modernist concerns
Unit 12: Style and Narrative Techniques
• First person and third person narration

• Omniscient narrator
• Flashback and foreshadowing
• Irony and satire
• Allegory
• Realism and naturalism
• Postmodern narrative strategies
BLOCK V: Contemporary Trends and Critical Approaches
Unit 13: Contemporary Fiction
• Postmodern fiction
• Magical realism
• Diasporic writing
• Feminist fiction
• Dalit writing
• Digital age narratives
• Globalization and literature
Unit 14: Critical Approaches to Prose
• Formalism
• Structuralism

• Marxist criticism
• Feminist criticism
• Psychoanalytic criticism
• Postcolonial criticism
• Reader-response theory
Unit 15: Comparative and Applied Study
• Comparative analysis of novel and short story
• Essay as social document
• Adaptation of fiction into film
• Translation and transnational literature
• Prose and popular culture
• Media influence on storytelling
• Future of prose literature

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Identify and analyze different forms of prose including novels, essays and short stories.

CO2. Interpret themes, symbols and narrative techniques in selected texts.

CO3. Evaluate literary works within their historical, social and cultural contexts.

CO4. Demonstrate understanding of major prose writers and literary movements.

CO5. Develop coherent critical responses in written and oral forms.

Suggested References

- Abrams, M.H. & Harpham, G. G. *A Glossary of Literary Terms.*
- Forster, E.M. *Aspects of the Novel.*
- Hudson, W.H. *An Introduction to the Study of Literature.*
- Lodge, David. *The Art of Fiction.*
- May, Charles E. *The Short Story: The Reality of Artifice.*
- Bacon, Francis. *Selected Essays.*
- Lamb, Charles. *Essays of Elia.*
- Orwell, George. *Selected Essays.*
- Narayan, R.K. *The Guide.*
- Dickens, Charles. *Great Expectations.*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Indian political thought	Course Code: DBPS5201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the evolution of Indian political ideas from ancient to modern times.
- To examine major political thinkers and their contributions to Indian political philosophy.
- To analyze the concepts of state, governance, justice, and democracy in Indian context.
- To understand nationalist, reformist, and revolutionary strands in Indian political thought.
- To develop critical understanding of contemporary relevance of Indian political thinkers.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Ancient Indian Political Thought
Unit – 1: Vedic and Epic Traditions
• Political ideas in Vedas
• Concept of Rajadharma
• Sabha and Samiti

• Kingship and duties of the ruler
• Political ideas in Ramayana
• Political philosophy in Mahabharata
• Concept of Dharma and justice
• Social order and governance
Unit – 2: Buddhist and Jain Political Thought
• Political ideas of Buddhism
• Concept of Dhamma
• Ashoka's Dhamma policy
• Republican states in ancient India
• Jain philosophy and political ethics
• Non-violence and governance
• Moral basis of state
• Influence on Indian political culture
Unit – 3: Kautilya and Manusmriti
• Kautilya's Arthashastra
• Saptanga theory of the state
• Theory of kingship

• Dandaniti (theory of punishment)
• Foreign policy and Mandala theory
• Administrative system in Arthashastra
• Political ideas in Manusmriti
• Law and social hierarchy
BLOCK – II: Medieval Indian Political Thought
Unit – 1: Islamic Political Thought in India
• Islamic concept of state
• Sovereignty and Caliphate
• Ziauddin Barani's political ideas
• Al-Farabi's influence
• Shariat and governance
• Administrative structure of Delhi Sultanate
• Political ideas during Mughal period
• Concept of justice in Islamic thought
Unit – 2: Bhakti and Sufi Traditions
• Political implications of Bhakti movement
• Kabir and social reform

• Guru Nanak and egalitarianism
• Sufi ideas of tolerance
• Religious pluralism
• Social equality
• Critique of caste system
• Influence on Indian political culture
Unit – 3: Akbar and Medieval Governance
• Akbar's policy of Sulh-i-Kul
• Religious tolerance
• Administrative reforms
• Mansabdari system
• Centralized monarchy
• Mughal political institutions
• Concept of divine kingship
• Legacy of Mughal governance
BLOCK – III: Modern Indian Political Thought – Reformist and Nationalist Thinkers
Unit – 1: Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda
• Social reform and modernity

• Ideas on liberty and rights
• Critique of tradition
• Religious reform
• Nationalism and spiritualism
• Social equality
• Role of education
• Modern Indian identity
Unit – 2: Dadabhai Naoroji and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
• Drain theory
• Economic nationalism
• Swaraj concept
• Extremist nationalism
• Political mobilization
• Role of press and education
• Cultural nationalism
• Mass awakening
Unit – 3: Mahatma Gandhi
• Concept of Swaraj

• Non-violence (Ahimsa)
• Satyagraha
• Trusteeship theory
• Village republics
• Decentralization
• Critique of modern civilization
• Gandhi's idea of Ram Rajya
BLOCK – IV: Modern Indian Political Thought – Socialist and Radical Thinkers
Unit – 1: B.R. Ambedkar
• Critique of caste system
• Social justice and equality
• Constitutionalism
• Democracy and representation
• Rights of minorities
• Economic thought
• Annihilation of caste
• Role in constitution making
Unit – 2: Jawaharlal Nehru

• Democratic socialism
• Secularism
• Planning and development
• Scientific temper
• Non-alignment policy
• Parliamentary democracy
• Nation-building
• Internationalism
Unit – 3: Subhas Chandra Bose and M.N. Roy
• Revolutionary nationalism
• Forward Bloc
• Militarism and liberation
• Radical humanism (M.N. Roy)
• Marxist influences
• Critique of Gandhian politics
• Political radicalism
• Role in freedom movement
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Indian Political Thought

Unit – 1: Ram Manohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan
• Socialist ideology
• Concept of total revolution
• Anti-Congress politics
• Decentralization
• Social justice
• Critique of inequality
• Grassroots democracy
• Political mobilization
Unit – 2: Feminist and Dalit Thought
• Feminist political perspectives
• Gender justice
• Dalit political ideology
• Identity politics
• Intersectionality
• Social empowerment
• Reservation policy debates
• Contemporary relevance

Unit – 3: Contemporary Debates
• Secularism vs Communalism
• Liberalism vs Communitarianism
• Nationalism and identity
• Globalization and sovereignty
• Democratic challenges
• Civil society movements
• Constitutional values
• Future of Indian democracy

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Explain the development of Indian political ideas across historical periods.

CO2. Analyze the political philosophy of major Indian thinkers.

CO3. Compare different ideological strands in Indian political thought.

CO4. Critically evaluate the relevance of Indian political ideas in modern India.

CO5. Apply political theory concepts to Indian socio-political realities.

Suggested References

- Mehta, V.R. (2019). *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*. Manohar Publishers.
- Appadorai, A. (2017). *Indian Political Thinking in the Twentieth Century*. Oxford University Press.

- Verma, V.P. (2016). *Modern Indian Political Thought*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
- Pantham, T. & Deutsch, K. (2018). *Political Thought in Modern India*. Sage Publications.
- Chaturvedi, A.K. (2017). *Indian Political Thought*. Pearson.
- Gandhi, M.K. (2014). *Hind Swaraj*. Navajivan Publishing House.
- Ambedkar, B.R. (2015). *Annihilation of Caste*. Navayana.
- Nehru, J.L. (2016). *The Discovery of India*. Penguin.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi)

Course Name: Katha Sahitya: Kahani Evam Upanyas	Course Code: DBHN5201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

पाठ्यक्रम उद्देश्य

- विद्यार्थियों को हिंदी कथा साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं – कहानी एवं उपन्यास – से परिचित कराना।
- कथा साहित्य के विकास, प्रवृत्तियों और शिल्पगत विशेषताओं का अध्ययन कराना।
- कथा साहित्य के माध्यम से सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और मानवीय मूल्यों की समझ विकसित करना।
- प्रमुख कथाकारों और उपन्यासकारों के साहित्यिक योगदान का विश्लेषण करना।
- विद्यार्थियों में आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि एवं साहित्यिक संवेदनशीलता का विकास करना।

पाठ्यक्रम संरचना

खंड I: हिंदी कथा साहित्य का परिचय
इकाई 1: कथा साहित्य की अवधारणा एवं स्वरूप
• कथा साहित्य का अर्थ एवं परिभाषा
• कहानी और उपन्यास का अंतर
• कथा साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ

• कथानक, पात्र, संवाद, वातावरण
• कथावाचक एवं दृष्टिकोण
• कथा साहित्य का उद्देश्य
• यथार्थवाद एवं कल्पनाशीलता
इकाई 2: हिंदी कहानी का विकास
• प्रारंभिक दौर की कहानियाँ
• भारतेन्दु युग में कथा लेखन
• प्रेमचंद युगीन कहानी
• प्रगतिवादी कहानी
• नई कहानी आंदोलन
• समकालीन कहानी की प्रवृत्तियाँ
• स्त्री और दलित विमर्श की कहानियाँ
इकाई 3: चयनित कहानियाँ (विस्तृत अध्ययन)
(उदाहरण: प्रेमचंद – 'पूस की रात', जैनेन्द्र – 'पत्नी', मोहन राकेश – 'मिस पाल')
• कथानक विश्लेषण
• पात्र-चित्रण
• भाषा एवं शैली

• सामाजिक यथार्थ
• मनोवैज्ञानिक तत्व
• प्रतीक और बिंब
• आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन
खंड II: हिंदी उपन्यास का विकास
इकाई 4: हिंदी उपन्यास का उद्भव और विकास
• हिंदी उपन्यास की पृष्ठभूमि
• प्रारंभिक उपन्यास
• प्रेमचंद और सामाजिक उपन्यास
• ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास
• मनोवैज्ञानिक उपन्यास
• ग्रामीण और आंचलिक उपन्यास
• आधुनिक और उत्तर आधुनिक प्रवृत्तियाँ
इकाई 5: प्रेमचंद और सामाजिक यथार्थ
(उदाहरण: 'गोदान')
• किसान जीवन का चित्रण
• वर्ग संघर्ष

• स्त्री की स्थिति
• ग्रामीण समाज की समस्याएँ
• नैतिक द्वंद्व
• भाषा एवं शिल्प
• सामाजिक परिवर्तन की दृष्टि
इकाई 6: आंचलिक एवं आधुनिक उपन्यास
(उदाहरण: फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु – 'मैला आँचल')
• आंचलिकता का स्वरूप
• लोकजीवन का चित्रण
• भाषा और बोली
• सामाजिक संरचना
• राजनीतिक संदर्भ
• चरित्र-निर्माण
• कथन-शैली
खंड III: कथा साहित्य की प्रवृत्तियाँ
इकाई 7: प्रगतिवाद और नई कहानी
• प्रगतिवाद की विशेषताएँ

• यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण
• वर्ग-संघर्ष का चित्रण
• नई कहानी की पृष्ठभूमि
• अस्तित्ववाद का प्रभाव
• व्यक्ति की अकेलापन
• शहरी जीवन का चित्रण
इकाई 8: स्त्री विमर्श और दलित विमर्श
• स्त्री चेतना
• पितृसत्ता का विश्लेषण
• दलित जीवन का चित्रण
• सामाजिक अन्याय
• पहचान की खोज
• प्रतिरोध की अभिव्यक्ति
• समकालीन विमर्श
इकाई 9: मनोवैज्ञानिक एवं अस्तित्ववादी कथा
• आंतरिक संघर्ष
• चेतन प्रवाह शैली

• अस्तित्ववाद का प्रभाव
• व्यक्ति बनाम समाज
• अकेलापन और विखंडन
• प्रतीकात्मकता
• आधुनिकता की चुनौतियाँ
खंड IV: कथा शिल्प और भाषा
इकाई 10: कथानक और संरचना
• कथानक के प्रकार
• रैखिक और अ-रैखिक संरचना
• फ्लैशबैक तकनीक
• संवाद योजना
• चरम बिंदु
• उपसंहार
• कथात्मक प्रयोग
इकाई 11: पात्र और चरित्र-चित्रण
• प्रमुख और गौण पात्र
• नायक-नायिका की भूमिका

• चरित्र की मनोवैज्ञानिक गहराई
• प्रतीकात्मक पात्र
• सामाजिक प्रतिनिधित्व
• चरित्र विकास
• संवाद और भाषा का प्रभाव
इकाई 12: भाषा और शैली
• कथा भाषा का स्वरूप
• आंचलिक भाषा का प्रयोग
• मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ
• प्रतीक और बिंब
• व्यंग्य और विडंबना
• कथात्मक प्रवाह
• शैलीगत विविधता
खंड V: समकालीन कथा साहित्य
इकाई 13: उत्तर आधुनिक कथा
• उत्तर आधुनिकता की अवधारणा
• विखंडनवाद

• बहुलता और विविधता
• मीडिया और कथा
• वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव
• प्रयोगधर्मी लेखन
• वैकल्पिक कथानक
इकाई 14: कथा साहित्य और समाज
• साहित्य और सामाजिक परिवर्तन
• राजनीतिक संदर्भ
• सांस्कृतिक संकट
• शहरीकरण
• नैतिक मूल्यों का परिवर्तन
• सामाजिक असमानता
• समकालीन चुनौतियाँ
इकाई 15: तुलनात्मक एवं आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन
• कहानी और उपन्यास का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
• साहित्यिक आलोचना के सिद्धांत
• मार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोण

• नारीवादी आलोचना
• मनोविश्लेषणात्मक दृष्टि
• उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दृष्टिकोण
• समग्र मूल्यांकन

पाठ्यक्रम परिणाम

पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करने के पश्चात विद्यार्थी:

CO1. हिंदी कहानी और उपन्यास की विशेषताओं एवं विकासक्रम को स्पष्ट रूप से समझ सकेंगे।

CO2. कथा साहित्य में निहित सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं मनोवैज्ञानिक तत्वों का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO3. प्रमुख रचनाकारों की कृतियों का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत कर सकेंगे।

CO4. कथा-शिल्प, भाषा-शैली एवं कथानक संरचना का मूल्यांकन कर सकेंगे।

CO5. साहित्य के माध्यम से समाज और मानव जीवन की जटिलताओं को समझने में सक्षम होंगे।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

- प्रेमचंद – *गोदान, कफन एवं अन्य कहानियाँ*
- फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु – *मैला आँचल*
- नामवर सिंह – *कहानी नई कहानी*
- रामविलास शर्मा – *हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास*
- डॉ. नगेंद्र – *हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास*
- आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल – *हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास*
- जैनेन्द्र कुमार – चयनित कहानियाँ
- मोहन राकेश – चयनित कहानियाँ

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Indian Economic Theory	Course Code: DBEC5201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the theoretical foundations of the Indian economy.
- To analyze structural features and sectoral composition of the Indian economy.
- To examine economic planning, reforms, and policy frameworks in India.
- To understand issues of growth, development, and inequality in India.
- To evaluate contemporary economic challenges and policy responses.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Structure and Features of Indian Economy
Unit – 1: Basic Features of Indian Economy
• Nature and characteristics of Indian economy
• Underdevelopment and developing economy debate
• Demographic features
• Occupational structure
• Sectoral composition of GDP

• Income distribution
• Regional disparities
• Human development indicators
Unit – 2: National Income in India
• Concepts of national income
• Measurement of national income in India
• Trends in national income
• Per capita income
• Limitations in estimation
• Informal sector contribution
• Growth rates and structural transformation
• Comparison with global economies
Unit – 3: Population and Human Resources
• Population growth trends
• Demographic transition theory
• Population policy in India
• Urbanization trends
• Migration patterns

• Human capital formation
• Education and health indicators
• Skill development initiatives
BLOCK – II: Agricultural and Industrial Development
Unit – 1: Agricultural Sector
• Role of agriculture in Indian economy
• Land reforms
• Green Revolution
• Agricultural productivity
• Irrigation and technology
• Agricultural credit and marketing
• Crop insurance
• Current challenges in agriculture
Unit – 2: Industrial Development
• Industrial policy resolutions
• Public and private sectors
• Small-scale industries
• Liberalization of industrial sector

• Make in India initiative
• MSMEs in India
• Industrial growth trends
• Problems of industrial sector
Unit – 3: Service Sector
• Growth of service sector
• IT and ITES industries
• Banking and insurance
• Tourism industry
• Contribution to GDP
• Employment generation
• Digital economy
• Emerging service sectors
BLOCK – III: Economic Planning and Reforms
Unit – 1: Economic Planning in India
• Concept and objectives of planning
• Planning Commission
• Five Year Plans

• Achievements and failures of planning
• Shift to NITI Aayog
• Decentralized planning
• Inclusive growth strategy
• Sustainable development goals
Unit – 2: Economic Reforms of 1991
• Background of economic crisis
• Liberalization
• Privatization
• Globalization
• Structural adjustment programs
• Foreign direct investment
• Impact on growth and inequality
• Post-reform economic trends
Unit – 3: Public Finance in India
• Fiscal policy
• Tax reforms
• GST implementation

• Public expenditure trends
• Budgetary process
• Fiscal deficit
• Public debt
• Financial responsibility legislation
BLOCK – IV: Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality
Unit – 1: Poverty in India
• Concept and measurement of poverty
• Poverty line
• Trends in poverty
• Rural and urban poverty
• Causes of poverty
• Government poverty alleviation programs
• Multidimensional poverty index
• Inclusive development
Unit – 2: Unemployment in India
• Types of unemployment
• Rural and urban unemployment

• Disguised unemployment
• Educated unemployment
• Employment generation schemes
• Skill India mission
• Informal employment
• Labour market reforms
Unit – 3: Inequality and Social Justice
• Income inequality trends
• Wealth distribution
• Regional inequality
• Gender inequality
• Social sector expenditure
• Reservation policy
• Financial inclusion
• Social security schemes
BLOCK – V: External Sector and Contemporary Issues
Unit – 1: Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments
• Composition of foreign trade

• Export-import trends
• Trade policy
• Balance of payments
• Exchange rate policy
• WTO and India
• Trade agreements
• Foreign exchange reserves
Unit – 2: Financial System in India
• Structure of Indian financial system
• Role of RBI
• Commercial banks
• Capital markets
• SEBI
• Monetary policy
• Digital banking
• Financial inclusion initiatives
Unit – 3: Emerging Issues in Indian Economy
• Environmental sustainability

• Climate change and economy
• Inflation trends
• Black money and corruption
• Digital payments economy
• Startup ecosystem
• Atmanirbhar Bharat
• Future challenges of Indian economy

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Explain the structural characteristics of the Indian economy.

CO2. Analyze sectoral developments in agriculture, industry, and services.

CO3. Assess the role of planning and economic reforms in India.

CO4. Evaluate issues related to poverty, unemployment, and inequality.

CO5. Critically examine current economic policies and development strategies.

Suggested References

- Dutt, R. & Sundaram, K.P.M. (2020). *Indian Economy*. S. Chand.
- Mishra, S.K. & Puri, V.K. (2019). *Indian Economy*. Himalaya Publishing House.
- Uma Kapila (Ed.) (2021). *Indian Economy since Independence*. Academic Foundation.
- Jalan, Bimal (2018). *India's Economic Policy*. Penguin.
- Government of India. *Economic Survey* (Latest Edition).
- RBI (Latest). *Annual Report*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (History)

Course Name: History of India (from 300 AD to 750AD)	Course Code: DBHT5201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To provide comprehensive knowledge of the political, social, economic and cultural history of India from 300 A.D. to 750 A.D.
- To examine the rise and decline of major dynasties such as the Guptas, Vakatakas, Pushyabhutis and early regional powers.
- To analyze developments in administration, economy, society and religion during the early medieval transition.
- To study art, architecture, literature and scientific advancements of the period.
- To develop critical understanding of sources and historiography related to early historic and early medieval India.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Sources and Political History (300–550 A.D.)
Unit 1: Sources for the Period
• Literary sources: Puranas, Smritis, Sanskrit literature
• Foreign accounts: Fa-Hien

• Epigraphic sources: Prayag Prashasti
• Numismatic evidence
• Archaeological discoveries
• Inscriptions and copper plates
• Historiographical interpretations
Unit 2: Rise and Expansion of the Gupta Empire
• Political background of 4th century A.D.
• Chandragupta I and Samudragupta
• Allahabad Pillar Inscription
• Chandragupta II and expansion
• Administrative organization
• Provincial governance
• Military system
Unit 3: Decline of the Guptas and Contemporary Powers
• Hun invasions
• Skandagupta
• Causes of decline
• Vakatakas in Deccan

• Maitrakas of Valabhi
• Regional kingdoms
• Political fragmentation
BLOCK II: Administration, Economy and Society
Unit 4: Administrative Structure
• Central administration
• Provincial and local administration
• Role of feudatories
• Land grants and agraharas
• Bureaucratic hierarchy
• Judicial system
• Revenue administration
Unit 5: Economic Conditions
• Agrarian structure
• Land revenue system
• Trade and commerce
• Guild system
• Urban centers

• Coinage system
• Decline of long-distance trade debate
Unit 6: Social Structure
• Varna and caste system
• Status of women
• Marriage and family
• Education and institutions
• Slavery and servitude
• Social mobility
• Rural society
BLOCK III: Religion and Philosophy
Unit 7: Brahmanism and Hinduism
• Revival of Brahmanism
• Vaishnavism and Shaivism
• Temple worship
• Puranic traditions
• Ritual practices
• Bhakti elements

• Religious patronage
Unit 8: Buddhism and Jainism
• Mahayana Buddhism
• Buddhist councils
• Monastic institutions
• Jain sects
• Patronage and decline
• Spread in South India
• Cultural influence
Unit 9: Religious Developments (600–750 A.D.)
• Rise of Tantrism
• Philosophical schools
• Shankaracharya and Advaita
• Interaction among religions
• Temple institutions
• Pilgrimage centers
• Religious syncretism
BLOCK IV: Regional Powers (550–750 A.D.)
Unit 10: Pushyabhuti and Harsha

• Rise of Harshavardhana
• Political expansion
• Administration under Harsha
• Banabhatta's Harshacharita
• Foreign relations
• Cultural patronage
• Decline of empire
Unit 11: Chalukyas and Pallavas
• Chalukyas of Badami
• Pulakesin II
• Pallavas of Kanchipuram
• Chalukya–Pallava conflicts
• Administration and economy
• Temple architecture
• Regional cultural developments
Unit 12: Early Medieval Transition
• Rise of Rajputs
• Feudalism debate

• Land grants and decentralization
• Ruralization of economy
• Urban decline theory
• Regionalization of polity
• Historiographical debates
BLOCK V: Art, Culture and Science
Unit 13: Art and Architecture
• Gupta art
• Temple architecture: Nagara and Dravida styles
• Ajanta and Ellora caves
• Sculpture traditions
• Iconography
• Rock-cut architecture
• Structural temples
Unit 14: Literature and Education
• Sanskrit literature
• Kalidasa
• Banabhatta

• Dharmashastra texts
• Educational centers: Nalanda
• Scientific texts
• Court culture
Unit 15: Science and Technology
• Developments in mathematics (Aryabhata)
• Astronomy
• Medicine (Ayurveda)
• Metallurgy (Iron Pillar)
• Water management systems
• Agricultural technology
• Maritime contacts

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Describe major political developments between 300 A.D. and 750 A.D.

CO2. Analyze administrative systems and socio-economic structures of the period.

CO3. Evaluate religious and cultural transformations in early medieval India.

CO4. Interpret archaeological, literary and epigraphic sources.

CO5. Critically assess historiographical debates regarding the “early medieval” transition.

Suggested References

- R.S. Sharma – *India's Ancient Past*
- Upinder Singh – *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*
- Romila Thapar – *Early India*
- D.N. Jha – *Ancient India in Historical Outline*
- B.D. Chattopadhyaya – *The Making of Early Medieval India*
- K.A. Nilakanta Sastri – *A History of South India*
- H.C. Raychaudhuri – *Political History of Ancient India*
- A.L. Basham – *The Wonder That Was India*
- R.C. Majumdar – *The Gupta Empire*
- Burton Stein – *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Publis Administration)

Course Name: Public Administration in India	Course Code: DBPA5201T
Semester: 2	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To provide comprehensive knowledge of the evolution and structure of Public Administration in India.
- To examine constitutional, political, and administrative frameworks governing Indian administration.
- To analyze the functioning of central, state, and local administrative systems.
- To understand administrative reforms, accountability mechanisms, and public policy processes.
- To evaluate contemporary issues and challenges in Indian public administration.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Constitutional and Institutional Framework of Indian Administration
Unit – 1: Constitutional Foundations of Indian Administration
• Constitutional philosophy and administrative framework
• Preamble and its administrative significance
• Fundamental Rights and administrative accountability

• Directive Principles of State Policy and welfare administration
• Union–State relations
• Emergency provisions and their administrative implications
• Separation of powers and checks and balances
• Rule of Law and administrative justice
Unit – 2: Union Executive and Central Administration
• President of India: powers and functions
• Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
• Cabinet Secretariat
• Central Secretariat
• Ministries and Departments
• Role of Cabinet Committees
• Central administrative agencies
• Policy formulation process at the Union level
Unit – 3: State Administration
• Governor: powers and functions
• Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
• State Secretariat

• Chief Secretary and departmental heads
• State public services
• State-level policy formulation
• Administrative relations between Union and States
• Role of State Finance Commission
BLOCK – II: Civil Services and Personnel Administration
Unit – 1: Civil Services in India
• Evolution of civil services
• All India Services
• Central Civil Services
• State Civil Services
• Role of UPSC and State Public Service Commissions
• Recruitment and training
• Civil service neutrality and political executive
• Civil services and development administration
Unit – 2: Personnel Administration
• Recruitment policies
• Training institutions (LBSNAA and others)

• Promotion and performance appraisal
• Conduct rules
• Discipline and control
• Administrative ethics
• Code of conduct
• Issues of corruption and integrity
Unit – 3: Financial Administration
• Budgetary process in India
• Role of Ministry of Finance
• Parliamentary control over finance
• Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
• Public Accounts Committee
• Estimates Committee
• Financial accountability
• Fiscal responsibility and transparency
BLOCK – III: Local Administration and Development
Unit – 1: Panchayati Raj Institutions
• Evolution of local self-government

• 73rd Constitutional Amendment
• Structure of Panchayati Raj
• Functions and finances
• Role in rural development
• State Election Commission
• Gram Sabha
• Issues and challenges
Unit – 2: Urban Local Government
• 74th Constitutional Amendment
• Municipal corporations
• Municipal councils and Nagar Panchayats
• Urban governance
• Smart Cities Mission
• Urban planning and administration
• Financial resources of municipalities
• Challenges in urban administration
Unit – 3: District Administration
• Role of District Collector

• District Magistrate
• District development officer
• Law and order administration
• Development coordination
• District planning committee
• Role in disaster management
• Interface between state and local administration
BLOCK – IV: Administrative Reforms and Accountability
Unit – 1: Administrative Reforms in India
• First Administrative Reforms Commission
• Second Administrative Reforms Commission
• Recommendations and implementation
• E-Governance initiatives
• Good governance principles
• Citizen-centric administration
• Transparency reforms
• Right to Information Act
Unit – 2: Accountability Mechanisms

• Parliamentary control
• Judicial control
• Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha oversight
• Lokpal and Lokayukta
• Central Vigilance Commission
• Central Information Commission
• Social audit
• Citizen charters
Unit – 3: Public Policy and Development Administration
• Policy formulation process
• Role of NITI Aayog
• Public policy implementation
• Development administration
• Public–private partnerships
• Welfare schemes
• Monitoring and evaluation
• Sustainable development
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration

Unit – 1: Governance and Ethics
• Concept of governance
• Ethics in public administration
• Integrity in public service
• Transparency and accountability
• Anti-corruption measures
• Whistleblower protection
• Public service values
• Ethical challenges in administration
Unit – 2: E-Governance and Digital Administration
• Digital India initiative
• E-office systems
• Digital service delivery
• Online grievance redressal
• Aadhaar and digital identity
• Cyber security in governance
• Digital divide
• Use of ICT in administration

Unit – 3: Emerging Challenges in Public Administration
• Globalization and administration
• Public sector reforms
• Environmental governance
• Disaster management
• Gender-sensitive administration
• Inclusive governance
• Administrative decentralization
• Future trends in public administration

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the constitutional and institutional framework of Indian administration.

CO2. Analyze the structure and functions of central, state, and local administration.

CO3. Assess the role of civil services in governance and development.

CO4. Evaluate administrative reforms and mechanisms of accountability.

CO5. Critically examine current challenges and emerging trends in Indian public administration.

Suggested References

CO1. Awasthi, A. & Maheshwari, S.R. (2021). *Public Administration in India*. Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.

CO2. Arora, R.K. & Goyal, R. (2018). *Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues*. New Age International.

CO3. Fadia, B.L. & Fadia, Kuldeep (2020). *Indian Administration*. Sahitya Bhawan.

CO4. Basu, D.D. (2022). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.

CO5. Second Administrative Reforms Commission Reports, Government of India.

CO6. Laxmikanth, M. (2023). *Indian Polity*. McGraw Hill.

CO7. Singh, Hoshiar (2019). *Indian Administration*. Pearson.

CO8. Government of India. *Annual Reports of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions*.

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-III)

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Basic Information & Technology	Course Code: DAECPA03T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:00	Credits:4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Introduce students to the basic concepts and applications of Information Technology.
- Develop an understanding of computer hardware, software, operating systems, and digital devices.
- Familiarize students with office applications and digital communication tools.
- Develop basic skills for using the Internet and digital services effectively.
- Create awareness about cybersecurity, digital ethics, and emerging technologies.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Fundamentals of Information Technology

Unit 1: Introduction to Information Technology

- Meaning and definition of Information Technology
- Nature, scope, and importance of IT
- Evolution and development of computers
- Applications of IT in everyday life

Unit 2: Computer Hardware and Devices

- Basic components of a computer
- Central Processing Unit and memory
- Input and output devices
- Storage and peripheral devices

Unit 3: Computer Software and Operating Systems

- Meaning and types of software
- System software and application software
- Meaning and functions of operating systems

- Common operating systems and utilities

BLOCK II: Office Applications and Digital Skills

Unit 4: Word Processing

- Introduction to word processing
- Creating, editing, and formatting documents
- Tables, images, and page formatting
- Preparing letters, reports, and academic documents

Unit 5: Spreadsheets and Data Management

- Introduction to spreadsheets
- Worksheets, formulas, and basic functions
- Charts and graphical presentation of data
- Sorting, filtering, and basic data management

Unit 6: Presentation and Digital Communication

- Creating and formatting presentations
- Use of images, charts, and multimedia
- E-mail and electronic communication
- Online meetings and collaboration tools

BLOCK III: Internet and Digital Services

Unit 7: Computer Networks

- Meaning and importance of computer networks
- Types of networks: LAN, MAN, and WAN
- Basic networking devices
- Introduction to wired and wireless communication

Unit 8: Internet and World Wide Web

- Meaning and evolution of the Internet
- World Wide Web and web browsers
- Search engines and online information
- Internet services and applications

Unit 9: Digital Services and E-Governance

- Meaning and concept of digital services
- Digital payments and online transactions

- E-governance and citizen services
- Digital platforms for education and communication

BLOCK IV: Information Security and Digital Literacy

Unit 10: Cybersecurity and Online Safety

- Meaning and importance of cybersecurity
- Common cyber threats and attacks
- Safe Internet browsing practices
- Password security and authentication

Unit 11: Data Privacy and Digital Ethics

- Meaning of data privacy
- Personal information and data protection
- Digital ethics and responsible technology use
- Cybercrime, fraud, and online harassment

Unit 12: Cloud Computing and Online Applications

- Meaning and characteristics of cloud computing
- Cloud storage and online applications
- File sharing and online collaboration
- Advantages and limitations of cloud computing

BLOCK V: Emerging Technologies and IT Applications

Unit 13: Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

- Meaning and concept of Artificial Intelligence
- Introduction to Machine Learning
- Applications of AI in education and society
- Opportunities and challenges of AI

Unit 14: Emerging Digital Technologies

- Internet of Things
- Big Data and Data Analytics
- Blockchain technology
- Digital transformation and smart technologies

Unit 15: Information Technology in Society

- Role of IT in education and communication

- IT applications in government and public services
- Social media and digital society
- Future trends and challenges in Information Technology

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the basic concepts of computers, Information Technology, hardware, software, and operating systems.

CO2: Use basic office applications for preparing documents, spreadsheets, presentations, and managing information.

CO3: Demonstrate an understanding of Internet services, computer networks, digital communication, and e-governance.

CO4: Apply basic cybersecurity, data privacy, and digital ethics principles in everyday technology use.

CO5: Describe the applications and implications of Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technologies in education, society, and everyday life.

References

- P.K. Sinha & Priti Sinha, *Computer Fundamentals*, BPB Publications.
- V. Rajaraman, *Fundamentals of Computers*, PHI Learning.
- Alexis Leon & Mathews Leon, *Fundamentals of Information Technology*, Vikas Publishing House.
- Reema Thareja, *Fundamentals of Computers*, Oxford University Press.

Online Resources:

- Open Educational Resources (OER)
- Digital India resources
- NPTEL courses on Computer Fundamentals and Information Technology
- Government digital literacy resources
- MOOCs on Information Technology and Digital Skills
- Online cybersecurity awareness resources

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Travel and Tourisam	Course Code: DGECPA16T T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 3:00	Credits:3
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 09
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Introduce students to the basic concepts, nature, scope, and significance of travel and tourism.
- Develop an understanding of different types of tourism and tourist motivations.
- Familiarize students with tourism resources, destinations, transportation, and accommodation.
- Understand tourism planning, marketing, and management practices.
- Create awareness about sustainable, responsible, cultural, and emerging forms of tourism.

