# Bachelor of Arts (BA)

## YEAR I

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**TOTAL CREDITS**

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## YEAR II

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### ENGLISH

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### HISTORY

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### POLITICAL SCIENCE

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<td>International Relations Since 1945</td>
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Detailed Syllabus

YEAR I

BAG11 --- GENERAL ENGLISH
A. Grammar Proficiency
   Parts of Speech: Part Two
   1. Tenses: Present, Past, Future, Uses of the Tenses
   2. The Adverb: Kind, Formation, Position
   3. Preposition and Conjunction
   4. Analysis of Simple Sentences
   5. Introduction to Phrasal Verbs
B. Oral Proficiency
   1. Pronunciation: Phonetics - elementary; Accent, Neutrality. An exercise to neutralize the native accent, diction exercises.
   2. Speaking impromptu; Continuous speaking (with gradual).
   3. Telephone speaking skills.

BAG12 --- Microeconomics

UNIT – I:
Introduction
Definition, Nature and scope of economics; Methodology in economics; choice as an economic problem; basic postulates; Role of price mechanism; Demand and supply; Basic framework-applications; Equilibrium of Market.

UNIT – II:
Theory of Consumer’s Behaviour
Utility analysis - Cardinal and ordinal approaches; Indifference curve analysis; Consumer's equilibrium (Hicks and Slutsky); Price substitution and Income effects; Normal, inferior and giffen goods; Price consumption curve and derivation of demand curve; Compensated demand; Elasticity of demand-Price, income and cross; consumer's surplus;
Engle curve.

UNIT – III:
Theory of Production and Costs
Objectives of a firm; Production function; Iso-quant, factor substitution; law of variable proportions; returns to scale;
economics of scale; different concepts of cost and their interrelation; Equilibrium of the firm; Expansion path.

UNIT – IV:
Market Structure
Market forms - Perfect and imperfect market; Equilibrium of a firm– Perfect competition, monopoly and price discrimination, Measure of monopoly power, Monopolistic competition, Duopoly, Oligopoly (Kinked demand curve);
Taxation and equilibrium of a firm, Notion of controlled and administered prices.

UNIT – V:
Factor Pricing
Marginal productivity theory of distribution; Factor pricing under perfect and imperfect competition in labour market;
Ricardian Theory of rent; Modern theory of rent and quasi-rent; Classical theory of interest; Liquidity preference
theory of interest; Risk and uncertainty theory of profit.

**BAG13 --- History of India from Earliest Times to 1206**

**UNIT- I (Introduction)**
Main sources of Ancient Indian History; Influence of Geography on History; Features of Indus civilization; The Aryan Problem; Vedic Polity and Economic life; The rise of Mahajanapadas to Nandas; Magadha dynasty.

**UNIT- II (The Mauryan Empire)**
Chandragupta Maurya; Dhamma Chakravarti Ashoka – his Policy and Dhamma; Mauryan Administration, Factors leading to disintegration of the Mauryan Empire.

**UNIT- III (The Post-Mauryan India)**

**UNIT- IV (The Gupta Dynasty)**
Early History of the Gupta dynasty up to Chandra Gupta-I, Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta-II, Skanda Gupta; Features of Gupta administration, emergence of scientific view of the world.

**UNIT- V (The Post-Gupta Period)**
Establishment and expansion of Vardhan Empire – Harsha, Features of Chola-Chaulukya administration. Achievements of (i) Vigraharaaja Chahamana; (ii) Kumarpala Chaulukya and (iii) Bhoja Paramara–Factors leading to disintegration of Rajput States.

**BAG14 --- Foundation of Political Science**

**Unit–I (Introduction)**
Nature and Scope; Traditional and Contemporary Perspective of Political Science; Inter-disciplinary Approach to the study of political science; Relation of Political Science with other Social Sciences (Economics, History, Geography and Psychology).

**Unit–II (Approaches and Concepts)**
Behaviouralism; System approach; Functional approach—Power, Authority, Legitimacy; Political System; Political Development, Political Modernization.

**Unit–III (Democracy and Dictatorship)**
Introduction; Political Parties and Pressure groups; Theories of representation; Rule of Law and Constitutionalism.

**Unit–IV (Government)**
Organs of Government and their functions (with reference to recent trends)

**Unit–V (Political obligation and Theories of State Action)**
Idealism; Individualism; Evolutionary socialism–Fabianism and democratic socialism; Marxism; Fascism; Gandhism.
BAG15 --- REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN POLITICAL THINKERS

Unit – I (Ancient Political Thinkers)
Manu-Varnadharma and Dandaneeti; Kautilya – theory of kingship, a moral state craft, mandal theory; Shukra.

Unit – II (Reformist Thinkers)
Raja Ram Mohan Roy; Swami Dayanand Saraswati; Swami Vivekanand.

Unit – III (Modern Thinkers)
Gopal Krishan Gokale; Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi–Ahimsa, satyagrah, Swaraj, Village democracy, trusteeship.

Unit- IV (Radical Thinkers)
Sri Aurobindo Ghosh; Savarkar.

Unit – V (Contemporary)

BAG16 --- Elements of Public Administration

Unit – I
Introduction
Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration; Public Administration and Private Administration; Public Administration Arts, Science or both; Public Administration and its relations with other Social Sciences; Approaches to Public Administration.

Unit – II
Principles of Organization
Organization; Bases of organization; Principles of organization; Hierarchy; Span of control; Unity of command; Delegation of Authority; Co-Ordination; Integration Vs Disintegration; Centralization Vs Decentralization.

Unit – III
Structure of Administration
Chief Executive; Types of chief executive; Line and Staff; Supervision, Delegation, Leadership, Communication, Decision making; Morale and Motivation.

Unit- IV
Administrative Ethics
Concept of Administrative Ethic, Essential Elements of Administrative Ethics, Integrity in Administration, Causes of decline of integrity in administration.

Unit – V
Personnel Administration
Meaning and nature of Bureaucracy; Civil Service and its role in a developing society; classification, Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Disciplinary action.

YEAR II

BAG21 --- ENGLISH LANGUAGE-III
UNIT 1 PHRASES AND CLAUSES
1.0 Introduction
1.1 Unit Objectives
1.2 Adverb Phrases
1.2.1 Some Important Adverbial Phrases
UNIT 2 COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES AND TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES
2.0 Introduction
2.1 Unit Objectives
2.2 Compound and Complex Sentences
2.2.1 Simple Sentence; 2.2.2 Compound Sentence
2.2.3 Complex Sentence; 2.2.4 Compound-Complex Sentence
2.3 Analysis of Compound and Complex Sentences
2.3.1 Analysis of Compound Sentences; 2.3.2 Analysis of Complex Sentences
2.4 Transformation of Sentences
2.4.1 Sentences with the Adverb ‘Too’
2.4.2 Interchange of the Degree of Comparison
2.4.3 Interchange of Active and Passive Voices
2.4.4 Interchange of Affirmative and Negative Sentences
2.4.5 Interchange of Interrogative and Assertive Sentences
2.4.6 Interchange of Exclamatory and Assertive Sentences
2.4.7 Change one Part of a Sentence for Another Part
2.4.8 Transform a Simple Sentence into a Compound Sentence
2.4.9 Transform a Compound Sentence into a Simple Sentence
2.4.10 Transform a Simple Sentence into a Complex Sentence
2.4.11 Transform a Complex Sentence into a Simple Sentence

UNIT 3 ESSAY WRITING
3.0 Introduction
3.1 Unit Objectives
3.2 Essay vs Composition
3.2.1 Order and Organization; 3.2.2 Main Body; 3.2.3 Conclusion
3.3 Types of Essays
3.3.1 Descriptive Essay; 3.3.2 Expository Essay; 3.3.3 Discursive Essay
3.3.4 Imaginative Essay; 3.3.5 Narrative Essay
3.4 Hints on Essay Writing
3.5 Summary
3.6 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
3.7 Questions and Exercises
3.8 Further Reading

UNIT 4 PRÉCIS WRITING
4.0 Introduction
4.1 Unit Objectives
4.2 Benefits of Précis Writing
4.3 Steps for Writing a Précis
4.4 Précis Samples