Course Content:

BLOCK I: Fundamentals of Travel and Tourism

Unit 1: Introduction to Travel and Tourism

- Meaning and definition of travel and tourism
- Nature, scope, and characteristics of tourism
- Historical development of tourism
- Importance of tourism in modern society

Unit 2: Types and Forms of Tourism

- Domestic and international tourism
- Inbound and outbound tourism
- Leisure, cultural, religious, and adventure tourism
- Business, medical, rural, and educational tourism

Unit 3: Tourist Motivation and Behaviour

- Meaning and importance of tourist motivation
- Factors influencing travel decisions
- Tourist needs, preferences, and expectations
- Tourist behaviour and decision-making process

BLOCK II: Tourism Resources and Destinations

Unit 4: Tourism Resources

- Meaning and classification of tourism resources
- Natural tourism resources
- Cultural and historical resources
- Man-made and recreational resources

Unit 5: Tourism Destinations in India

- Major tourism regions of India
- Historical and cultural destinations
- Natural and wildlife destinations
- Heritage tourism and UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Unit 6: Tourism in Rajasthan and Regional Tourism

- Major tourist destinations of Rajasthan
- Forts, palaces, fairs, and festivals
- Desert and heritage tourism
- Potential and challenges of regional tourism development

BLOCK III: Tourism Infrastructure and Services

Unit 7: Transportation in Tourism

- Role and importance of transportation in tourism
- Road, rail, air, and water transportation
- Transport facilities and tourist mobility
- Factors affecting choice of transportation

Unit 8: Accommodation and Hospitality Services

- Meaning and importance of accommodation
- Types of accommodation establishments
- Hotels, resorts, homestays, and alternative accommodation
- Role of hospitality services in tourism

Unit 9: Travel Agencies and Tour Operators

- Meaning and functions of travel agencies
- Role and types of tour operators
- Tour packages and itinerary planning
- Travel documentation and basic travel formalities

BLOCK IV: Tourism Planning, Marketing, and Management

Unit 10: Tourism Planning and Development

- Meaning and importance of tourism planning
- Principles of tourism development
- Destination planning and carrying capacity
- Role of government and tourism organizations

Unit 11: Tourism Marketing

- Meaning and importance of tourism marketing
- Tourism product and destination branding
- Promotion and advertising in tourism
- Digital marketing and social media in tourism

Unit 12: Tourism Management and Customer Service

- Principles of tourism management
- Customer relationship and service quality
- Communication and interpersonal skills
- Complaint handling and tourist satisfaction

BLOCK V: Sustainable and Contemporary Tourism

Unit 13: Sustainable and Responsible Tourism

- Meaning and principles of sustainable tourism
- Ecotourism and environmental conservation
- Community participation in tourism
- Responsible tourist behaviour

Unit 14: Cultural, Rural, and Emerging Tourism

- Cultural and heritage tourism
- Rural and village tourism
- Adventure and wellness tourism
- Medical, film, and MICE tourism

Unit 15: Contemporary Issues and Future of Tourism

- Impact of technology on tourism
- Online travel platforms and digital tourism
- Tourism and climate change
- Emerging trends, opportunities, and challenges in tourism

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the basic concepts, nature, scope, types, and significance of travel and tourism.

CO2: Identify and evaluate major natural, cultural, historical, and regional tourism resources and destinations.

CO3: Explain the role of transportation, accommodation, travel agencies, and tour operators in the tourism industry.

CO4: Apply basic principles of tourism planning, marketing, management, and customer service.

CO5: Analyze sustainable tourism practices and contemporary trends, opportunities, and challenges in the tourism sector.

References

- A.K. Bhatia, *International Tourism Management*, Sterling Publishers.
- Stephen J. Page, *Tourism Management*, Routledge.
- Pran Nath Seth, *Successful Tourism Management*, Sterling Publishers.
- Chris Cooper, John Fletcher, Alan Fyall, David Gilbert & Stephen Wanhill, *Tourism: Principles and Practice*, Pearson.

Online Resources:

- Ministry of Tourism, Government of India
- Incredible India tourism resources
- World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism) resources
- Open Educational Resources (OER)
- MOOCs on Travel and Tourism Management
- Online resources on sustainable and responsible tourism

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Environmental Studies – II	Course Code: DGECVA02T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 2:00	Credits:2
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 06
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Deepen understanding of environmental challenges and human–environment interactions.
- Examine environmental governance, laws, and institutional mechanisms.
- Promote sustainable development practices with relevance to business and society.
- Build awareness of climate action, disaster management, and environmental health.
- Encourage responsible citizenship and ethical environmental behavior.

BLOCK I: Environment and Development
Unit 1: Environment and Economic Development
• Environment–development nexus
• Natural capital and ecosystem services
• Environmental externalities
• Sustainable development pathways
Unit 2: Environmental Governance and Institutions
• Environmental governance: concept and principles
• National and international institutions
• Role of NGOs and civil society

• Community participation
Unit 3: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
• Concept and objectives of EIA
• EIA process and methodologies
• Public hearing and decision-making
• Limitations of EIA
BLOCK II: Environmental Laws and Policies
Unit 4: Environmental Legislation in India
• Need for environmental laws
• Major environmental acts
• Environmental courts and tribunals
• Compliance and enforcement
Unit 5: International Environmental Agreements
• Global environmental issues
• Major conventions and protocols
• Role of international organizations
• India's commitments
Unit 6: Environmental Policy and Planning
• Environmental policy framework
• Policy instruments
• Environmental planning tools
• Policy challenges

BLOCK III: Climate Change and Disaster Management
Unit 7: Climate Change Science and Impacts
• Climate system and variability
• Causes of climate change
• Impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods
• Adaptation strategies
Unit 8: Climate Change Mitigation
• Mitigation measures
• Renewable energy transition
• Carbon markets and pricing
• Role of business in mitigation
Unit 9: Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
• Types of natural and man-made disasters
• Disaster management cycle
• Institutional framework
• Community-based disaster management
BLOCK IV: Environmental Health and Resource Management
Unit 10: Environmental Health
• Environment and human health
• Water, sanitation, and hygiene
• Occupational and urban health issues
• Environmental epidemiology basics

Unit 11: Sustainable Resource Management
• Integrated water resource management
• Land and soil conservation
• Sustainable forestry and fisheries
• Circular economy concepts
Unit 12: Waste Management and Pollution Control
• Solid and hazardous waste management
• E-waste and plastic waste
• Pollution control technologies
• Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
BLOCK V: Sustainability, Ethics, and Business
Unit 13: Corporate Sustainability and ESG
• Corporate sustainability concepts
• ESG framework
• Sustainability reporting
• Green finance basics
Unit 14: Environmental Ethics and Social Responsibility
• Environmental ethics
• Indigenous knowledge systems
• Environmental justice
• Community stewardship
Unit 15: Future Pathways for Sustainability
• Innovation for sustainability

• Sustainable cities and infrastructure
• Climate-resilient development
• Future challenges and opportunities

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the relationship between environment and sustainable development.

CO2: Analyze environmental laws, policies, and governance mechanisms.

CO3: Evaluate climate change impacts and disaster management strategies.

CO4: Apply sustainable resource management and waste management practices.

CO5: Demonstrate awareness of corporate sustainability and environmental ethics.

Suggested References

- Bharucha, E. (2013). *Textbook of Environmental Studies.*
- Cunningham, W. P., & Cunningham, M. A. (2015). *Environmental Science: A Global Concern.*
- Miller, G. T. (2012). *Living in the Environment.*
- Rajagopalan, R. (2011). *Environmental Studies: From Crisis to Cure.*
- Gadgil, M., & Guha, R. (1995). *Ecology and Equity.*
- UNEP (Latest Reports on Environment and Climate Change).
- IPCC Assessment Reports.
- Government of India – National Environmental Policy Documents.
- Singh, Y. K. (2006). *Environmental Science.*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology)

Course Name: Sociological Theories	Course Code: DBSO6301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the classical and contemporary sociological theories.
- To develop understanding of theoretical foundations of sociology.
- To examine contributions of major sociological thinkers.
- To analyze society using different theoretical perspectives.
- To enhance critical thinking and analytical skills in sociological interpretation.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Foundations of Sociological Theory
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Sociological Theory
• Meaning and definition of theory
• Relationship between theory and research
• Role of theory in sociology
• Types of sociological theories
• Macro and micro perspectives

• Positivism and interpretivism
• Development of sociological thought
Unit 2: Social and Intellectual Background
• Enlightenment and scientific revolution
• Industrial revolution
• French revolution
• Rise of capitalism
• Urbanization and modernization
• Emergence of social sciences
• Early social philosophy
Unit 3: Auguste Comte and Herbert Spencer
• Comte's positivism
• Law of three stages
• Hierarchy of sciences
• Social statics and dynamics
• Spencer's social evolution
• Organic analogy
• Concept of survival of the fittest

BLOCK II: Classical Sociological Theories
Unit 4: Karl Marx
• Historical materialism
• Mode of production
• Class and class struggle
• Alienation
• Surplus value
• Ideology
• Revolution and social change
Unit 5: Emile Durkheim
• Social facts
• Division of labour
• Mechanical and organic solidarity
• Suicide study
• Collective conscience
• Anomie
• Religion and society
Unit 6: Max Weber
• Social action

• Types of authority
• Bureaucracy
• Protestant ethic and capitalism
• Ideal types
• Rationalization
• Power and domination
BLOCK III: Structural and Functional Theories
Unit 7: Structural Functionalism
• Concept of structure and function
• Talcott Parsons' action theory
• Pattern variables
• Social system theory
• AGIL framework
• Stability and equilibrium
• Criticisms of functionalism
Unit 8: Robert K. Merton
• Middle range theory
• Manifest and latent functions

• Dysfunction
• Reference group theory
• Strain theory
• Role-set
• Critique of grand theory
Unit 9: Conflict and Critical Theories
• Neo-Marxism
• Frankfurt School
• Antonio Gramsci and hegemony
• Louis Althusser
• C. Wright Mills
• Power elite theory
• Critique of capitalism
BLOCK IV: Micro Sociological Theories
Unit 10: Symbolic Interactionism
• George Herbert Mead
• Concept of self
• "I" and "Me"

• Role-taking
• Herbert Blumer
• Meaning and interaction
• Social construction of reality
Unit 11: Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
• Alfred Schutz
• Everyday life
• Harold Garfinkel
• Indexicality
• Social order
• Conversation analysis
• Interpretive sociology
Unit 12: Exchange and Rational Choice Theories
• George Homans
• Peter Blau
• Social exchange
• Cost-benefit analysis
• Rational choice theory

• Utility maximization
• Criticisms of rational choice
BLOCK V: Contemporary Sociological Theories
Unit 13: Feminist Theories
• Liberal feminism
• Radical feminism
• Socialist feminism
• Patriarchy
• Gender and power
• Intersectionality
• Feminist critique of classical theory
Unit 14: Postmodern and Poststructural Theories
• Michel Foucault
• Power and knowledge
• Jacques Derrida
• Deconstruction
• Jean Baudrillard
• Simulacra and simulation

• Critique of modernity
Unit 15: Indian Sociological Thinkers
• G.S. Ghurye
• M.N. Srinivas
• S.C. Dube
• A.R. Desai
• Yogendra Singh
• Concept of Sanskritization
• Indian perspectives on modernization

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain major classical and modern sociological theories.

CO2. Compare different theoretical perspectives in sociology.

CO3. Apply sociological theories to understand social institutions and processes.

CO4. Critically evaluate the relevance of sociological theories in contemporary society.

CO5. Demonstrate theoretical understanding in academic discussions and examinations.

Suggested References

- Ritzer, George – *Sociological Theory*
- Turner, Jonathan – *The Structure of Sociological Theory*
- Coser, Lewis – *Masters of Sociological Thought*

- Giddens, Anthony – *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory*
- Collins, Randall – *Sociological Theory*
- Morrison, Ken – *Marx, Durkheim, Weber*
- Abraham & Morgan – *Sociological Thought*
- Bottomore, T.B. – *Sociological Theory*
- Doshi & Jain – *Introduction to Sociological Thought*
- R.N. Mukherjee – *Indian Sociological Thought*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (English)

Course Name: Indian writing in English	Course Code: DBEG6301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the historical development of Indian Writing in English.
- To familiarize learners with major Indian authors and literary movements.
- To analyze themes such as nationalism, identity, diaspora, gender, and postcolonialism.
- To study different literary genres including poetry, fiction, drama, and essays.
- To develop critical understanding of the socio-cultural contexts of Indian English literature.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Emergence and Early Phase of Indian Writing in English
Unit – 1: Historical Background
• Introduction to Indian Writing in English
• Colonial context and English education in India
• Influence of Western literary traditions
• Early Indian English prose writers

• Role of missionary and reformist writings
• Nationalist writings in English
• Development of Indian English as a literary language
• Major literary trends of the early period
Unit – 2: Early Indian English Poetry
• Henry Derozio and the Young Bengal Movement
• Toru Dutt: Themes and style
• Sri Aurobindo: Mysticism and spirituality
• Rabindranath Tagore's contribution in translation
• Sarojini Naidu: Romanticism and nationalism
• Themes of nature and patriotism
• Poetic diction and imagery
• Cultural identity in early poetry
Unit – 3: Early Indian English Fiction
• Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (in translation)
• Raja Rao: Narrative style
• Mulk Raj Anand: Social realism
• R.K. Narayan: Malgudi and middle-class life

• Themes of caste and social reform
• Colonial encounter in fiction
• Rural and urban settings
• Realism and regionalism
BLOCK – II: Indian English Poetry (Modern and Contemporary)
Unit – 1: Modern Indian English Poetry
• Nissim Ezekiel: Urban sensibility
• Kamala Das: Confessional poetry
• A.K. Ramanujan: Memory and tradition
• Jayanta Mahapatra: Regional identity
• Themes of alienation and modernity
• Use of Indian imagery
• Post-independence poetic voice
• Linguistic experimentation
Unit – 2: Post-Independence Poetry
• Dom Moraes
• Keki N. Daruwalla
• Arun Kolatkar

• Shiv K. Kumar
• Political and social concerns
• Existential themes
• Satire and irony
• Evolution of free verse
Unit – 3: Contemporary Poetry
• Diasporic poets
• Feminist poetic voices
• Dalit poetry in English translation
• Ecological concerns
• Globalization and identity
• Hybrid language forms
• Cultural displacement
• New trends in Indian English poetry
BLOCK – III: Indian English Fiction
Unit – 1: Post-Independence Novelists
• Salman Rushdie: Magical realism
• Anita Desai: Psychological realism

• Nayantara Sahgal: Political themes
• Khushwant Singh: Partition narratives
• Vikram Seth: Narrative experimentation
• Social transformation in fiction
• Urbanization themes
• Narrative techniques
Unit – 2: Women Novelists
• Shashi Deshpande
• Arundhati Roy
• Jhumpa Lahiri
• Kiran Desai
• Themes of gender and identity
• Feminist perspectives
• Diaspora and migration
• Family and personal conflict
Unit – 3: Contemporary Indian English Fiction
• Chetan Bhagat and popular fiction
• Amitav Ghosh: Historical narratives

• Aravind Adiga: Social critique
• Dalit writing in English
• Subaltern perspectives
• Postmodern elements
• Global readership
• Narrative diversity
BLOCK – IV: Indian English Drama and Prose
Unit – 1: Indian English Drama
• Rabindranath Tagore (translated drama)
• Girish Karnad
• Vijay Tendulkar (in translation)
• Mahesh Dattani
• Themes of tradition and modernity
• Myth and history in drama
• Social reform themes
• Stagecraft and performance
Unit – 2: Indian English Essays and Prose
• Jawaharlal Nehru: Political prose

• B.R. Ambedkar: Social justice
• R.K. Narayan's essays
• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: Inspirational writing
• Reformist prose
• Nationalism and democracy
• Social criticism
• Rhetorical style
Unit – 3: Autobiography and Travel Writing
• Autobiographical tradition
• Mahatma Gandhi: *My Experiments with Truth*
• Nirad C. Chaudhuri
• Travel narratives
• Self and nation
• Identity construction
• Cultural commentary
• Personal narrative style
BLOCK – V: Themes and Critical Perspectives
Unit – 1: Postcolonialism and Nationalism

• Postcolonial theory
• Colonial discourse
• Identity and resistance
• Hybridity and mimicry
• National consciousness
• Cultural nationalism
• Subaltern studies
• Language politics
Unit – 2: Gender and Caste in Indian Writing
• Feminist literary criticism
• Representation of women
• Patriarchy and resistance
• Dalit literature
• Marginalized voices
• Intersectionality
• Social justice themes
• Empowerment narratives
Unit – 3: Diaspora and Globalization

• Diasporic identity
• Exile and displacement
• Cultural hybridity
• Migration narratives
• Global readership
• Transnational themes
• Memory and nostalgia
• Contemporary global Indian writing

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Trace the evolution of Indian Writing in English from colonial to contemporary periods.

CO2. Critically interpret literary texts across genres.

CO3. Analyze themes of identity, nationalism, gender, caste, and diaspora.

CO4. Evaluate stylistic and narrative techniques used by Indian English writers.

CO5. Demonstrate critical and analytical skills in literary appreciation.

Suggested References

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- Naik, M.K. (2018). *A History of Indian English Literature*. Sahitya Akademi.

- Mehrotra, A.K. (Ed.) (2020). *A Concise History of Indian Literature in English*. Permanent Black.
- King, Bruce (2017). *Modern Indian Poetry in English*. Oxford University Press.
- Rushdie, Salman (Ed.) (1997). *The Vintage Book of Indian Writing 1947–1997*. Vintage.
- Bhatnagar, K.C. (2016). *Indian Writing in English*. Atlantic Publishers.
- Nayar, Pramod K. (2021). *Postcolonial Literature: An Introduction*. Pearson.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Modern Constitution	Course Code: DBPS6301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the concept and development of modern constitutions.
- To explain the philosophical foundations of constitutionalism.
- To examine the structure and functioning of major modern constitutions.
- To analyze constitutional principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, and judicial review.
- To develop comparative understanding of different constitutional systems.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Constitutionalism and Modern State
Unit 1: Meaning and Nature of Constitution
• Definition and concept of constitution
• Types of constitution: Written and unwritten
• Rigid and flexible constitutions
• Federal and unitary constitutions

• Evolution of constitutional government
• Constitutionalism and limited government
• Supremacy of constitution
Unit 2: Theories of Constitutionalism
• Social contract theory (Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)
• Natural rights theory
• Popular sovereignty
• Rule of law (A.V. Dicey)
• Separation of powers (Montesquieu)
• Checks and balances
• Democratic constitutionalism
Unit 3: Classification and Sources of Modern Constitutions
• Sources of constitutional law
• Conventions and customs
• Judicial precedents
• Constitutional amendments
• Role of constituent assembly
• Comparative constitutional development

• Growth of written constitutions
BLOCK II: Major Constitutional Systems – I
Unit 4: British Constitution
• Salient features
• Parliamentary sovereignty
• Rule of law
• Constitutional conventions
• The Crown and Parliament
• Cabinet system
• Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Unit 5: American Constitution
• Historical background
• Federal system
• Separation of powers
• Presidential system
• Judicial review
• Bill of Rights
• Checks and balances
Unit 6: French Constitution

• Evolution of French constitutional system
• Fifth Republic
• Semi-presidential system
• Role of President
• Parliament and Executive
• Constitutional Council
• Administrative law system
BLOCK III: Major Constitutional Systems – II
Unit 7: Indian Constitution – Background and Features
• Making of the Constitution
• Constituent Assembly
• Salient features
• Federal structure with unitary bias
• Parliamentary system
• Secularism
• Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic Republic
Unit 8: Fundamental Rights and Duties
• Fundamental Rights

• Right to Equality
• Right to Freedom
• Right against Exploitation
• Cultural and Educational Rights
• Constitutional Remedies
• Fundamental Duties
Unit 9: Directive Principles and Amendment Process
• Directive Principles of State Policy
• Relationship between FR and DPSP
• Amendment procedure (Article 368)
• Basic structure doctrine
• Judicial review in India
• Landmark constitutional cases
• Role of Supreme Court
BLOCK IV: Organs of Government
Unit 10: Legislature
• Structure of Parliament
• Powers and functions

• Law-making procedure
• Parliamentary privileges
• Bicameralism
• Legislative control over executive
• Role of opposition
Unit 11: Executive
• President: powers and functions
• Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
• Governor
• Cabinet responsibility
• Emergency powers
• Civil services
• Administrative accountability
Unit 12: Judiciary
• Supreme Court
• High Courts
• Judicial independence
• Judicial activism

• Public Interest Litigation
• Judicial review
• Role of judiciary in constitutional governance
BLOCK V: Contemporary Constitutional Developments
Unit 13: Federalism and Centre–State Relations
• Distribution of powers
• Legislative, administrative, financial relations
• Inter-State Council
• Finance Commission
• Cooperative federalism
• Issues of autonomy
• Constitutional disputes
Unit 14: Constitutional Bodies and Governance
• Election Commission
• Comptroller and Auditor General
• Union Public Service Commission
• National Commissions
• Constitutional safeguards

• Transparency and accountability
• Anti-defection law
Unit 15: Constitutional Challenges and Reforms
• Constitutional amendments and reforms
• Electoral reforms
• Judicial reforms
• Emergency provisions and misuse
• Rights vs. national security
• Decentralization (73rd & 74th Amendments)
• Contemporary debates in constitutional law

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Understand the meaning, nature, and significance of modern constitutions.

CO2. Explain key features of important constitutional systems.

CO3. Analyze constitutional provisions relating to rights, duties, and governance.

CO4. Compare parliamentary and presidential forms of government.

CO5. Critically evaluate contemporary constitutional developments and challenges.

Suggested References

- V.N. Shukla – *Constitution of India*

- D.D. Basu – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
- M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*
- B.L. Fadia – *Indian Government and Politics*
- K.C. Wheare – *Modern Constitutions*
- Ivor Jennings – *The Law and the Constitution*
- Granville Austin – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*
- Subhash Kashyap – *Our Constitution*
- A.V. Dicey – *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*
- Norman D. Palmer – *Constitutional Systems of the World*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi)

Course Name: Madhyakalin Kavya	Course Code: DBHN6301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

पाठ्यक्रम उद्देश्य (Course Objectives)

- मध्यकालीन हिंदी काव्य की ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन कराना।
- भक्ति एवं रीति कालीन काव्यधाराओं की विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कराना।
- प्रमुख कवियों एवं उनकी रचनाओं का गहन अध्ययन कराना।
- मध्यकालीन काव्य में निहित दार्शनिक, आध्यात्मिक एवं सामाजिक विचारों को समझाना।
- काव्यभाषा, शैली और काव्यरूपों की विशेषताओं का सम्यक् परिचय कराना।

पाठ्यक्रम संरचना

BLOCK – I: मध्यकालीन काव्य की पृष्ठभूमि और प्रवृत्तियाँ
Unit – 1: मध्यकालीन कालखंड की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि
• मध्यकाल का समय निर्धारण
• सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक परिस्थितियाँ
• मुस्लिम शासन और सांस्कृतिक समन्वय
• धार्मिक आंदोलनों का प्रभाव

• भक्तिकाल का उद्भव
• सूफी आंदोलन
• समाज सुधार की प्रवृत्तियाँ
• लोकचेतना और साहित्य
Unit – 2: भक्तिकाल – सामान्य परिचय
• भक्तिकाल की अवधारणा
• निर्गुण एवं सगुण भक्ति
• ज्ञानमार्गी और प्रेममार्गी धारा
• प्रमुख संत कवि
• भक्तिकालीन काव्य की विशेषताएँ
• लोकभाषा का प्रयोग
• सामाजिक समरसता
• आध्यात्मिक चेतना
Unit – 3: रीतिकाल – सामान्य परिचय
• रीतिकाल का समय निर्धारण
• दरबारी संस्कृति
• श्रृंगार रस की प्रधानता

• नायिका भेद
• अलंकार और रीति सिद्धांत
• काव्यशास्त्रीय प्रवृत्तियाँ
• काव्य में शिल्प सौंदर्य
• रीतिकालीन समाज और साहित्य
BLOCK – II: निर्गुण भक्ति काव्य
Unit – 1: कबीर
• जीवन परिचय
• काव्य की भाषा
• साखी और सबद
• धार्मिक रूढ़ियों का विरोध
• सामाजिक चेतना
• निर्गुण ब्रह्म की अवधारणा
• मानवतावाद
• काव्यगत विशेषताएँ
Unit – 2: रैदास एवं दादूदयाल
• जीवन एवं कृतित्व

• भक्ति की सरलता
• सामाजिक समता का संदेश
• जाति-पांति का विरोध
• आध्यात्मिक अनुभव
• भाषा और शैली
• लोकधर्मी चेतना
• मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण
Unit – 3: सूफी काव्य
• सूफी आंदोलन की पृष्ठभूमि
• प्रेममार्गी भक्ति
• मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी
• पद्मावत का काव्य स्वरूप
• प्रतीकात्मकता
• आध्यात्मिक प्रेम
• रहस्यवाद
• सांस्कृतिक समन्वय
BLOCK – III: सगुण भक्ति काव्य

Unit – 1: रामभक्ति काव्य
• रामानंदी परंपरा
• तुलसीदास – जीवन और कृतित्व
• रामचरितमानस की विशेषताएँ
• लोकमंगल की भावना
• आदर्शवाद
• भाषा और शैली
• धार्मिक समन्वय
• भक्ति और नीति तत्व
Unit – 2: कृष्णभक्ति काव्य
• वल्लभ संप्रदाय
• सूरदास – जीवन और काव्य
• सूरसागर की विशेषताएँ
• वात्सल्य और श्रृंगार
• ब्रजभाषा का सौंदर्य
• बाललीला वर्णन
• भक्ति भाव

• काव्यगत सौंदर्य
Unit – 3: मीराबाई एवं अन्य कृष्णभक्त कवि
• मीराबाई का जीवन
• प्रेम और भक्ति का समन्वय
• विरह भावना
• पदावली
• भक्त और भगवान का संबंध
• आत्मसमर्पण
• आध्यात्मिक प्रेम
• स्त्री चेतना
BLOCK – IV: रीतिकालीन काव्य
Unit – 1: केशवदास
• जीवन परिचय
• रसिकप्रिया और कविप्रिया
• नायिका भेद
• अलंकारिक शैली
• काव्यशास्त्रीय दृष्टि

• भाषा और शिल्प
• श्रृंगार रस
• दरबारी प्रभाव
Unit – 2: बिहारी
• बिहारी सतसई
• दोहा शैली
• श्रृंगार चित्रण
• संक्षिप्तता और सारगर्भिता
• अलंकार प्रयोग
• नायिका भेद
• भाव और भाषा
• काव्य सौंदर्य
Unit – 3: अन्य रीतिकालीन कवि
• भूषण
• पद्माकर
• घनानंद
• वीर रस का चित्रण

• श्रृंगार और नीति
• दरबारी संस्कृति
• अलंकारिक प्रवृत्ति
• काव्यगत विशेषताएँ
BLOCK – V: मध्यकालीन काव्य की विशेषताएँ और मूल्यांकन
Unit – 1: भाषा और शैली
• अवधी और ब्रजभाषा
• लोकभाषा का प्रयोग
• प्रतीक और बिंब
• अलंकारिकता
• पद संरचना
• दोहा, चौपाई, साखी
• काव्य रूपों की विविधता
• लयात्मकता
Unit – 2: दार्शनिक एवं सामाजिक चेतना
• भक्ति दर्शन
• निर्गुण और सगुण विचार

• सामाजिक सुधार
• समानता और भाईचारा
• स्त्री की स्थिति
• जाति व्यवस्था का विरोध
• नैतिक मूल्य
• लोकमंगल की भावना
Unit – 3: समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन
• मध्यकालीन काव्य की उपलब्धियाँ
• सीमाएँ
• आधुनिक दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन
• साहित्य में योगदान
• सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव
• राष्ट्रीय एकता में भूमिका
• समकालीन प्रासंगिकता
• आलोचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण

पाठ्यक्रम परिणाम (Course Outcomes)

पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण होने पर विद्यार्थी:

CO1. मध्यकालीन हिंदी काव्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों एवं धाराओं की व्याख्या कर सकेंगे।

CO2. भक्ति एवं रीति कालीन कवियों की काव्यगत विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO3. काव्य में निहित दार्शनिक एवं सामाजिक तत्वों की पहचान कर सकेंगे।

CO4. मध्यकालीन काव्यभाषा एवं शैलीगत विशेषताओं को समझ सकेंगे।

CO5. आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से मध्यकालीन काव्य का मूल्यांकन कर सकेंगे।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ (References)

- शुक्ल, रामचंद्र (2021). *हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास.*
- नगेंद्र (2019). *हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास.*
- द्विवेदी, हजारी प्रसाद (2020). *कबीर.*
- द्विवेदी, हजारी प्रसाद (2018). *हिंदी साहित्य की भूमिका.*
- मिश्र, विश्वनाथ प्रसाद (2017). *भक्तिकालीन काव्य.*
- सिंह, नामवर (2019). *हिंदी साहित्य के इतिहास पर पुनर्विचार.*
- जायसी, मलिक मुहम्मद. *पद्मावत.*
- तुलसीदास. *रामचरितमानस.*
- सूरदास. *सूरसागर.*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Macro Economics	Course Code: DBEC6301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the fundamental concepts of macroeconomics.
- To explain the determination of national income, output, and employment.
- To analyze monetary and fiscal policies in economic stabilization.
- To examine inflation, unemployment, and business cycles.
- To develop analytical understanding of macroeconomic models and policies.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Introduction to Macroeconomics
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of Macroeconomics
• Meaning and definition of macroeconomics
• Difference between micro and macroeconomics
• Importance of macroeconomics
• Circular flow of income (two-sector, three-sector, four-sector models)
• Stock and flow variables

• Equilibrium in macroeconomics
• Limitations of macroeconomic analysis
Unit 2: National Income Accounting
• Concepts of national income: GDP, GNP, NDP, NNP
• Nominal and real GDP
• Methods of measuring national income: Product, Income, Expenditure methods
• Difficulties in measurement
• Green GDP
• Personal income and disposable income
• National income and economic welfare
Unit 3: Classical Theory of Employment
• Say's Law of Markets
• Assumptions of classical theory
• Wage-price flexibility
• Full employment equilibrium
• Role of interest rate
• Criticism of classical theory
• Classical dichotomy

BLOCK II: Keynesian Economics
Unit 4: Keynesian Theory of Employment
• Effective demand
• Aggregate demand and aggregate supply
• Consumption function
• Psychological law of consumption
• Saving and investment
• Marginal efficiency of capital
• Liquidity preference theory of interest
Unit 5: Multiplier and Accelerator
• Concept of multiplier
• Working of multiplier
• Leakages in multiplier
• Investment multiplier
• Accelerator principle
• Interaction of multiplier and accelerator
• Limitations
Unit 6: IS–LM Model
• Goods market equilibrium (IS curve)

• Money market equilibrium (LM curve)
• Derivation of IS curve
• Derivation of LM curve
• General equilibrium
• Policy implications
• Limitations of IS–LM model
BLOCK III: Money, Banking and Inflation
Unit 7: Money and Banking
• Meaning and functions of money
• Demand for money (Classical and Keynesian approaches)
• Supply of money
• Credit creation by commercial banks
• Central banking functions
• Monetary policy instruments
• Role of Reserve Bank of India
Unit 8: Inflation and Deflation
• Meaning and types of inflation
• Demand-pull and cost-push inflation

• Effects of inflation
• Phillips Curve
• Stagflation
• Deflation and its effects
• Anti-inflationary measures
Unit 9: Unemployment
• Types of unemployment
• Classical view of unemployment
• Keynesian explanation
• Natural rate of unemployment
• Okun's Law
• Employment policies
• Unemployment in developing countries
BLOCK IV: Macroeconomic Policies
Unit 10: Fiscal Policy
• Meaning and objectives
• Instruments of fiscal policy
• Budget: types and concepts

• Deficit financing
• Public debt
• Fiscal responsibility
• Fiscal policy in India
Unit 11: Monetary Policy
• Objectives of monetary policy
• Quantitative and qualitative tools
• Repo rate, reverse repo rate
• Open market operations
• Cash reserve ratio
• Inflation targeting
• Monetary policy framework in India
Unit 12: Business Cycles
• Meaning and phases of business cycle
• Theories of business cycles
• Keynesian theory
• Monetary theory
• Real business cycle theory

• Policy measures to control cycles
• Business cycles in India
BLOCK V: Modern Macroeconomic Issues
Unit 13: Economic Growth and Development
• Meaning of economic growth
• Harrod–Domar model
• Solow growth model
• Role of capital and technology
• Sustainable development
• Human development index
• Growth vs development
Unit 14: Open Economy Macroeconomics
• Balance of payments
• Exchange rate systems
• Devaluation and depreciation
• Foreign exchange market
• Trade deficit
• Capital flows

• Globalization and macroeconomic stability
Unit 15: Contemporary Macroeconomic Challenges
• Global financial crisis
• Inflation and recession
• Public debt crisis
• Digital economy
• Demographic dividend
• Climate change and macroeconomics
• Inclusive growth

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Understand key macroeconomic variables and their interrelationships.

CO2. Explain theories of income, output, and employment determination.

CO3. Analyze inflation, deflation, and unemployment issues.

CO4. Evaluate the role of fiscal and monetary policy in economic stabilization.

CO5. Apply macroeconomic concepts to real-world economic problems.

Suggested References

- Mankiw, N. Gregory – *Macroeconomics*
- Dornbusch, Rudiger & Fischer, Stanley – *Macroeconomics*
- Froyen, Richard – *Macroeconomics: Theories and Policies*

- Shapiro, Edward – *Macroeconomic Analysis*
- D'Souza, Errol – *Macroeconomics*
- Jhingan, M.L. – *Macroeconomic Theory*
- Ackley, Gardner – *Macroeconomic Theory*
- Blanchard, Olivier – *Macroeconomics*
- Mishkin, Frederic – *The Economics of Money, Banking and Financial Markets*
- RBI Reports and Economic Survey of India (Latest Editions)

Program: Bachelor of Arts (History)

Course Name: History of India (from 750 AD to 1526)	Course Code: DBHT6301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To provide comprehensive knowledge of political developments in India from 750 AD to 1526 AD.
- To examine the rise and expansion of regional kingdoms and the Delhi Sultanate.
- To analyze socio-economic and cultural transformations during the early medieval period.
- To understand administrative institutions and revenue systems of medieval India.
- To evaluate the significance of religious movements and cultural synthesis during the period.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Early Medieval India (750 AD – 1200 AD)
Unit – 1: Political Developments in Early Medieval India
• Transition from ancient to early medieval period
• Tripartite struggle (Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas)
• Gurjara-Pratiharas

• Pala dynasty
• Rashtrakuta dynasty
• Chola Empire: administration and expansion
• Rajput states
• Nature of regional kingdoms
Unit – 2: Administration and Feudalism
• Political structure of early medieval states
• Concept of Indian feudalism
• Land grants and agrarian expansion
• Role of samantas
• Revenue system
• Military organization
• Judicial system
• Village administration
Unit – 3: Economy and Society
• Agrarian economy
• Trade and commerce
• Guild system

• Urban centers
• Social structure
• Caste system developments
• Status of women
• Education and learning centers
BLOCK – II: Cultural Developments (750 AD – 1200 AD)
Unit – 1: Religion and Philosophy
• Growth of Hindu sects
• Rise of Tantrism
• Development of Buddhism and Jainism
• Temple-centered religion
• Bhakti movement (early phase)
• Religious debates
• Pilgrimage centers
• Cultural integration
Unit – 2: Art and Architecture
• Temple architecture (Nagara, Dravida, Vesara styles)
• Chola temple architecture

• Sculptural traditions
• Bronze casting
• Painting traditions
• Development of regional styles
• Patronage of art
• Cultural symbolism
Unit – 3: Literature and Education
• Sanskrit literature
• Regional language literature
• Court chronicles
• Educational institutions (Nalanda, Vikramashila)
• Development of vernacular languages
• Poets and scholars
• Literary patronage
• Intellectual traditions
BLOCK – III: Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate (1206 – 1290 AD)
Unit – 1: Turkish Invasions
• Mahmud of Ghazni

• Muhammad Ghori
• Battles of Tarain
• Foundation of Muslim rule
• Impact of invasions
• Military strategies
• Political consequences
• Transition to Sultanate rule
Unit – 2: Slave Dynasty
• Qutb-ud-din Aibak
• Iltutmish
• Razia Sultan
• Balban
• Consolidation of Sultanate
• Administrative reforms
• Military organization
• Nobility and court politics
Unit – 3: Khalji Dynasty
• Jalaluddin Khalji

• Alauddin Khalji
• Market control system
• Revenue reforms
• Expansion policy
• Mongol invasions
• Military reforms
• Administrative structure
BLOCK – IV: Expansion and Administration of the Delhi Sultanate (1290 – 1526 AD)
Unit – 1: Tughlaq and Sayyid Dynasties
• Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
• Muhammad bin Tughlaq
• Administrative experiments
• Firoz Shah Tughlaq
• Decline of Tughlaqs
• Sayyid dynasty
• Provincial revolts
• Political instability
Unit – 2: Lodi Dynasty and Decline of Sultanate

• Bahlol Lodi
• Sikandar Lodi
• Ibrahim Lodi
• Afghan rule
• Administrative features
• Provincial administration
• Causes of decline
• Battle of Panipat (1526)
Unit – 3: Administration of Delhi Sultanate
• Central administration
• Iqta system
• Revenue system
• Judicial administration
• Military organization
• Provincial administration
• Role of ulema
• Economic policies
BLOCK – V: Society, Economy and Culture under the Sultanate

Unit – 1: Socio-Economic Conditions
• Agrarian relations
• Land revenue system
• Trade and commerce
• Urbanization
• Crafts and industries
• Coinage and monetary system
• Social stratification
• Status of women
Unit – 2: Bhakti and Sufi Movements
• Bhakti saints (Ramananda, Kabir, Nanak)
• Sufi orders (Chishti, Suhrawardi)
• Religious tolerance
• Social reform
• Spiritual teachings
• Cultural synthesis
• Vernacular languages
• Influence on society

Unit – 3: Art, Architecture and Literature
• Indo-Islamic architecture
• Qutub Minar
• Alai Darwaza
• Tughlaq architecture
• Mosque and tomb architecture
• Persian literature
• Development of Urdu
• Cultural interaction

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain major political developments from early medieval to pre-Mughal India.

CO2. Analyze administrative, economic, and social structures of the period.

CO3. Assess the impact of the Delhi Sultanate on Indian polity and society.

CO4. Examine cultural and religious movements such as Bhakti and Sufism.

CO5. Critically evaluate historical interpretations of early medieval India.

Suggested References

- Satish Chandra (2022). *History of Medieval India*. Orient BlackSwan.
- R.S. Sharma (2019). *Early Medieval Indian Society*. Pearson.
- Irfan Habib (2018). *Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization*. NBT.

- K.A. Nizami (2017). *Some Aspects of Religion and Politics in India during the Thirteenth Century*.
- Romila Thapar (2018). *Early India*. Penguin.
- Peter Jackson (2019). *The Delhi Sultanate*. Cambridge University Press.
- Burton Stein (2017). *A History of India*. Wiley-Blackwell.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Public Administration)

Course Name: Administrative Institutions	Course Code: DBPA6301T
Semester: 3	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the structure and functioning of administrative institutions.
- To explain the constitutional and statutory basis of administrative organizations.
- To analyze the role of central, state, and local administrative institutions.
- To examine regulatory and quasi-judicial institutions in governance.
- To develop understanding of accountability and administrative reforms in institutions.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Foundations of Administrative Institutions
Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Types of Administrative Institutions
• Concept of administrative institutions
• Distinction between political and administrative institutions
• Constitutional, statutory and executive bodies
• Line and staff agencies
• Departments and public corporations

• Autonomous bodies
• Significance in modern governance
Unit 2: Constitutional Framework of Administration
• Constitutional provisions related to administration
• Separation of powers and administrative structure
• Rule of law in administration
• Delegated legislation
• Administrative discretion
• Administrative tribunals
• Principles of natural justice
Unit 3: Organization of Central Administration
• Structure of Central Government
• Ministry and Department system
• Cabinet Secretariat
• Prime Minister's Office
• Central Secretariat
• Attached and subordinate offices
• Coordination mechanisms

BLOCK II: State and Local Administrative Institutions
Unit 4: State Administration
• Structure of State Government
• Role of Governor
• Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
• State Secretariat
• Directorates
• District administration
• Role of Chief Secretary
Unit 5: District and Field Administration
• Evolution of district administration
• Role of District Collector
• Law and order administration
• Development administration
• Police administration
• Revenue administration
• Challenges in district governance
Unit 6: Local Self-Government Institutions
• Rural local bodies (Panchayati Raj)

• 73rd Constitutional Amendment
• Urban local bodies (Municipalities)
• 74th Constitutional Amendment
• Structure and functions of local bodies
• Financial powers
• Role in decentralization
BLOCK III: Regulatory and Advisory Institutions
Unit 7: Constitutional Bodies
• Election Commission
• Union Public Service Commission
• Finance Commission
• Comptroller and Auditor General
• National Commissions
• Role in accountability
• Constitutional safeguards
Unit 8: Statutory and Regulatory Bodies
• Central Vigilance Commission
• Central Information Commission

• Lokpal and Lokayukta
• Regulatory commissions (SEBI, TRAI, etc.)
• Human Rights Commission
• Anti-corruption institutions
• Administrative oversight
Unit 9: Public Enterprises and Corporations
• Meaning and types
• Public sector undertakings
• Boards and commissions
• Financial autonomy
• Accountability mechanisms
• Disinvestment policy
• Performance evaluation
BLOCK IV: Control and Accountability Institutions
Unit 10: Legislative Control over Administration
• Parliamentary control
• Question hour
• Committees (PAC, Estimates Committee)

• Budgetary control
• Role of opposition
• Legislative review
• Accountability mechanisms
Unit 11: Judicial and Executive Control
• Judicial review
• Administrative tribunals
• Ombudsman
• Executive supervision
• Departmental control
• Disciplinary mechanisms
• Redressal of grievances
Unit 12: Financial Administration Institutions
• Budgetary institutions
• Role of Ministry of Finance
• Audit and accounting
• CAG reports
• Public Accounts Committee

• Financial transparency
• Fiscal responsibility
BLOCK V: Administrative Reforms and Contemporary Issues
Unit 13: Administrative Reforms
• Meaning and need for reforms
• Administrative Reforms Commissions
• Civil service reforms
• E-governance
• Transparency initiatives
• Citizen charters
• Good governance
Unit 14: Personnel Administration Institutions
• Civil services structure
• Recruitment agencies
• Training institutions (LBSNAA etc.)
• Promotion and transfer policies
• Performance appraisal
• Code of conduct

• Ethics in administration
Unit 15: Contemporary Challenges in Administrative Institutions
• Corruption and accountability
• Bureaucratic neutrality
• Political-administrative relations
• Decentralization challenges
• Public-private partnerships
• Digital governance
• Globalization and administration

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Understand the structure and functions of major administrative institutions.

CO2. Explain the constitutional provisions relating to public institutions.

CO3. Analyze the role of regulatory and advisory bodies in governance.

CO4. Evaluate mechanisms of administrative accountability and control.

CO5. Critically assess reforms and challenges in administrative institutions.

Suggested References

- Avasthi & Maheshwari – *Public Administration*
- M. Laxmikanth – *Public Administration*
- Mohit Bhattacharya – *New Horizons of Public Administration*

- Fadia & Fadia – *Public Administration*
- S.R. Maheshwari – *Indian Administration*
- Rumki Basu – *Public Administration*
- Nicholas Henry – *Public Administration and Public Affairs*
- Arora & Goyal – *Indian Public Administration*
- B.L. Fadia – *Indian Government and Politics*
- Reports of Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-IV)

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Constitution of India	Course Code: DAECVA02T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 2:00	Credits:2
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 06
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the historical background, making, nature, and salient features of the Constitution of India.

· Familiarize learners with the Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties.

· Develop an understanding of the structure and functioning of the Union and State governments.

· Explain the roles of constitutional institutions, judiciary, elections, and local self-government.

· Promote awareness of constitutional values, democratic citizenship, secularism, social justice, and national unity.

BLOCK I: Constitutional Framework and Fundamental Rights

Unit 1: Historical Background and Making of the Constitution

· Historical development of the Indian Constitution

· Constitutional developments under British rule

· Constituent Assembly and its composition

· Making and adoption of the Constitution

· Sources and salient features of the Constitution

Unit 2: Preamble, Citizenship and Constitutional Values

· Meaning and significance of the Preamble

· Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic

· Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

· Constitutional values and national unity

· Citizenship: meaning and constitutional provisions

Unit 3: Fundamental Rights

· Meaning and importance of Fundamental Rights

· Right to Equality

· Right to Freedom

· Right against Exploitation

· Right to Freedom of Religion

· Cultural and Educational Rights

· Right to Constitutional Remedies

Unit 4: Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties

· Directive Principles of State Policy: meaning and objectives

· Classification and significance of Directive Principles

· Fundamental Duties

· Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

· Constitutional responsibilities of citizens

BLOCK II: Union and State Government

Unit 5: Union Executive and Parliament

· President of India: powers and functions

· Vice-President and Prime Minister

· Council of Ministers

· Parliament: Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

· Parliamentary procedures and legislative functions

Unit 6: State Government and Federal Structure

· Governor: powers and functions

· Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

· State Legislature

· Centre-State relations

· Federal features and cooperative federalism

Unit 7: Judiciary and Constitutional Review

· Supreme Court of India

· High Courts

· Independence of judiciary

· Judicial review and judicial activism

· Public Interest Litigation

· Role of judiciary in protecting constitutional rights

BLOCK III: Constitutional Institutions, Democracy and Local Governance

Unit 8: Constitutional and Statutory Institutions

· Election Commission of India

· Comptroller and Auditor General of India

· Union Public Service Commission

· Finance Commission

· National Commissions for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

· Role and importance of constitutional institutions

Unit 9: Elections, Political Representation and Local Self-Government

· Election system in India

· Universal adult franchise

· Electoral reforms

· Panchayati Raj Institutions

· Municipalities and urban local government

· 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

Unit 10: Constitutional Amendments, Emergency and Contemporary Issues

· Procedure of constitutional amendment

· Important Constitutional Amendments

· National, State and Financial Emergencies

· Constitutional safeguards and democratic governance

· Constitutional morality and responsible citizenship

· Contemporary challenges to Indian democracy and constitutional governance

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the historical background, making, structure, salient features, and constitutional values of the Constitution of India.

CO2: Describe and analyse Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties.

CO3: Explain the structure, powers, and functions of the Union and State governments and understand the federal framework of India.

CO4: Demonstrate an understanding of the role of the judiciary, constitutional institutions, elections, and local self-government in Indian democracy.

CO5: Apply constitutional principles and values to understand contemporary issues, democratic participation, social justice, national unity, and responsible citizenship.

References

· Basu, D. D. *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.

· Bakshi, P. M. *The Constitution of India*. Universal Law Publishing.

· Kashyap, S. C. *Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law*. National Book Trust.

· Laxmikanth, M. *Indian Polity*. McGraw Hill Education.

· Austin, G. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press.

· Austin, G. *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*. Oxford University Press.

· Fadia, B. L. & Fadia, K. *Indian Government and Politics*. Sahitya Bhawan Publications.

· Johari, J. C. *Indian Government and Politics*. Vishal Publishing.

· Government of India. *The Constitution of India*. Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice.

· Election Commission of India. *Constitutional and Electoral Resources*.

· Supreme Court of India. *Constitutional and Judicial Resources*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Course Name: Gender Sensitization : Society and Culture	Course Code: DGECBA17T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Core
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:00	Credits:4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the concepts of gender, sex, gender identity, and gender roles in society.

· Examine the influence of family, culture, education, media, and social institutions on gender relations.

· Develop awareness about gender inequality, discrimination, stereotypes, and social exclusion.

· Familiarize learners with constitutional provisions, laws, policies, and initiatives related to gender equality.

· Promote gender sensitivity, equality, inclusion, respect, and responsible citizenship.

BLOCK I: Understanding Gender and Society

Unit 1: Concept of Sex and Gender

· Meaning and concepts of sex and gender

· Biological and social dimensions of gender

· Gender identity and gender expression

· Gender roles and expectations

· Understanding gender sensitization

Unit 2: Gender Socialization and Social Institutions

· Concept of gender socialization

· Role of family in shaping gender roles

· Education and gender socialization

· Religion, community, and social institutions

· Changing gender roles in contemporary society

Unit 3: Gender, Culture and Tradition

· Gender and cultural practices

· Patriarchy and matriarchy

· Customs, traditions, and gender norms

· Cultural diversity and gender relations

· Changing perspectives on gender and culture

BLOCK II: Gender Inequality and Social Issues

Unit 4: Gender Inequality and Discrimination

· Meaning and forms of gender inequality

· Gender discrimination in society

· Stereotypes and prejudices

· Gender-based social exclusion

· Impact of inequality on individuals and society

Unit 5: Gender and Education

· Historical access to education and gender

· Gender disparities in education

· Barriers to women's and girls' education

· Gender-sensitive teaching and learning

· Education as a tool for gender equality

Unit 6: Gender and Economic Participation

· Gender division of labour

· Paid and unpaid work

· Women's participation in the workforce

· Gender wage gap

· Gender and entrepreneurship

· Economic empowerment and equality

BLOCK III: Gender, Media and Representation

Unit 7: Gender and Mass Media

· Representation of gender in media

· Gender stereotypes in newspapers, television, and cinema

· Advertising and construction of gender roles

· Social media and gender representation

· Media as a tool for gender sensitization

Unit 8: Gender and Popular Culture

· Gender in literature and popular culture

· Representation in films and television

· Music, fashion, and gender identity

· Cultural construction of masculinity and femininity

· Changing representations of gender

Unit 9: Masculinities, Femininities and Gender Diversity

· Concepts of masculinity and femininity

· Traditional and changing gender roles

· Positive and responsible masculinities

· Gender diversity and inclusion

· Respect for individual identity and dignity

BLOCK IV: Gender, Rights and Legal Framework

Unit 10: Constitutional Provisions and Gender Equality

· Constitutional values of equality and dignity

· Fundamental Rights and gender equality

· Directive Principles related to social justice

· Fundamental Duties and gender sensitivity

· Constitutional safeguards for women and disadvantaged groups

Unit 11: Laws and Policies for Gender Justice

· Legal protection against gender discrimination

· Laws relating to domestic violence

· Prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace

· Laws relating to child marriage and women's rights

· Government policies and programmes for gender equality

Unit 12: Gender-Based Violence and Safety

· Meaning and forms of gender-based violence

· Domestic violence and sexual violence

· Workplace harassment

· Cyber harassment and online abuse

· Prevention, reporting, and support mechanisms

· Role of family, community, institutions, and law

BLOCK V: Gender Sensitization and Inclusive Society

Unit 13: Gender Sensitization in Education and Workplace

· Meaning and importance of gender sensitivity

· Creating gender-inclusive educational institutions

· Gender-sensitive workplace practices

· Equal opportunities and non-discrimination

· Leadership and participation

Unit 14: Gender Equality, Empowerment and Social Change

· Concept of gender equality and equity

· Women's empowerment

· Role of men and communities in gender equality

· Gender-responsive development

· Role of civil society and social movements

· Strategies for achieving an inclusive society

Unit 15: Contemporary Gender Issues and Future Perspectives

· Gender issues in contemporary society

· Gender and technology

· Digital inclusion and online safety

· Intersectionality and multiple forms of disadvantage

· Gender equality and Sustainable Development Goals

· Building an inclusive, respectful, and gender-sensitive society

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concepts of sex, gender, gender identity, gender roles, socialization, and gender sensitization.

CO2: Analyse the role of family, education, culture, media, and social institutions in shaping gender relations and inequalities.

CO3: Identify and critically examine gender stereotypes, discrimination, inequality, and gender-based violence in society.

CO4: Demonstrate an understanding of constitutional provisions, legal safeguards, policies, and institutional mechanisms related to gender justice.

CO5: Apply principles of gender equality, inclusion, respect, and sensitivity to promote a fair and inclusive society.

References

· Menon, N. *Seeing Like a Feminist*. Zubaan Publications.

· Rege, S. *Writing Caste/Writing Gender: Narrating Dalit Women's Testimonios*. Zubaan.

· Butler, J. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*. Routledge.

· Oakley, A. *Sex, Gender and Society*. Harper & Row.

· Lorber, J. *Gender Inequality: Feminist Theories and Politics*. Oxford University Press.

· Rao, A. (Ed.). *Gender and Development*. Oxford University Press.

· Tong, R. *Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction*. Westview Press.

· Chakravarti, U. *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens*. SAGE Publications.

· Government of India. *The Constitution of India*. Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice.

· Government of India. *National Policy for Women and Gender Equality Resources*.

· United Nations. *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*.

· United Nations. *Sustainable Development Goals – Goal 5: Gender Equality*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology)

Course Name: Indian Sociological Theories -I	Course Code: DBSO6401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the development of sociological thought in India.
- To familiarize students with major Indian sociologists and their theoretical contributions.
- To analyze Indian society through indigenous sociological perspectives.
- To examine concepts such as caste, village, tribe, and social change in Indian context.
- To develop critical understanding of Indian social structure and processes.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Emergence of Sociology in India
Unit 1: Development of Sociology in India
• Historical background of sociology in India
• Colonial influence on social studies
• Role of universities in development of sociology
• Contribution of British administrators and anthropologists
• Growth of sociology after independence

• Indianization of sociology
• Contemporary trends in Indian sociology
Unit 2: Approaches to the Study of Indian Society
• Indological approach
• Structural-functional approach
• Marxist approach
• Civilizational perspective
• Subaltern approach
• Comparative approach
• Interdisciplinary perspective
Unit 3: G.S. Ghurye
• Life and works
• Indological perspective
• Caste and race
• Tribes in India
• Concept of Hindu society
• Cultural unity of India
• Criticism of Ghurye

BLOCK II: Structural-Functional Perspective
Unit 4: M.N. Srinivas
• Life and major works
• Concept of Sanskritization
• Westernization
• Dominant caste
• Social mobility
• Village studies
• Critique of Srinivas
Unit 5: S.C. Dube
• Indian village studies
• Tribal societies
• Modernization in India
• Community development
• Social change in rural India
• Development administration
• Evaluation of Dube's perspective
Unit 6: Irawati Karve
• Kinship organization in India

• Regional variations in kinship
• Family and marriage patterns
• Cultural diversity
• Anthropological orientation
• Caste and social structure
• Contribution to Indian sociology
BLOCK III: Marxist and Critical Perspectives
Unit 7: A.R. Desai
• Marxist approach to Indian society
• Social background of Indian nationalism
• State and class structure
• Peasant movements
• Industrialization and capitalism
• Rural class structure
• Critical evaluation
Unit 8: D.P. Mukerji
• Dialectical approach
• Tradition and modernity

• Personality and culture
• Indian middle class
• Historical sociology
• Role of tradition in social change
• Contribution to Indian sociological thought
Unit 9: Ramkrishna Mukherjee
• Empirical sociology
• Statistical methods in sociology
• Agrarian structure
• Demographic studies
• Social stratification
• Historical materialism
• Scientific approach in Indian sociology
BLOCK IV: Civilizational and Cultural Perspectives
Unit 10: Yogendra Singh
• Modernization of Indian tradition
• Cultural change
• Social stratification

• Globalization and Indian society
• Tradition versus modernity
• Cultural synthesis
• Contribution to modernization theory
Unit 11: Louis Dumont
• Homo Hierarchicus
• Concept of hierarchy
• Purity and pollution
• Caste ideology
• Holism vs individualism
• Critique of Dumont
• Relevance in contemporary India
Unit 12: N.K. Bose
• Hindu method of tribal absorption
• Cultural integration
• Social change
• National integration
• Gandhi and Indian society

• Anthropological insights
• Evaluation of contributions
BLOCK V: Themes in Indian Sociological Thought
Unit 13: Caste System
• Theories of caste origin
• Structural and cultural aspects
• Caste mobility
• Caste and politics
• Caste and class
• Contemporary changes
• Reservation policy
Unit 14: Village Studies in India
• Concept of Indian village
• Little and great tradition
• Rural power structure
• Agrarian relations
• Rural leadership
• Panchayati Raj

• Rural transformation
Unit 15: Social Change in India
• Processes of social change
• Sanskritization and Westernization
• Urbanization
• Industrialization
• Globalization
• Social movements
• Modern challenges

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Understand the emergence and growth of sociology in India.

CO2. Explain the theoretical contributions of major Indian sociologists.

CO3. Analyze caste, village, and tribal society using Indian sociological perspectives.

CO4. Compare Indological and structural-functional approaches in Indian sociology.

CO5. Critically evaluate contemporary relevance of Indian sociological theories.

Suggested References

- Yogendra Singh – *Modernization of Indian Tradition*
- M.N. Srinivas – *Social Change in Modern India*
- G.S. Ghurye – *Caste and Race in India*

- A.R. Desai – *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*
- D.P. Mukerji – *Modern Indian Culture*
- S.C. Dube – *Indian Village*
- Irawati Karve – *Kinship Organization in India*
- Louis Dumont – *Homo Hierarchicus*
- N.K. Bose – *Culture and Society in India*
- T.K. Oommen & P.N. Mukherji – *Indian Sociology*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (English)

Course Name: Fiction & Short Stories	Course Code: DBEG7501T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the development of fiction as a literary genre.
- To familiarize learners with major short story writers and narrative techniques.
- To develop critical reading, analytical and interpretative skills.
- To examine themes, characterization, plot, and point of view in fiction.
- To encourage aesthetic appreciation and cultural understanding through literary texts.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Introduction to Fiction and Narrative Forms
Unit – 1: Nature and Elements of Fiction
• Definition and scope of fiction
• Difference between novel, novella, and short story
• Elements of fiction: plot, setting, character, theme
• Narrative structure and conflict
• Types of plots: linear, non-linear, circular

• Types of characters: major, minor, static, dynamic
• Theme and moral vision
• Fiction as representation of reality
Unit – 2: Narrative Techniques
• Point of view: first person, third person, omniscient
• Stream of consciousness
• Flashback and foreshadowing
• Dialogue and monologue
• Symbolism and imagery
• Irony and satire
• Realism and romanticism
• Narrative voice and tone
Unit – 3: Early Short Stories (British Tradition)
• **Charles Dickens** – selected short fiction
• **Thomas Hardy** – rural themes and tragic vision
• **Rudyard Kipling** – colonial context
• Victorian social background
• Realism in 19th century fiction

• Moral and ethical concerns
• Character portrayal and social criticism
• Language and style
BLOCK – II: American and European Short Stories
Unit – 1: American Short Fiction
• **Edgar Allan Poe** – unity of effect
• **O. Henry** – surprise ending
• **Ernest Hemingway** – iceberg theory
• Themes of isolation and identity
• Symbolism in modern American fiction
• Minimalism and narrative economy
• Psychological depth
• Social realism
Unit – 2: European Short Fiction
• **Guy de Maupassant** – realism and irony
• **Anton Chekhov** – open ending
• Naturalism and determinism
• Social and political contexts

• Psychological realism
• Subtle characterization
• Narrative closure and ambiguity
• Style and structure
Unit – 3: Modernist Short Stories
• **James Joyce** – epiphany
• **Virginia Woolf** – stream of consciousness
• Interior monologue
• Fragmented narrative structure
• Symbolism and impressionism
• Urban alienation
• Feminist perspectives
• Experimentation in narrative form
BLOCK – III: Indian Writing in English – Short Stories
Unit – 1: Early Indian Short Fiction
• **Rabindranath Tagore** – humanism and rural life
• **R. K. Narayan** – Malgudi stories
• Colonial and postcolonial themes

• Social reform and tradition
• Cultural identity
• Family and community
• Realism in Indian context
• Language and simplicity
Unit – 2: Post-Independence Indian Fiction
• **Mulk Raj Anand** – social injustice
• **Anita Desai** – psychological depth
• Urbanization and modernity
• Gender and marginality
• Partition narratives
• Diasporic sensibility
• Narrative experimentation
• Contemporary concerns
Unit – 3: Contemporary Indian Short Stories
• **Jhumpa Lahiri** – diaspora and displacement
• **Ruskin Bond** – simplicity and nostalgia
• Globalization and identity

• Intercultural themes
• Family dynamics
• Loneliness and belonging
• Stylistic simplicity and subtlety
• Modern narrative voice
BLOCK – IV: The Novel – Development and Forms
Unit – 1: Rise of the English Novel
• **Daniel Defoe** – realism
• **Jane Austen** – social comedy
• 18th and 19th century contexts
• Epistolary novel
• Bildungsroman
• Social and domestic novel
• Narrative techniques
• Moral and ethical framework
Unit – 2: Victorian and Modern Novels
• **Charles Dickens** – social reform themes
• **Thomas Hardy** – tragic realism

• Modernism in fiction
• Psychological novel
• Symbolism
• Industrial society
• Individual vs society
• Narrative complexity
Unit – 3: Postmodern and Contemporary Novels
• Postmodern narrative techniques
• Metafiction
• Intertextuality
• Fragmentation
• Identity and globalization
• Gender perspectives
• Magic realism
• Experimental structures
BLOCK – V: Critical Approaches to Fiction
Unit – 1: Formalism and Structuralism
• Russian Formalism

• Structuralist theory
• Narrative structure analysis
• Binary oppositions
• Text-centered criticism
• Language and form
• Literary devices
• Application to short stories
Unit – 2: Marxist and Feminist Criticism
• Marxist approach to fiction
• Class conflict and ideology
• Feminist literary criticism
• Gender roles and representation
• Patriarchy in fiction
• Intersectionality
• Social critique
• Textual interpretation
Unit – 3: Postcolonial and Reader-Response Criticism
• Postcolonial theory

• Colonial discourse
• Identity and hybridity
• Cultural representation
• Reader-response theory
• Reception and interpretation
• Subjectivity in reading
• Contemporary critical debates

Course Outcomes

After completing the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Demonstrate understanding of elements of fiction and narrative strategies.

CO2. Critically analyze short stories and novels from different literary periods.

CO3. Identify themes, symbols, and stylistic devices in fictional texts.

CO4. Compare diverse narrative traditions and cultural contexts.

CO5. Develop written and oral responses with textual evidence and critical insight.

Suggested References

- Abrams, M.H. & Harpham, G. (2015). *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. Cengage.
- Forster, E.M. (2005). *Aspects of the Novel*. Penguin.
- Baldick, C. (2013). *The Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*. Oxford University Press.
- Brooks, C. & Warren, R.P. (1959). *Understanding Fiction*. Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Childs, P. (2006). *Modernism*. Routledge.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science)

Course Name: Indian Political System	Course Code: DBPS6401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To familiarize students with the constitutional framework of the Indian Political System.
- To understand the structure and functioning of major political institutions in India.
- To examine the federal structure and Centre–State relations.
- To analyze electoral processes, political parties, and pressure groups.
- To evaluate contemporary issues and challenges in Indian democracy.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Constitutional Foundations of Indian Political System
Unit 1: Historical Background of the Indian Constitution
• Constitutional development during British rule
• Regulating Act of 1773 and subsequent constitutional reforms
• Government of India Acts of 1909, 1919, and 1935
• Cabinet Mission Plan
• Constituent Assembly: composition and functions

• Making of the Constitution
• Sources of the Indian Constitution
Unit 2: Features of the Indian Constitution
• Preamble: philosophy and objectives
• Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism, Democracy, Republic
• Fundamental Rights: types and significance
• Directive Principles of State Policy
• Fundamental Duties
• Amendment procedures
• Basic Structure doctrine
Unit 3: Union and State Structure
• Federal features and unitary tendencies
• Union List, State List, Concurrent List
• Distribution of legislative powers
• Emergency provisions
• President's Rule
• Financial relations between Centre and States
• Role of Finance Commission

BLOCK II: Union Government
Unit 4: The President and Vice-President
• Election and qualifications
• Powers and functions of the President
• Ordinance-making power
• Emergency powers
• Impeachment procedure
• Role of Vice-President
• Position of President in parliamentary system
Unit 5: Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
• Appointment and tenure
• Powers and functions of Prime Minister
• Council of Ministers: structure and responsibilities
• Cabinet system in India
• Collective responsibility
• Relationship with President
• Role in policy-making
Unit 6: Parliament of India
• Composition of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

• Legislative procedures
• Ordinary bills and money bills
• Parliamentary committees
• Budget process
• Parliamentary privileges
• Decline of Parliament: issues and reforms
BLOCK III: State Government and Judiciary
Unit 7: Governor and Chief Minister
• Appointment and powers of Governor
• Discretionary powers
• Role of Chief Minister
• Council of Ministers at State level
• Relationship between Governor and Chief Minister
• State Legislature
• Legislative procedures in States
Unit 8: Judiciary in India
• Supreme Court: composition and jurisdiction
• High Courts: structure and powers

• Judicial review
• Judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation
• Independence of judiciary
• Appointment of judges
• Judicial reforms
Unit 9: Centre–State Relations
• Legislative relations
• Administrative relations
• Financial relations
• Inter-State Council
• Role of NITI Aayog
• Role of All India Services
• Contemporary debates on federalism
BLOCK IV: Political Processes in India
Unit 10: Electoral System in India
• Election Commission: composition and powers
• Conduct of elections
• Universal adult franchise

• Electoral reforms
• Anti-defection law
• Model Code of Conduct
• Challenges in electoral politics
Unit 11: Political Parties and Party System
• National and regional parties
• Ideology and programmes
• Coalition politics
• Role of opposition
• Pressure groups
• Interest groups
• Role of media in politics
Unit 12: Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Government
• 73rd Constitutional Amendment
• Structure of Panchayati Raj Institutions
• 74th Constitutional Amendment
• Municipal governance
• Role of Gram Sabha

• Decentralization and local autonomy
• Challenges in local governance
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Politics
Unit 13: Secularism and Communalism
• Concept of secularism in India
• Communalism: causes and impact
• Minority rights
• Uniform Civil Code debate
• National integration
• Role of judiciary in protecting secularism
• Contemporary challenges
Unit 14: Social Justice and Political Development
• Reservation policy
• Role of SC, ST, OBC commissions
• Women's political participation
• Empowerment through local bodies
• Human rights
• Right to Information

• Welfare state policies
Unit 15: Emerging Trends and Challenges
• Coalition governments
• Criminalization of politics
• Corruption and anti-corruption movements
• Role of civil society
• Digital governance
• Electoral bonds debate
• Strengthening Indian democracy

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the philosophical foundations and salient features of the Indian Constitution.

CO2. Describe the structure and functions of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

CO3. Analyze federalism and Centre–State administrative and financial relations.

CO4. Understand the functioning of political parties and electoral mechanisms.

CO5. Critically assess the challenges faced by Indian democracy.