UNIT 5 SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS
5.0 Introduction
5.1 Unit Objectives
5.2 Synonyms
5.2.1 Examples of Synonyms; 5.2.2 Use Easy Words
5.3 Antonyms
5.3.1 Examples of Antonyms; 5.3.2 Frequently used Antonyms
5.4 Synonyms and Antonyms in Sentences

UNIT 6 PUBLIC SPEAKING
6.0 Introduction
6.1 Unit Objectives
6.2 Public Speaking
6.2.1 Elements of Good Public Speaking
6.3 Extempore Speaking
6.3.1 Structure of an Extempore Speech
6.4 Techniques of Good Extempore Speaking
6.4.1 Voice; 6.4.2 Manner and Appearance
6.5 Tips on Performance

UNIT 7 FORMAL AND INFORMAL CONVERSATION
7.0 Introduction
7.1 Unit Objectives
7.2 Courteous Talk
7.2.1 Common Courtesies you can use while Talking
7.2.2 Courtesy as a Virtue; 7.2.3 Types of Conversations
7.2.4 Courtesy while Talking
7.3 Small Talk
7.3.1 Making Small Talk with Strangers
7.4 Business Meets
7.5 Party Talk
7.5.1 Icebreakers
7.6 Negotiation Skills
7.6.1 Types of Negotiations; 7.6.2 Techniques of Negotiation
7.6.3 Skills of a Successful Negotiator

UNIT 8 VOCABULARY
8.0 Introduction
8.1 Unit Objectives
8.2 Origin of Vocabulary
8.2.1 Origin of Words
8.3 Importance of Vocabulary
8.3.1 Teach Children to Read at an Early Age
8.3.2 A Good Vocabulary Reflects on your Personality
8.3.3 Is it Important to Possess a Good Vocabulary?
8.4 Enriching Your Vocabulary
8.4.1 How to Learn New Words
8.5 Techniques to Improve your Vocabulary

BAG22 --- Indian Economy

UNIT 1 INDIAN ECONOMY IN PRE-BRITISH AND PRE-INDEPENDENCE ERA
1.1 Indian Economy in the Pre-British Period
1.1.1 Structure and Organization of Villages and Towns
1.1.2 Structure and Organization of Industries and Handicrafts
1.2 Indian Economy in Pre-Independence Era
1.2.1 Land System and Changes Done by British Administration
1.2.2 Commercialization of Agriculture
1.2.3 Theory of Drain of Wealth
1.2.4 Laissez Faire Theory and Critique
1.2.5 Manufacturing and Transportation Industries
1.2.6 Money and Credit Policies

UNIT 2 STRUCTURE OF INDIAN ECONOMY
2.1 Basic Features of Indian Economy
2.1.1 Main Features of Indian Economy
2.2 Natural Resources—Land, Water and Forest Cover
2.2.1 Land Resources in India
2.2.2 Water Resources in India
2.2.3 Forest Resources in India
2.3 Broad Demographic Features
2.3.1 Population Size and Growth Rate
2.3.2 Sex Composition
2.3.3 Rural-Urban Migration
2.3.4 Occupational Distribution
2.3.5 Problem of Over Population
2.3.6 Population Policy of Government
2.4 Infrastructure Development in India
2.5 India’s National Income
2.5.1 Meaning of National Income
2.5.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
2.5.3 Gross National Product (GNP)
2.5.4 Net National Product (NNP)
2.5.5 National Income at Market Price and National Income at Factor Cost

UNIT 3 INDIAN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY
3.1 Indian Agriculture
3.1.1 Importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy
3.1.2 Sources of Growth in Agriculture
3.1.3 Institutional Reforms in Indian Agriculture
3.1.4 Agricultural Cost and Product Pricing
3.1.5 Agricultural Marketing
3.1.6 Agriculture and WTO
3.2 Indian Industry
3.2.1 Structure and Growth of Indian Industry
3.2.2 Industrial Policies of 1956 and 1991
3.2.3 Industrial Licensing Policy
3.2.4 MRTP Act
3.2.5 FERA and FEMA
3.2.6 Growth and Problems of Small-Scale Industries
3.2.7 Role of Public Sector Enterprises in India’s Industrialization

UNIT 4 PLANNING IN INDIA
4.1 From Central Planning to Indicative Planning
4.1.1 Central or Centralized Planning
4.1.2 Indicative Planning
4.1.3 Relation between Planning and Markets for Growth and Decentralized Planning
4.2 Current Five-Year Plan: Objective, Allocation and Targets
4.3 New Economic Reforms
4.3.1 Liberalization
4.3.2 Privatization
4.3.3 Globalization
4.3.4 Rationale behind Economic Reforms
4.3.5 Progress of Privatization and Globalization

UNIT 5 EXTERNAL SECTOR
5.1 Foreign Trade and India
5.1.1 WTO and India
5.1.2 Trends in Exports and Imports
5.1.3 Balance of Payment Crisis
5.2 New Economic Reforms for Foreign Trade
5.2.1 Export Promotion Measures
5.2.2 New Trade Policies
5.3 Foreign Capital
5.3.1 FDI
5.3.2 Foreign Aid
5.4 MNCs and their Impact on Indian Economy
5.4.1 The Relevance of Swadeshi
5.5 Issues of Concern in Indian Economy
5.5.1 Poverty and Inequality
5.5.2 Unemployment
5.5.3 Rising Price
5.5.4 Industrial Relations

BAG23 --- Outline History of Modern World
UNIT 1 RENAISSANCE: THE DAWN OF A NEW AGE
1.1 Renaissance
1.1.1 Causes of Renaissance
1.1.2 The Age of Discovery
1.1.3 Origin of Renaissance in Italy
1.1.4 Impact of Renaissance on Art
1.1.5 Renaissance and Literature
1.1.6 Renaissance and Science
1.1.7 Other Effects of Renaissance
1.2 The Reformation
1.2.1 Meaning of Reformation
1.2.2 The Causes of the Reformation
1.2.3 The Counter Reformation
1.3 Geographical Discoveries
1.3.1 Vasco Da Gama
1.3.2 Ferdinand Magellan
1.3.3 Marco Polo
1.4 Colonialism
1.4.1 Colonialism, Imperialism and Mercantilism
1.4.2 Types of Colonialism
1.4.3 Neo-colonialism
1.4.4 Colonialism and Geography
1.4.5 Colonialism and Imperialism
1.4.6 The Commercial Revolution
1.4.7 Geopolitical Factors
1.4.8 Monetary Factors
1.4.9 Technological Factors
1.5 Modern World Economy
1.5.1 The Reformation
1.5.2 Homelessness, Poverty and Class Struggle
1.5.3 Capitalism
1.5.4 The Development of Trade and Commerce
1.6 The American War of Independence
1.6.1 The War of the Revolution 1775 to 1783
1.6.2 The American War at a Glance
1.6.3 Factors that Led to the American War of Independence
1.6.4 British Armies and Auxiliaries
1.6.5 Consequences of the American Revolution
1.6.6 The Far reaching Results of the American War
1.7 Martin Luther King: The Personality
1.7.1 Early Life of Martin Luther
1.7.2 Dispute over Indulgences
1.7.3 The Reforms
1.7.4 The Period of Struggle
1.7.5 How Luther Felt
1.7.6 At the End of His Life

UNIT 2 BEGINNING OF REVOLUTION
2.1 French Revolution of 1789: Causes and Consequences
2.1.1 Causes of the Revolution
2.2 States-General of 1789
2.3 National Constituent Assembly (1789–1791)
2.3.1 The National Assembly: 1789–1791 Events
2.3.2 Tennis Court Oath
2.3.3 The Storming of the Bastille
2.3.4 Structure in the Summer of 1789
2.3.5 Declaration of the Rights of Man
2.3.6 The Wealthy Bourgeois Come to Power
2.3.7 The Varennes Crisis
2.3.8 The Overthrow of the Monarchy
2.3.9 The Struggle between the Jacobins and the Girondins
2.3.10 The Uprising of May 31–June 2, 1793
2.4 National Convention (1792–1795)
2.4.1 Execution of Louis XVI
2.4.2 Economy
2.5 Working towards a Constitution
2.5.1 French Revolution from the Abolition of Feudalism to the
Civil Constitution of the Clergy
2.5.2 Women’s March on Versailles
2.5.3 Revolution and the Church
2.5.4 Constitutional Crisis
2.6 Revolutionary Democratic Dictatorship
2.6.1 Revolutionary Democratic Dictatorship of Jacobins
2.6.2 The Solution of the Agrarian Problem
2.6.3 The Constitution of 1793
2.6.4 Establishment of the Revolutionary Democratic
Dictatorship: The Reign of Terror
2.6.5 The Revolutionary Government
2.7 The Turning Point in the War
2.7.1 The Crisis of the Jacobin Dictatorship
2.7.2 The Counter—Revolutionary Coup of 9 Thermidor
2.7.3 Lafayette and the National Guard
2.7.4 The Great Fear