Suggested References

- D.D. Basu – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
- M.V. Pylee – *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*
- Subhash Kashyap – *Our Constitution*

- Rajni Kothari – *Politics in India*
- Granville Austin – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*
- B.L. Fadia – *Indian Government and Politics*
- Rumki Basu – *Indian Government and Politics*
- Zoya Hasan – *Politics and the State in India*
- Paul R. Brass – *The Politics of India Since Independence*
- Neerja Gopal Jayal – *Democracy in India*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi)

Course Name: Natya Sahitya: Ekankievam Natak	Course Code: DBHN6401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

पाठ्यक्रम के उद्देश्य (Course Objectives)

- विद्यार्थियों को नाट्य साहित्य की प्रकृति, स्वरूप एवं विकास से परिचित कराना।
- हिंदी नाटक एवं एकांकी की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों का अध्ययन कराना।
- नाट्य तत्वों एवं शिल्पगत विशेषताओं की समझ विकसित करना।
- प्रमुख नाटककारों एवं उनकी कृतियों का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन कराना।
- नाट्य साहित्य के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं वैचारिक पक्षों को समझाना।

पाठ्यक्रम संरचना

BLOCK – I: नाट्य साहित्य का स्वरूप एवं विकास
Unit – 1: नाटक का स्वरूप एवं तत्त्व
• नाटक की परिभाषा एवं स्वरूप
• नाटक के मूल तत्त्व – कथानक, पात्र, संवाद, देशकाल, उद्देश्य
• रस एवं भाव
• नाटकीयता की संकल्पना

• दृश्य एवं श्रव्य तत्व
• नाट्य भाषा एवं शैली
• संवाद की भूमिका
• नाटक एवं अन्य विधाओं का भेद
Unit – 2: भारतीय एवं पाश्चात्य नाट्य परंपरा
• भरतमुनि का *नाट्यशास्त्र*
• संस्कृत नाटक की परंपरा
• लोकनाट्य परंपराएँ
• अरस्तू का काव्यशास्त्र
• पाश्चात्य नाट्य सिद्धांत
• शास्त्रीय एवं आधुनिक नाट्य अवधारणाएँ
• भारतीय और पाश्चात्य नाट्य सिद्धांतों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
• रंगमंच की अवधारणा
Unit – 3: हिंदी नाटक का विकास
• भारतेन्दु युगीन नाटक
• द्विवेदी युगीन नाटक
• प्रसाद युगीन नाटक

• प्रगतिवादी एवं प्रयोगवादी नाटक
• समकालीन हिंदी नाटक
• ऐतिहासिक नाटक
• सामाजिक नाटक
• समस्या नाटक
BLOCK – II: एकांकी साहित्य
Unit – 1: एकांकी का स्वरूप एवं विशेषताएँ
• एकांकी की परिभाषा
• एकांकी और पूर्ण नाटक में अंतर
• एकांकी की संरचना
• संक्षिप्तता एवं प्रभाव
• पात्रों की सीमित संख्या
• एकांकी का कथानक विकास
• संवाद शैली
• आधुनिक जीवन और एकांकी
Unit – 2: प्रमुख हिंदी एकांकीकार
• जयशंकर प्रसाद

• रामकुमार वर्मा
• लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल
• उपेन्द्रनाथ अश्क
• विष्णु प्रभाकर
• मोहन राकेश
• एकांकी साहित्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ
• मनोवैज्ञानिक एवं सामाजिक पक्ष
Unit – 3: प्रतिनिधि एकांकियों का अध्ययन
• जयशंकर प्रसाद – चयनित एकांकी
• रामकुमार वर्मा – चयनित एकांकी
• उपेन्द्रनाथ अश्क – चयनित एकांकी
• लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल – चयनित एकांकी
• सामाजिक संदर्भ
• कथ्य एवं शिल्प
• संवाद संरचना
• नाटकीय प्रभाव
BLOCK – III: आधुनिक हिंदी नाटक

Unit – 1: जयशंकर प्रसाद
• प्रसाद के नाटकों की विशेषताएँ
• ऐतिहासिक चेतना
• आदर्शवाद एवं राष्ट्रीयता
• *स्कंदगुप्त* / *ध्रुवस्वामिनी* (विस्तृत अध्ययन)
• पात्र-चित्रण
• भाषा एवं शैली
• नाटकीय संरचना
• प्रसाद का नाट्य योगदान
Unit – 2: मोहन राकेश
• आधुनिकता और यथार्थवाद
• *आषाढ़ का एक दिन* (विस्तृत अध्ययन)
• मानवीय संबंधों का चित्रण
• अस्तित्ववादी दृष्टि
• संवाद की आधुनिक शैली
• मनोवैज्ञानिक गहराई
• मध्यवर्गीय जीवन

• नाट्य शिल्प
Unit – 3: धर्मवीर भारती
• *अंधा युग* (विस्तृत अध्ययन)
• प्रतीकात्मकता
• महाभारत की पुनर्व्याख्या
• युद्ध और नैतिक संकट
• काव्यात्मक नाट्य भाषा
• मिथकीय तत्व
• समकालीन संदर्भ
• विचारधारा एवं संदेश
BLOCK – IV: समकालीन एवं समस्या नाटक
Unit – 1: सामाजिक एवं समस्या नाटक
• सामाजिक यथार्थ
• स्त्री विमर्श
• जाति एवं वर्ग संघर्ष
• पारिवारिक विघटन
• शहरी जीवन की समस्याएँ

• नैतिक द्वंद्व
• राजनीतिक चेतना
• सामाजिक परिवर्तन
Unit – 2: रंगमंच और नाटक
• रंगमंच की अवधारणा
• अभिनय कला
• निर्देशन
• प्रकाश एवं ध्वनि
• मंच सज्जा
• रंगभाषा
• नाटक और दर्शक संबंध
• समकालीन रंगकर्म
Unit – 3: लोकनाट्य एवं आधुनिक प्रयोग
• नौटंकी
• स्वांग
• रामलीला
• लोकनाट्य की विशेषताएँ

• आधुनिक प्रयोगधर्मी नाटक
• नुक्कड़ नाटक
• जननाट्य आंदोलन
• सामाजिक चेतना
BLOCK – V: नाट्य साहित्य का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन
Unit – 1: नाट्य आलोचना
• नाट्य आलोचना की अवधारणा
• प्रमुख आलोचनात्मक दृष्टियाँ
• संरचनात्मक विश्लेषण
• स्त्रीवादी दृष्टिकोण
• मार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोण
• मनोविश्लेषणात्मक दृष्टि
• उत्तर आधुनिकता
• आलोचनात्मक विवेचन
Unit – 2: नाटक में भाषा एवं शिल्प
• नाट्य भाषा की विशेषताएँ
• संवाद की संरचना

• प्रतीक एवं बिंब
• कथानक का निर्माण
• चरित्र-चित्रण
• दृश्य योजना
• नाटकीय संघर्ष
• शैलीगत विविधता
Unit – 3: तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
• एकांकी एवं नाटक का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
• शास्त्रीय एवं आधुनिक नाटक
• हिंदी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के नाटक
• भारतीय एवं पाश्चात्य नाटक
• कथ्य की विविधता
• सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ
• समकालीन महत्व
• भविष्य की संभावनाएँ

पाठ्यक्रम परिणाम (Course Outcomes)

पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण होने पर विद्यार्थी:

CO1. नाट्य साहित्य की अवधारणा एवं विकास क्रम को समझ सकेंगे।

CO2. एकांकी एवं नाटक के तत्वों का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO3. हिंदी के प्रमुख नाटककारों एवं उनकी कृतियों का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन कर सकेंगे।

CO4. नाट्य कृतियों में निहित सामाजिक, राजनीतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक संदर्भों को पहचान सकेंगे।

CO5. नाट्य साहित्य की भाषा, शिल्प एवं संरचना का मूल्यांकन कर सकेंगे।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ (References)

- प्रसाद, जयशंकर – *स्कंदगुप्त, ध्रुवस्वामिनी*
- राकेश, मोहन – *आषाढ़ का एक दिन*
- भारती, धर्मवीर – *अंधा युग*
- वर्मा, रामकुमार – *हिंदी एकांकी*
- भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र – *अंधेर नगरी*
- द्विवेदी, हजारीप्रसाद – *हिंदी साहित्य की भूमिका*
- नगेन्द्र – *हिंदी नाटक का इतिहास*
- सिंह, नामवर – *आलोचना के नए प्रतिमान*
- मिश्र, रामचंद्र – *हिंदी नाट्य साहित्य का इतिहास*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics)

Course Name: Money,Banking and Finanace	Course Code: DBEC6401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the nature, functions, and theories of money.
- To explain the structure and functioning of banking systems.
- To examine the role and functions of the central bank in monetary management.
- To analyze financial institutions and financial markets in India.
- To understand monetary policy and recent developments in the financial sector.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Money – Nature and Theories
Unit 1: Evolution and Functions of Money
• Barter system: limitations
• Emergence of money
• Meaning and definitions of money
• Functions of money: primary, secondary, contingent
• Characteristics of good money

• Forms of money: metallic, paper, credit, digital
• Role of money in modern economy
Unit 2: Theories of Money
• Quantity Theory of Money: Fisher's approach
• Cambridge cash balance approach
• Keynes' reformulated quantity theory
• Friedman's modern quantity theory
• Criticisms of quantity theory
• Value of money
• Inflation and deflation
Unit 3: Demand for and Supply of Money
• Classical approach to demand for money
• Keynesian liquidity preference theory
• Motives for holding money
• Baumol and Tobin models
• Money supply measures (M1, M2, M3, M4)
• High-powered money
• Determinants of money supply

BLOCK II: Commercial Banking
Unit 4: Structure and Functions of Commercial Banks
• Evolution of banking
• Types of banks
• Functions of commercial banks
• Primary and secondary functions
• Agency services
• Investment functions
• Role in economic development
Unit 5: Credit Creation
• Meaning of credit
• Process of credit creation
• Limitations of credit creation
• Credit multiplier
• Deposit multiplier
• Balance sheet analysis
• Role of banking habits
Unit 6: Banking Reforms and Modern Trends
• Banking sector reforms in India

• Nationalization of banks
• Liberalization and privatization
• Non-performing assets (NPAs)
• Digital banking
• Payment banks and small finance banks
• Financial inclusion
BLOCK III: Central Banking
Unit 7: Central Bank – Nature and Functions
• Meaning and evolution
• Functions of central bank
• Issue of currency
• Banker to government
• Banker's bank
• Custodian of foreign exchange
• Clearing house functions
Unit 8: Credit Control and Monetary Policy
• Objectives of monetary policy
• Quantitative credit control methods

• Bank rate policy
• Open market operations
• Cash reserve ratio (CRR)
• Qualitative credit control methods
• Selective credit controls
Unit 9: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
• Establishment and organization
• Functions of RBI
• Monetary policy framework
• Inflation targeting
• Role in financial stability
• Regulatory functions
• Recent monetary policy trends
BLOCK IV: Financial Institutions and Markets
Unit 10: Financial Institutions
• Meaning and classification
• Development banks
• NABARD, SIDBI, EXIM Bank

• Insurance institutions
• Mutual funds
• Role of NBFCs
• Financial intermediaries
Unit 11: Financial Markets
• Money market: features and instruments
• Capital market: primary and secondary markets
• Stock exchanges
• SEBI: role and functions
• Government securities market
• Derivatives market
• Market regulation
Unit 12: Indian Financial System
• Structure of Indian financial system
• Financial sector reforms
• Liberalization and globalization
• Foreign investment
• Capital account convertibility

• Financial crises
• Digital financial services
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues in Money and Finance
Unit 13: Inflation and Deflation
• Types of inflation
• Causes of inflation
• Effects of inflation
• Measures to control inflation
• Deflation and stagflation
• Phillips curve
• Inflation in India
Unit 14: International Finance
• Foreign exchange market
• Exchange rate determination
• Fixed and flexible exchange rates
• Balance of payments
• IMF and World Bank
• WTO and global finance

• Currency crises
Unit 15: Emerging Trends in Finance
• FinTech innovations
• Digital currency and cryptocurrency
• Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)
• Financial inclusion initiatives
• Sustainable finance
• Green banking
• Financial stability and regulation

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the evolution, functions, and theories of money.

CO2. Understand the functioning of commercial and central banking systems.

CO3. Analyze the process of credit creation and money supply determination.

CO4. Evaluate the role of financial institutions and markets in economic development.

CO5. Critically examine monetary policy and contemporary financial reforms.

Suggested References

- Crowther, G. – *An Outline of Money*
- Keynes, J.M. – *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*
- Friedman, M. – *Studies in the Quantity Theory of Money*

- Sayers, R.S. – *Modern Banking*
- R.P. Kent – *Money and Banking*
- Sundaram, K.P.M. & Varshney, P.N. – *Banking Theory, Law and Practice*
- Bholanath Dutta – *Indian Financial System*
- RBI Publications – *Report on Currency and Finance*
- Mishkin, F.S. – *The Economics of Money, Banking and Financial Markets*
- Pathak, B.V. – *Indian Financial System*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (History)

Course Name: History of India (1526 to 1857)	Course Code: DBHT6401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To provide comprehensive knowledge of Indian history from the establishment of the Mughal Empire to the Revolt of 1857.
- To understand political, administrative, economic, and cultural developments during the Mughal and early colonial period.
- To examine the decline of the Mughal Empire and the rise of regional powers.
- To analyze the expansion of British rule and its impact on Indian society and economy.
- To critically evaluate the causes, nature, and consequences of the Revolt of 1857.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Foundation and Expansion of the Mughal Empire
Unit – 1: Establishment of the Mughal Empire
• Political condition of India on the eve of Babur's invasion
• First Battle of Panipat (1526)
• Babur: achievements and consolidation
• Humayun: struggles and restoration

• Sher Shah Suri: administration and reforms
• Second Battle of Panipat (1556)
• Early Mughal consolidation
• Significance of Mughal foundation
Unit – 2: Akbar and Mughal Expansion
• Akbar's conquests and territorial expansion
• Administrative reforms
• Mansabdari and Jagirdari systems
• Revenue system (Todar Mal's reforms)
• Religious policy and Sulh-i-Kul
• Rajput policy
• Central and provincial administration
• Significance of Akbar's rule
Unit – 3: Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
• Political developments under Jahangir
• Shah Jahan: administration and architecture
• Aurangzeb's expansion policy
• Deccan policy

• Religious policy of Aurangzeb
• Mughal–Maratha conflict
• Administrative challenges
• Causes of Mughal decline during Aurangzeb
BLOCK – II: Mughal Administration, Economy and Culture
Unit – 1: Administrative Structure
• Central administration
• Provincial administration
• Judicial system
• Military organization
• Land revenue system
• Mansabdari system
• Role of nobles
• Nature of Mughal state
Unit – 2: Economy and Society
• Agrarian structure
• Land revenue settlements
• Trade and commerce

• Urbanization
• Artisans and industries
• Currency system
• Social structure
• Position of women
Unit – 3: Art, Architecture and Culture
• Mughal painting
• Architecture (Taj Mahal, Red Fort, etc.)
• Literature and language
• Development of Persian and regional languages
• Music and fine arts
• Bhakti and Sufi movements
• Education system
• Cultural synthesis
BLOCK – III: Decline of the Mughal Empire and Rise of Regional Powers
Unit – 1: Causes of Mughal Decline
• Weak successors
• Administrative corruption

• Economic crisis
• Military weakness
• Foreign invasions (Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali)
• Rise of regional powers
• Maratha expansion
• Internal rebellions
Unit – 2: Rise of Regional States
• Marathas under Shivaji
• Peshwa administration
• Rise of Sikhs
• Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad
• Mysore under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan
• Rajput states
• Jats and Rohillas
• Nature of regional states
Unit – 3: Advent of Europeans in India
• Portuguese and Dutch
• English East India Company

• French East India Company
• Anglo-French rivalry
• Carnatic Wars
• Battle of Plassey (1757)
• Battle of Buxar (1764)
• Establishment of British political power
BLOCK – IV: Expansion of British Rule
Unit – 1: Administrative and Revenue Policies
• Dual Government in Bengal
• Regulating Act (1773)
• Pitt's India Act (1784)
• Charter Acts
• Permanent Settlement
• Ryotwari Settlement
• Mahalwari Settlement
• Judicial and administrative reforms
Unit – 2: Economic Impact of British Rule
• Drain of wealth theory

• Deindustrialization
• Commercialization of agriculture
• Impact on artisans and peasants
• Growth of plantation economy
• Railways and communication
• Trade policies
• Economic transformation
Unit – 3: Social and Religious Reform Movements
• Raja Ram Mohan Roy
• Brahmo Samaj
• Arya Samaj
• Aligarh Movement
• Young Bengal Movement
• Widow remarriage and abolition of Sati
• Western education
• Social legislation
BLOCK – V: Revolt of 1857
Unit – 1: Causes of the Revolt

• Political causes
• Economic causes
• Military causes
• Social and religious causes
• Doctrine of Lapse
• Annexation policies
• Immediate causes
• Role of sepoys
Unit – 2: Nature and Course of the Revolt
• Spread of revolt
• Major centres: Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi
• Role of Bahadur Shah Zafar
• Role of Rani Lakshmi Bai
• Role of Nana Sahib and Tantia Tope
• Participation of peasants and rulers
• Suppression of revolt
• Regional variations
Unit – 3: Consequences and Historical Interpretations

• End of East India Company rule
• Government of India Act 1858
• Changes in administration
• Army reorganization
• Policy of Crown rule
• Impact on Indian society
• Nationalist interpretation
• Modern historiographical debates

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Explain the political and administrative structure of the Mughal Empire.

CO2. Analyze socio-economic and cultural developments during 1526–1857.

CO3. Assess the causes behind the decline of the Mughals and the rise of regional states.

CO4. Evaluate the policies of the British East India Company and their impact on India.

CO5. Critically interpret the significance of the Revolt of 1857 in Indian history.

Suggested References

- Satish Chandra (2017). *History of Medieval India*. Orient BlackSwan.
- Bipan Chandra (2016). *History of Modern India*. Orient BlackSwan.
- J.N. Sarkar (2018). *History of Aurangzeb*.
- R.C. Majumdar (2019). *The Mughal Empire*.

- Irfan Habib (2015). *The Agrarian System of Mughal India*.
- Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (2020). *From Plassey to Partition*.
- Percival Spear (2014). *A History of India (Vol. II)*.
- S.N. Sen (2018). *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Public Administration)

Course Name: State Administration	Course Code: DBPA6401T
Semester: 4	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To familiarize students with the structure and functioning of State Administration in India.
- To understand the constitutional framework governing State Governments.
- To examine the role of key functionaries and institutions at the State level.
- To analyze administrative processes, financial administration, and personnel administration in States.
- To evaluate contemporary challenges and reforms in State Administration.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Constitutional Framework of State Administration
Unit 1: Evolution and Constitutional Basis
• Historical background of State Administration
• Federal structure of India
• Constitutional provisions relating to States
• Distribution of legislative powers

• State List and Concurrent List
• Emergency provisions affecting States
• Centre–State administrative relations
Unit 2: The Governor
• Appointment and qualifications
• Powers and functions
• Executive powers
• Legislative powers
• Discretionary powers
• Role during constitutional crisis
• Position and controversies
Unit 3: Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
• Appointment and tenure
• Powers and functions of Chief Minister
• Council of Ministers: composition and responsibilities
• Collective responsibility
• Relationship with Governor
• Cabinet decision-making process

• Role in policy formulation
BLOCK II: Organization of State Administration
Unit 4: State Secretariat
• Meaning and structure
• Role of Chief Secretary
• Departments and administrative hierarchy
• Secretariat procedures
• Policy formulation process
• Coordination among departments
• Secretariat reforms
Unit 5: Directorates and Field Administration
• Structure and functions of Directorates
• Relationship between Secretariat and Directorates
• Divisional administration
• Role of Divisional Commissioner
• District administration
• Functions of District Collector
• Coordination at district level
Unit 6: Local Administration

• Panchayati Raj Institutions
• Urban Local Bodies
• 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments
• Devolution of powers
• State control over local bodies
• District Planning Committee
• Challenges in decentralization
BLOCK III: State Public Services and Personnel Administration
Unit 7: State Public Service Commission
• Composition and functions
• Recruitment procedures
• Role in promotions and disciplinary matters
• Constitutional safeguards
• Independence and accountability
• Limitations
• Reforms in recruitment
Unit 8: State Civil Services
• Classification of services

• Recruitment and training
• Promotion policies
• Service conditions
• Code of conduct
• Administrative ethics
• Capacity building initiatives
Unit 9: Personnel Administration
• Human resource management in States
• Performance appraisal systems
• Disciplinary procedures
• Employee welfare measures
• Reservation policy
• Administrative accountability
• E-governance in personnel management
BLOCK IV: State Financial Administration
Unit 10: State Budget and Financial Procedures
• Concept and types of budget
• Budget preparation process

• Role of Finance Department
• Legislative control over finance
• Appropriation and Finance Bills
• Supplementary grants
• Budgetary reforms
Unit 11: Revenue Administration
• Sources of State revenue
• Tax administration
• Goods and Services Tax (GST)
• Role of State Finance Commission
• Public expenditure
• Fiscal responsibility
• Financial management systems
Unit 12: Audit and Accountability
• Role of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
• Public Accounts Committee
• Estimates Committee
• Legislative control mechanisms

• Transparency measures
• Anti-corruption agencies
• Financial accountability reforms
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues and Reforms in State Administration
Unit 13: Administrative Reforms
• Need for reforms
• Administrative Reforms Commissions
• E-governance initiatives
• Citizen charters
• Right to Information
• Public grievance redressal
• Service delivery mechanisms
Unit 14: Law and Order Administration
• Role of State Police
• Police administration
• Maintenance of public order
• Disaster management
• Human rights issues

• Coordination with central agencies
• Internal security challenges
Unit 15: Emerging Challenges in State Administration
• Coalition politics at State level
• Regionalism and identity politics
• Development administration
• Welfare schemes implementation
• Digital governance
• Public-private partnerships
• Good governance initiatives

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the constitutional basis of State Administration in India.

CO2. Describe the powers and functions of the Governor, Chief Minister, and State Council of Ministers.

CO3. Analyze the organization and working of State Secretariat and Directorates.

CO4. Understand State financial administration and public service systems.

CO5. Critically assess administrative reforms and issues in State governance.

Suggested References

- Arora, R.K. & Goyal, R. – *Indian Public Administration*
- Avasthi, A. & Maheshwari, S.R. – *Public Administration*
- Maheshwari, S.R. – *State Government in India*
- Fadia, B.L. & Fadia, Kuldeep – *State Administration in India*
- Basu, D.D. – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
- Singh, Hoshiar – *State Administration in India*
- Sharma, M.P. & Sadana, B.L. – *Public Administration in Theory and Practice*
- Bhambri, C.P. – *Public Administration in India*
- Reports of Administrative Reforms Commission
- Government of India & State Government Official Publications

SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-V)

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology-1)

Course Name: Indian Sociological Theories - II	Course Code: DBSO7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to major contemporary Indian sociological thinkers and perspectives.
- To examine diverse theoretical approaches to Indian society.
- To analyze issues of caste, class, gender, and development through Indian sociological frameworks.
- To understand the methodological contributions of Indian sociologists.
- To develop critical understanding of social change in India through indigenous theories.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Perspectives on Social Change and Modernity
Unit 1: M. N. Srinivas
• Concept of Sanskritization
• Westernization
• Dominant caste
• Social mobility in India

• Village studies approach
• Methodological contributions
• Critique of his theoretical framework
Unit 2: Yogendra Singh
• Modernization of Indian tradition
• Structural change in Indian society
• Cultural modernization
• Tradition and modernity debate
• Development and social change
• Theoretical orientation
• Relevance in contemporary India
Unit 3: A. R. Desai
• Marxist approach to Indian society
• State and class structure
• Peasantry and agrarian relations
• Nationalism and social background
• Capitalism and development
• Class analysis in India

• Critical evaluation
BLOCK II: Caste, Stratification and Inequality
Unit 4: André Béteille
• Studies on caste, class, and power
• Inequality and stratification
• Agrarian social structure
• Comparative sociology
• Elite and hierarchy
• Social justice and equality
• Critical appraisal
Unit 5: Gail Omvedt
• Dalit movements
• Feminist perspectives
• Caste and class analysis
• Social movements in India
• Anti-caste ideology
• Democratic struggles
• Theoretical significance
Unit 6: Kancha Ilaiah

• Critique of Brahminism
• Dalit-Bahujan perspective
• Caste and knowledge systems
• Social exclusion
• Cultural politics
• Identity and empowerment
• Contemporary relevance
BLOCK III: Civil Society, Democracy and Development
Unit 7: Rajni Kothari
• Politics and society
• Party system in India
• Democratic processes
• State-society relations
• Civil society
• Political development
• Analytical contribution
Unit 8: T. K. Oommen
• Nation, ethnicity, and pluralism

• Citizenship and identity
• Social movements
• State and society
• Pluralistic society
• Theoretical contributions
• Contemporary relevance
Unit 9: Ashis Nandy
• Alternative modernity
• Psychological approach
• Colonialism and culture
• Critique of development
• Tradition and modernity
• Cultural politics
• Intellectual contribution
BLOCK IV: Gender, Culture and Identity
Unit 10: Leela Dube
• Gender and kinship
• Women in Indian society

• Patriarchy
• Socialization processes
• Gender inequality
• Feminist methodology
• Analytical contribution
Unit 11: Patricia Uberoi
• Family and marriage
• Changing kinship patterns
• Gender roles
• Media and culture
• Social transformation
• Urbanization and family
• Sociological relevance
Unit 12: Veena Das
• Violence and everyday life
• Anthropology of suffering
• Gender and conflict
• Urban poverty

• State and marginality
• Ethnographic method
• Contribution to Indian sociology
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues and Emerging Theories
Unit 13: Dipankar Gupta
• Modernity and identity
• Middle class in India
• Nationalism and globalization
• Civil society debates
• Critique of traditionalism
• Social transformation
• Analytical perspectives
Unit 14: Partha Chatterjee
• Postcolonial theory
• Nationalism
• Civil society and political society
• Colonial discourse
• Subaltern perspectives

• State and governance
• Theoretical contributions
Unit 15: Contemporary Trends in Indian Sociology
• Subaltern studies
• Dalit and feminist sociology
• Environmental sociology
• Globalization debates
• Urban sociology
• Identity politics
• Future directions in Indian sociology

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the theoretical contributions of major contemporary Indian sociologists.

CO2. Analyze Indian society using indigenous conceptual frameworks.

CO3. Interpret issues of inequality, modernization, and development from Indian perspectives.

CO4. Compare classical and contemporary Indian sociological approaches.

CO5. Apply Indian sociological theories to contemporary social problems.

Suggested References

- Singh, Yogendra – *Modernization of Indian Tradition*
- Srinivas, M.N. – *Social Change in Modern India*
- Desai, A.R. – *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*
- Béteille, André – *Caste, Class and Power*
- Oommen, T.K. – *Citizenship, Nationality and Ethnicity*
- Nandy, Ashis – *The Intimate Enemy*
- Dube, Leela – *Women and Kinship*
- Uberoi, Patricia – *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*
- Gupta, Dipankar – *Mistaken Modernity*
- Chatterjee, Partha – *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World*
- Omvedt, Gail – *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution*
- Ilaiah, Kancha – *Why I Am Not a Hindu*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology-2)

Course Name: Social Stratification	Course Code: DBSO7502T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the concept, nature, characteristics, and dimensions of social stratification.

· Familiarize learners with major theories and approaches to social stratification.

· Examine different systems of stratification such as caste, class, estate, and slavery.

· Analyse the relationship between social stratification, mobility, power, status, and inequality.

· Develop an understanding of contemporary patterns of inequality and their impact on society.

BLOCK I: Foundations of Social Stratification

Unit 1: Concept and Nature of Social Stratification

· Meaning and definition of social stratification

· Nature and characteristics of social stratification

· Dimensions of social stratification

· Social differentiation and social stratification

· Functions and consequences of stratification

Unit 2: Basic Concepts Related to Stratification

· Social status and social role

· Ascribed and achieved status

· Power, authority, and prestige

· Social inequality and hierarchy

· Social position and social ranking

Unit 3: Theories and Perspectives of Social Stratification

· Functionalist perspective

· Conflict perspective

· Marxist approach

· Weberian approach

· Contemporary perspectives on stratification

BLOCK II: Forms and Systems of Social Stratification

Unit 4: Caste System

· Meaning and characteristics of caste

· Caste hierarchy and social organization

· Caste, occupation, and social status

· Caste and social relations

· Changing nature of caste in contemporary India

Unit 5: Class System

· Meaning and characteristics of social class

· Class structure and class consciousness

· Economic and occupational dimensions of class

· Upper, middle, and working classes

· Class and social inequality

Unit 6: Other Forms of Stratification

· Slavery as a system of stratification

· Estate system

· Racial and ethnic stratification

· Tribal and indigenous forms of inequality

· Comparative study of different stratification systems

BLOCK III: Stratification in Indian Society

Unit 7: Caste and Social Stratification in India

· Historical development of caste in India

· Varna and Jati

· Caste hierarchy and social mobility

· Caste and changing occupational structure

· Modernization and transformation of caste

Unit 8: Class and Economic Inequality in India

· Social classes in Indian society

· Rural and urban class structure

· Land ownership and agrarian classes

· Industrialization and emerging classes

· Poverty and economic inequality

Unit 9: Gender and Social Stratification

· Gender as a dimension of stratification

· Patriarchy and gender hierarchy

· Gender inequality in education and employment

· Gender and access to resources

· Changing gender relations and empowerment

BLOCK IV: Social Mobility, Power and Inequality

Unit 10: Social Mobility

· Meaning and types of social mobility

· Horizontal and vertical mobility

· Intergenerational and intragenerational mobility

· Open and closed systems of stratification

· Factors affecting social mobility

Unit 11: Power, Authority and Social Stratification

· Concept of power and authority

· Weber's classification of authority

· Relationship between power, status, and class

· Political power and social inequality

· Elites and ruling groups

Unit 12: Education, Occupation and Social Stratification

· Education and social inequality

· Access to educational opportunities

· Occupation and social status

· Professionalization and social mobility

· Education as an instrument of social mobility

BLOCK V: Contemporary Social Inequality and Transformation

Unit 13: Social Exclusion and Marginalization

· Meaning and concept of social exclusion

· Marginalization and deprivation

· Discrimination and social disadvantage

· Exclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups

· Inclusion and social justice

Unit 14: Globalization and Changing Patterns of Stratification

· Globalization and social inequality

· Economic liberalization and class structure

· Digital divide and technological inequality

· Migration and new forms of inequality

· Changing patterns of social hierarchy

Unit 15: Social Stratification and Social Change

· Relationship between stratification and social change

· Affirmative action and social justice

· Reservation policies and disadvantaged groups

· Social movements against inequality

· Contemporary challenges and future of social equality

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, dimensions, and major concepts associated with social stratification and inequality.

CO2: Analyse major theoretical perspectives and different systems of social stratification, including caste, class, slavery, and estate.

CO3: Examine the structure and changing patterns of caste, class, gender, and economic stratification in Indian society.

CO4: Explain the concepts of social mobility, power, authority, education, occupation, and their relationship with social inequality.

CO5: Analyse contemporary issues of social exclusion, marginalization, globalization, and social justice and appreciate the processes of social change.

References

· Tumin, M. M. *Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality*. Prentice-Hall.

· Davis, K. & Moore, W. E. *Some Principles of Stratification*. American Sociological Review.

· Marx, K. *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy*. Penguin Classics.

· Weber, M. *Economy and Society*. University of California Press.

· Giddens, A. *Sociology*. Polity Press.

· Haralambos, M. & Holborn, M. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. Collins.

· Srinivas, M. N. *Social Change in Modern India*. Orient Longman.

· Béteille, A. *Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village*. Oxford University Press.

· Gupta, D. *Social Stratification*. Oxford University Press.

· Shah, G. *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature*. SAGE Publications.

· Desai, A. R. *Rural Sociology in India*. Popular Prakashan.

· Government of India. *Reports on Social Justice, Social Inclusion and Empowerment*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (English-1)

Course Name: Indian Literature in Translation (Prose)	Course Code: DBSO7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to major prose writings from Indian languages in English translation.
2. To develop understanding of regional diversity and cultural plurality in Indian literature.
3. To examine social, political, gendered, and historical contexts reflected in translated prose.
4. To analyze translation as a literary and cultural practice.
5. To enhance critical reading and interpretative skills in the context of Indian multilingual traditions.

COURSE CONTENT

BLOCK I: Understanding Indian Literature in Translation
Unit 1: Concept of Indian Literature
• Unity in diversity: Multilingual literary culture
• Oral and written traditions
• National vs. regional literary identities
Unit 2: Translation Studies – Theory and Practice

• Meaning and scope of translation
• Problems of translation: loss, gain, equivalence
• Cultural translation and context
Unit 3: History of Translation in India
• Colonial translations and Orientalism
• Post-independence translation movements
• Role of Sahitya Akademi and other institutions
BLOCK II: Short Fiction in Translation
Unit 4: Social Realism in Hindi and Urdu Fiction
• **Premchand** – Selected Short Story
• **Saadat Hasan Manto** – Selected Short Story
• Themes: Partition, poverty, social injustice
Unit 5: Regional Voices from South India
• **Vaikom Muhammad Basheer** – Selected Short Story
• **Mahasweta Devi** – Selected Short Story
• Subaltern consciousness and marginalized voices
Unit 6: Modern Indian Short Stories
• **U. R. Ananthamurthy** – Selected Prose
• **Ismat Chughtai** – Selected Short Story

• Gender, caste, and modernity
BLOCK III: Indian Novel in Translation
Unit 7: Rural and Social Reform Narratives
• **Godan** by **Premchand** (Abridged/Selected Chapters)
• Agrarian crisis and realism
Unit 8: Existential and Psychological Themes
• **Samskara** by **U. R. Ananthamurthy**
• Tradition vs. modernity
Unit 9: Feminist Perspectives in Indian Fiction
• **The Binding Vine** by **Shashi Deshpande**
• Women's voices and identity
BLOCK IV: Autobiography, Memoir and Life Writing
Unit 10: Dalit Autobiography
• **Joothan** by **Omprakash Valmiki**
• Caste and lived experience
Unit 11: Political and Nationalist Writing
• **My Experiments with Truth** by **Mahatma Gandhi**
• Ethics, nationalism, selfhood
Unit 12: Regional Memoirs
• **Karukku** by **Bama**
• Religion, caste, and gender

BLOCK V: Contemporary Prose and Translation Practice
Unit 13: Postmodern and Contemporary Narratives
• **Perumal Murugan** – Selected Prose
• Identity politics and censorship
Unit 14: Translation as Resistance
• Tribal and marginalized writings in translation
• Language politics and representation
• Case studies from North-East and Adivasi literature
Unit 15: Practical Component
• Translating a short regional prose passage into English
• Comparative analysis of two translations of the same text
• Project submission (Online presentation)

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the diversity of Indian prose across languages through translation.
2. Critically analyze themes such as caste, gender, nationalism, and modernity.
3. Evaluate translation as a cultural and political act.
4. Compare regional literary traditions within the framework of Indian literature.
5. Develop practical skills in literary translation and textual interpretation.