UNIT 3 AGE OF REVOLUTION

3.1 Capitalism
3.1.1 The Introduction of Machines
3.1.2 Capitalism: Meaning and Definition
3.1.3 Socialism: The Position of the Working Class
3.1.5 Free Market Economy
3.1.6 Result of Industrial Capitalism
3.2 The Industrial Revolution
3.2.1 Causes of the Industrial Revolution
3.2.2 Major Propellers of the Industrial Revolution
3.2.3 Spread of the Industrial Revolution: United States
3.3 Napoleon Bonaparte
3.3.1 The Personality
3.4 French Revolution of 1848
3.4.1 Napoleon
3.4.2 French Middle Class Watched Changes
3.4.3 The Second Republic
3.4.4 The Rise of the Conservatism within the Second Republic
3.4.5 Class Struggle within the Revolution
3.4.6 The End of the Revolution in France
3.5 The Unification of Germany and Italy with Reference to Crimean War
3.5.1 Unification of Germany
3.5.2 Process of Unification
3.5.3 Unification of Italy
3.5.4 Crimean War
3.5.5 Berlin Settlements

UNIT 4 FEUDALISM AND IMPERIALISM

4.1 Feudalistic Structure of Society
4.1.1 Invaders Attacked Western Europe
4.1.2 Feudalism in Europe
4.1.3 A New Social Order: Feudalism
4.1.4 The Feudal Pyramid
4.1.5 Well-defined Social Classes
4.1.6 Manors: The Economic Side of Feudalism
4.1.7 The Roman Empire
4.1.8 The Late Twentieth Century Model of Feudalism
4.2 Imperialism in Asia and Africa
4.2.1 European Explorations of Asia
4.2.2 Portuguese, French and British Competition in India
4.2.3 Mughal Rule in India was at Stake
4.2.4 The Transition from Formal to Imperialism
4.2.5 Rise of Indian Nationalism: The Indian National Congress
4.2.6 French and Indo-China
4.2.7 The Expansion of Russian Empire
4.2.8 World War I: Revolution in Imperialism
4.3 The First World War
  4.3.1 The Conflict
  4.3.2 The Trigger of the War
  4.3.3 Defeat of Four Major Imperial Powers
  4.3.4 Miscommunication among the Central Powers
  4.3.5 The Causes of the First World War
  4.3.6 The Complication of Alliances
  4.4 Bolshevik Revolution
    4.4.1 Background
    4.4.2 The Revolution
  4.5 Treaty of Versailles
    4.5.1 Germany to Accept Reparations
    4.5.2 Negotiations
    4.5.3 A Council of Ten
    4.5.4 Important Changes in Territories
    4.5.5 The Issue of Shandong
    4.5.6 The Creation of International Organizations
    4.5.7 Reactions among the Allies
    4.5.8 Violations to the Treaty
  4.6 Nazism and Fascism
    4.6.1 Jews were the Greatest Threat to the Nazis
    4.6.2 National Socialism
    4.6.3 Denazification
    4.6.4 Relation with Fascism
    4.6.5 Fasism and Nazism

**UNIT 5 FINAL YEARS**

5.1 The Second World War
  5.1.1 The Civil Wars
  5.1.2 European Occupations and Agreements
  5.1.3 The Start of the War
  5.1.4 War Breaks Out in Europe
  5.1.5 Axis Advances
  5.1.6 The End of the War
  5.1.7 Establishment of the United Nations
  5.1.8 Major causes of the Second World War
  5.2 League of Nations
    5.2.1 Its Origin
    5.2.2 The Goals
    5.2.3 The Span
    5.2.4 Principal Organs
    5.2.5 Members
    5.2.6 Resolving Territorial Disputes
  5.3 The United Nations Organization
    5.3.1 The Idea
    5.3.2 The Origination
    5.3.3 Establishment
    5.3.4 The High Hopes
    5.3.5 The Aim
    5.3.6 The Six Principal Organs
    5.3.7 Legal Basis of Establishment
5.3.8 The General Assembly
5.3.9 UN Headquarters in New York City
5.3.10 Structure and Associated Organizations
5.4 Emergence of China, Japan and Turkey as Modern Nations
5.4.1 Introduction: Nation or Nation State
5.4.2 Eric Hobsbawn
5.4.3 Benedict Anderson
5.4.4 Nation States and their Characteristics
5.4.5 Growth of Japan as a Nation State
5.4.6 Growth of China as a Nation State
5.4.7 Growth of Turkey as a Nation State

BAG24 --- Select Political System

UNIT 1 GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
1.1 Salient Features of the British Constitution
1.1.1 Parliamentary Democracy
1.1.2 Background
1.1.3 Magna Carta and House of Commons
1.1.4 British Constitution
1.1.5 British Monarchy
1.1.6 Constitutional Role
1.1.7 Prime Minister’s Appointment
1.1.8 Dissolution of Parliament
1.1.9 Royal Prerogative
1.2 The King and the Crown
1.2.1 Distinctions between King and Crown
1.2.2 Succession to the Throne
1.2.3 Powers of the Crown
1.3 Reasons for the Survival of Monarchy in Britain
1.3.1 An Ideal Head of State
1.3.2 Drawbacks
1.3.3 Case of the Republican
1.3.4 Abolition of the British Monarchy
1.4 The British Cabinet and the Prime Minister
1.4.1 The Cabinet
1.4.2 The Cabinet Council
1.4.3 Working of the Cabinet
1.4.4 The Modern Cabinet
1.4.5 The Prime Minister
1.5 The British Speaker
1.5.1 Powers and Functions of Speaker
1.5.2 Election of the Speaker
1.5.3 Comparison with the American Speaker
1.6 The Committee System
1.6.1 Select Committees
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1.6.3 General Committees (Including Public Bill Committees)
1.6.4 Grand Committees
1.7 The Process of Law Making

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1.8 The Rule of Law
1.8.1 Principles of Judicial Appointments
1.8.2 Types of Judges
1.9 Major Political Parties in Britain
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1.9.3 Political Participation
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2.3 The US President
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2.8.5 Theory of Checks and Balance
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3.2.4 President of the Council
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3.2.7 Functioning of the House
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5.2.1 Political Traditions in China
5.2.2 Other Political Ideologies
5.2.3 The Cultural Revolution
5.2.4 The President
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5.3 State Structure: The National People’s Congress
5.3.1 The Organization of the National People’s Congress
5.3.2 Functions of the National People’s Congress
5.3.3 The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress
5.3.4 Other Committees and Commissions of Inquiry
5.3.5 The State Council
5.4 The Judiciary or ‘The Supreme People’s Court’ Supreme People’s Court
5.4.1 Supreme Court and the Chinese Judicial System
5.4.2 Functions of the Supreme People’s Court
5.5 The Party System: The Communist Party of China
5.6 Deng Xiaoping and Huchin Tav: Liberalization Policies of China
5.6.1 Comparison of Economic Liberalization in China and Other Developing Countries
5.6.2 China’s Key Economic Reform Strategies
5.7 Market Socialism of China
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BAG25 --- Administrative Institution in India