References

Primary Texts

- **Premchand** – Godan (Translated Edition)
- **U. R. Ananthamurthy** – Samskara (Translated Edition)
- **Bama** – Karukku
- **Omprakash Valmiki** – Joothan
- **Shashi Deshpande** – The Binding Vine

Secondary Readings

- Bassnett, Susan – Translation Studies
- Mukherjee, Meenakshi – The Perishable Empire
- Devy, G. N. – After Amnesia
- Panikkar, Ayyappa – Essays on Indian Literature
- Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty – "The Politics of Translation"

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science-1)

Course Name: Western political thoughts	Course Code: DBPS7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the major traditions of Western political thought.
- To examine the political ideas of classical, medieval, and modern Western thinkers.
- To understand the evolution of concepts such as justice, liberty, equality, rights, and state.
- To analyze the relevance of Western political theories in contemporary political discourse.
- To develop critical thinking skills through the study of original political texts and ideas.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Classical Political Thought
Unit 1: Plato
• Historical background of Greek political thought
• Theory of Justice
• Concept of Philosopher King
• Theory of Education

• Communism of property and family
• Ideal State in *The Republic*
• Criticism and relevance
Unit 2: Aristotle
• Nature and purpose of the State
• Theory of Citizenship
• Classification of Governments
• Concept of Polity
• Doctrine of the Golden Mean
• Slavery and property
• Evaluation of Aristotle's political philosophy
Unit 3: Roman and Medieval Thought
• Political ideas of Cicero
• Natural law theory
• St. Augustine: City of God
• St. Thomas Aquinas: Church and State
• Medieval political authority
• Divine right theory

• Transition to modern political thought
BLOCK II: Social Contract and Liberal Thought
Unit 4: Thomas Hobbes
• State of nature
• Social contract theory
• Concept of sovereignty
• Leviathan and absolute state
• Law and liberty
• Individualism
• Critical evaluation
Unit 5: John Locke
• State of nature
• Natural rights
• Limited government
• Consent and constitutionalism
• Right to rebellion
• Property theory
• Liberal political philosophy
Unit 6: Jean-Jacques Rousseau

• General will
• Popular sovereignty
• Social contract
• Freedom and equality
• Direct democracy
• Civil religion
• Relevance and criticism
BLOCK III: Utilitarianism and Idealism
Unit 7: Jeremy Bentham
• Principle of utility
• Hedonistic calculus
• Legal and political reforms
• Individualism
• Democracy
• Codification of laws
• Criticism
Unit 8: J. S. Mill
• Liberty and individuality

• Harm principle
• Representative government
• Women's rights
• Freedom of expression
• Utilitarianism revisited
• Contemporary relevance
Unit 9: Hegel
• Dialectical method
• Concept of State
• Ethical life (Sittlichkeit)
• Civil society
• Freedom and rationality
• Constitutional monarchy
• Critique of idealism
BLOCK IV: Marxism and Socialist Thought
Unit 10: Karl Marx
• Historical materialism
• Class struggle

• Alienation
• Surplus value
• Theory of State
• Revolution and communism
• Critique of capitalism
Unit 11: Lenin
• Imperialism as highest stage of capitalism
• Vanguard party
• Democratic centralism
• Revolution theory
• Dictatorship of the proletariat
• State and revolution
• Contribution to Marxism
Unit 12: Antonio Gramsci
• Cultural hegemony
• Civil society
• Role of intellectuals
• War of position and war of maneuver

• Political leadership
• Marxism reinterpretation
• Modern relevance
BLOCK V: Contemporary Western Political Thought
Unit 13: John Rawls
• Theory of justice
• Original position
• Veil of ignorance
• Two principles of justice
• Liberty and equality
• Distributive justice
• Criticism
Unit 14: Robert Nozick
• Libertarianism
• Minimal state
• Entitlement theory
• Individual rights
• Critique of redistribution

• Justice in holdings
• Debate with Rawls
Unit 15: Feminism and Postmodernism
• Liberal feminism
• Radical feminism
• Socialist feminism
• Postmodern political theory
• Power and discourse
• Critique of modernity
• Contemporary political debates

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the political ideas of major Western political thinkers.

CO2. Trace the historical development of key political concepts.

CO3. Compare classical and modern political thought traditions.

CO4. Critically evaluate different ideological perspectives.

CO5. Apply Western political ideas to contemporary political issues.

Suggested References

- Sabine, G.H. – *A History of Political Theory*

- Ebenstein, William – *Great Political Thinkers*
- Wayper, C.L. – *Political Thought*
- Barker, Ernest – *Greek Political Theory*
- Strauss, Leo & Cropsey, Joseph – *History of Political Philosophy*
- Macpherson, C.B. – *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism*
- Rawls, John – *A Theory of Justice*
- Marx, Karl & Engels, Friedrich – *The Communist Manifesto*
- Hobbes, Thomas – *Leviathan*
- Locke, John – *Two Treatises of Government*
- Rousseau, Jean-Jacques – *The Social Contract*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science-2)

Course Name: Federalism in India	Course Code: DBPS7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the concept, nature, characteristics, and evolution of federalism.

· Examine the federal features of the Indian Constitution and the relationship between the Union and States.

· Analyse the distribution of legislative, administrative, and financial powers between different levels of government.

· Understand the role of constitutional institutions, intergovernmental mechanisms, and local governments in Indian federalism.

· Develop an understanding of contemporary issues, challenges, and emerging trends in Indian federalism.

BLOCK I: Foundations of Federalism

Unit 1: Concept and Meaning of Federalism

· Meaning and definition of federalism

· Characteristics of federal government

· Federal and unitary systems

· Types and forms of federalism

· Advantages and challenges of federalism

Unit 2: Evolution of Federalism in India

· Historical background of Indian federalism

· Federal features under the Government of India Acts

· Constituent Assembly debates on federalism

· Objectives behind adopting a federal system

· Evolution of Indian federal relations

Unit 3: Federal Features of the Indian Constitution

· Federal and unitary features of the Constitution

· Supremacy of the Constitution

· Written and rigid Constitution

· Division of powers

· Independent judiciary

· Indian federalism as a unique constitutional model

BLOCK II: Constitutional Distribution of Powers

Unit 4: Legislative Relations between Union and States

· Distribution of legislative powers

· Union List, State List, and Concurrent List

· Residuary powers

· Parliamentary legislation on State subjects

· Repugnancy and constitutional provisions

Unit 5: Administrative Relations between Union and States

· Distribution of administrative responsibilities

· Union directions to States

· Coordination between Union and State administrations

· Inter-State coordination

· Role of All India Services in federal administration

Unit 6: Financial Relations between Union and States

· Distribution of financial powers

· Taxation powers of Union and States

· Grants-in-aid

· Fiscal imbalance and resource sharing

· Finance Commission and fiscal federalism

BLOCK III: Institutions and Mechanisms of Indian Federalism

Unit 7: Inter-State Relations

· Need for inter-State cooperation

· Inter-State Council

· Zonal Councils

· Inter-State water disputes

· Mechanisms for resolving inter-State disputes

Unit 8: Role of Judiciary in Federalism

· Supreme Court and federal disputes

· Judicial interpretation of Centre-State relations

· Judicial review

· Constitutional balance and federal principles

· Important judicial decisions relating to federalism

Unit 9: Emergency Provisions and Federalism

· Emergency provisions in the Constitution

· National Emergency

· President's Rule in States

· Financial Emergency

· Impact of emergencies on Centre-State relations

BLOCK IV: Political and Economic Dimensions of Federalism

Unit 10: Political Parties and Indian Federalism

· Role of national and regional political parties

· Coalition politics and federal relations

· Regional aspirations

· Centre-State relations under coalition governments

· Changing political dynamics of Indian federalism

Unit 11: Fiscal Federalism and Economic Relations

· Concept of fiscal federalism

· Tax devolution and revenue sharing

· Goods and Services Tax (GST) and cooperative fiscal relations

· Role of Finance Commission

· NITI Aayog and Centre-State economic cooperation

Unit 12: Local Government and Multilevel Federalism

· Concept of democratic decentralization

· Panchayati Raj Institutions

· Urban local governments

· 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments

· Union-State-Local relations

· Emerging concept of multilevel governance

BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues and Future of Indian Federalism

Unit 13: Cooperative and Competitive Federalism

· Meaning and principles of cooperative federalism

· Concept of competitive federalism

· Centre-State cooperation in development

· Role of NITI Aayog

· Developmental federalism

Unit 14: Contemporary Challenges to Indian Federalism

· Demand for new States

· Regionalism and linguistic diversity

· Inter-State disputes

· Resource sharing and fiscal challenges

· Centralization and autonomy of States

· National integration and regional aspirations

Unit 15: Emerging Trends and Future of Indian Federalism

· Changing nature of Centre-State relations

· Strong Centre versus State autonomy

· Federalism and globalization

· Federalism and national development

· Digital governance and cooperative administration

· Future prospects of Indian federalism

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept, characteristics, evolution, and major forms of federalism.

CO2: Analyse the federal and unitary features of the Indian Constitution and understand the constitutional distribution of powers.

CO3: Explain legislative, administrative, and financial relations between the Union and State governments.

CO4: Examine the role of the judiciary, political parties, Finance Commission, Inter-State Council, and local governments in strengthening Indian federalism.

CO5: Analyse contemporary challenges and emerging trends such as cooperative federalism, competitive federalism, regionalism, fiscal relations, and State autonomy.

References

· Basu, D. D. *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. LexisNexis.

· Laxmikanth, M. *Indian Polity*. McGraw Hill Education.

· Austin, G. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford University Press.

· Wheare, K. C. *Federal Government*. Oxford University Press.

· Riker, W. H. *Federalism: Origin, Operation, Significance*. Little, Brown and Company.

· Arora, B. & Verney, D. (Eds.). *Multiple Identities in a Single State: Indian Federalism in Comparative Perspective*. Konark Publishers.

· Mahendra Prasad Singh & Rekha Saxena. *Indian Federalism: Problems and Prospects*. Routledge.

· Sathe, S. P. *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*. Oxford University Press.

· Government of India. *The Constitution of India*. Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice.

· Government of India. *Reports of the Finance Commission of India*.

· Government of India. *Inter-State Council and Centre-State Relations Reports*.

· NITI Aayog. *Reports and Resources on Cooperative and Competitive Federalism*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi-1)

Course Name: Adhunik Kavya	Course Code: DBHN7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

पाठ्यक्रम उद्देश्य (Course Objectives)

- आधुनिक हिन्दी काव्य की प्रवृत्तियों, धाराओं और विकासक्रम का परिचय कराना।
- प्रमुख आधुनिक कवियों एवं उनकी काव्य-संवेदनाओं से विद्यार्थियों को अवगत कराना।
- काव्य के रूप, शिल्प, भाषा एवं शैली का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन कराना।
- आधुनिक युगीन सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं राजनीतिक चेतना का काव्य में प्रतिफलन समझाना।
- विद्यार्थियों में समालोचनात्मक दृष्टि एवं साहित्यिक संवेदनशीलता विकसित करना।

पाठ्यक्रम संरचना

ब्लॉक – I: आधुनिक काव्य का उद्भव और पृष्ठभूमि
इकाई – 1: आधुनिक हिन्दी काव्य का विकास
• आधुनिक काल की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि
• भारतेन्दु युग की काव्य-प्रवृत्तियाँ
• द्विवेदी युग की राष्ट्रीय चेतना
• आधुनिकता की अवधारणा

• नवजागरण और साहित्य
• सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलनों का प्रभाव
• भाषा और अभिव्यक्ति में परिवर्तन
• परंपरा और नवीनता का समन्वय
इकाई – 2: छायावाद – स्वरूप और विशेषताएँ
• छायावाद की परिभाषा
• छायावाद की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ
• रहस्यवाद और प्रतीकवाद
• प्रकृति चित्रण
• मानवीय संवेदनाएँ
• स्वच्छंदतावाद
• नारी-चेतना
• छायावादी काव्य-भाषा
इकाई – 3: प्रमुख छायावादी कवि
• जयशंकर प्रसाद – काव्य-दृष्टि एवं रहस्यवाद
• सुमित्रानंदन पंत – प्रकृति और सौंदर्य-बोध
• महादेवी वर्मा – करुणा एवं नारी संवेदना

• सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' – व्यक्तिवाद और विद्रोह
• छायावादी काव्य की भाषा और शिल्प
• प्रतीक और बिंब विधान
• भाव-संवेदना
• समालोचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण
ब्लॉक – II: प्रगतिवाद और प्रयोगवाद
इकाई – 1: प्रगतिवाद – स्वरूप और विचारधारा
• प्रगतिवाद की पृष्ठभूमि
• मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा का प्रभाव
• सामाजिक यथार्थवाद
• श्रमिक और किसान जीवन
• वर्ग संघर्ष
• जनवादी चेतना
• राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का प्रभाव
• प्रगतिवादी काव्य-भाषा
इकाई – 2: प्रमुख प्रगतिवादी कवि
• नागार्जुन – जनपक्षधरता

• त्रिलोचन – लोकजीवन
• केदारनाथ अग्रवाल – श्रम और संघर्ष
• सामाजिक असमानता का चित्रण
• जनवादी दृष्टि
• यथार्थवाद
• व्यंग्यात्मक शैली
• भाषा की सरलता
इकाई – 3: प्रयोगवाद और नई कविता
• प्रयोगवाद की अवधारणा
• आत्मचेतना और अस्तित्ववाद
• आधुनिक मनुष्य की समस्याएँ
• प्रतीकात्मकता
• बिंब और संरचना
• मुक्तछंद
• शिल्प में नवीनता
• नई कविता की विशेषताएँ
ब्लॉक – III: नई कविता और समकालीन काव्य

इकाई – 1: नई कविता के प्रमुख कवि
• अज्ञेय – व्यक्तिवादी दृष्टि
• धर्मवीर भारती – संवेदनात्मक प्रयोग
• रघुवीर सहाय – सामाजिक व्यंग्य
• अस्तित्ववादी संवेदना
• शहरी जीवन
• बौद्धिकता
• अंत:संघर्ष
• भाषा की जटिलता
इकाई – 2: समकालीन काव्य प्रवृत्तियाँ
• उत्तर-आधुनिकता
• स्त्री-विमर्श
• दलित काव्य
• पर्यावरण चेतना
• वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव
• सांस्कृतिक अस्मिता
• लोक और शहरी संस्कृति

• नई अभिव्यक्ति शैली
इकाई – 3: समकालीन कवि
• कुँवर नारायण – दार्शनिक दृष्टि
• मंगलेश डबराल – सामाजिक संवेदना
• दुष्यंत कुमार – जनचेतना
• ग़ज़ल और मुक्तछंद
• सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता
• प्रतीक और बिंब
• राजनीतिक चेतना
• समालोचनात्मक अध्ययन
ब्लॉक – IV: काव्य के रूप, शिल्प और सौंदर्यशास्त्र
इकाई – 1: काव्य-रूप
• गीत, ग़ज़ल, मुक्तछंद
• लंबी कविता
• प्रबंध काव्य
• लघु कविता
• दोहा, सोनेट

• संरचना और विन्यास
• कथात्मक कविता
• काव्य-विधान
इकाई – 2: काव्य-शिल्प और भाषा
• बिंब और प्रतीक
• अलंकार
• लय और छंद
• मुक्तछंद की विशेषता
• भाषिक प्रयोग
• व्यंग्य और विडंबना
• शैलीगत विशेषताएँ
• अभिव्यक्ति के नवीन रूप
इकाई – 3: काव्य-सौंदर्य और आलोचना
• रस सिद्धांत
• ध्वनि सिद्धांत
• वक्रोक्ति
• आधुनिक आलोचना दृष्टि

• मार्क्सवादी आलोचना
• नारीवादी आलोचना
• उत्तर-आधुनिक दृष्टिकोण
• समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन
ब्लॉक – V: आधुनिक काव्य की समालोचना और प्रवृत्तियाँ
इकाई – 1: आधुनिक काव्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ
• व्यक्तिवाद
• मानवतावाद
• सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता
• विद्रोह और प्रतिरोध
• राष्ट्रीय चेतना
• वैश्विक दृष्टि
• सांस्कृतिक पुनर्स्मरण
• आधुनिक जीवन-दृष्टि
इकाई – 2: आधुनिक काव्य में विमर्श
• स्त्री-विमर्श
• दलित विमर्श

• आदिवासी विमर्श
• पर्यावरण विमर्श
• अस्तित्ववादी विमर्श
• उत्तर-आधुनिक विमर्श
• पहचान का संकट
• भाषा की राजनीति
इकाई – 3: समालोचनात्मक अध्ययन
• पाठ-विश्लेषण
• प्रतीकात्मक व्याख्या
• सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ
• तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
• काव्य की सामाजिक प्रासंगिकता
• समकालीन मूल्यांकन
• आलोचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण
• निष्कर्षात्मक अध्ययन

पाठ्यक्रम परिणाम (Course Outcomes)

पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण करने के पश्चात विद्यार्थी:

CO1. आधुनिक हिन्दी काव्य की विभिन्न धाराओं एवं प्रवृत्तियों की पहचान कर सकेंगे।

CO2. प्रमुख कवियों की काव्य-विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO3. काव्य में निहित सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय एवं मानवीय मूल्यों की व्याख्या कर सकेंगे।

CO4. भाषा, शिल्प और प्रतीकों का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन कर सकेंगे।

CO5. आधुनिक काव्य की समालोचनात्मक समीक्षा प्रस्तुत कर सकेंगे।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ (References)

- रामचंद्र शुक्ल – *हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास*
- नामवर सिंह – *कविता के नए प्रतिमान*
- नंददुलारे वाजपेयी – *आधुनिक साहित्य*
- हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी – *हिन्दी साहित्य की भूमिका*
- विश्वनाथ त्रिपाठी – *आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता*
- डॉ. नगेंद्र – *हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi-2)

Course Name: Dalit Vimarsh	Course Code: DBHN7502T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

पाठ्यक्रम के उद्देश्य

इस पाठ्यक्रम के प्रमुख उद्देश्य हैं:

· दलित विमर्श की अवधारणा, स्वरूप, विकास और महत्व को समझना।

· भारतीय समाज में जाति व्यवस्था, अस्पृश्यता, सामाजिक भेदभाव और असमानता का अध्ययन करना।

· दलित साहित्य एवं दलित चेतना के विकास और प्रमुख रचनाकारों से परिचित कराना।

· दलित आत्मकथा, कविता, कहानी, उपन्यास और अन्य साहित्यिक विधाओं का अध्ययन करना।

· सामाजिक न्याय, समानता, मानव गरिमा और लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के प्रति संवेदनशीलता विकसित करना।

BLOCK I: दलित विमर्श की अवधारणा और सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि

इकाई 1: दलित विमर्श – अर्थ, स्वरूप और अवधारणा

· दलित शब्द का अर्थ एवं व्युत्पत्ति

· दलित विमर्श की अवधारणा

· दलित विमर्श का स्वरूप और विशेषताएँ

· दलित चेतना और अस्मिता

· दलित विमर्श की आवश्यकता एवं प्रासंगिकता

इकाई 2: भारतीय समाज और जाति व्यवस्था

· भारतीय जाति व्यवस्था का परिचय

· वर्ण एवं जाति व्यवस्था

· जातिगत पदानुक्रम और सामाजिक असमानता

· अस्पृश्यता एवं सामाजिक बहिष्कार

· जाति व्यवस्था का बदलता स्वरूप

इकाई 3: दलित आंदोलन और सामाजिक सुधार

· दलित आंदोलनों की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

· ज्योतिराव फुले और सामाजिक सुधार

· डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर और दलित मुक्ति आंदोलन

· महात्मा गांधी और अस्पृश्यता उन्मूलन

· आधुनिक दलित आंदोलनों का विकास

BLOCK II: दलित चेतना और साहित्य का विकास

इकाई 4: दलित साहित्य – उद्भव और विकास

· दलित साहित्य की अवधारणा

· दलित साहित्य का उद्भव

· दलित साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ

· दलित चेतना और साहित्य

· दलित साहित्य और सामाजिक परिवर्तन

इकाई 5: दलित साहित्य के प्रमुख सिद्धांत

· अनुभव और भोगे हुए यथार्थ की अवधारणा

· अस्मिता और स्वाभिमान

· प्रतिरोध और विद्रोह की चेतना

· सामाजिक न्याय और समानता

· दलित साहित्य की सौंदर्य-दृष्टि

इकाई 6: हिंदी दलित साहित्य की प्रमुख विधाएँ

· दलित कविता

· दलित कहानी

· दलित उपन्यास

· दलित आत्मकथा

· दलित निबंध एवं आलोचना

BLOCK III: प्रमुख दलित लेखक और रचनाएँ

इकाई 7: डॉ. भीमराव आंबेडकर और दलित विमर्श

· डॉ. आंबेडकर का जीवन एवं व्यक्तित्व

· जाति व्यवस्था पर आंबेडकर के विचार

· शिक्षा, संगठन और संघर्ष

· सामाजिक न्याय एवं समानता की अवधारणा

· आंबेडकर का दलित साहित्य एवं विमर्श पर प्रभाव

इकाई 8: हिंदी दलित साहित्य के प्रमुख रचनाकार

· ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि

· मोहनदास नैमिशराय

· तुलसीराम

· श्यौराज सिंह बेचैन

· सूरजपाल चौहान

· सुशीला टाकभौरे

इकाई 9: दलित आत्मकथा और जीवन अनुभव

· दलित आत्मकथा की अवधारणा

· आत्मकथा में भोगे हुए यथार्थ की अभिव्यक्ति

· ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि की *जूठन*

· तुलसीराम की *मुर्दहिया*

· दलित आत्मकथाओं में अस्मिता, संघर्ष और प्रतिरोध

BLOCK IV: दलित विमर्श के विविध आयाम

इकाई 10: दलित कविता और काव्य चेतना

· दलित कविता का विकास

· दलित कविता में सामाजिक यथार्थ

· प्रतिरोध और विद्रोह की अभिव्यक्ति

· अस्मिता, स्वाभिमान और मुक्ति की चेतना

· समकालीन दलित कविता की प्रवृत्तियाँ

इकाई 11: दलित स्त्री विमर्श

· दलित स्त्री की सामाजिक स्थिति

· जाति, वर्ग और लिंग आधारित भेदभाव

· दलित स्त्री अस्मिता

· दलित महिला लेखन

· दलित स्त्री विमर्श की प्रमुख समस्याएँ और चुनौतियाँ

इकाई 12: दलित विमर्श और सामाजिक न्याय

· सामाजिक न्याय की अवधारणा

· समानता और मानवाधिकार

· शिक्षा और सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण

· आरक्षण और सकारात्मक कार्रवाई

· लोकतंत्र और दलित अधिकार

BLOCK V: समकालीन दलित विमर्श और प्रासंगिकता

इकाई 13: दलित विमर्श और मीडिया

· मीडिया में दलित प्रतिनिधित्व

· प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया

· सिनेमा और दलित जीवन

· सोशल मीडिया और दलित आवाज़

· मीडिया और सामाजिक जागरूकता

इकाई 14: समकालीन दलित विमर्श

· वैश्वीकरण और दलित समाज

· शिक्षा एवं रोजगार में दलित समुदाय

· शहरीकरण और बदलती दलित अस्मिता

· सामाजिक बहिष्कार और नई चुनौतियाँ

· समकालीन दलित आंदोलनों की भूमिका

इकाई 15: दलित विमर्श की प्रासंगिकता और भविष्य

· वर्तमान समाज में दलित विमर्श की आवश्यकता

· दलित विमर्श और सामाजिक परिवर्तन

· समानता, स्वतंत्रता और बंधुत्व

· मानव गरिमा और समावेशी समाज

· दलित विमर्श की चुनौतियाँ और संभावनाएँ

· लोकतांत्रिक भारत में दलित विमर्श का भविष्य

पाठ्यक्रम परिणाम (Course Outcomes)

पाठ्यक्रम के सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण होने के बाद विद्यार्थी:

CO1: दलित विमर्श की अवधारणा, स्वरूप, विकास और सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि को समझ सकेंगे।

CO2: भारतीय जाति व्यवस्था, अस्पृश्यता, सामाजिक भेदभाव और दलित आंदोलनों का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO3: दलित साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं तथा प्रमुख दलित रचनाकारों एवं उनकी रचनाओं का अध्ययन कर सकेंगे।

CO4: दलित स्त्री विमर्श, अस्मिता, सामाजिक न्याय, मानवाधिकार और समकालीन दलित मुद्दों को समझ सकेंगे।

CO5: दलित विमर्श की समकालीन प्रासंगिकता का मूल्यांकन करते हुए समानता, सामाजिक न्याय और समावेशी समाज के मूल्यों को विकसित कर सकेंगे।

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· वाल्मीकि, ओमप्रकाश. *जूठन*।

· तुलसीराम. *मुर्दहिया*।

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· बेचैन, श्यौराज सिंह. *मेरा बचपन मेरे कंधों पर*।

· कर्ण, कंवल भारती. *दलित साहित्य की अवधारणा*।

· वाल्मीकि, ओमप्रकाश. *दलित साहित्य का सौंदर्यशास्त्र*।

· दत्ता, भगवान. *दलित साहित्य: एक दृष्टि*।

· लिम्बाले, शरणकुमार. *दलित साहित्य का सौंदर्यशास्त्र*।

· फुले, ज्योतिराव. *गुलामगिरी*।

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· सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार – संबंधित रिपोर्ट एवं प्रकाशन।

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics-1)

Course Name: Quantitative techniques in Economics	Course Code: DBEC7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to quantitative methods used in economic analysis.
- To develop understanding of mathematical and statistical tools in economics.
- To enable students to apply quantitative techniques to economic problems.
- To build analytical and computational skills for economic interpretation.
- To prepare students for advanced study in econometrics and applied economics.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Mathematical Foundations
Unit 1: Basic Mathematical Concepts
• Sets and functions
• Types of functions
• Linear and quadratic functions
• Graphical representation
• Equations and inequalities

• Sequences and series
• Applications in economics
Unit 2: Differential Calculus
• Limits and continuity
• Derivatives and rules of differentiation
• Partial derivatives
• Total derivatives
• Economic applications of derivatives
• Marginal concepts
• Elasticity of demand
Unit 3: Integral Calculus and Optimization
• Integration and rules of integration
• Definite and indefinite integrals
• Consumer and producer surplus
• Optimization techniques
• Unconstrained optimization
• Constrained optimization
• Lagrangian method

BLOCK II: Statistical Methods
Unit 4: Descriptive Statistics
• Collection of data
• Classification and tabulation
• Measures of central tendency
• Measures of dispersion
• Skewness and kurtosis
• Graphical presentation of data
• Economic interpretation
Unit 5: Probability Theory
• Concept of probability
• Types of probability
• Probability distributions
• Binomial distribution
• Normal distribution
• Mathematical expectation
• Applications in economics
Unit 6: Correlation and Regression
• Correlation analysis

• Types of correlation
• Simple regression
• Multiple regression (basic introduction)
• Coefficient of determination
• Estimation techniques
• Interpretation of regression results
BLOCK III: Index Numbers and Time Series
Unit 7: Index Numbers
• Meaning and types
• Price index numbers
• Quantity index numbers
• Laspeyres and Paasche methods
• Fisher's ideal index
• Consumer Price Index
• Limitations of index numbers
Unit 8: Time Series Analysis
• Components of time series
• Trend analysis

• Moving averages
• Least squares method
• Seasonal variations
• Cyclical fluctuations
• Forecasting techniques
Unit 9: Sampling Methods
• Census and sampling
• Types of sampling
• Sampling errors
• Standard error
• Estimation methods
• Hypothesis testing
• Applications in economic surveys
BLOCK IV: Quantitative Applications in Economics
Unit 10: Linear Programming
• Concept and formulation
• Assumptions
• Graphical method

• Simplex method (introductory)
• Applications in production planning
• Resource allocation
• Limitations
Unit 11: Input-Output Analysis
• Concept and structure
• Leontief model
• Assumptions
• Matrix representation
• Applications in economic planning
• Inter-industry relationships
• Limitations
Unit 12: Game Theory
• Concept of games
• Types of games
• Pay-off matrix
• Pure and mixed strategies
• Nash equilibrium

• Applications in oligopoly
• Economic interpretation
BLOCK V: Introduction to Econometrics
Unit 13: Nature and Scope of Econometrics
• Meaning of econometrics
• Role in economic analysis
• Types of data
• Model specification
• Estimation and testing
• Economic interpretation
• Limitations
Unit 14: Classical Linear Regression Model
• Assumptions
• Ordinary Least Squares method
• Properties of estimators
• Goodness of fit
• Hypothesis testing
• t-test and F-test

• Diagnostic tests (basic)
Unit 15: Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis
• Forecasting techniques
• Demand forecasting
• Econometric forecasting
• Policy simulation
• Limitations of forecasting
• Use of software tools (introductory)
• Contemporary applications

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Apply mathematical tools to solve economic problems.

CO2. Interpret statistical data relevant to economic analysis.

CO3. Analyze relationships between economic variables using quantitative methods.

CO4. Construct and interpret index numbers and time series data.

CO5. Use quantitative techniques for informed economic decision-making.

Suggested References

- Chiang, A.C. & Wainwright, K. – *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics*
- Allen, R.G.D. – *Mathematical Analysis for Economists*
- Gupta, S.P. – *Statistical Methods*

- Speigel, M.R. – *Statistics*
- Wooldridge, Jeffrey M. – *Introductory Econometrics*
- Gujarati, D.N. – *Basic Econometrics*
- Henderson, J.M. & Quandt, R.E. – *Microeconomic Theory: A Mathematical Approach*
- Mehta, B.C. & Madnani, G.M.K. – *Mathematics for Economists*
- Agarwal, B.L. – *Basic Statistics*
- Koutsoyiannis, A. – *Theory of Econometrics*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics-2)

Course Name: Political Economy-I	Course Code: DBEC7502T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the meaning, nature, scope, and significance of Political Economy.

· Examine the relationship between politics, economics, state, market, and society.

· Analyse major approaches and theories of Political Economy, including classical, Marxist, liberal, and neoliberal perspectives.

· Understand the role of the state, institutions, markets, and economic policies in development and governance.

· Develop an understanding of contemporary political-economic issues such as inequality, globalization, poverty, development, and economic reforms in India.

BLOCK I: Foundations of Political Economy

Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Economy

· Meaning and definitions of Political Economy

· Nature and characteristics of Political Economy

· Scope and significance of Political Economy

· Relationship between Political Economy, Economics, and Political Science

· Contemporary relevance of Political Economy

Unit 2: State, Society and Economy

· Concept and functions of the State

· Relationship between State and economy

· Relationship between economy and society

· Political power and economic decision-making

· Role of institutions in economic life

Unit 3: Basic Concepts of Political Economy

· Production, distribution, and consumption

· Resources, wealth, income, and capital

· Power, interests, and economic institutions

· Public and private sectors

· Economic inequality and social welfare

BLOCK II: Major Approaches to Political Economy

Unit 4: Classical Political Economy

· Meaning and development of Classical Political Economy

· Adam Smith and the theory of political economy

· Division of labour and specialization

· Market mechanism and self-interest

· David Ricardo and theory of distribution

Unit 5: Marxist Political Economy

· Karl Marx and critique of capitalism

· Historical materialism

· Labour, commodity, and surplus value

· Capital accumulation and exploitation

· Class conflict and capitalism

Unit 6: Liberal and Neoliberal Political Economy

· Liberal approach to Political Economy

· Individual freedom and free markets

· Limited role of the State

· Emergence and features of neoliberalism

· Criticism of neoliberal economic policies

BLOCK III: State, Market and Economic Institutions

Unit 7: State and Economic Policy

· Role of the State in economic development

· Economic planning and policy-making

· Fiscal policy and public expenditure

· Monetary policy and economic stability

· Welfare State and redistribution

Unit 8: Market and Economic Institutions

· Meaning and functions of markets

· Demand, supply, and price mechanism

· Property rights and economic institutions

· Financial and labour markets

· Role of institutions in economic development

Unit 9: Democracy, Governance and Economy

· Democracy and economic decision-making

· Governance and public policy

· Political accountability and economic governance

· Corruption and economic development

· Institutions, transparency, and inclusive development

BLOCK IV: Development, Inequality and Globalization

Unit 10: Economic Growth and Development

· Meaning and concepts of economic growth and development

· Indicators of economic development

· Theories of development

· Human development and quality of life

· Sustainable and inclusive development

Unit 11: Poverty, Inequality and Social Justice

· Meaning and dimensions of poverty

· Income and wealth inequality

· Social and economic exclusion

· Redistribution and welfare policies

· Economic justice and inclusive growth

Unit 12: Globalization and Political Economy

· Meaning and dimensions of globalization

· Global trade and financial markets

· Multinational corporations and global production

· International financial institutions

· Opportunities and challenges of globalization

BLOCK V: Indian Political Economy

Unit 13: Indian State and Economic Development

· Features of the Indian Political Economy

· Role of the State in economic development

· Economic planning in India

· Public and private sectors

· Welfare policies and developmental programmes

Unit 14: Economic Reforms in India

· Indian economy before economic reforms

· Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

· Economic reforms since 1991

· Impact of economic reforms on growth and employment

· Changing role of the State and market in India

Unit 15: Contemporary Issues in Indian Political Economy

· Poverty and unemployment in India

· Agrarian issues and rural economy

· Regional and socio-economic inequalities

· Inclusive growth and social welfare

· Globalization, sustainability, and future challenges

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the concept, nature, scope, evolution, and significance of Political Economy.

CO2: Analyse major approaches to Political Economy, including classical, Marxist, liberal, and neoliberal perspectives.

CO3: Explain the relationship between State, market, institutions, democracy, and economic policies.

CO4: Examine major issues related to economic development, poverty, inequality, social justice, and globalization.

CO5: Analyse contemporary issues of Indian Political Economy, including economic reforms, inclusive growth, unemployment, regional inequality, and sustainable development.

References

· Smith, Adam. *The Wealth of Nations*. Oxford University Press.

· Marx, Karl. *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy*. Penguin Classics.

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· Strange, Susan. *States and Markets*. Bloomsbury Academic.

· Chang, Ha-Joon. *Economics: The User's Guide*. Penguin Books.

· Sen, Amartya. *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press.

· Bardhan, Pranab. *The Political Economy of Development in India*. Oxford University Press.

· Drèze, Jean and Amartya Sen. *India: Development and Participation*. Oxford University Press.

· Frankel, Francine R. *India's Political Economy, 1947–2004*. Oxford University Press.

· Government of India. *Economic Survey of India*. Ministry of Finance.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (HISTORY-1)

Course Name: History of India (1857 to 1964)	Course Code: DBHT7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To examine the causes, nature, and impact of the Revolt of 1857.
- To analyze the growth of Indian nationalism and freedom struggle.
- To understand socio-religious reform movements and colonial policies.
- To study the transition from colonial rule to independent India.
- To evaluate the political, social, and economic developments up to 1964.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Revolt of 1857 and Colonial Consolidation
Unit – 1: The Revolt of 1857
• Political, economic and military causes
• Immediate causes: greased cartridges controversy
• Role of sepoys, peasants and princes
• Centers of revolt: Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi
• Leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar

• Role of Rani Lakshmibai
• Nature of revolt: Mutiny or First War of Independence debate
• Causes of failure and consequences
Unit – 2: Administrative and Economic Policies (1858–1905)
• Queen's Proclamation of 1858
• Transfer of power to British Crown
• Indian Councils Act (1861, 1892)
• Land revenue systems
• Commercialization of agriculture
• Drain of wealth theory
• Railways and modern infrastructure
• Growth of modern education
Unit – 3: Socio-Religious Reform Movements
• Brahmo Samaj
• Arya Samaj
• Aligarh Movement
• Role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
• Role of Swami Dayanand Saraswati

• Women's reform and education
• Social legislations
• Impact on nationalism
BLOCK – II: Rise of Nationalism (1885–1919)
Unit – 1: Formation of Indian National Congress
• Foundation of Indian National Congress (1885)
• Role of A. O. Hume
• Moderates and their methods
• Early nationalist demands
• Economic critique of colonialism
• Role of Dadabhai Naoroji
• Growth of political consciousness
• Evaluation of moderate phase
Unit – 2: Extremist Phase and Swadeshi Movement
• Partition of Bengal (1905)
• Leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
• Swadeshi and Boycott movements
• Surat Split (1907)

• Role of revolutionary organizations
• Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)
• Rise of communal politics
• Nationalist press and literature
Unit – 3: Home Rule and World War I
• Home Rule Movement
• Role of Annie Besant
• Lucknow Pact (1916)
• Impact of First World War
• Montagu Declaration (1917)
• Government of India Act (1919)
• Rowlatt Act
• Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
BLOCK – III: Gandhian Era (1919–1947)
Unit – 1: Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience
• Entry of Mahatma Gandhi into national politics
• Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)
• Khilafat Movement

• Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
• Dandi March
• Gandhi-Irwin Pact
• Round Table Conferences
• Government of India Act (1935)
Unit – 2: Quit India Movement and Freedom
• Quit India Movement (1942)
• Role of Jawaharlal Nehru
• Subhas Chandra Bose and INA
• Cripps Mission
• Cabinet Mission Plan
• Mountbatten Plan
• Indian Independence Act (1947)
• Partition and its consequences
Unit – 3: Constitutional Developments
• Constituent Assembly formation
• Role of B. R. Ambedkar
• Framing of Indian Constitution

• Salient features of Constitution
• Federal structure
• Fundamental Rights
• Directive Principles
• Adoption of Constitution (1950)
• Democratic institutions
BLOCK – IV: India After Independence (1947–1964)
Unit – 1: Political Integration and Nation Building
• Integration of princely states
• Role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
• Reorganization of states (1956)
• Establishment of parliamentary democracy
• First General Elections (1952)
• Linguistic reorganization
• Secularism
• Challenges to unity
Unit – 2: Economic Planning and Development
• Planning Commission

• Five Year Plans
• Mixed economy model
• Land reforms
• Industrial policy resolutions
• Green Revolution (early initiatives)
• Public sector undertakings
• Economic challenges
Unit – 3: Foreign Policy and International Relations
• Non-Aligned Movement
• Role of Jawaharlal Nehru in foreign policy
• Panchsheel Agreement
• Indo-China War (1962)
• Indo-Pak relations
• Cold War context
• Afro-Asian solidarity
• Bandung Conference
• Evaluation of foreign policy
BLOCK – V: Social and Cultural Developments (1857–1964)

Unit – 1: Education and Social Change
• Growth of modern education
• Universities and higher education
• Role of print media
• Women's emancipation
• Caste reform movements
• Dalit movements
• Tribal policies
• Social mobility
Unit – 2: Economic and Agrarian Changes
• Commercialization of agriculture
• Growth of industries
• Labour movements
• Trade unions
• Rural indebtedness
• Zamindari abolition
• Cooperative movements
• Urbanization

Unit – 3: Cultural and Intellectual Trends
• Rise of nationalist literature
• Growth of vernacular press
• Art and architecture
• Cinema and theatre
• Scientific development
• Role of intellectuals
• National identity formation
• Cultural pluralism

Course Outcomes

After completing the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Critically analyze the events and interpretations of 1857.

CO2. Explain the stages of the Indian National Movement.

CO3. Assess the impact of British policies on Indian society and economy.

CO4. Understand the process of Partition and constitution-making.

CO5. Evaluate early nation-building efforts in post-independence India.

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- Bipan Chandra et al. (2016). *India's Struggle for Independence*. Penguin.
- Bipan Chandra et al. (2014). *India Since Independence*. Penguin.
- Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (2015). *From Plassey to Partition and After*. Orient BlackSwan.

- Sumit Sarkar (2013). *Modern India: 1885–1947*. Macmillan.
- Judith M. Brown (1994). *Modern India: The Origins of an Asian Democracy*. Oxford University Press.
- Ramachandra Guha (2007). *India After Gandhi*. Picador.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (HISTORY-2)

Course Name: History of Rajasthan	Course Code: DBHT7502T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the geographical, historical, and cultural background of Rajasthan.

· Examine the major dynasties, kingdoms, and political developments in the history of Rajasthan.

· Study the contribution of important rulers and their role in the political and cultural development of the region.

· Analyse the social, economic, religious, and cultural life of the people of Rajasthan.

· Understand the role of Rajasthan in the Indian freedom movement and its development after independence.

BLOCK I: Early History and Ancient

Unit 1: Geographical and Historical Background of Rajasthan

· Geographical features and natural divisions of Rajasthan

· Historical names and boundaries of Rajasthan

· Major archaeological sites and sources of Rajasthan history

· Prehistoric and protohistoric cultures

· Importance of Rajasthan in ancient Indian history

Unit 2: Ancient Civilizations of Rajasthan

· Kalibangan and the Indus Valley Civilization

· Ahar-Banas culture

· Ganeshwar-Jodhpura culture

· Ancient settlements and archaeological remains

· Art, craft, trade, and technology in ancient Rajasthan

Unit 3: Ancient Dynasties and Political Developments

· Ancient tribal communities and republics

· Matsya and other ancient regions

· Mauryan influence in Rajasthan

· Post-Mauryan political developments

· Gupta and post-Gupta period

BLOCK II: Medieval Rajasthan and Major Dynasties

Unit 4: Rise of Rajput Powers in Rajasthan

· Origin and emergence of Rajput states

· Major Rajput clans and dynasties

· Political organization of Rajput kingdoms

· Chahamanas of Shakambhari and Ajmer

· Role of Rajputs in medieval Indian politics

Unit 5: Mewar and the Sisodia Dynasty

· Foundation and development of Mewar

· Sisodia rulers and political expansion

· Rana Kumbha and his achievements

· Rana Sanga and relations with neighbouring powers

· Maharana Pratap and resistance to the Mughal Empire

Unit 6: Marwar, Amber and Other Rajput States

· Rathores of Marwar

· Development of Jodhpur State

· Kachwahas of Amber

· Relations between Rajput states and the Mughal Empire

· Major Rajput states of Bikaner, Bundi, Kota, and Jaisalmer

BLOCK III: Society, Culture and Economy of Rajasthan

Unit 7: Social Life and Social Institutions

· Social structure of medieval Rajasthan

· Caste and community organization

· Status and role of women

· Marriage and family institutions

· Customs, traditions, fairs, and festivals

Unit 8: Religion, Art and Architecture

· Religious traditions and major religious movements

· Bhakti and Sufi traditions in Rajasthan

· Temples, forts, palaces, and monuments

· Painting traditions of Rajasthan

· Folk music, dance, literature, and handicrafts

Unit 9: Economic Life and Administrative System

· Agriculture and land revenue system

· Trade and commercial activities

· Crafts and industries

· Administrative organization of princely states

· Feudal system and Jagirdari system

BLOCK IV: Modern Rajasthan and Freedom Movement

Unit 10: British Relations with Rajput States

· Expansion of British influence in Rajasthan

· Treaties and subsidiary alliances

· Formation and role of Rajputana Agency

· Political and administrative changes

· Impact of British policies on Rajasthan

Unit 11: Revolt of 1857 and Rajasthan

· Causes and background of the Revolt of 1857

· Major centres of revolt in Rajasthan

· Kota uprising and its significance

· Role of soldiers, rulers, and local leaders

· Impact of the Revolt on Rajasthan

Unit 12: Praja Mandal Movement and Freedom Struggle

· Growth of political consciousness in Rajasthan

· Formation and objectives of Praja Mandals

· Major Praja Mandal movements

· Peasant and tribal movements

· Role of important freedom fighters and social reformers

BLOCK V: Integration and Contemporary Rajasthan

Unit 13: Formation and Integration of Rajasthan

· Political situation after independence

· Integration of princely states

· Formation of Matsya Union

· Formation of Rajasthan Union and Greater Rajasthan

· Final integration and establishment of Rajasthan State

Unit 14: Rajasthan after Independence

· Administrative and political development after independence

· Economic development of Rajasthan

· Development of agriculture, industries, and infrastructure

· Education and social development

· Panchayati Raj and democratic decentralization

Unit 15: Heritage and Contemporary Rajasthan

· Historical heritage and cultural identity of Rajasthan

· Preservation of forts, monuments, and archaeological sites

· Folk traditions and intangible cultural heritage

· Tourism and heritage development

· Contemporary challenges and future prospects of Rajasthan

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the geographical, archaeological, and historical background of Rajasthan from ancient to modern times.

CO2: Analyse the rise and development of major Rajput dynasties and important political developments in medieval Rajasthan.

CO3: Examine the social, economic, religious, artistic, and cultural life of the people of Rajasthan.

CO4: Explain the role of Rajasthan in the Revolt of 1857, freedom movement, Praja Mandal movements, and other popular struggles.

CO5: Analyse the integration of Rajasthan after independence and appreciate its historical heritage, cultural identity, and contemporary development.

References

· Sharma, G. N. *Rajasthan Through the Ages*. Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy.

· Sharma, Dasharatha. *Early Chauhan Dynasties*. S. Chand & Company.

· Ojha, Gaurishankar Hirachand. *History of Rajputana*. Various Editions.

· Tod, James. *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*. Oxford University Press.

· Rima Hooja. *A History of Rajasthan*. Rupa Publications.

· Satish Chandra. *Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals*. Har-Anand Publications.

· B. L. Gupta. *History of Rajasthan*.

· K. S. Gupta. *History of Rajasthan*. Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy.

· Government of Rajasthan. *Rajasthan District Gazetteers*.

· Government of Rajasthan. *Rajasthan at a Glance*.

· Rajasthan State Archives. *Historical Records and Documents of Rajasthan*.

· Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan. *Reports and Publications on Rajasthan Heritage*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Public Administration-1)

Course Name: Comparative Administrative System	Course Code: DBPA7501T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the nature and scope of Comparative Public Administration.
- To examine administrative systems of developed and developing countries.
- To understand the ecological and cultural contexts of administration.
- To analyze structural and functional variations in administrative institutions.
- To develop comparative analytical skills in public administration.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Foundations of Comparative Public Administration
Unit 1: Nature and Scope
• Meaning and definition of comparative administration
• Evolution of comparative public administration
• Traditional vs modern approaches
• Objectives and significance

• Comparative method in public administration
• Development administration
• Limitations of comparative studies
Unit 2: Ecological Approach
• Concept of ecology in administration
• Administrative culture
• Influence of social structure
• Political environment and administration
• Economic factors
• Role of tradition and modernization
• Relevance of ecological analysis
Unit 3: Riggsian Models
• F.W. Riggs and comparative administration
• Agraria-Industria model
• Fused-Prismatic-Diffracted model
• Sala model
• Formalism and heterogeneity
• Overlapping and poly-normativism

• Critique of Riggs' theory
BLOCK II: Administrative Systems of Major Countries
Unit 4: United Kingdom
• Constitutional framework
• Cabinet system
• Civil service system
• Minister-civil servant relationship
• Administrative reforms
• Local government system
• Features and evaluation
Unit 5: United States of America
• Federal structure
• Presidential system
• Bureaucracy and spoils system
• Independent regulatory commissions
• Administrative law
• Public personnel system
• Recent reforms
Unit 6: France

• Unitary structure
• Prefectoral system
• Administrative law
• Conseil d'État
• Civil service
• Centralization and decentralization
• Administrative features
BLOCK III: Administration in Developing Countries
Unit 7: China
• Structure of government
• Communist Party and administration
• Central-local relations
• Civil service system
• Economic reforms and administration
• Governance model
• Contemporary developments
Unit 8: Japan
• Bureaucratic dominance

• Administrative structure
• Role of Prime Minister
• Public personnel system
• Economic planning
• Administrative reforms
• Characteristics of Japanese model
Unit 9: Brazil / South Africa (Comparative Study)
• Federal structure
• Public administration framework
• Decentralization
• Civil service system
• Development challenges
• Administrative reforms
• Comparative features
BLOCK IV: Comparative Administrative Processes
Unit 10: Public Personnel Systems
• Recruitment systems
• Merit system vs spoils system

• Training and development
• Promotion policies
• Civil service neutrality
• Accountability mechanisms
• Comparative analysis
Unit 11: Financial Administration
• Budgetary systems
• Legislative control
• Audit systems
• Revenue administration
• Fiscal federalism
• Comparative fiscal management
• Public expenditure patterns
Unit 12: Administrative Accountability and Control
• Political control
• Judicial control
• Legislative oversight
• Ombudsman

• Citizen participation
• Transparency mechanisms
• Comparative accountability systems
BLOCK V: Contemporary Trends in Comparative Administration
Unit 13: New Public Management (NPM)
• Origin and development
• Market-oriented reforms
• Privatization
• Performance management
• Customer orientation
• Criticism of NPM
• Global impact
Unit 14: Good Governance and E-Governance
• Concept of good governance
• Principles of governance
• Role of international organizations
• Digital governance
• Transparency and participation

• Public service delivery
• Comparative experiences
Unit 15: Globalization and Administrative Reforms
• Impact of globalization
• International institutions and administration
• Administrative convergence
• Decentralization trends
• Public-private partnerships
• Sustainable development goals
• Emerging challenges

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain the evolution and significance of comparative public administration.

CO2. Compare administrative systems of different countries.

CO3. Analyze the role of socio-economic and political environments in shaping administration.

CO4. Evaluate administrative reforms and governance models globally.

CO5. Apply comparative perspectives to understand Indian administrative system.

Suggested References

- Riggs, F.W. – *Administration in Developing Countries*
- Heady, Ferrel – *Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective*
- Arora, R.K. – *Comparative Public Administration*
- Maheshwari, S.R. – *Comparative Public Administration*
- Appleby, Paul H. – *Public Administration in India*
- Peters, B. Guy – *The Politics of Bureaucracy*
- Pollitt, Christopher & Bouckaert, Geert – *Public Management Reform*
- Caiden, Gerald – *Administrative Reform*
- United Nations – *Public Administration Reports*
- World Bank – *Governance and Development Reports*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Public Administration-2)

Course Name: Personal Administration	Course Code: DBPA7502T
Semester: 5	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the meaning, nature, scope, and importance of Personal Administration.

· Develop knowledge of personnel planning, recruitment, selection, placement, and induction.

· Understand training, development, performance appraisal, promotion, transfer, and career management.

· Examine employee motivation, welfare, discipline, grievance handling, and industrial relations.

· Develop an understanding of contemporary practices and challenges in managing people effectively.

BLOCK I: Foundations of Personal Administration

Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Personal Administration

· Meaning and concept of Personal Administration

· Nature and characteristics of Personal Administration

· Scope and importance of Personal Administration

· Personnel Administration and Human Resource Management

· Role and functions of personnel administration

Unit 2: Personnel Planning and Job Analysis

· Meaning and importance of personnel planning

· Objectives and process of manpower planning

· Job analysis and its importance

· Job description and job specification

· Workforce forecasting and staffing requirements

Unit 3: Personnel Policies and Administration

· Meaning and importance of personnel policies

· Principles of personnel administration

· Formulation and implementation of personnel policies

· Personnel records and documentation

· Role of personnel department in organizations

BLOCK II: Recruitment, Selection and Placement

Unit 4: Recruitment and Sources of Recruitment

· Meaning and objectives of recruitment

· Recruitment process

· Internal and external sources of recruitment

· Recruitment methods and techniques

· Modern trends in recruitment

Unit 5: Selection Process

· Meaning and importance of employee selection

· Stages of selection process

· Application screening and preliminary interview

· Selection tests and interviews

· Reference checking and final selection

Unit 6: Placement, Induction and Socialization

· Meaning and objectives of placement

· Employee induction and orientation

· Principles and methods of induction

· Organizational socialization

· Importance of effective placement and induction

BLOCK III: Training, Development and Performance Management

Unit 7: Employee Training and Development

· Meaning and importance of training

· Objectives and principles of training

· Types and methods of training

· Management and employee development

· Evaluation of training programmes

Unit 8: Performance Appraisal

· Meaning and objectives of performance appraisal

· Importance and process of performance appraisal

· Traditional and modern methods of appraisal

· Performance feedback and counselling

· Limitations and challenges of performance appraisal

Unit 9: Promotion, Transfer and Career Management

· Meaning and principles of promotion

· Types and bases of promotion

· Transfer and its objectives

· Demotion and separation

· Career planning and career development

BLOCK IV: Employee Relations and Welfare

Unit 10: Employee Motivation and Morale

· Meaning and importance of employee motivation

· Theories of motivation

· Employee morale and its significance

· Factors affecting morale

· Role of management in improving motivation and morale

Unit 11: Employee Welfare and Social Security

· Meaning and importance of employee welfare

· Statutory and non-statutory welfare measures

· Health, safety, and working conditions

· Social security measures

· Work-life balance and employee well-being

Unit 12: Discipline and Grievance Handling

· Meaning and importance of employee discipline

· Causes of indiscipline

· Disciplinary procedures

· Meaning and causes of employee grievances

· Grievance handling and redressal mechanisms

BLOCK V: Contemporary Personal Administration

Unit 13: Industrial Relations and Employee Participation

· Meaning and importance of industrial relations

· Management-worker relationship

· Trade unions and their role

· Collective bargaining

· Employee participation in management

Unit 14: Personnel Administration and Labour Legislation

· Importance of labour legislation

· Major labour laws and regulations in India

· Employee rights and employer responsibilities

· Equal opportunity and workplace fairness

· Role of personnel administration in legal compliance

Unit 15: Contemporary Issues in Personal Administration

· Digitalization and technology in personnel administration

· Remote and hybrid work arrangements

· Diversity, equity, and inclusion

· Employee engagement and retention

· Future trends and challenges in Personal Administration

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, scope, principles, and functions of Personal Administration.

CO2: Analyse the processes of personnel planning, recruitment, selection, placement, and induction.

CO3: Understand employee training, development, performance appraisal, promotion, transfer, and career management.

CO4: Examine employee motivation, welfare, discipline, grievance handling, industrial relations, and employee participation.

CO5: Analyse contemporary practices and challenges in Personal Administration, including digitalization, workplace diversity, employee engagement, and changing work arrangements.

References

· Flippo, Edwin B. *Personnel Management*. McGraw-Hill.

· Yoder, Dale. *Personnel Management and Industrial Relations*. Prentice Hall.

· Aswathappa, K. *Human Resource Management*. McGraw Hill Education.

· Dessler, Gary. *Human Resource Management*. Pearson.

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· Mamoria, C. B. and Mamoria, S. *Dynamics of Industrial Relations*. Himalaya Publishing House.

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SYLLABUS

(SEMESTER-VI)

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology-1)

Course Name: Issue and Problem in Indian Society-1	Course Code: DBSO7601T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to major social issues and structural problems in contemporary Indian society.
- To analyze the historical and socio-cultural roots of social inequalities in India.
- To understand the dynamics of caste, class, gender, and regional disparities.
- To examine the impact of modernization, urbanization, and globalization on Indian society.
- To develop critical sociological perspectives for understanding social change and social problems.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Structural Foundations of Indian Society
Unit 1: Caste System and Contemporary Transformations
• Historical origin and evolution of caste system
• Varna and Jati structure
• Features of caste: hierarchy, purity and pollution, endogamy, occupational specialization

• Caste mobility: Sanskritization and Westernization
• Dominant caste theory
• Caste and politics
• Reservation policy and affirmative action
• Caste discrimination and social justice movements
Unit 2: Class Structure and Social Stratification
• Concept of social stratification
• Class system in India
• Agrarian class structure
• Industrial working class
• Middle class growth
• Poverty and economic inequality
• Rural–urban disparities
• Informal sector and labour issues
Unit 3: Gender Inequality in India
• Patriarchy and gender relations
• Status of women in traditional and modern India
• Gender division of labour

• Violence against women
• Female literacy and education
• Gender and work participation
• Feminist movements in India
• Legal safeguards and gender justice
BLOCK II: Rural and Agrarian Issues
Unit 4: Rural Social Structure
• Characteristics of rural society
• Village community system
• Land ownership patterns
• Agrarian relations
• Role of caste in rural areas
• Panchayati Raj institutions
• Rural leadership patterns
• Social change in villages
Unit 5: Agrarian Crisis and Farmer Issues
• Green Revolution and its impact
• Regional imbalances in agriculture

• Indebtedness among farmers
• Land reforms and their limitations
• Farmer suicides
• Agricultural labour problems
• Migration from rural areas
• Government policies and rural development
Unit 6: Rural Poverty and Development
• Concept of rural poverty
• Causes of rural deprivation
• Unemployment and underemployment
• Public distribution system
• Self-help groups and microfinance
• Rural development programmes
• NGOs and rural empowerment
• Sustainable rural development
BLOCK III: Urbanization and Industrialization
Unit 7: Urbanization in India
• Growth of cities

• Urban demography
• Migration and slums
• Urban poverty
• Housing problems
• Urban infrastructure challenges
• Smart cities initiatives
• Urban governance
Unit 8: Industrialization and Labour Issues
• History of industrialization in India
• Organized and unorganized sectors
• Labour laws and reforms
• Trade union movements
• Informal economy
• Contract labour system
• Women and child labour
• Occupational health and safety
Unit 9: Environmental Problems
• Environmental degradation

• Deforestation
• Pollution: air, water, and soil
• Industrial waste
• Climate change impacts
• Displacement due to development projects
• Environmental movements in India
• Sustainable development policies
BLOCK IV: Social Inequalities and Marginalized Groups
Unit 10: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
• Historical marginalization
• Social exclusion
• Atrocities and discrimination
• Tribal displacement
• Forest rights
• Educational and employment issues
• Protective discrimination
• Government welfare measures
Unit 11: Minorities and Social Justice

• Religious minorities in India
• Constitutional safeguards
• Communalism and secularism
• Minority education institutions
• Identity politics
• Social integration
• Socio-economic conditions of minorities
• Policy interventions
Unit 12: Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Social Mobility
• Concept of backwardness
• Mandal Commission
• Reservation debates
• Educational access
• Occupational mobility
• Political representation
• Social empowerment movements
• Contemporary challenges
BLOCK V: Emerging Social Issues

Unit 13: Population and Demographic Challenges
• Population growth trends
• Demographic transition
• Age structure and dependency ratio
• Migration patterns
• Urban population pressure
• Population policy
• Health indicators
• Human development index
Unit 14: Education and Social Change
• Expansion of education
• Literacy trends
• Privatization of education
• Digital divide
• Dropout rates
• Skill development
• Higher education challenges
• Education and social mobility

Unit 15: Globalization and Social Change
• Liberalization and economic reforms
• Cultural globalization
• Consumerism
• Media and social transformation
• IT revolution
• Changing family patterns
• Youth and identity issues
• Challenges of modernization

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Identify and explain major social issues in Indian society.

CO2. Analyze caste, class, and gender inequalities using sociological frameworks.

CO3. Examine structural and institutional causes of social problems.

CO4. Evaluate policy responses to social issues in India.

CO5. Develop critical thinking regarding contemporary social challenges.

Suggested References

- Beteille, Andre – *Caste, Class and Power*
- Srinivas, M.N. – *Social Change in Modern India*
- Desai, A.R. – *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*

- Shah, Ghanshyam – *Social Movements in India*
- Dube, S.C. – *Indian Society*
- Ghurye, G.S. – *Caste and Race in India*
- Oommen, T.K. – *Social Movements in Independent India*
- Ahuja, Ram – *Indian Social System*
- Uberoi, Patricia – *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*
- Béteille, André – *Society and Politics in India*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Sociology-2)

Course Name: Feminism Theory and Practice	Course Code: DBSO7602T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the meaning, nature, evolution, and significance of feminist theory.

· Examine major feminist perspectives and their approaches to gender, power, equality, and social relations.

· Analyse the relationship between patriarchy, gender inequality, class, caste, race, and other forms of discrimination.

· Understand the contribution of major feminist thinkers and movements to social and political transformation.

· Develop an understanding of feminist practices and contemporary issues related to gender justice, rights, equality, and empowerment.

BLOCK I: Foundations of Feminist Theory

Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Feminism

· Meaning and definitions of feminism

· Nature and characteristics of feminist thought

· Feminism and gender studies

· Objectives and significance of feminism

· Feminism, equality, and social justice

Unit 2: Historical Development of Feminism

· Origins of feminist thought

· First-wave feminism

· Second-wave feminism

· Third-wave feminism

· Contemporary developments in feminist thought

Unit 3: Patriarchy, Gender and Power

· Meaning and concept of patriarchy

· Gender as a social construct

· Power relations and gender

· Public and private spheres

· Gender roles and socialization

BLOCK II: Major Feminist Theories

Unit 4: Liberal Feminism

· Meaning and principles of liberal feminism

· Individual rights and equality

· Education and economic opportunities

· Political participation and representation

· Contributions and limitations of liberal feminism

Unit 5: Marxist and Socialist Feminism

· Marxist understanding of gender inequality

· Capitalism and women's exploitation

· Women's unpaid and domestic labour

· Socialist feminist approach

· Class, gender, and economic inequality

Unit 6: Radical, Socialist and Other Feminist Perspectives

· Radical feminism and patriarchy

· Feminist critique of family and sexuality

· Socialist feminism

· Existentialist feminism

· Ecofeminism and its major ideas

BLOCK III: Feminism, Identity and Intersectionality

Unit 7: Feminism and Intersectionality

· Meaning and concept of intersectionality

· Gender, class, caste, race, and ethnicity

· Multiple forms of discrimination

· Intersectional identities and experiences

· Importance of intersectional feminist analysis

Unit 8: Black, Postcolonial and Third World Feminism

· Development of Black feminist thought

· Race, gender, and discrimination

· Postcolonial feminist perspectives

· Critique of Western feminist approaches

· Women and feminism in developing societies

Unit 9: Feminism in the Indian Context

· Development of feminist thought in India

· Social reform and women's movements

· Caste, class, and gender in Indian society

· Dalit and Adivasi feminist perspectives

· Contributions of Indian feminist thinkers and activists

BLOCK IV: Feminist Practice and Social Transformation

Unit 10: Feminist Movements and Activism

· Meaning and objectives of feminist movements

· Women's suffrage and political movements

· Women's movements in India

· Grassroots feminism and collective action

· Contemporary feminist activism

Unit 11: Feminism, Law and Women's Rights

· Feminism and legal equality

· Constitutional rights and gender justice

· Violence against women and legal protection

· Workplace rights and equality

· Feminist perspectives on law and justice

Unit 12: Feminism, Media and Representation

· Representation of women in media

· Gender stereotypes and popular culture

· Feminism and advertising

· Social media and digital feminism

· Media, identity, and women's empowerment

BLOCK V: Contemporary Feminism and Practice

Unit 13: Feminism and Economic Empowerment

· Women and labour markets

· Gender wage gap

· Unpaid care and domestic work

· Women, poverty, and economic inequality

· Entrepreneurship and economic empowerment

Unit 14: Feminism and Contemporary Social Issues

· Gender-based violence

· Reproductive rights and bodily autonomy

· Sexual harassment and workplace safety

· LGBTQ+ perspectives and gender diversity

· Feminism, environment, and sustainable development

Unit 15: Feminist Practice and Future Perspectives

· Feminist research methods and approaches

· Gender sensitization and awareness

· Feminist education and social transformation

· Inclusion, equality, and gender justice

· Future challenges and possibilities of feminism

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, evolution, and significance of feminist theory and practice.

CO2: Analyse major feminist theories, including liberal, Marxist, socialist, radical, existentialist, and ecofeminist perspectives.

CO3: Examine the relationship between patriarchy, gender, class, caste, race, identity, and power through an intersectional perspective.

CO4: Understand feminist movements, women's rights, legal frameworks, activism, and the role of media in shaping gender relations.

CO5: Apply feminist perspectives to contemporary issues and develop an understanding of gender equality, social justice, inclusion, and empowerment.

References

· Tong, Rosemarie Putnam. *Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction*. Westview Press.

· Walby, Sylvia. *Theorizing Patriarchy*. Basil Blackwell.

· Beauvoir, Simone de. *The Second Sex*. Vintage Books.

· hooks, bell. *Feminist Theory: From Margin to Center*. Routledge.

· Wollstonecraft, Mary. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. Oxford University Press.

· Butler, Judith. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*. Routledge.

· Oakley, Ann. *Sex, Gender and Society*. Temple Smith.

· Menon, Nivedita. *Seeing Like a Feminist*. Zubaan.

· Kumar, Radha. *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India*. Zubaan.

· Chakravarti, Uma. *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens*. SAGE Publications.

· Government of India. *The Constitution of India*. Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (English-1)

Course Name: Indian Poetry and Fiction	Course Code: DBEG7601T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Introduce students to the major traditions, themes, and developments of Indian poetry and fiction.

· Familiarize students with important Indian poets, novelists, short-story writers, and their representative works.

· Examine Indian poetry and fiction in relation to society, culture, history, identity, and Indian traditions.

· Develop an understanding of major literary movements, forms, techniques, and narrative strategies in Indian literature.

· Develop critical appreciation of Indian literary texts and their contemporary relevance.

BLOCK I: Introduction to Indian Literature

Unit 1: Indian Literature in English and Indian Languages

· Meaning and scope of Indian literature

· Major Indian literary traditions

· Indian literature in English and regional languages

· Translation and its role in Indian literature

· Unity and diversity in Indian literary traditions

Unit 2: Development of Indian Poetry

· Origins and development of Indian poetry

· Classical and medieval poetic traditions

· Bhakti and Sufi poetry

· Colonial and postcolonial developments

· Modern and contemporary Indian poetry

Unit 3: Development of Indian Fiction

· Meaning and characteristics of fiction

· Origin and development of Indian fiction

· Indian novel and short story traditions

· Colonial and postcolonial fiction

· Major themes of Indian fiction

BLOCK II: Indian Poetry – Major Traditions and Poets

Unit 4: Rabindranath Tagore and Indian Poetry

· Life and literary contribution of Rabindranath Tagore

· Major themes in Tagore's poetry

· Nature, spirituality, and humanism

· Nationalism and universal human values

· Tagore's contribution to Indian literature

Unit 5: Modern Indian Poetry

· Major features of modern Indian poetry

· Indian identity and cultural consciousness

· Modernity, tradition, and social change

· Themes of nature, love, politics, and society

· Major modern Indian poets and their contributions

Unit 6: Contemporary Indian Poetry

· Development of post-independence Indian poetry

· Themes of identity and alienation

· Caste, class, gender, and social inequality

· Political and cultural consciousness

· Contemporary trends in Indian poetry

BLOCK III: Indian Fiction – The Novel

Unit 7: Indian Novel in English

· Emergence of Indian English fiction

· Major features of the Indian English novel

· Social and cultural themes

· Colonialism, nationalism, and identity

· Major Indian English novelists

Unit 8: R. K. Narayan and Indian Fiction

· Life and literary contribution of R. K. Narayan

· *Swami and Friends* and the fictional world of Malgudi

· Indian middle-class life and society

· Humour, irony, and social observation

· Narrative style and literary significance

Unit 9: Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao

· Life and contribution of Mulk Raj Anand

· Social realism and representation of marginalized communities

· Caste, poverty, and exploitation in Anand's fiction

· Raja Rao and philosophical dimensions of Indian fiction

· Tradition, spirituality, and cultural identity

BLOCK IV: Indian Short Fiction and Diverse Voices

Unit 10: Indian Short Story Tradition

· Origin and development of Indian short stories

· Characteristics of the Indian short story

· Social realism and everyday life

· Rural and urban experiences

· Major Indian short-story writers

Unit 11: Women Writers and Feminist Perspectives

· Emergence of women writers in Indian literature

· Representation of women in Indian fiction

· Gender, identity, and patriarchy

· Feminist themes in Indian poetry and fiction

· Contributions of major Indian women writers

Unit 12: Dalit and Marginalized Voices

· Emergence of Dalit literature

· Caste and social discrimination in literature

· Representation of marginalized communities

· Resistance, identity, and dignity

· Dalit and marginalized perspectives in contemporary literature

BLOCK V: Themes, Techniques and Contemporary Relevance

Unit 13: Major Themes in Indian Poetry and Fiction

· Nationalism and freedom struggle

· Tradition and modernity

· Identity and cultural diversity

· Poverty, inequality, and social justice

· Humanism, environment, and globalization

Unit 14: Literary Techniques and Narrative Strategies

· Imagery, symbolism, and metaphor in poetry

· Characterization and setting in fiction

· Plot, point of view, and narrative technique

· Language, style, and use of Indian English

· Translation and cross-cultural interpretation

Unit 15: Contemporary Indian Literature

· Emerging trends in Indian poetry and fiction

· Diaspora and migration literature

· Globalization and changing identities

· Digital platforms and contemporary literary practices

· Relevance of Indian literature in the global context

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the major traditions, development, forms, and characteristics of Indian poetry and fiction.

CO2: Identify and analyse the contributions of major Indian poets, novelists, and short-story writers.

CO3: Examine Indian literary texts in relation to history, society, culture, identity, and social change.

CO4: Analyse literary techniques, themes, narrative strategies, and diverse voices including women and marginalized communities.

CO5: Critically appreciate contemporary Indian literature and evaluate its relevance in the national and global context.

References

· Iyengar, K. R. Srinivasa. *Indian Writing in English*. Sterling Publishers.

· Naik, M. K. *A History of Indian English Literature*. Sahitya Akademi.

· King, Bruce. *Modern Indian Poetry in English*. Oxford University Press.

· Mehrotra, Arvind Krishna. *An Illustrated History of Indian Literature in English*. Permanent Black.

· Narayan, R. K. *Swami and Friends*. Indian Thought Publications.

· Anand, Mulk Raj. *Untouchable*. Penguin Books.

· Rao, Raja. *Kanthapura*. Penguin Classics.

· Tagore, Rabindranath. *Gitanjali*. Macmillan.

· Rushdie, Salman and Elizabeth West (Eds.). *The Vintage Book of Indian Writing 1947–1997*. Vintage.

· Ramanujan, A. K. *The Collected Poems*. Oxford University Press.

· Limbale, Sharankumar. *Towards an Aesthetic of Dalit Literature*. Orient BlackSwan.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (English-2)

Course Name: Indian Literature in Translation (Poetry)	Course Code: DBEG7602T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to major poetic traditions across Indian languages through English translations.
2. To explore devotional, nationalist, modernist, feminist, and contemporary poetic voices.
3. To understand the cultural and linguistic challenges of translating Indian poetry.
4. To develop analytical skills for reading poetry in translation.
5. To appreciate India's multilingual poetic heritage within a comparative framework.