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1.1.2 Importance of Administrative Institution
1.2 Theory of Laissez-Faire
1.2.1 Exponents of the Theory
1.2.2 Recent Developments
1.3 Welfare State
1.3.1 Definitions of a Welfare State
1.3.2 Features of a Welfare State
1.3.3 Aims of a Welfare State
1.3.4 Functions of Welfare State
1.3.5 Concept of a Welfare State
1.3.6 Welfare Activities of the State in the Modern Times
1.3.7 Optimal or Welfare Activities/Functions
1.3.8 Developmental Activities
1.3.9 India as a Modern Welfare State
1.4 Administrative State
1.4.1 Structural Specialization
1.4.2 Strategic Positions
1.4.3 Interaction
1.4.4 Individuals within Institutions
1.4.5 Official Role
1.4.6 Personal Stakes
1.4.7 Professionalization
1.5 Governance
1.5.1 Good Governance
1.5.2 Governance and Good Governance
1.5.3 Good Governance Initiatives: The Indian Context
1.5.4 Promoting Good Governance
1.5.5 Interrelation between Good Governance and Administrative Organs

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2.2 Functions of Legislature
2.3 Decline of Legislature
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2.4.1 Meaning and Types of Executive
2.4.2 Composition of Executive
2.4.3 Functions of the Executive
2.4.4 Increasing Role of the Executive
2.5 Judiciary
2.6 Organization of The Judiciary in General
2.6.1 The Supreme Court
2.7 Concept of judicial Review
2.7.1 Judiciary and Democratic Process Context of Judicial Review in India
2.7.2 Judicial Review in India
2.7.3 Doctrine of Judicial under the Constitution
2.7.4 Judicial Review of the Constitutional Amendments
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3.1.1 Interaction between Democracy and Administration
3.2 Bureaucracy
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3.2.2 Challenges to Weber’s Concept of Bureaucracy
3.2.3 Relationship between Bureaucracy and Democracy
3.2.4 Weber’s Ideas on Bureaucracy’s Role in a Democracy
3.2.5 Role of Bureaucracy in a Democracy Like India
3.3 Pressure Groups in Indian Politics
3.4 Pressure Groups: Meaning and Definitions
3.5 Significance and Role of Pressure Groups
3.6 Pressure Group Techniques
3.7 Salient Features of the Indian Model of Pressure Groups

UNIT 4 SOME OTHER IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS
4.1 The Finance Commission
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4.1.2 Qualifications for Appointment and the Manner of Selection
4.1.3 Functions and Powers of the Finance Commission
4.2 The Planning Commission
4.2.1 Functions of the Planning Commission
4.2.2 Organization of the Planning Commission
4.2.3 Advisory Bodies
4.2.4 Structure of the Planning Commission
4.3 The National Development council (Rashtriya Vikas Parishad)
4.3.1 Structure of NDC
4.3.2 Committees of NDC
4.3.3 Evaluation
4.4 University Grant Commission
4.4.1 Developments in Higher Education in Modern Period
4.4.2 Inter-university Board
4.4.3 Formation of UGC
4.4.4 Establishment of UGC as Statutory Body
4.4.5 Functions
4.4.6 Financial Support to Universities
4.4.7 Professional Councils of UGC
4.5 Union Public Service Commission
4.6 Functions of the UPSC
4.6.1 Examinations
4.6.2 Direct Recruitment by Interview
4.6.3 Promotion
4.6.4 Disciplinary Cases
4.6.5 Quasi-Permanency Cases
4.6.6 Reimbursement of Legal Expenses
4.6.7 Extraordinary Injury Pensions
4.6.8 Temporary Appointments and Re-employment
4.6.9 Appointment of Transfer
4.6.10 Organization of the UPSC
4.6.11 Important
4.7 Election Commission

UNIT 5 WELFARE STATE AND IMPORTANT BOARDS
5.1 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)
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5.1.2 NREGA Goals
5.1.3 Salient Features of the Act
5.1.4 Paradigm Shift from Wage Employment Programmes
5.1.5 Formulation of State Employment
5.2 Social Welfare Board
5.2.1 Functions of Social Welfare Board
5.2.2 Organization of Social Welfare Board
5.3 Subordinate Offices
5.4 Autonomous Organizations
5.5 Advisory Bodies
5.5.1 Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare
5.5.2 Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare
5.6 Railway Board
5.6.1 Functions of the Railway Board
5.6.2 Organization of the Board
5.6.3 Railway System
5.6.4 Organization of the Zonal Railway Administrations
5.6.5 Attached Offices
5.6.6 Subordinate Offices
5.6.7 Consultative and Advisory Bodies
5.7 Reserve Bank of India
5.7.1 Legal Functions of the RBI
5.7.2 Financial Supervision
5.7.3 BFS Meetings
5.7.4 Main Functions
5.8 The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
5.8.1 Powers and Functions of the Board
5.8.2 Functions of Departments/Divisions

BAG26 --- State Administration in India

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1.1 Nature and Importance of State Administration in India
1.2 Foundation of the Administrative System in Rajasthan
1.3 Governor—Powers, Functions and Role in State Administration
1.3.1 Constitutional Provisions and their Scope
1.3.2 Main Facets of the Governor’s Role
1.3.3 Suggestions in Regard to Institution and Role of Governor
1.3.4 Selection of Governors
1.3.5 Governor’s Term of Office
1.3.6 Some Areas Where Discretion May Have to be Exercised
1.3.7 Specific Functions Entrusted to Governors of Certain States
1.3.8 Guidelines for Governors
1.4 Governor’s Relationship with Council of Minister

UNIT 2 CHIEF MINISTER
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2.1.1 Role and Importance of the Office of Chief Minister
2.2 Organization and Role of the State Secretariat
2.2.1 General Functions of State Secretariat
2.2.2 Financial Functions of State Secretariat
2.2.3 Chief Secretary: Role and Significance in the State Administration
2.2.4 Administrative Reforms Commission’s (ARC) Report on Rationalizing the Number of Secretariat Departments

UNIT 3 ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
3.1 The Organizational Structure of State Departments in Rajasthan
3.1.1 Department of Judiciary: Organization and Working
3.1.2 Department of Home: Organization and Working
3.1.3 Finance Department: Organization and Working
3.1.4 Agriculture Department: Organization and Working
3.2 Boards and Directorates in the State of Rajasthan
3.2.1 Revenue Board
3.2.2 Rajasthan State Electricity Board
3.2.3 Directorate of Agriculture
3.2.4 Directorate of Education
3.3 Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) Report Separate Focus On Administrative Organization
3.3.1 Separate Focus on Policy Making and Implementation
3.3.2 Recommendations

UNIT 4 PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
4.1 Nature and Importance of the State Civil Services in Rajasthan
4.1.1 Organization and Functions of Department of Personnel of Rajasthan
4.2 Organization and Woking of the Rajasthan Public Service Commission
4.2.1 Recruitment and Training of State Civil Servants
4.2.2 Growth of State Civil Services Training Institutes in Rajasthan
4.3 Institution of Lokayukta and Good Governance in Rajasthan
4.3.1 ARC Recommendations on Ethics in Governance
4.3.2 Centre for Good Governance
4.3.3 ICT as Tool for Promoting Good Governance
4.4 Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) Report and Recommendations on Personnel Administration
4.4.1 Refurbishing State Civil Services
4.4.2 Appointment and Security of Tenure at the Senior Levels in the State Government
4.4.3 Regional Level Administration
4.4.4 Human Resource Development, Capacity Building and Training

UNIT 5 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
5.1 District Collector
5.1.1 The Institution of District Collector / Deputy Commissioner
5.1.2 Need for a collector in the district
5.1.3 Functions of a Collector
5.1.4 ARC Recommendations on the Office of the District Collector
5.2 District Development Council
5.2.1 District Planning Office
5.3 District Revenue Officer and Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO)
5.3.1 Conversion of Agricultural Land for Non-Agricultural Purposes in Rural Areas Rules, 1992
5.3.2 Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of waste land for bio-fuel plantation and bio-fuel based Industrial and processing unit) Rules, 2007
5.3.3 Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO)
5.4 Tahsildar, Revenue Inspector and Village Administrative Officer
5.4.1 Tahsildar
5.4.2 Revenue Inspector (RI)
5.4.3 Village Administrative Officer

YEAR III

BAG31 -- Comparative Administrative System

UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION
1.1 Nature, Scope and Importance of Administration in Developing and Developed Societies
1.1.1 Generation of Socio-Economic Development
1.1.2 Public Administration in Developed Societies
1.2 Contributions of F.W. Riggs
1.2.1 The Ecological Approach to Public Administration
1.2.2 The Structural-Functional Approach
1.2.3 The Agraria and the Industria
1.2.4 The Models of Fused-Prismatic-Diffracted Societies

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1.2.5 Heterogeneity
1.2.6 Formalism
1.2.7 Overlapping
1.2.8 Nepotism
1.2.9 ‘Poly-Communalism’ or ‘Clects’
1.2.10 Prismatic Economy: The ‘Bazaar-Canteen’ Model
1.2.11 ‘Poly-Normativism’ and Lack of Consensus
1.2.12 Power Distribution: Authority versus Control
1.2.13 The Dilemma of Change in a Prismatic Society
1.2.14 Critical Appraisal of Rigg’s Model of Administration
1.2.15 More on Rigg’s Model of Administration: Overlapping – A Restricted Concept
1.3 Features of the Constitutional System of UK
1.3.1 The Evolution of the British Constitution
1.3.2 The Constitution is Flexible
1.3.3 The British Constitution is a Unitary One
1.3.4 The Rule of Law: Great Britain is Administered under the Rule of Law
1.3.5 Gap between Theory and Practice in the British Constitution
1.3.6 Conventions of the British Constitution
1.4 Salient Features of Constitution of USA
1.5 Salient Features of French Constitution
1.6 Salient Features of Constitution of China
1.6.1 Introduction to the Constitution People’s Republic of China
1.6.2 Main Features of the Constitution
1.7 The Salient Features of the Constitution of Switzerland
1.7.1 Characteristic Features of the Swiss Constitution
1.7.2 The Tendency in Swiss Constitutional Development
1.8 Public Administration is the Heart of Development

UNIT 2 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HIGHEST ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS
2.1 Comparison between Powers and Position of President of India and USA
2.2 Parliamentary System in UK
2.2.1 Sovereignty of Parliament
2.2.2 Limitations on Sovereignty of Parliament
2.2.3 House of Lords
2.2.4 House of Commons: Composition
2.2.5 His Majesty’s Opposition
2.2.6 Importance of Law-making
2.2.7 Comparison of the House of Commons and House of Representatives
2.2.8 Comparison of American and British Procedure
2.2.9 Committee System in England
2.2.10 Delegated Legislation in England
2.3 Presidential System in USA
2.3.1 The American President
2.3.2 Powers and Functions of US President
2.3.3 Comparison between US President and King and Prime Minister of Britain
2.3.4 American President is more than a British King
2.3.5 Comparison of the power of American President with that of the British ‘Prime Minister’
2.3.6 Election, Powers and Functions of the US Vice President
2.3.7 Cabinet in United States
2.3.8 Comparison between American and British Cabinet
2.3.9 The Composition and powers of the American House of Representative
2.3.10 Comparison between the British and American Speaker
2.3.11 Powers and Functions of the US Senate
2.3.12 Procedure in American Congress
2.3.13 Difference of Procedure in England and USA
2.4 The Presidential Systems in France

UNIT 3 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
3.1 Administrative System in UK
3.2 The Civil Service
3.2.1 Modernization of Civil Service
3.2.2 Growth in Civil Service
3.2.3 The Civil Servants
3.3 Administrative System in USA
3.3.1 Development of Constitution
3.3.2 Impact of Economic Growth on Administration
3.3.3 Central Administration - The Constitutional Framework
3.3.4 The Structure of the Federal Government
3.3.5 Recruitment, Selection and Promotion
3.4 Administrative System in France
3.4.1 Central Administration - The Constitutional Frame Work
3.4.2 New System
3.4.3 Stable Government
3.4.4 The Civil Service
3.4.5 The Great Corps
3.5 Administrative System in Nepal
3.5.1 Constitutional Development
3.5.2 New Developments
3.5.3 Central Administration in Interim Constitution - Executive

UNIT 4 COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CIVIL SERVANTS
4.1 Functioning of Civil Service in France
4.1.1 Legislation and Regulations
4.1.2 Structure and Career Management
4.2 Treasury and Cabinet Secretariat in Great Britain
4.3 Independent Regulatory Commission in the USA
4.3.1 Need for Independent Regulatory Commission in the USA
4.3.2 Examples of Independent Regulatory Commission

UNIT 5 MISCELLANEOUS
5.1 French Council of State
5.2 Swedish Ombudsman
5.2.1 Ombudsman: The Swedish Officer
5.2.2 Status of the Ombudsman
5.3 Panchayat Systems in Nepal
5.3.1 The Panchayat Constitution, 1962
5.3.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Gram Panchayat

BAG32 --- Elementary Computer Application
UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER
1.1 Evolution and Generation of Computers
1.2 Types of Computers
1.2.1 Micro, Mini, Mainframe and Super Computers
1.3 Architecture of a Computer System
1.3.1 Central Processing Unit (CPU)
1.3.2 ALU
1.3.3 Memory: RAM, ROM Families
1.3.4 Cache Memory
1.4 Input/Output Devices
1.5 Pointing Devices

UNIT 2 INTRODUCTION TO NUMBER SYSTEM
2.1 Binary and Decimal Numbers
2.2 Octal and Hexadecimal Numbers
2.3 Inter Conversions of Numbers
2.4 Character Codes
2.4.1 ASCII Codes
2.4.2 EBCDIC
2.4.3 Unicode
2.5 Logic Gates
2.6 Boolean Algebra
2.7 Machine, Assembly and High Level Languages
2.8 3GL and IV GL

UNIT 3 CONCEPT OF OPERATING SYSTEM
3.1 Need of Operating Systems
3.1.1 Components of an Operating System
3.1.2 Functions of Operating Systems
3.2 Types of Operating Systems
3.2.1 Single User Operating System
3.2.2 Multi User Operating System
3.2.3 Batch Processing Operating System
3.2.4 Distributed and Time Shared Operating Systems
3.2.5 Multitasking Operating Systems
3.2.6 Parallel Operating Systems
3.2.7 Distributed Operating Systems
3.2.8 Real-Time Operating Systems
3.3 Functions of Operating System
3.3.1 Process Management
3.3.2 Memory Management
3.4 Introducing UNIX
3.5 Introducing Linux
3.6 Windows
3.7 Introduction to Windows NT Server
3.8 Windows NT Server Architecture
3.8.1 Hardware Abstraction Layer
3.8.2 Kernel
3.8.3 NT Executive
3.8.4 Protected Environment Subsystems
3.9 Features of Windows NT Server
3.9.1 Extensibility
3.9.2 Portability
3.9.3 Security
3.9.4 Compatibility
3.9.5 Scalability
3.9.6 Reliability
3.9.7 Fault Tolerance
3.9.8 High Performance Client–Server Platform
3.9.9 Built-in Backup
3.9.10 GUI Management Tools
3.9.11 Comparison between MS-OS
3.10 Windows NT Systems and their Simple Commands

UNIT 4 INTERNET
4.1 Concept of Internet
4.2 E-Mail Services
4.2.1 World Wide Web
4.2.2 Web Browsers
4.2.3 Search Engine
4.3 Simple Programs in HTML
4.3.1 Type of HTML Documents
4.4 Document Structure Element
4.5 Type and Character Formatting
4.6 Tables
4.7 Frames
4.8 Forms
4.9 Word Processing Packages
4.9.1 Standard Features of Tool Bar
4.9.2 Word Wrap
4.9.3 Text Formatting and Paragraph Formatting
4.9.4 Effect To Text
4.9.5 Mail Merge
4.10 Presentation Packages
4.10.1 Slide Creation
4.10.2 Adding Graphics
4.10.3 Formatting and Customizing
4.10.4 Slide Shows
4.10.5 Printing
4.11 Computer Networking
4.11.1 Bridges and Routers
4.11.2 Gateway and Modem
4.11.3 ISDN
4.11.4 Leased Lines
4.12 Teleconferencing And Videoconferencing
4.13 Multimedia Technology
4.13.1 Introducing Framework for Multimedia Devices
4.13.2 Image Compression Standards
4.13.3 JPEG
4.13.4 MPEG
4.13.5 MIDI Formats