COURSE CONTENT

BLOCK I: Conceptual Framework – Poetry and Translation
Unit 1: Indian Poetic Traditions
• Oral and written traditions
• Classical, Bhakti, and modern streams
• Unity in diversity in Indian poetry
Unit 2: Translation of Poetry – Theory
• Problems of translating verse: rhythm, meter, rasa

• Fidelity vs. creativity
• Cultural and contextual equivalence
Unit 3: History of Translation of Indian Poetry
• Colonial translations
• Post-independence anthologies
• Role of institutions like Sahitya Akademi
BLOCK II: Bhakti and Devotional Poetry
Unit 4: North Indian Bhakti Poetry
• **Kabir** – Selected Poems
• **Mirabai** – Selected Poems
• Themes: devotion, mysticism, social reform
Unit 5: South Indian Bhakti Traditions
• **Andal** – Selected Hymns
• **Basavanna** – Selected Vachanas
• Bhakti as social protest
Unit 6: Sufi Poetic Traditions
• **Amir Khusrau** – Selected Poems
• **Bulleh Shah** – Selected Poems
• Syncretism and spiritual humanism
BLOCK III: Nationalism and Romanticism

Unit 7: Early Modern Indian Poets
• **Rabindranath Tagore** – Selected Poems from Gitanjali
• Poetic spirituality and universalism
Unit 8: Nationalist Poetic Voices
• **Subramania Bharati** – Selected Poems
• **Muhammad Iqbal** – Selected Poems
• Freedom, reform, and identity
Unit 9: Romantic and Symbolist Trends
• **Kuvempu** – Selected Poems
• **Jibanananda Das** – Selected Poems
• Nature imagery and modern sensibility
BLOCK IV: Modern and Contemporary Poetry
Unit 10: Modernist Poetry
• **A. K. Ramanujan** – Selected Poems
• **Nissim Ezekiel** – Selected Poems
• Urban experience and irony
Unit 11: Feminist Poetic Voices
• **Kamala Das** – Selected Poems
• **Imtiaz Dharker** – Selected Poems
• Body, identity, and resistance

Unit 12: Dalit and Marginalized Voices
• **Namdeo Dhasal** – Selected Poems
• **Sukirtharani** – Selected Poems
• Protest, caste, and social justice
BLOCK V: Translation Practice and Comparative Study
Unit 13: Comparative Reading
• Comparing two English translations of a Bhakti poem
• Analysis of diction, imagery, tone
Unit 14: Poetry from the North-East
• **Temsula Ao** – Selected Poems
• Oral memory and identity
Unit 15: Practical Component
• Translating a short poem from a regional language into English
• Reflective note on translation challenges
• Online viva / project submission

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of major Indian poetic traditions across languages.
2. Critically analyze poetry in translation with attention to cultural context.
3. Understand the aesthetic and linguistic challenges of translating poetry.
4. Identify themes of devotion, nationalism, gender, caste, and modernity.

5. Apply basic translation skills in rendering poetry into English.

References

Primary Texts

- **Rabindranath Tagore** – Gitanjali (Translated Edition)
- **A. K. Ramanujan** – Selected Poems
- **Kamala Das** – Selected Poems
- Anthology of Indian Poetry in English Translation (Sahitya Akademi)

Secondary Readings

- Bassnett, Susan – Translation Studies
- Devy, G. N. – After Amnesia
- Ramanujan, A. K. – "Is There an Indian Way of Thinking?"
- Spivak, Gayatri Chakravorty – "The Politics of Translation"

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science-1)

Course Name: International relations	Course Code: DBPS7601T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the basic concepts and theories of International Relations (IR).
- To examine the evolution of the international system and global political order.
- To analyze foreign policy approaches and diplomatic practices.
- To understand the role of international organizations and global institutions.
- To develop analytical skills to interpret contemporary global issues and conflicts.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK I: Foundations of International Relations
Unit 1: Nature, Scope and Evolution of International Relations
• Meaning and definition of International Relations
• Distinction between International Relations and International Politics
• Evolution of the international state system
• Treaty of Westphalia and emergence of sovereignty
• Growth of diplomacy and nation-states

• Phases of IR: Pre-World War, Cold War, Post-Cold War
• Changing nature of global politics
• Interdisciplinary character of IR
Unit 2: Theories of International Relations
• Classical Realism
• Neo-Realism
• Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism
• Marxist and Neo-Marxist perspectives
• Constructivism
• Feminist approaches
• Post-colonial theory
• Comparative analysis of major theories
Unit 3: Key Concepts in International Relations
• Power and national interest
• Sovereignty and nationalism
• Balance of power
• Collective security
• Diplomacy and foreign policy

• International law
• Global governance
• Soft power and hard power
BLOCK II: International System and Global Politics
Unit 4: World Wars and Their Impact
• Causes of World War I
• Treaty of Versailles
• Causes of World War II
• Formation of the League of Nations
• Rise of fascism and Nazism
• Consequences of the wars
• Emergence of bipolar world order
• Decolonization process
Unit 5: Cold War and Post-Cold War Era
• Origins of Cold War
• US–USSR rivalry
• NATO and Warsaw Pact
• Arms race and nuclear deterrence

• Non-Aligned Movement
• Collapse of Soviet Union
• Unipolarity and multipolarity
• Emerging global order
Unit 6: Globalization and International Political Economy
• Meaning and features of globalization
• Liberalization and economic reforms
• Role of multinational corporations
• Global trade regimes
• North-South divide
• Dependency theory
• Economic regionalism
• Global financial institutions
BLOCK III: Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
Unit 7: Determinants of Foreign Policy
• National interest
• Geography and geopolitics
• Domestic politics

• Leadership and ideology
• Economic factors
• Military capability
• Public opinion
• Role of media
Unit 8: Foreign Policies of Major Powers
• Foreign policy of the United States
• Foreign policy of China
• Foreign policy of Russia
• European Union as global actor
• Strategic alliances
• Trade diplomacy
• Security doctrines
• Contemporary foreign policy trends
Unit 9: India's Foreign Policy
• Principles of India's foreign policy
• Non-alignment
• Panchsheel

• India and neighboring countries
• India and major powers
• India's nuclear policy
• Act East Policy
• Contemporary diplomatic challenges
BLOCK IV: International Organizations and Regionalism
Unit 10: United Nations System
• Origin and objectives of the United Nations
• Structure of the UN
• General Assembly
• Security Council
• ECOSOC and ICJ
• Peacekeeping operations
• UN reforms
• Role in conflict resolution
Unit 11: International and Regional Organizations
• World Trade Organization
• International Monetary Fund

• World Bank
• European Union
• ASEAN
• SAARC
• African Union
• Regional cooperation and integration
Unit 12: International Law and Human Rights
• Sources of international law
• Role of International Court of Justice
• Human rights conventions
• Refugee law
• Law of the sea
• Environmental law
• International criminal law
• Challenges to enforcement
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues in International Relations
Unit 13: Security and Conflict Studies
• Traditional and non-traditional security

• Terrorism and counter-terrorism
• Cyber security
• Nuclear proliferation
• Arms control agreements
• Ethnic conflicts
• Civil wars
• Peace-building measures
Unit 14: Environmental and Developmental Issues
• Climate change politics
• Sustainable development
• Global health diplomacy
• Food security
• Water conflicts
• Energy security
• Sustainable Development Goals
• International cooperation mechanisms
Unit 15: Emerging Trends in Global Politics
• Rise of China

• Indo-Pacific strategy
• Global South cooperation
• Digital diplomacy
• Artificial intelligence and geopolitics
• Migration crisis
• Pandemic and global governance
• Future of international order

Course Outcomes

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

CO1. Explain key concepts and theoretical approaches in International Relations.

CO2. Analyze the structure and functioning of the international political system.

CO3. Evaluate foreign policies of major powers and developing nations.

CO4. Assess the role of international organizations in maintaining global peace and cooperation.

CO5. Critically examine contemporary global challenges and emerging trends.

Suggested References

- Morgenthau, Hans J. – *Politics Among Nations*
- Waltz, Kenneth – *Theory of International Politics*
- Baylis, John; Smith, Steve; Owens, Patricia – *The Globalization of World Politics*
- Palmer, Norman D. & Perkins, Howard C. – *International Relations*
- Jackson, Robert & Sorensen, Georg – *Introduction to International Relations*

- Burchill, Scott et al. – *Theories of International Relations*
- Frankel, Joseph – *International Relations in a Changing World*
- Holsti, K.J. – *International Politics*
- Vanaik, Achin & Bhattacharya, Rajesh – *Understanding Contemporary International Relations*
- Pant, Harsh V. – *Indian Foreign Policy*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Political Science-2)

Course Name: Foreign policy of India	Course Code: DBPS7602T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· Understand the meaning, nature, objectives, and determinants of India's foreign policy.

· Examine the historical evolution of Indian foreign policy from independence to the contemporary period.

· Analyse India's relations with major powers and neighbouring countries.

· Understand India's role in international and regional organizations and its contribution to global affairs.

· Develop an understanding of contemporary challenges, strategic interests, and emerging trends in India's foreign policy.

BLOCK I: Foundations of India's Foreign Policy

Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Objectives of Foreign Policy

· Meaning and concept of foreign policy

· Nature and characteristics of foreign policy

· Objectives of India's foreign policy

· National interest and foreign policy

· Foreign policy and national security

Unit 2: Determinants of India's Foreign Policy

· Geographical and geopolitical factors

· Historical and cultural factors

· Economic determinants

· Political and strategic factors

· Leadership and public opinion

Unit 3: Evolution of India's Foreign Policy

· Foreign policy at the time of independence

· Legacy of the freedom movement

· Major phases of India's foreign policy

· Continuity and change in foreign policy

· Changing global environment and Indian responses

BLOCK II: Major Principles and Approaches

Unit 4: Non-Alignment and Panchsheel

· Meaning and principles of Non-Alignment

· Role of Jawaharlal Nehru in Non-Aligned foreign policy

· Panchsheel principles

· Non-Aligned Movement and India

· Contemporary relevance of Non-Alignment

Unit 5: India's Security and Strategic Policy

· National security and strategic interests

· Defence and security dimensions of foreign policy

· Nuclear policy of India

· Nuclear doctrine and strategic autonomy

· Maritime and Indo-Pacific security

Unit 6: India and Multilateralism

· India and the United Nations

· India's role in UN peacekeeping

· India and international organizations

· Global governance and institutional reforms

· India's demand for greater representation in global institutions

BLOCK III: India and Its Neighbours

Unit 7: India and South Asian Neighbours

· India-Pakistan relations

· India-China relations

· India-Nepal relations

· India-Bhutan relations

· India-Bangladesh relations

Unit 8: India and Sri Lanka, Maldives and Myanmar

· India-Sri Lanka relations

· Ethnic issues and regional security

· India-Maldives relations

· India-Myanmar relations

· Maritime security and neighbourhood cooperation

Unit 9: India's Neighbourhood First Policy

· Meaning and objectives of Neighbourhood First Policy

· Regional cooperation and connectivity

· Economic and developmental assistance

· Border management and security concerns

· Challenges in India's neighbourhood relations

BLOCK IV: India and Major Powers

Unit 10: India and the United States

· Evolution of India-US relations

· Strategic and defence cooperation

· Economic and technological relations

· India-US nuclear cooperation

· Contemporary challenges and opportunities

Unit 11: India and Russia

· Historical foundations of India-Russia relations

· Defence and strategic cooperation

· Energy and economic relations

· Russia and India's strategic autonomy

· Contemporary developments in bilateral relations

Unit 12: India, China and Other Major Powers

· Major issues in India-China relations

· Border disputes and security concerns

· India and the European Union

· India and Japan

· India and other emerging global powers

BLOCK V: Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy

Unit 13: India and Regional Organizations

· India and SAARC

· India and ASEAN

· India's role in BIMSTEC

· India and the Indo-Pacific region

· Regional connectivity and cooperation

Unit 14: Economic and Global Dimensions of Indian Foreign Policy

· Foreign trade and economic diplomacy

· Energy security and foreign policy

· Climate change and international negotiations

· Globalization and India's foreign policy

· Development partnerships and South-South cooperation

Unit 15: Emerging Trends and Challenges

· India's Act East Policy

· Strategic autonomy and emerging world order

· India and global power politics

· Terrorism, cyber security, and transnational challenges

· Future prospects of India's foreign policy

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Explain the meaning, nature, objectives, evolution, and major determinants of India's foreign policy.

CO2: Analyse the principles of Non-Alignment, Panchsheel, strategic autonomy, and India's national security policy.

CO3: Examine India's political, economic, and strategic relations with neighbouring countries.

CO4: Evaluate India's relations with major global powers and its role in international and regional organizations.

CO5: Analyse contemporary challenges and emerging trends in India's foreign policy, including the Indo-Pacific, economic diplomacy, terrorism, climate change, and changing global power relations.

References

· Appadorai, A. *Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.

· Malone, David M. *Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.

· Chandra, Prakash. *International Relations and India's Foreign Policy*. Cosmos Bookhive.

· Ganguly, Sumit. *India's Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect*. Oxford University Press.

· Acharya, Alka. *India's Foreign Policy: Foundations and Challenges*. Pearson.

· Rajan, M. S. *India in World Affairs*. Allied Publishers.

· Pant, Harsh V. *Indian Foreign Policy: An Overview*. Orient BlackSwan.

· Thakur, Ramesh. *The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy*. Oxford University Press.

· Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. *Annual Reports*. Government of India.

· Government of India. *India's Foreign Policy Documents and Statements*. Ministry of External Affairs

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi-1)

Course Name: Aalochana Sahitya	Course Code: DBHN7601T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To introduce students to the nature, scope, and significance of literary criticism in Hindi literature.
- To familiarize students with the historical development of Hindi criticism.
- To develop understanding of Indian and Western theories of criticism.
- To acquaint students with major Hindi critics and their critical contributions.
- To develop analytical and evaluative skills for critical interpretation of literary texts.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Aalochana ka Siddhantik Swaroop aur Itihas
Unit – 1: Aalochana – Paribhasha, Swarup aur Kshetra
• Aalochana ka arth aur vyutpatti
• Sahitya aur aalochana ka paraspar sambandh
• Aalochana ki avashyakta aur mahatva
• Aalochana aur samiksha mein antar

• Rachnatmak, Mulyatmak aur Vyakhyatmak aalochana
• Aalochana ke mool tattva: Drishtikon, Mulyankan, Tathya aur Tarka
• Sahitya ke mool aadhar: Saundarya, Samvedana, Anubhuti
Unit – 2: Hindi Aalochana ka Itihasik Vikas
• Bhartendu Yug mein aalochanatmak chetna
• Dwivedi Yug ki aalochana pravrittiyan
• Chhayavad aur saundaryavadi aalochana
• Pragativad aur samajvadi drishtikon
• Nai Kavita aur Prayogvad ke sandarbh mein aalochana
• Aadhunik aur Uttar-aadhunik aalochana pravrittiyan
• Hindi aalochana ka samkaleen paridrishya
Unit – 3: Aalochana ke Pramukh Prakar
• Saiddhantik aalochana
• Vyavaharik aalochana
• Tulanatmak aalochana
• Samajshastriya aalochana
• Manovaigyanik aalochana
• Itihasparak aalochana

• Prabhavvadi aur Pratimanvadi aalochana
BLOCK – II: Bharatiya Kavyashastra aur Aalochana Siddhant
Unit – 1: Rasa Siddhant
• Rasa ki avadharana
• Bharatmuni ka Rasa Siddhant
• Rasa ke ang: Vibhav, Anubhav, Vyabhichari Bhav
• Sthayi Bhav aur Rasa nishpatti
• Abhinavagupta ki vyakhya
• Rasa siddhant ka aadhunik sandarbh
• Rasa aur saundarya ke sambandh
Unit – 2: Dhvani, Vakrokti aur Auchitya
• Anandvardhan ka Dhvani Siddhant
• Vyanjana shakti aur arth ke star
• Mammata ka Kavyaprakash drishtikon
• Kuntaka ka Vakrokti Siddhant
• Auchitya Siddhant ki avadharana
• Bharatiya kavyashastra mein bhasha ka mahatva
• Dhvani aur vakrata ka sahityik prayog
Unit – 3: Alankar, Riti aur Gun-Dosh Siddhant

• Alankar ki paribhasha aur vargikaran
• Shabdalankar aur Arthaalankar
• Bhamaha aur Dandin ka yogdan
• Vaman ka Riti Siddhant
• Gun aur Dosh ki avadharana
• Bharatiya kavyashastra ka samagra mulyankan
• Aadhunik drishtikon se punarmulyankan
BLOCK – III: Pashchatya Aalochana ke Siddhant
Unit – 1: Prachin Pashchatya Aalochana
• Plato ki kala drishti
• Anukaran (Mimesis) ki avadharana
• Aristotle ka Tragedy Siddhant
• Catharsis ka siddhant
• Greek aalochana ki visheshtayen
• Kala aur neetikta ka sambandh
• Prachin aalochana ka aadhunik prabhav
Unit – 2: Aadhunik Pashchatya Aalochana
• Romantic aalochana ke siddhant

• Matthew Arnold ki aalochanatmak drishti
• T. S. Eliot ka Objective Correlative
• New Criticism ke mool siddhant
• Formalism aur Structuralism
• Language-centered criticism
• Text ke swatantra astitva ki avadharana
Unit – 3: Uttar-Aadhunik aur Samkaleen Aalochana
• Marxvaadi aalochana
• Freud aur Manovaigyanik drishtikon
• Feminist aalochana
• Post-Structuralism aur Deconstruction
• Reader-response theory
• Dalit aalochana
• Sanskritik adhyayan aur vaishvikaran
BLOCK – IV: Pramukh Hindi Aalochak aur Unka Yogdan
Unit – 1: Acharya Ramchandra Shukla
• Itihas drishti aur lokmangal
• Sahitya ka samajik mulyankan

• Aalochana paddhati
• Hindi sahitya ka aitihasik vishleshan
• Yogdan aur seemayen
• Vyaktitva aur samay ka prabhav
Unit – 2: Hazari Prasad Dwivedi aur Ramvilas Sharma
• Sanskritik aur aitihasik drishtikon
• Parampara aur navata
• Marxvaadi drishti
• Bhasha aur sahitya ka sambandh
• Samaj aur sahitya
• Tulnatmak mulyankan
Unit – 3: Namvar Singh, Nagendra aur Anya Aadhunik Aalochak
• Nai Samiksha ki avadharana
• Kavita ke naye pratiman
• Saundaryashastra aur samajshastra ka samnvay
• Aadhunik Hindi aalochana ki dishayen
• Samkaleen vimarsh
• Aalochana mein vaicharik pravrittiyan

BLOCK – V: Aalochana ki Paddhati, Prayog aur Anusandhan
Unit – 1: Path-Vishleshan ki Paddhati
• Kavita ka aalochanatmak vishleshan
• Kahani aur upanyas ka samikshan
• Natak ki samiksha paddhati
• Bhasha, shaili aur sanrachna ka mulyankan
• Sandarbh aur prasangikta
• Saundaryatmak aur samajik drishtikon
Unit – 2: Aalochanatmak Lekhan aur Shodh
• Aalochanatmak nibandh ki sanrachna
• Shodh paddhati aur anusandhan ke siddhant
• Sandarbh aur tippani paddhati
• Pustak samiksha lekhan
• Vaigyanik drishtikon aur tark
• Shodh patr taiyar karne ki vidhi
Unit – 3: Samkaleen Vimarsh aur Hindi Aalochana
• Stree-vimarsh
• Dalit-vimarsh
• Adivasi aur paryavaran vimarsh

• Media aur sahitya
• Digital yug mein aalochana
• Vaishvikaran aur Hindi sahitya
• Samkaleen Hindi aalochana ki chunautiyan

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Explain the concept and evolution of Hindi literary criticism.

CO2. Understand major principles of Indian and Western critical theories.

CO3. Critically analyze poetry, prose, and drama using various approaches.

CO4. Evaluate the contributions of important Hindi critics.

CO5. Develop academic competence in critical writing and interpretation.

Suggested References

- Ramchandra Shukla – *Hindi Sahitya ka Itihas*
- Hazari Prasad Dwivedi – *Sahitya aur Sanskriti*
- Ramvilas Sharma – *Sahitya aur Samaj*
- Namvar Singh – *Kavita ke Naye Pratiman*
- Nagendra – *Hindi Alochana ka Vikas*
- Bharata – *Natyashastra*
- Anandvardhana – *Dhvanyaloka*
- Aristotle – *Poetics*
- Plato – *Republic*
- Rene Wellek & Austin Warren – *Theory of Literature*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Hindi-2)

Course Name: Nari Vimarsh	Course Code: DBHN7602T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

· नारी विमर्श की अवधारणा, प्रकृति, स्वरूप और विकास को समझना।

· भारतीय समाज में स्त्री की सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति का अध्ययन करना।

· पितृसत्ता, लैंगिक असमानता, भेदभाव और स्त्री शोषण के विभिन्न रूपों का विश्लेषण करना।

· हिंदी साहित्य में स्त्री चेतना और प्रमुख महिला रचनाकारों के योगदान का अध्ययन करना।

· समकालीन संदर्भ में महिला अधिकार, समानता, स्वतंत्रता, अस्मिता और सशक्तिकरण की समझ विकसित करना।

BLOCK I: नारी विमर्श की अवधारणा और विकास

Unit 1: नारी विमर्श – अर्थ, स्वरूप और अवधारणा

· नारी विमर्श का अर्थ और परिभाषा

· नारी विमर्श की प्रकृति और स्वरूप

· नारी विमर्श की आवश्यकता और महत्त्व

· नारी विमर्श और स्त्री अस्मिता

· नारी विमर्श और सामाजिक न्याय

Unit 2: नारी विमर्श का ऐतिहासिक विकास

· प्राचीन भारतीय समाज में स्त्री की स्थिति

· मध्यकालीन समाज और स्त्री

· आधुनिक काल में स्त्री चेतना का विकास

· सामाजिक सुधार आंदोलनों में महिलाओं की भूमिका

· स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन और महिला सहभागिता

Unit 3: पितृसत्ता और लैंगिक असमानता

· पितृसत्ता का अर्थ और स्वरूप

· लैंगिक भूमिकाओं का निर्माण

· स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता

· परिवार और समाज में स्त्री की स्थिति

· पितृसत्तात्मक व्यवस्था की आलोचना

BLOCK II: भारतीय समाज और नारी विमर्श

Unit 4: भारतीय समाज में स्त्री की स्थिति

· सामाजिक संरचना और स्त्री

· शिक्षा और महिला विकास

· विवाह, परिवार और स्त्री

· कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं की स्थिति

· ग्रामीण और शहरी महिलाओं की समस्याएँ

Unit 5: स्त्री शिक्षा और आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता

· स्त्री शिक्षा का महत्त्व

· महिला रोजगार और आर्थिक भागीदारी

· समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन

· घरेलू श्रम और अवैतनिक कार्य

· महिला उद्यमिता और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण

Unit 6: महिला अधिकार और कानूनी संरक्षण

· भारतीय संविधान में महिला अधिकार

· समानता और स्वतंत्रता के संवैधानिक प्रावधान

· महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा

· कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न

· महिला संरक्षण से संबंधित प्रमुख कानून

BLOCK III: हिंदी साहित्य में नारी विमर्श

Unit 7: हिंदी साहित्य में स्त्री चेतना

· हिंदी साहित्य में स्त्री की अभिव्यक्ति

· प्रारंभिक हिंदी साहित्य में स्त्री चित्रण

· आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य और नारी चेतना

· स्त्री अनुभव और साहित्यिक अभिव्यक्ति

· नारी विमर्श और साहित्यिक आलोचना

Unit 8: प्रमुख महिला रचनाकार

· महादेवी वर्मा और स्त्री चेतना

· सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना

· मन्नू भंडारी और स्त्री जीवन

· कृष्णा सोबती और स्त्री अस्मिता

· उषा प्रियंवदा और आधुनिक स्त्री जीवन

Unit 9: स्त्री लेखन और आत्माभिव्यक्ति

· स्त्री लेखन की अवधारणा

· आत्मकथा और स्त्री अनुभव

· स्त्री लेखन में अस्मिता और स्वतंत्रता

· घरेलू जीवन और सामाजिक बंधन

· प्रतिरोध और आत्मनिर्णय

BLOCK IV: नारी विमर्श के विविध आयाम

Unit 10: दलित स्त्री विमर्श

· दलित स्त्री विमर्श की अवधारणा

· जाति, वर्ग और लिंग का अंतर्संबंध

· दलित महिलाओं के सामाजिक अनुभव

· भेदभाव और सामाजिक बहिष्करण

· दलित स्त्री साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ

Unit 11: आदिवासी और ग्रामीण स्त्री विमर्श

· आदिवासी महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति

· ग्रामीण महिलाओं की समस्याएँ

· भूमि, संसाधन और महिलाओं के अधिकार

· विकास और विस्थापन का महिला जीवन पर प्रभाव

· आदिवासी एवं ग्रामीण महिला आंदोलनों की भूमिका

Unit 12: मीडिया और नारी विमर्श

· मीडिया में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व

· विज्ञापन और स्त्री छवि

· सिनेमा और टेलीविजन में महिला चित्रण

· सोशल मीडिया और महिला अभिव्यक्ति

· डिजिटल युग में नारी विमर्श

BLOCK V: समकालीन नारी विमर्श और सशक्तिकरण

Unit 13: महिला आंदोलन और सामाजिक परिवर्तन

· महिला आंदोलनों की अवधारणा

· भारत में महिला आंदोलन का विकास

· महिला संगठनों और आंदोलनों की भूमिका

· लैंगिक न्याय और सामाजिक परिवर्तन

· समकालीन महिला आंदोलनों की चुनौतियाँ

Unit 14: समकालीन महिला समस्याएँ

· घरेलू हिंसा और लैंगिक हिंसा

· दहेज और बाल विवाह

· कन्या भ्रूण हत्या और लैंगिक भेदभाव

· मानव तस्करी और महिलाओं का शोषण

· महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और गरिमा

Unit 15: नारी सशक्तिकरण और भविष्य की दिशा

· नारी सशक्तिकरण का अर्थ और आयाम

· राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व और नेतृत्व

· शिक्षा, रोजगार और आत्मनिर्भरता

· लैंगिक समानता और समावेशी समाज

· समकालीन नारी विमर्श की प्रासंगिकता और भविष्य

Course Outcome

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: नारी विमर्श की अवधारणा, प्रकृति, स्वरूप, विकास और महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कर सकेंगे।

CO2: भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थिति का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO3: हिंदी साहित्य में स्त्री चेतना तथा प्रमुख महिला रचनाकारों के योगदान को समझ सकेंगे।

CO4: दलित, आदिवासी, ग्रामीण और समकालीन स्त्री विमर्श के विविध आयामों का विश्लेषण कर सकेंगे।

CO5: महिला अधिकार, लैंगिक समानता, सशक्तिकरण और सामाजिक न्याय से संबंधित समकालीन मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन कर सकेंगे।

References

· महादेवी वर्मा। *श्रृंखला की कड़ियाँ*। लोकभारती प्रकाशन।

· महादेवी वर्मा। *अतीत के चलचित्र*। लोकभारती प्रकाशन।

· प्रभा खेतान। *उपनिवेश में स्त्री*। राजकमल प्रकाशन।

· उषा प्रियंवदा। *पचपन खंभे लाल दीवारें*। राजकमल प्रकाशन।

· मन्नू भंडारी। *आपका बंटी*। राजकमल प्रकाशन।

· कृष्णा सोबती। *मित्रो मरजानी*। राजकमल प्रकाशन।

· रमणिका गुप्ता। *आदिवासी समाज और नारी*। वाणी प्रकाशन।

· उमा चक्रवर्ती। *जेंडरिंग कास्ट: थ्रू अ फेमिनिस्ट लेंस*। SAGE Publications।

· निवेदिता मेनन। *Seeing Like a Feminist*। Zubaan.

· सिमोन द बोउवार। *द सेकंड सेक्स*। Vintage Books.

· Government of India. *The Constitution of India*. Legislative Department.

· Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. *Reports on Women and Child Development*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics-1)

Course Name: International Economics	Course Code: DBEC7601T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the principles and theories of international trade.
2. To explain the functioning of foreign exchange markets and balance of payments.
3. To analyze international economic institutions and global trade policies.
4. To understand contemporary issues in international economics.
5. To develop analytical skills for evaluating international economic trends and policies.

COURSE CONTENT

BLOCK I: Introduction to International Economics
Unit 1: Nature and Scope of International Economics
• Meaning and importance
• Inter-regional vs. international trade
• Gains from trade
Unit 2: Classical Theories of International Trade
• Absolute Advantage Theory – **Adam Smith**
• Comparative Advantage Theory – **David Ricardo**

• Opportunity Cost Theory – **Gottfried Haberler**
Unit 3: Modern Theories of International Trade
• Heckscher–Ohlin Theory – **Eli Heckscher** and **Bertil Ohlin**
• Factor Price Equalization
• Leontief Paradox – **Wassily Leontief**
BLOCK II: Trade Policy and Economic Integration
Unit 4: Instruments of Trade Policy
• Tariffs: Types and effects
• Quotas and subsidies
• Non-tariff barriers
Unit 5: Protection vs. Free Trade
• Arguments for protection
• Infant industry argument
• Strategic trade policy
Unit 6: Economic Integration
• Customs union and free trade areas
• Trade creation and diversion
• Case Studies:
○ **European Union**

○ **ASEAN**
○ **SAARC**
BLOCK III: Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange
Unit 7: Balance of Payments
• Components: Current and Capital Accounts
• Disequilibrium and adjustment mechanisms
• Balance of Trade vs. Balance of Payments
Unit 8: Foreign Exchange Market
• Meaning and functions
• Demand and supply of foreign exchange
• Exchange rate determination
Unit 9: Exchange Rate Systems
• Fixed vs. flexible exchange rates
• Managed float
• Purchasing Power Parity Theory
BLOCK IV: International Monetary System and Institutions
Unit 10: International Monetary System
• Gold Standard
• Bretton Woods System
• Post-Bretton Woods developments

Unit 11: International Financial Institutions
• **International Monetary Fund** – Objectives and functions
• **World Bank** – Role in development
• Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)
Unit 12: World Trade Organization
• Evolution from GATT to **World Trade Organization**
• Structure and functions
• Dispute settlement mechanism
BLOCK V: Contemporary Issues in International Economics
Unit 13: Globalization and Developing Economies
• Meaning and features
• Impact on India
• Role of multinational corporations
Unit 14: International Capital Flows
• Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
• Portfolio investment
• External debt crisis
Unit 15: Emerging Issues
• Trade and environment
• Digital trade and e-commerce

- Regional trade agreements and trade wars

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain classical and modern theories of international trade.
2. Analyze trade policies and their economic implications.
3. Understand balance of payments and exchange rate determination.
4. Evaluate the role of international economic institutions.
5. Assess contemporary global economic challenges critically.

References

Core Texts

- Salvatore, Dominick – International Economics
- Krugman, Paul R., Obstfeld, Maurice – International Economics: Theory and Policy
- Sodersten, Bo – International Economics
- Mannur, H. G. – International Economics

Indian Context

- Reserve Bank of India – Annual Reports
- Economic Survey of India (Latest Edition)

- Bhatia, A.K. – *Tourism Development: Principles and Practices*
- Weaver, D. – *Sustainable Tourism*
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) – *Tourism Highlights Report*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Economics-2)

Course Name: Political Economy-II	Course Code: DBEC7602T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

· To develop an advanced understanding of the concepts, theories and approaches of Political Economy.
· To examine the relationship between political institutions, economic structures and public policy.
· To understand issues of globalization, international political economy and economic governance.
· To analyse development, inequality, welfare, labour and environmental issues from a political economy perspective.
· To examine major contemporary issues in the Indian political economy.

Block I: Advanced Approaches to Political Economy

Unit 1: State, Capital and Economic Power

· State and economic power
· Capital accumulation and political institutions
· Relationship between state and capital
· Economic power and political decision-making

Unit 2: Political Economy of Institutions

· Meaning and importance of institutions
· Formal and informal institutions
· Institutions and economic performance
· Institutional change and development

Unit 3: Political Economy of Markets

· Market structures and political processes
· Regulation and competition
· Market failure and government intervention
· Politics of resource allocation

Block II: International Political Economy

Unit 4: Globalization and International Political Economy

· Meaning and dimensions of globalization
· Emergence of international political economy
· Global markets and national economies
· Opportunities and challenges of globalization

Unit 5: International Trade and Finance

· Political economy of international trade
· Trade policies and protectionism
· International financial institutions
· Global financial flows and economic stability

Unit 6: Multinational Corporations and Global Governance

· Role of multinational corporations
· Foreign direct investment
· Global economic governance
· International institutions and developing countries

Block III: Development, Welfare and Labour

Unit 7: Political Economy of Development

· Theories of economic development
· State-led and market-led development
· Development institutions and policies
· Political factors influencing development

Unit 8: Welfare State and Social Policy

· Concept and evolution of welfare state
· Social security and public welfare
· Education, health and social protection
· Welfare policies and economic redistribution

Unit 9: Labour and Political Economy

· Labour markets and employment relations
· Trade unions and collective bargaining
· Informal employment and labour rights
· Changing nature of work and labour policies

Block IV: Inequality, Environment and Contemporary Issues

Unit 10: Political Economy of Inequality

· Economic inequality and social structure
· Wealth and income distribution
· Causes and consequences of inequality
· Policies for reducing inequality

Unit 11: Environment and Political Economy

· Political economy of natural resources
· Environmental degradation and economic growth
· Climate change and sustainable development
· Environmental governance and public policy

Unit 12: Technology, Digital Economy and Society

· Digital transformation of the economy
· Technology and employment
· Digital platforms and economic power
· Data, artificial intelligence and economic governance

Block V: Indian Political Economy

Unit 13: Indian State, Markets and Development

· Evolution of India's development strategy
· Role of the state and markets
· Public sector and private sector
· Economic planning and development policies

Unit 14: Economic Reforms and Contemporary India

· Liberalization, privatization and globalization
· Economic reforms since 1991

· Changing role of the state
· Contemporary economic challenges in India

Unit 15: Contemporary Issues in Indian Political Economy

· Poverty and unemployment
· Regional and social inequalities
· Agriculture and rural economy
· Inclusive growth and sustainable development

Course Outcomes

· Explain advanced concepts and approaches of Political Economy.
· Analyse the relationship between state, markets, institutions and economic power.
· Examine international trade, finance, globalization and global economic governance.
· Evaluate issues of development, welfare, labour, inequality and environment.
· Analyse contemporary challenges and policy issues in the Indian political economy.