UNIT 5 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND E-COMMERCE
5.1 Data, Field and Records
5.2 Information Database
5.3 Creation of a Database File
5.3.1 Insertion, Deletion and Updating of Records
5.3.2 Modifying Structure
5.3.3 Editing and Browsing of Records
5.3.4 Searching the Records
5.3.5 Retrieving the Records
5.3.6 Sorting, Indexing and Report Generation
5.4 Data Processing in Government Organizations
5.5 Concept of E-commerce
5.6 Benefits and Growth of E-Commerce
5.6.1 Advantages of E-Business
5.7 Security Considerations
5.8 Hazards of Virus and other Security Risks
5.8.1 Antivirus Software
5.9 Electronic Payment System

BAEC33 --- Economics Statistics

UNIT 1 MEANING OF STATISTICS
1.0 Introduction
1.1 Unit Objectives
1.2 Meaning and Definition of Statistics
1.2.1 Characteristics of Statistics
1.3 Functions of Statistics
1.4 Scope of Statistics
1.5 Statistics in Business and Management
1.6 Methods of Data Collection
1.6.1 Data Gathering
1.7 Summary
1.8 Key Terms
1.9 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
1.10 Question and Exercises
1.11 Further Reading

UNIT 2 CLASSIFICATION OF DATA 19-36
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2.1 Unit Objectives
2.2 Objectives
2.3 Types of Data
2.4 Tabulation
2.5 Frequency Distribution
2.5.1 Cumulative Frequency Distribution
2.5.2 Relative Frequency Distribution
2.5.3 Cumulative Relative Frequency Distribution
2.5.4 Stem and Leaf Display
2.6 Sampling and Survey
2.6.1 Sampling and Non-Sampling Errors
2.7 Summary
2.8 Key Terms
2.9 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
UNIT 3 GRAPHIC PRESENTATION 37-52
3.0 Introduction
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3.2 Diagrams and Graphs
3.3 Bar Diagrams
3.4 Pie Charts
3.5 Pictogram
3.6 Histogram
3.7 Frequency Polygon
3.8 Cumulative Frequency Curve
3.9 Lorenz Curve
3.10 Summary
3.11 Key Terms
3.12 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
3.13 Questions and Exercises
3.14 Further Reading

UNIT 4 DATA CHARACTERISTICS: DESCRIPTIVE MEASURES 53-67
4.0 Introduction
4.1 Unit Objectives
4.2 Measures of Central Location (Central Tendency)
4.3 Measures of Non-Central Location
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4.5 Grouped Data
4.5.1 Kurtosis
4.6 Summary
4.7 Key Terms
4.8 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
4.9 Questions and Exercises
4.10 Further Reading

UNIT 5 CORRELATION 69-83
5.0 Introduction
5.1 Unit Objectives
5.2 Meaning of Correlation
5.3 Types and Measures of Correlation
5.4 Uses of Correlation
5.5 Linear Sample Correlation
5.6 Karl Pearson’s Coefficient of Correlation
5.7 Spearman’s Rank Correlation
5.8 Summary
5.9 Key Terms
5.10 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
5.11 Questions and Exercises
5.12 Further Reading

UNIT 6 REGRESSION 85-91
6.0 Introduction
6.1 Unit Objectives
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6.3 Regression Equations
6.4 Relationship between Regression Coefficient and Correlation Coefficient
6.5 Summary
6.6 Key Terms
6.7 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
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UNIT 7 INDEX NUMBERS 93-101
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7.1 Unit Objectives
7.2 Definition of Index Numbers
7.3 Uses of Index Numbers
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7.6 Summary
7.7 Key Terms
7.8 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
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8.1 Unit Objectives
8.2 Chain and Fixed Base Technique
8.3 Cost of Living Index Numbers
8.4 Summary
8.5 Key Terms
8.6 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
8.7 Questions and Exercises
8.8 Further Reading

BAEC34 --- Anthropology and Demography

UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY
1.0 Introduction; 1.1 Unit Objectives; 1.2 Perspectives in Anthropology;
1.3 Divisions of Anthropology; 1.4 Scope of Anthropology;
1.5 Social and Cultural Anthropology; 1.6 Physical Anthropology;
1.7 Pre-historic Archaeology; 1.8 Applied Anthropology;

UNIT 2 MAN, CULTURE AND SOCIETY
2.0 Introduction; 2.1 Unit Objectives; 2.2 Nature of Culture;
2.3 Material and Non-material Culture; 2.4 Elements of Culture;
2.5 Cultural Relativity; 2.6 Process of Cultural Growth;
2.7 Personality and Culture; 2.8 Cultural Lag;
2.9 Cultural Growth and Cultural Evolution; 2.10 Cultural Diffusion;
2.11 Symbolism and Culture

UNIT 3 MARRIAGE AND FAMILY
3.0 Introduction; 3.1 Unit Objectives; 3.2 Marriage as a Social Institution;
3.3 Incest Taboo; 3.4 Preferential and Prescribed Marriages;
3.5 Family; 3.6 Origin and Evolution of the Family;
3.7 Universality of the Family; 3.8 Functions of the Family;
3.9 The Changing Patterns of the Family

UNIT 4 PROBLEMS OF TRIBES AND TRIBAL WELFARE IN INDIA
4.0 Introduction; 4.1 Unit Objective; 4.2 Tribal Development Policy in India;
4.3 Indebtedness; 4.4 Land Alienation; 4.5 Bonded Labour;
4.6 Shifting Cultivation; 4.7 Tribes and Health;
4.8 Tribals and Ethnic Identity; 4.9 Constitutional Safeguard for Scheduled Tribes;

UNIT 5 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
5.0 Introduction; 5.1 Unit Objectives; 5.2 Age and Sex;
5.3 Fertility; 5.4 Mortality; 5.5 Migration;
5.6 Scope of Population Studies and Demography;
5.7 Population Theories; 5.8 Malthusian and Post-Malthusian Theories;

UNIT 6 POPULATION SITUATION IN INDIA
6.0 Introduction; 6.1 Objectives; 6.2 Population of India;
6.3 Decadal Growth of Population in India;
6.4 Census in India and Key Statistics;
6.5 Rural-Urban Population; 6.6 Maternity Death Rate;
6.7 Population and Demographic Projections;
6.8 Demographic Scenario: Past, Present and Future Challenges;

UNIT 7 NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF POPULATION EDUCATION
7.0 Introduction; 7.1 Unit Objectives;
7.2 Causes of Growing Population in India;
7.3 Demographic Factors; 7.4 Economic Factors;
7.5 Educational Factors; 7.6 Psychological Factors and Religious Factors;
7.7 Social Factors; 7.8 Impact of Overpopulation in India;

UNIT 8 NATIONAL POLICY ON POPULATION
8.0 Introduction; 8.1 Unit Objectives; 8.2 Population Policies; 8.3 Population Policy in India;
8.4 The New Population Policy; 8.5 Population Policy and its Implications;
8.6 National Policy on Population Education—1986;
8.8 Evaluation of Population Policies

UNIT 9 POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA
9.0 Introduction; 9.1 Unit Objectives;
9.2 Relationship between Population Growth, Economic Development and Human Resources;
9.3 Unchecked Population Growth and its Impact on Human Development;
9.4 India’s Population and Progress in Human Development vis-à-vis Other Countries;

UNIT 10 POPULATION CONTROL AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN
10.0 Introduction; 10.1 Unit Objectives;
10.2 Correlation between Female Education and Population Growth;
10.3 Empowering Women for Improved Health and Nutrition;

BAEC35 --- Quantitative Techniques

UNIT 1 MATRIX ALGEBRA
1.1 Matrices
1.1.1 Types of Matrices
1.2 Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication of Matrices
1.3 Multiplication of Matrix by a Scalar
1.4 Inverse of a Matrix
1.5 Solution of Simultaneous Equations by Matrix - Inverse Method
1.6 Determinants
1.6.1 Properties of Determinants
1.6.2 Minors and Cofactors of a Matrix
1.6.3 Rank of a Matrix
1.6.4 Cramer's Rule
1.7 Depiction of the Inter Industry Relationship by Matrices