Suggested Readings / References

· Robert Gilpin, *The Political Economy of International Relations*.
· Susan Strange, *States and Markets*.
· Ha-Joon Chang, *Globalisation, Economic Development and the Role of the State*.
· Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*.
· Dani Rodrik, *The Globalization Paradox*.
· Pranab Bardhan, *The Political Economy of Development in India*.
· Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, *India: Development and Participation*.
· Government of India, *Economic Survey of India*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (History-1)

Course Name: Rise of modern west & History of Modern Europe (1780 to 1939)	Course Code: DBHT7601T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

· To understand the major political, social, economic and intellectual developments that shaped the modern West.
· To examine the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment as foundations of modern Europe.
· To analyse the French Revolution, Industrial Revolution and their impact on European society and politics.
· To study nationalism, liberalism, socialism and imperialism in nineteenth-century Europe.
· To understand the major events and developments in Europe from the French Revolution to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Block I: Rise of the Modern West

Unit 1: Transition from Medieval to Modern Europe

· Decline of feudalism
· Rise of centralized states
· Growth of towns and commerce
· Emergence of modern European society

Unit 2: Renaissance and Humanism

· Meaning and causes of the Renaissance
· Renaissance in Italy and other European countries
· Humanism and its major features
· Renaissance art, literature and culture

Unit 3: Reformation and Counter-Reformation

· Causes of the Protestant Reformation
· Martin Luther and the Reformation movement
· Calvinism and other Protestant movements
· Counter-Reformation and its consequences

Block II: Intellectual and Economic Transformation

Unit 4: Scientific Revolution

· Meaning and background of the Scientific Revolution
· Copernicus, Galileo and Kepler
· Newton and the development of modern science
· Impact of scientific thinking on European society

Unit 5: Enlightenment and New Ideas

· Meaning and major features of Enlightenment
· Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau
· Reason, liberty and individual rights
· Influence of Enlightenment ideas on political change

Unit 6: Rise of Capitalism and Commercial Expansion

· Decline of traditional economic systems
· Growth of trade and commerce
· Mercantilism and colonial expansion
· Rise of the capitalist economy

Block III: Revolutions and Transformation of Europe

Unit 7: French Revolution

· Causes of the French Revolution
· Estates system and the crisis of the ancien régime
· Major events of the Revolution
· Impact and significance of the French Revolution

Unit 8: Napoleon and Europe

· Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
· Napoleonic reforms and administration

· Napoleonic Wars and European expansion
· Fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna

Unit 9: Industrial Revolution

· Meaning and causes of the Industrial Revolution
· Development of industries and technology
· Factory system and urbanization
· Social and economic consequences of industrialization

Block IV: Nineteenth-Century Europe

Unit 10: Liberalism, Nationalism and Conservatism

· Meaning and development of liberalism
· Rise of nationalism in Europe
· Conservative reaction and restoration
· Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

Unit 11: Unification of Italy and Germany

· Background of Italian nationalism
· Role of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi
· Rise of Prussia and Bismarck
· Unification of Italy and Germany

Unit 12: Socialism and Working-Class Movements

· Rise of the working class
· Early socialist ideas
· Marxism and Karl Marx
· Trade unions and workers' movements

Block V: Europe, Imperialism and the World Wars

Unit 13: Imperialism and Colonial Expansion

· Meaning and causes of imperialism
· European imperial expansion in Asia and Africa
· Economic and political motives of imperialism
· Impact of imperialism on European and colonial societies

Unit 14: First World War and Its Consequences

· Causes of the First World War
· Major events and course of the war
· Treaty of Versailles
· Political, economic and social consequences of the war

Unit 15: Europe between the Two World Wars (1919–1939)

· Russian Revolution and the rise of Soviet Russia
· Economic crisis and the Great Depression
· Rise of Fascism and Nazism
· Road to the Second World War

Course Outcomes

· Explain the major developments that contributed to the rise of the modern West.
· Analyse the significance of the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment.
· Examine the causes and consequences of the French and Industrial Revolutions.
· Understand the development of nationalism, liberalism, socialism and imperialism in Europe.
· Analyse the major political developments in Europe from 1780 to 1939 and their contribution to the emergence of the modern world.

Suggested Readings / References

· E. H. Carr, *International Relations between the Two World Wars*.
· Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Revolution: 1789–1848*.
· Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Capital: 1848–1875*.
· Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Empire: 1875–1914*.
· Norman Lowe, *Mastering Modern European History*.
· C. D. Hazen, *Modern Europe Since 1789*.
· A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848–1918*.
· George Lefebvre, *The French Revolution*.
· R. R. Palmer and Joel Colton, *A History of the Modern World*.
· J. M. Roberts, *The Penguin History of Europe*.

Program: Bachelor of Arts (History-2)

Course Name: Historical tourism in Rajasthan	Course Code: DBHT7602T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the political, social, economic, and cultural history of Rajasthan.
2. To trace the evolution of regional identity from ancient to modern times.
3. To analyze the role of Rajput states in medieval and early modern Indian history.
4. To examine Rajasthan's role in the Revolt of 1857 and the freedom movement.
5. To familiarize students with sources and historiography related to Rajasthan.

COURSE CONTENT

BLOCK I: Sources and Early History of Rajasthan
Unit 1: Sources of Rajasthan History
• Archaeological sources: Kalibangan and Ahar
• Inscriptions, coins, and monuments
• Literary sources: Prithviraj Raso and regional chronicles
Unit 2: Rajasthan in Ancient Period
• Indus Valley sites in Rajasthan

• Matsya Janapada
• Mauryan rule and impact of **Ashoka**
Unit 3: Early Medieval Rajasthan
• Rise of Rajput clans
• Gurjara-Pratiharas
• Socio-economic structure
BLOCK II: Rajput States and Sultanate–Mughal Relations
Unit 4: Major Rajput Kingdoms
• **Mewar**, **Marwar**, **Amber**
• Administration and polity
• Feudal structure
Unit 5: Resistance and Accommodation
• **Rana Sanga** and Battle of Khanwa
• **Maharana Pratap** and Battle of Haldighati
• Relations with **Akbar**
Unit 6: Cultural Developments
• Architecture: Chittorgarh Fort, Amber Fort
• Rajput painting schools
• Bhakti movement in Rajasthan
BLOCK III: Rajasthan in the 18th and 19th Centuries

Unit 7: Decline of Mughal Power and Rise of Marathas
• Political instability
• Maratha incursions
• Internal conflicts
Unit 8: British Paramountcy in Rajasthan
• Subsidiary alliances
• Administrative changes
• Role of **East India Company**
Unit 9: Revolt of 1857 and Rajasthan
• Role of princely states
• Popular uprisings
• Political consequences
BLOCK IV: Socio-Religious and Reform Movements
Unit 10: Social Structure and Economy
• Feudalism and jagirdari system
• Agrarian relations
• Trade and commerce
Unit 11: Reform Movements
• Arya Samaj in Rajasthan
• Role of **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**

• Education and social reforms
Unit 12: Praja Mandal Movements
• Rise of political consciousness
• Role of local leaders
• Integration of princely states
BLOCK V: Rajasthan in Modern India
Unit 13: Freedom Movement in Rajasthan
• Role of peasant movements
• Contribution of leaders like **Manikya Lal Verma**
• Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement
Unit 14: Integration and Formation of Rajasthan
• Post-independence political integration
• Formation of Greater Rajasthan (1949)
• Role of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
Unit 15: Contemporary Rajasthan
• Political developments
• Socio-economic changes
• Cultural heritage and tourism

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be able to:

Identify major sources for the study of Rajasthan's history.

Explain the political evolution of Rajput states.

Analyze Rajasthan's relations with the Mughals and the British.

Evaluate socio-religious reform movements and nationalist activities.

Understand the integration and modern development of Rajasthan.

References

Primary and Secondary Sources

- Sharma, G. N. – History of Rajasthan
- Tod, James – Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan
- Vyas, R. P. – History of Modern Rajasthan
- Rathore, Abhinav – Rajput History and Culture
- Government of Rajasthan – State Archives Publications

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Public Administration-1)

Course Name: Local Administration	Course Code: DBPA7601T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

- To familiarize students with the concept, nature, and significance of local administration.
- To understand the historical evolution of local self-government in India.
- To examine the structure and functions of rural and urban local bodies.
- To analyze the financial, administrative, and functional aspects of local institutions.
- To develop understanding of decentralization, democratic participation, and grassroots governance.

COURSE CONTANT

BLOCK – I: Conceptual Framework of Local Administration
Unit – 1: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Local Administration
• Concept and definition of Local Administration
• Distinction between Local Government and Local Administration
• Importance of decentralization in democracy
• Evolution of local governance

• Principles of local self-government
• Democratic decentralization and grassroots participation
• Significance of local bodies in welfare state
Unit – 2: Historical Development of Local Self-Government in India
• Local administration in ancient and medieval India
• Local governance during British rule
• Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882
• Government of India Acts and local bodies
• Development after Independence
• Balwantrai Mehta Committee Report
• Ashok Mehta Committee and subsequent reforms
Unit – 3: Constitutional Framework
• 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
• 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
• Features of Panchayati Raj Institutions
• Urban Local Bodies under the Constitution
• Powers, functions, and authority
• State Election Commission

• State Finance Commission
BLOCK – II: Rural Local Administration
Unit – 1: Panchayati Raj System
• Meaning and objectives
• Three-tier structure: Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad
• Composition and functions
• Election and tenure
• Role of Gram Sabha
• Standing committees
• Administrative machinery
Unit – 2: Functions and Powers of Rural Local Bodies
• Civic and developmental functions
• Social justice and welfare functions
• Agricultural and rural development
• Implementation of government schemes
• Role in poverty alleviation programmes
• Coordination with district administration
• Accountability and transparency mechanisms
Unit – 3: Financial Administration of Panchayati Raj

• Sources of income: Taxes, grants, and loans
• State Finance Commission
• Budget preparation and execution
• Audit and financial control
• Financial autonomy and constraints
• Centrally Sponsored Schemes
• Issues in fiscal decentralization
BLOCK – III: Urban Local Administration
Unit – 1: Structure of Urban Local Bodies
• Municipal Corporation
• Municipal Council
• Nagar Panchayat
• Composition and organization
• Mayor and Municipal Commissioner
• Standing committees
• Metropolitan planning committees
Unit – 2: Functions and Responsibilities
• Civic services: Water supply, sanitation, roads

• Urban planning and development
• Public health and education
• Slum improvement and housing
• Urban poverty alleviation
• Environmental protection
• Smart city initiatives
Unit – 3: Urban Finance and Administration
• Revenue sources of municipalities
• Property tax and user charges
• Grants-in-aid
• Municipal budgeting process
• Financial accountability and audit
• Public-private partnerships
• Challenges in urban governance
BLOCK – IV: Administrative and Political Dynamics
Unit – 1: State Control over Local Bodies
• Administrative control
• Financial control

• Legislative supervision
• Role of District Collector
• Relationship between state and local government
• Autonomy vs control debate
• Judicial intervention
Unit – 2: Role of Bureaucracy and Leadership
• Role of local officials
• District administration and local bodies
• Political leadership at local level
• Participation of women and marginalized groups
• Reservation policy
• Capacity building and training
• Ethical governance
Unit – 3: Local Governance and Development
• Role in rural development
• Sustainable development goals
• Social justice initiatives
• Community participation

• E-governance in local administration
• Transparency and Right to Information
• Decentralized planning
BLOCK – V: Contemporary Issues and Reforms
Unit – 1: Decentralization and Good Governance
• Concept of good governance
• Participatory governance
• Accountability and transparency
• Social audit
• Citizen charter
• Grassroots democracy
• Inclusive governance
Unit – 2: Challenges before Local Administration
• Financial constraints
• Political interference
• Administrative inefficiency
• Urbanization problems
• Corruption and accountability issues

• Capacity deficit
• Coordination problems
Unit – 3: Recent Reforms and Innovations
• E-Panchayat initiatives
• Smart Cities Mission
• Digital governance tools
• Capacity building programs
• Strengthening fiscal autonomy
• Role of NGOs and civil society
• Future prospects of local governance

Course Outcomes

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

CO1. Explain the meaning and importance of local administration in democratic governance.

CO2. Describe the constitutional and legal framework of local self-government in India.

CO3. Analyze the structure and working of Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies.

CO4. Evaluate the financial and administrative challenges faced by local institutions.

CO5. Assess the role of local administration in rural and urban development.

Suggested References

- Maheshwari, S.R. – *Local Government in India*
- Avasthi & Maheshwari – *Public Administration*
- Fadia, B.L. – *Indian Administration*
- Arora, R.K. & Goyal, R. – *Indian Public Administration*
- Singh, Hoshiar – *Local Government in India*
- Government of India – *73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts*
- Jain, R.B. – *Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration*

Program: Bachelor of Arts (Public Administration-2)

Course Name: Development Administration	Course Code: DBPA7602T
Semester: 6	Core / Elective: Elective
Teaching Scheme in Hrs (L:T:P): 4:0:0	Credits: 4
Type of course: Lecture+ Assignments	Total Contact Hours: 12
Continuous Internal Evaluation: 30 Marks	ESE: 70 Marks

Course Objectives

· To understand the meaning, nature, scope and evolution of Development Administration.
· To examine major theories, approaches and concepts related to development and administration.
· To understand the role of bureaucracy, institutions and leadership in the development process.
· To analyse planning, decentralization, participation and administrative reforms in developing countries.
· To examine contemporary issues and challenges of Development Administration with special reference to India.

Block I: Foundations of Development Administration

Unit 1: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Development Administration

· Meaning and concept of Development Administration
· Nature and characteristics of Development Administration
· Scope and significance
· Development Administration and traditional administration

Unit 2: Evolution of Development Administration

· Emergence of Development Administration
· Development Administration after the Second World War
· Role of developing countries
· Changing approaches to Development Administration

Unit 3: Development and Administration

· Concept and dimensions of development
· Economic, social and political development

· Administration as an instrument of development
· Relationship between administration and development

Block II: Theories and Approaches

Unit 4: Theories of Development

· Modernization theory
· Dependency theory
· Structural and institutional approaches
· Human development approach

Unit 5: Approaches to Development Administration

· Bureaucratic approach
· Participatory approach
· People-centred development
· Sustainable development approach

Unit 6: Bureaucracy and Development

· Role of bureaucracy in development
· Development-oriented bureaucracy
· Administrative capacity and efficiency
· Problems of bureaucratic administration

Block III: Development Planning and Institutions

Unit 7: Development Planning

· Meaning and objectives of development planning
· Planning process and institutions
· Centralized and decentralized planning
· Planning and implementation

Unit 8: Development Institutions

· Role of government institutions
· Public sector and development
· Non-governmental organizations
· International development institutions

Unit 9: Leadership, Decision-Making and Development

· Leadership in development administration
· Administrative decision-making
· Policy formulation and implementation
· Coordination and communication in development agencies

Block IV: Participation, Decentralization and Administrative Reforms

Unit 10: People's Participation in Development

· Meaning and importance of people's participation
· Community development
· Civil society and voluntary organizations
· Participatory governance

Unit 11: Decentralization and Local Governance

· Meaning and forms of decentralization
· Political, administrative and fiscal decentralization
· Panchayati Raj Institutions
· Urban local governance and development

Unit 12: Administrative Reforms and Development

· Need for administrative reforms
· Administrative accountability and transparency
· Good governance and citizen-centric administration
· E-governance and administrative modernization

Block V: Development Administration in India

Unit 13: Development Administration in India

· Evolution of development administration in India
· Role of government in development
· Planning and development programmes
· Inclusive and participatory development

Unit 14: Rural and Social Development

· Rural development administration
· Poverty alleviation programmes

· Education, health and social welfare administration
· Women, youth and marginalized groups in development

Unit 15: Contemporary Issues and Challenges

· Sustainable development and environmental concerns
· Globalization and development administration
· Digital governance and technological change
· Challenges of inclusive, accountable and responsive administration

Course Outcomes

· Explain the meaning, nature, evolution and significance of Development Administration.
· Analyse major theories and approaches to development and administration.
· Examine the role of bureaucracy, leadership, planning and institutions in development.
· Understand decentralization, people's participation, good governance and administrative reforms.
· Analyse the major challenges and contemporary trends in Development Administration in India.

Suggested Readings / References

· Edward W. Weidner, *Development Administration in Asia*.
· F. W. Riggs, *Administration in Developing Countries: The Theory of Prismatic Society*.
· George F. Gant, *Development Administration: Concepts, Goals, Methods*.
· Fred W. Riggs, *The Ecology of Public Administration*.
· R. K. Sapru, *Development Administration*.
· S. P. Awasthi and S. R. Maheshwari, *Public Administration*.
· Mohit Bhattacharya, *New Horizons of Public Administration*.
· Pradeep Sachdeva, *Administrative Theory*.
· S. R. Maheshwari, *Indian Administration*.
· Government of India, reports on development administration, governance and public policy.

5.3 Faculty and Support Staff

The University has identified the dedicated requisite faculty and support staff as mandated by the UGC and they are allocated the positions exclusively for ODL mode.

List of Faculty associated with B.A. program is as follows:

S. No	Name of Faculty	Designation	Nature of Appointment	Qualification	Subject
1	Dr. Amrit Lal Jingar	Associate Professor	Full-Time	PhD	Hindi
2	Dr. Thakar Ruchi Janak Bhai	Associate Professor	Full-Time	PhD	English
3	Dr. Usha Sharma	Associate Professor	Full-Time	PhD	Political Science

5.4 Delivery Mechanism

The Madhav University (MU) ODL Programmes follows a modern ICT (Information & Communication Technology) enabled approach for instruction. The methodology of instruction in ODL of MU is different from that of the conventional/regular programs. Our ODL system is more learner-oriented and the learner is an active participant in the teaching learning process. ODL of MU academic delivery system comprises:

Print Material: The printed material of the programme supplied to the students will be unit wise for every course.

Counselling Sessions: There will be 12 counselling/ contact classes in face-to-face mode of one hours each for a course of 4 credits. The counselling sessions / face to face contact classes will be held on the campus of the University on Saturdays and Sundays.

5.5 Learner Support Centre and Learner Support Services

Madhav University does not establish or operate any Learner Support Centre (LSC) outside the permissible territorial jurisdiction of the University. The University establishes and maintains a Learner Support Centre at its campus to provide academic and administrative support services to learners enrolled in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes.

The Learner Support Centre is headed by a Coordinator who is not below the rank of Assistant Professor. The University provides adequate academic and non-academic manpower for the Learner Support Centre in accordance with the number of learners enrolled and the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 and

its amendments. The availability of qualified counsellors, supervisors, academic support personnel and other required staff is ensured as per the nature and requirements of the programmes offered.

At present, Madhav University has one Learner Support Centre located at the University campus. The University does not promote, establish or operate any franchisee, outsourced, Information Centre, Facilitation Centre, Nodal Centre, Knowledge Partner or similar arrangement for providing ODL academic or learner support services outside the framework permitted under the UGC regulations.

The University provides learner support services through a structured single-window mechanism at the Learner Support Centre and through the University's designated digital platforms. The details relating to the Learner Support Centre, including its address, Coordinator, contact details, working hours, counselling schedule and available facilities, are maintained and made available to learners through the University's official website and other prescribed information channels.

6. Procedure for Admissions, Curriculum, Transaction and Evaluation

6.1 Admission Process

Learners seeking admission to programmes offered through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE), Madhav University, shall apply through the University's designated admission portal: https://cdoemu.in

Admission to the BA programme shall be granted to eligible candidates after verification of their eligibility and requisite documents, in accordance with the admission criteria prescribed by the University and the applicable provisions of the UGC and other regulatory authorities, as applicable.

The University shall follow the reservation policy as prescribed by the Government of India, the Government of Rajasthan, and other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

The admission process shall be transparent, merit-based wherever applicable, and conducted in accordance with the approved admission policy of the University. The University shall verify the eligibility and supporting documents submitted by the applicant before confirming admission. In case any candidate is found to have furnished incorrect, incomplete, misleading or false information, or is subsequently found ineligible for the programme, the University shall take appropriate action, including cancellation of admission, in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.

Detailed information regarding eligibility, admission procedure, fee structure, documents required, academic calendar, learner support services and other relevant conditions shall be provided in the Programme Prospectus and on the official website of CDOE, Madhav University.

6.2 Maximum Duration

The BA programme is of three years duration. In accordance with the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations and the norms prescribed by the UGC, the maximum permissible period for completion of the BBA programme is six years from the date of initial admission.

The learner may complete the programme within the maximum period of six years by fulfilling all the prescribed academic requirements, including completion of the required courses/credits and other programme requirements.

A learner who does not complete the programme within the prescribed maximum duration shall be governed by the applicable provisions of the University regarding re-admission, credit transfer, credit validity and completion of pending courses, subject to the prevailing UGC regulations.

6.3 Minimum Eligibility Criteria for Admission

The minimum eligibility for admission to the BA programme is successful completion of the Senior Secondary (10+2) examination or an equivalent examination from a recognized Board/Council/University.

Candidates shall fulfil the programme-specific eligibility requirements prescribed by Madhav University and the applicable provisions of the UGC and other statutory/regulatory bodies, wherever applicable.

At the time of admission, candidates shall submit the prescribed documents and proof of educational qualification, identity and other required information through the University's designated admission portal. The University shall verify the submitted documents and eligibility before confirming admission.

If a candidate fails to provide the required proof of eligibility within the prescribed time, or if the documents submitted are found to be invalid, false, incomplete or inconsistent with the eligibility requirements, the University shall take appropriate action in accordance with its admission rules and applicable regulations, including cancellation of admission wherever warranted.

Candidates are required to carefully read the Programme Prospectus, admission guidelines, eligibility requirements, fee structure and other instructions before submitting the admission application.

6.4 Programme Fee Academic Session beginning July 2026

Name of the Program	Degree	Duration	Year	Program Fee/Year	Exam	Fee/Year Total (in Rs.)
Bachelor of Business Administration	UG	3 Years	1	12,500	3000	15,500
			2	12,500	3000	15,500
			3	12,500	3000	15,500
					Total	**73,500**

6.5 Academic Calendar

S. No.	Event	Batch	Last Date
1	Admission	January	March (as per UGC-DEB guidelines)
		July	September (as per UGC-DEB guidelines)
2	Assignment Submission	January	By 31st March and 31st May
		July	By 30th September and 30th November
3	Distribution of SLM	January	15th February
		July	15th September
4	Project Report Submission (Applicable during Final semester)	January	30th April
		July	30th October
5	Admit Card Generation	January	20th May
		July	20th November
6	Term End Examination	January	15th June & onward
		July	15th December & onward
7	Result Declaration of End Term Examination	January	By end of August
		July	By end of February

6.6 Credit System

Madhav University, through its Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE), follows the credit system for its ODL programmes in accordance with the applicable UGC norms and the approved programme structure.

One credit represents 30 hours of learner study effort, comprising all prescribed learning activities, including self-learning, reading, assignments, academic counselling, practical/other learning activities, where applicable, and preparation for assessment.

Accordingly, an 8-credit course represents approximately 240 hours of learner study effort, a 6-credit course represents approximately 180 hours, a 4-credit course represents approximately 120 hours, and a 2-credit course represents approximately 60 hours of learner study effort.

The credit value assigned to each course is specified in the approved curriculum and programme structure. The total credits required for completion of the programme are as prescribed in the

approved programme curriculum and in accordance with the applicable UGC and regulatory requirements.

The credit system enables learners to understand the academic workload and learning effort associated with each course. Successful completion of the programme requires the learner to fulfil the prescribed academic and assessment requirements, including continuous/formative assessment and summative assessment through the Term-End Examination, as applicable to the programme.

6.7 Assignments and Evaluation

6.7.1 Assignments

ODL learners undertake a substantial part of their learning through self-learning using the prescribed Self-Learning Materials (SLMs) and other academic resources. Assignments form an integral component of the continuous/formative assessment process and are designed to assess the learner's understanding, application, analytical ability and achievement of the intended learning outcomes.

Assignments are compulsory for the courses for which they are prescribed in the approved programme structure. Depending upon the nature of the course, an assignment may include descriptive questions, short-answer questions, numerical problems, case studies, application-based questions, practical-oriented tasks, projects or other appropriate assessment activities.

Assignment question papers are made available to learners through the designated CDOE portal and/or other prescribed modes within the notified schedule. Learners submit their responses through the prescribed online and/or offline mechanism within the stipulated time.

Assignments are evaluated by duly appointed and qualified faculty members/evaluators in accordance with the approved evaluation scheme and prescribed guidelines. The marks/grades obtained in assignments are maintained as part of the learner's academic record.

6.7.2 Evaluation System

The evaluation system of the programme consists of:

A. Continuous/Formative Assessment – 30% Weightage

The continuous/formative assessment carries a weightage of 30%. It includes assignments and other approved continuous assessment components, as specified in the programme structure and evaluation scheme.

At least one graded assignment is prescribed for each course, wherever applicable. The assignments are evaluated by qualified and duly appointed evaluators. The evaluation process is designed to assess the learner's progress towards achievement of the prescribed course learning outcomes.

B. Term-End Examination – 70% Weightage

The Term-End Examination carries a weightage of 70% and is conducted in accordance with the examination scheme, academic calendar and applicable UGC-DEB requirements.

The University conducts Term-End Examinations at the prescribed intervals, ordinarily twice in an academic year (probably June and December), subject to the applicable academic calendar and examination schedule.

A learner is eligible to appear in the Term-End Examination after fulfilling the prescribed requirements, including registration for the course and submission of the assignment(s), wherever such submission is prescribed.

Learners are required to submit the examination form through the designated CDOE portal or through any other prescribed mode within the notified schedule and pay the applicable examination fee, wherever prescribed.

If a learner is unable to appear in a particular Term-End Examination, the learner may appear in a subsequent examination opportunity within the maximum permissible duration of the programme, subject to the applicable University rules and UGC-DEB regulations.

The University provides appropriate opportunities to learners to complete the pending assessment requirements within the maximum duration prescribed for the programme. The validity of registration, re-registration, credit retention, and any provision for improvement or completion of pending courses shall be governed by the applicable UGC regulations and the academic regulations of Madhav University prevailing at the relevant time.

The minimum passing requirement for each course shall be as prescribed in the approved programme regulations and evaluation scheme. For the B.Com. programme, the minimum passing requirement is 40% marks, subject to fulfilment of the prescribed requirements in the continuous/formative and summative assessment components, wherever applicable.

The University ensures that the evaluation and examination process is transparent, fair, learner-centric and aligned with the intended learning outcomes of the programme.

7. Laboratory Support and Library Resources

Madhav University provides adequate library, digital learning and laboratory support facilities for learners enrolled in its ODL programmes. The University ensures that learners have access to the academic resources required for effective learning and achievement of the prescribed programme and course learning outcomes.

7.1 Library Resources

The University Library provides access to a comprehensive collection of print and digital learning resources relevant to the programmes offered through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE).

The library resources include prescribed textbooks, reference books, Self-Learning Materials (SLMs), academic journals, research publications, project reports/dissertations, e-books, e-journals and other relevant digital learning resources.

The library collection covers areas including Commerce, Management, Information Technology, Computer Applications and other allied disciplines relevant to the programmes offered by the University.

ODL learners are provided access to appropriate library and digital resources through the University's library and designated digital platforms. The University continuously reviews and strengthens its library resources based on programme requirements, learner needs, curriculum revisions and emerging academic requirements.

The University also provides access to online learning resources and other digital academic resources, wherever applicable, to supplement the prescribed Self-Learning Materials.

7.2 Laboratory and ICT Support

Where a programme/course requires practical or laboratory-based learning, the University provides access to the required laboratories and practical facilities in accordance with the nature and requirements of the programme.

The University has appropriately equipped computer laboratories, ICT-enabled classrooms, audio-visual facilities, lecture-capturing facilities, Wi-Fi connectivity and other digital infrastructure required to support ODL learners.

The laboratory and ICT facilities are made available to learners in accordance with the prescribed academic schedule and programme requirements. The University ensures that the facilities required for practical learning, wherever applicable, are maintained and periodically upgraded.

The University also provides appropriate digital support for access to Self-Learning Materials, academic announcements, assignments, learner support services, examination-related information and other academic resources through the designated CDOE portal and digital platforms.

8. Cost Estimate of the Programme and Provisions

Madhav University makes the necessary financial and infrastructural provisions for the effective implementation and delivery of its ODL programmes through the Centre for Distance and Online Education (CDOE).

The University provides the required financial resources for Self-Learning Material (SLM) development and distribution, learner support services, academic and non-academic manpower,

library and digital resources, ICT infrastructure, examination and evaluation, administrative support, quality assurance and other activities associated with the effective delivery of ODL programmes.

The University has made the necessary initial provisions for infrastructure, manpower, development and printing of Self-Learning Materials, digital learning resources and other academic and administrative requirements.

The proposed broad internal budget allocation for the ODL programmes is as follows:

a) Development and distribution of Self-Learning Materials: 20%

b) Postal and learner-support-related expenses: 10%

c) Academic, administrative and other operational expenses: 60%

d) Future development, infrastructure strengthening and quality enhancement: 10%

The above allocation represents the University's internal financial planning and may be reviewed periodically on the basis of enrolment, programme requirements, learner-support requirements and actual expenditure.

The University maintains appropriate financial records and ensures that the funds generated through ODL programmes are utilized for the effective delivery, maintenance and continuous improvement of ODL programmes and learner support services in accordance with the applicable UGC-DEB requirements and the financial regulations of the University.

9. Quality Assurance

Madhav University has established the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA) as a dedicated mechanism for ensuring and continuously improving the quality of its programmes offered through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode.

The CIQA functions in accordance with the applicable provisions of the UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 and subsequent amendments, and the guidelines prescribed by the University Grants Commission and the Distance Education Bureau (DEB).

The CIQA monitors the quality of academic, administrative and learner-support processes associated with ODL programmes and facilitates continuous quality improvement across the system.

9.1 Objectives of CIQA

The primary objective of the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance is to develop and implement a comprehensive, dynamic and sustainable internal quality assurance system to ensure that the

programmes offered through ODL mode meet the quality standards prescribed by the University Grants Commission and are continuously improved.

The CIQA aims to:

a. ensure quality in academic, administrative and learner-support services provided to ODL learners;
b. establish and maintain appropriate quality benchmarks for ODL programmes;
c. undertake periodic self-evaluation and reflective exercises for continuous quality improvement;
d. monitor the implementation of approved Programme Project Reports (PPRs);
e. ensure that the design, development and delivery of ODL programmes are aligned with the prescribed learning outcomes;
f. facilitate equivalence of academic standards between ODL programmes and corresponding programmes offered through the conventional mode, wherever applicable;
g. obtain and analyse feedback from learners, teachers, academic counsellors, staff, employers and other relevant stakeholders;
h. identify areas requiring improvement and recommend appropriate corrective and preventive measures;
i. promote learner-centric academic and support systems;
j. ensure compliance with applicable UGC-DEB regulations, guidelines and quality assurance requirements;
k. facilitate periodic academic, administrative and quality audits;
l. promote good practices and innovations in ODL teaching-learning and learner support;
m. maintain reliable data and records relating to quality assurance and programme implementation; and
n. promote continuous improvement in the quality of ODL programmes and services.

9.2 Functions of CIQA

The Centre for Internal Quality Assurance performs the following functions:

1. Quality Monitoring: To monitor the quality of academic, administrative and learner-support services provided to ODL learners.
2. Programme Project Reports: To ensure that the Programme Project Report (PPR) of each ODL programme is prepared in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by the UGC and, wherever applicable, by the concerned statutory/regulatory authority.
3. Implementation of PPR: To monitor the implementation of approved PPRs and recommend corrective measures wherever deviations are identified.
4. Academic Planning and Review: To facilitate systematic academic planning, periodic review and continuous improvement of ODL programmes.
5. Learning Material Quality: To monitor the quality, adequacy and timely availability of Self-Learning Materials and other learning resources in accordance with the applicable UGC-DEB guidelines.

6. Learner Support: To monitor the effectiveness of learner support services, counselling, assignment support, grievance redressal and other learner-centric services.
7. Feedback Mechanism: To establish mechanisms for obtaining, analysing and utilizing feedback from learners, teachers, academic counsellors, staff and other stakeholders for quality improvement.
8. Quality Audits: To facilitate internal quality audits and periodic reviews of ODL academic and administrative processes.
9. Quality Enhancement: To identify areas requiring quality enhancement and recommend appropriate measures to the competent authorities of the University.
10. Capacity Building: To organize workshops, seminars, orientation programmes and other capacity-building activities relating to quality assurance in ODL.
11. Best Practices: To identify, document, develop and disseminate good practices and innovative approaches contributing to quality enhancement in ODL.
12. Data and Documentation: To collect, maintain, analyse and disseminate accurate and reliable information relating to the quality and performance of ODL programmes.
13. Annual Planning and Reporting: To prepare and maintain annual quality assurance plans and reports and review their implementation periodically.
14. Stakeholder Engagement: To facilitate interaction with relevant stakeholders and incorporate their suggestions, wherever appropriate, into the quality improvement process.
15. Programme Review: To provide inputs for periodic review and restructuring of programmes to maintain academic relevance and alignment with learner, professional and societal requirements.
16. Research and Continuous Improvement: To facilitate system-based research and evidence-based initiatives for improving the learner-centric environment and overall quality of the ODL system.
17. Regulatory Compliance: To coordinate with the competent authorities of the University for ensuring compliance with applicable UGC-DEB regulations, guidelines, notifications and reporting requirements.
18. Accreditation and Quality Initiatives: To coordinate, wherever applicable, with the designated accreditation and quality-assurance bodies for assessment and accreditation-related activities.
19. Annual CIQA Report: To prepare the Annual Report of the CIQA covering the quality assurance activities, outcomes, identified gaps, corrective measures and quality enhancement initiatives undertaken during the academic session.
20. Submission of Reports: To submit the Annual Report of the CIQA to the competent statutory authorities of the University and to the UGC/DEB in the prescribed format and within the prescribed timeline, wherever required.

The CIQA maintains appropriate records and documentary evidence of its quality assurance activities, reviews and recommendations. The recommendations of the CIQA are placed before the appropriate statutory authorities of the University for consideration and necessary action.