UNIT 2 CALCULUS
2.1 Definition of a Function
2.2 Differentiation of a Function
2.3 Types of Differentiation
2.4 Maxima and Minima
2.5 Elasticities, Equilibrium of a Consumer and a Firm
2.6 Interrelationship among Total, Marginal, Average Cost and Revenues
2.7 Constrained Optimization Problem
2.8 Integration of a Function: Consumer and Producer Surplus

UNIT 3 STATISTICS, CENTRAL TENDENCY AND DISPERSION
3.1 Statistics: Basic Concepts
3.2 Primary and Secondary Data
3.3 Sources of Data and Methods of Data Collection
3.4 Statistical Presentations and Graphical Displays
3.5 Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode
3.6 Measures of Dispersion
3.6.1 Range
3.6.2 Quartile Deviation
3.6.3 Mean Deviation
3.6.4 Standard Deviation
3.7 Coefficient of Variation
3.8 Skewness and Kurtosis

UNIT 4 CORRELATION AND REGRESSION
4.1 Correlation Analysis
4.1.1 Rank Correlation
4.2 Regression Analysis

UNIT 5 TIME SERIES, INDEX NUMBERS, PROBABILITY AND DISTRIBUTION
5.1 Time Series Analysis: Concept and Components
5.1.1 Determination of Regular Trends
5.1.2 Determination of Seasonal Indices
5.2 Index Numbers: Basic Concept
5.2.1 Types and Construction of Index Numbers
5.3 Association of Attributes
5.4 Chi-Square Test
5.5 Probability: Basic Concept
5.5.1 Rules of Probability
5.6 Random Variables
5.7 Mathematical Expectations
5.8 Theoretical Distributions
5.8.1 Binomial Distribution
5.8.2 Poisson Distribution
5.8.3 Normal Distribution

BAEN33 --- English Poetry and Drama
UNIT 1 ENGLISH POETRY AND DRAMA
1.1 Renaissance
1.1.1 Meaning and Significance
1.1.2 Influences Leading to the Renaissance
1.1.3 The Renaissance in England
1.1.4 The English Reformation
1.1.5 The Renaissance: The Age of Elizabeth—Historical and Social Background
1.1.6 General View of the Literature
1.2 The Age of Milton (1616-1660)
1.2.1 Political and Social Background
1.2.2 General View of the Literature
1.3 The Restoration Period (The Beginnings of Neo-Classicism 1600-1700)
1.3.1 General View of the Literature
1.4 The Augustan Age: The Triumph of Neo-classicism (1700-1744)
1.4.1 Social Conditions
1.4.2 General View of the Literature
1.5 The Age of Johnson: The Decline of Neo-classicism (1744-1784)
1.5.1 General View of the Literature
1.6 The Eighteenth Century: The Approach to Romanticism
1.6.1 General View of the Literature
1.7 The Triumph of Romanticism (1798-1832)
1.8 The Victorian Age (1832-1885)
1.8.1 Social and Economic Background
1.8.2 General View of the Literature
1.9 Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Literature
1.10 Post-Modernism
1.11 Chief Characteristics of Romantic Period
1.12 The Growth of English Poetry in The Eighteenth Century
1.13 Romantic Movement
1.14 Major Novelists in Romantic Period

UNIT 2 IMPORTANT TERMS
2.1 Tragedy
2.2 Irony
2.3 Soliloquy
2.4 Blank-Verse
2.5 Comic-Relief
2.6 Elegy
2.7 Meter
2.8 Plot
2.9 Catharsis

UNIT 3 ASPECTS OF POETRY; BASIC PRINCIPLES OF POETRY WRITING
3.1 Aspects of Poetry
3.1.1 Amoeban Verse
3.2 Poetic Forms
3.3 Figurative/Connotative Devices
3.4 Basic Principles of Writing Poetry

UNIT 4 READING POETRY
4.1 Critical Appreciation of the poem Winter
4.2 Critical Appreciation of Autumn
4.3 Critical Appreciation of the Poem *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*
4.4 Critical Appreciation of the Poem *Ode to Evening*
4.5 Critical Appreciation of on Receipt of My Mother’s Picture
4.6 Critical Appreciation of *Light Shining out of Darkness*
4.7 Critical Appreciation of *To Summer*
4.8 Critical Appreciation of *London*
4.9 Critical Appreciation of *The World is Too Much with Us*
4.10 Critical Appreciation of *Lines Composed Upon Westminster Bridge*
4.11 Critical Appreciation of *Three Years She Grew*
4.12 Critical Appreciation of *The Solitary Reaper*
4.13 Critical Appreciation of the Poem *Christabel: PART I*
4.14 Critical Appreciation of *She Walks in Beauty*
4.15 Critical Appreciation of *There is a Pleasure in the Pathless Woods*
4.16 Critical Appreciation of the Poem *The Isles of Greece*
4.17 Critical Appreciation of the Poem *Ode to the West Wind*
4.18 Critical Appreciation of *Ode to a Skylark*
4.19 Critical Appreciation of *Bright Star*
4.20 Critical Appreciation of *On First Looking into Chapman’s Homer*
4.21 Critical Appreciation of *Ode to Autumn*
4.22 Reference to Context

**UNIT 5 READING DRAMA: MACBETH**
5.1 William Shakespeare
5.2 Overview of Macbeth
5.3 Macbeth: A Study of Character
5.4 Lady Macbeth, the Fourth Witch
5.5 Macbeth as a Typical Shakespearean Tragedy
5.6 Macbeth: Shakespeare’s Skill in Plot-construction
5.7 Banquo, The Foil to Macbeth
5.8 Macduff, The Man not Born of Woman
5.9 Macbeth as a Great Tragedy with Difference
5.10 The Study of Evil in the Play
5.11 Macbeth: the Conflict of Good and Evil
5.12 Themes
5.13 The Porter-Scene
5.14 Macbeth: Shakespeare’s use of the Soliloquy
5.15 Macbeth: A Study of Fear rather than of Ambition
5.16 Macbeth: Poetic Justice
5.17 Chief Character Sketches
5.18 Reference to Context

**BAEN34 --- Development Of Poetry And Drama From Victorian Age To Modern Period**

**UNIT 1 LITERARY HISTORY**
1.1 Historical Background of Victorian Age
1.1.1 Chief Characteristics of Victorian Period
1.1.2 Victorian Novels
1.1.3 Charles Dickens: A Popular Victorian Author
1.1.4 William Makepeace Thackeray: English Victorian Writer
1.2 Women Novelists of the Victorian Era
1.2.1 Mrs Gaskell
1.2.2 George Eliot
1.2.3 Bronte Sisters
1.3 Late Victorian Novelists
1.3.1 Overview of Victorian Period
1.4 Modern Period
1.4.1 The Georgian Poets and World War I
1.4.2 Modernism
1.4.3 Thematic and Technical Features of Modern Literature
1.4.4 Overview of Modern Age Literature
1.5 Stream of Consciousness
1.6 Poetic Drama

UNIT 2 IMPORTANT LITERARY TERMS
2.1 Dramatic Monologue
2.2 Paradox
2.3 Antithesis
2.4 Symbol
2.5 Problem Play
2.6 Essay
2.7 Novel
2.8 Free Verse
2.9 Short Story

UNIT 3 FEATURES AND FORMS OF DRAMA
3.1 Plot
3.1.1 The Beginning (Exposition)
3.1.2 The Middle (Complication)
3.1.3 The End (Resolution)
3.2 Character
3.3 Thought (Theme)
3.4 Diction (Dialogue)
3.5 Music
3.6 Spectacle
3.7 Convention
3.8 Genres
3.9 Audience
3.10 Forms of Drama
3.10.1 Miracle Play
3.10.2 Mystery Play
3.10.3 Morality Play
3.10.4 Interludes
3.10.5 Tragedy
3.10.6 Comedy
3.10.7 Tragi-Comedy
3.10.8 Senecan Tragedy
3.10.9 Revenge Tragedy
3.10.10 Historic Play
3.10.11 Farce
3.10.12 Comedy of Humours
3.10.13 The One-Act Play
3.10.14 Masque
3.10.15 Metadrama

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UNIT 4 READING POETRY
4.1 Alfred Lord Tennyson: *The Lotos-Eaters*
   4.1.1 Critical Appreciation of *The Lotos-Eaters*
4.2 Alfred Lord Tennyson: *Break, Break, Break*
   4.2.1 Critical Appreciation of *Break, Break, Break*
4.3 Robert Browning: *My Last Duchess*
   4.3.1 Browning as a Poet of Dramatic Monologues
   4.3.2 Critical Appreciation of *My Last Duchess*
4.4 Matthew Arnold: *Dover Beach*
   4.4.1 Critical Appreciation of *Dover Beach*
4.5 G.M. Hopkins: *The Sea and the Skylark*
   4.5.1 Critical Appreciation of *The Sea and the Skylark*
4.6 W.B. Yeats: *The Wild Swans at Coole*
   4.6.1 *The Wild Swans at Coole* as a Symbolic Poem/Critical Appreciation
4.7 Robert Frost: *Birches*
   4.7.1 Critical Appreciation of *Birches*
   4.7.2 Robert Frost as a Modern Poet
4.7.3 Frost’s Philosophy of Life
4.8 Rupert Brooke: *The Soldier*
   4.8.1 Critical Appreciation of *the Soldier*
4.9 T.S. Eliot: *Preludes*
   4.9.1 Summary and Themes of the Preludes
   4.9.2 Critical Appreciation of the Preludes
4.10 W.H. Auden: *In Memory of W.B. Yeats*
   4.10.1 Critical Appreciation of *In Memory of W.B. Yeats*
4.10.2 Auden as a Symbolist Poet
4.11 Dylan Thomas: *Fern Hill*
   4.11.1 Critical Appreciation of *Fern Hill*
4.12 Reference to Context

UNIT 5 READING DRAMA
5.1 Introduction to the Playwright
5.2 Summary of *A Doll’s House*
5.3 *A Doll’s House*: A Problem Play
5.4 Significance of the Title of the Play
5.5 Nora’s Characterization
5.6 Characterization of Torvald Helmer
5.7 Christine Linde’s Role in the Action of A Doll’s House
5.8 Structure of A Doll’s House
5.9 Symbols used by Ibsen in A Doll’s House
5.10 A Doll’s House as a Naturalistic Play/Anti-Romantic Play
5.11 Ibsen’s Realism in his Delineation of Characters
5.12 George Bernard Shaw: Evolution of His Dramatic Genius
5.13 Outline Story of the Play The Apple Cart
5.14 The Apple Cart as a Problem Play
5.15 Significance of the Title of the Play
5.16 Characterization of King Magnus
5.17 Joseph Proteus
5.18 Significance of Interlude in the Play/Role of Orintha
5.19 Reference to Context

BAEN35 --- Prose and Fiction

UNIT 1 ASPECTS AND TYPES OF FICTION
1.1 Aspects of Fiction
1.1.1 Plot
1.1.2 Basics of Fiction
1.1.3 Different Ages of Fiction
1.2 Types of Fiction
1.2.1 Short Stories

UNIT 2 ESSAYS
2.1 A Brief Literary History of The Augustan Age
2.1.1 Main Literary Trends in Poetry, Drama and Prose
2.2 Francis Bacon (1561–1626)
2.2.1 Of Studies - Summary and Critical Analysis
2.3 Joseph Addison (1672–1719)
2.3.1 Household Superstitions – Summary and Critical Analysis
2.4 Richard Steele (1672–29)
2.4.1 The Spectator Club - Summary and Critical Analysis
2.5 Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74)
2.5.1 On National Prejudices - Summary and Critical Analysis
2.6 William Hazlitt (1778–1830)
2.6.1 On Going a Journey - Summary and Critical Analysis
2.7 Charles Lamb (1775–1834)
2.7.1 A Bachelor’s Complaint of the Behaviour of Married People- Summary and Critical Analysis
2.8 Robert Louis Stevenson (1854–94)
2.8.1 El Dorado - Summary and Critical Analysis

UNIT 3 SHORT STORIES
3.1 Genesis and Growth of Short Story Writing
3.2 William Faulkner (1897–1962)
3.2.1 A Rose For Emily – Summary and Critical Analysis
3.3 W. Somerset Maugham (1874–1965)
3.3.1 The Luncheon – Summary and Critical Analysis
3.4 Guy De Maupassant (1850–93)
3.4.1 The Umbrella – Summary and Analysis
3.5 History of Short Story in India
3.6 Mulk Raj Anand (1905–2005)
UNIT 4 REFERENCE TO CONTEXT ESSAYS AND SHORT STORIES
4.1 Francis Bacon: Of Studies
4.2 Robert Louis Stevenson: El Dorado
4.3 Charles Lamb: A Bachelor’s Complaint of the Behaviour of Married People
4.4 William Hazlitt: On Going a Journey
4.5 Oliver Goldsmith: National Prejudices
4.6 Somerset Maugham: The Luncheon
4.7 William Faulkner: A Rose For Emily
4.8 Guy De Maupassant: The Umbrella

UNIT 5 NON-DETAILED STUDY: DAVID COPPERFIELD
5.1 Introduction to Novel and Life of Charles Dickens
5.1.1 Charles Dickens (1812-70)
5.2 Summary of David Copperfield
5.3 Analysis of Main Characters in David Copperfield
5.3.1 Character Analysis of David Copperfield
5.3.2 Character Analysis of Mr. Micawber
5.3.3 Character Analysis of Uriah Heep
5.3.4 Critical Analysis of David Copperfield

BAH33 --- Survey of Rajasthan His. From the Earliest Times to 1956 A.D
UNIT 1 AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY
1.1 Sources of Rajasthan History
1.1.1 Archaeological Sources
1.1.2 Documented Sources
1.2 Main Features of Pre-Historic Rajasthan
1.2.1 Palaeolithic Age
1.2.2 Mesolithic Age
1.2.3 Early Farming Settlements in Rajasthan
1.3 Cultural Significance of Kalibangan
1.3.1 Cultural Significance of Kalibangan
1.3.2 Cultural Significance of Ahar
1.4 Origin of Rajputs
1.4.1 Background of the Emergence of Rajputs
1.4.2 Earliest Ruling Dynasty of Rajasthan
1.5 Rise of Guhilas and Gurjara-Pratihars
1.5.1 Guhilas
1.5.2 Gurjara-Pratihars
1.6 Muslim Expansion in Rajasthan with Special Reference to Chittor, Ranthambore and Jalore
1.6.1 Muslim Expansion in Chittor
1.6.2 Muslim Expansion in Ranthambore
1.6.3 Muslim Expansion in Jalore

UNIT 2 RAJPUTS AND THE RAJPUT STATES
2.1 Nature and Characteristics Of Feudalism In Rajput States
2.1.1 The Rajput Feudalism
2.1.2 Positive Aspects Under Feudalism
2.2 Changes in the Position of the Rajput Nobility under British Paramountcy

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2.2.1 British Paramountcy
2.2.2 Post-1857
2.3 Rise of Marwar
2.3.1 History
2.3.2 The Period of Decline
2.4 Fort Architecture
2.4.1 Significance of Forts
2.4.2 Chittorgarh Fort

UNIT 3 THE POLICY OF COLLABORATION AND RESISTANCE OF THE RAJPUT STATES
3.1 Man Singh of Amber
3.2 Raj Singh of Bikaner
3.3 Jaswant Singh and Durgadas of Marwar
3.3.1 Durgadas’ Resistance and Collaboration with Aurangzeb
3.4 Maharana Sanga of Mewar
3.5 Maharana Pratap of Mewar
3.5.1 Attempts of Friendly Relations with Maharana Pratap
3.6 Swai Jai Singh II of Amber
3.6.1 Swai Jai Singh under Bidar Bakht
3.6.2 Jai Singh in Bahadur Shah’s Reign
3.6.3 Swai Jai Singh II and Churaman Jat
3.6.4 Statesman Like Policy towards Jats by Swai Jai Singh
3.6.5 Treaty between Jai Singh and Abhay Singh
3.6.6 Swai Jai Singh and his Achievements

UNIT 4 CHANGES IN RAJASTHAN IN NINETEENTH CENTURY
4.1 Acceptance of British Suzerainty and its Consequences
4.1.1 Udaipur
4.1.2 Jaipur
4.1.3 Lord Hastings
4.2 History of Maratha Penetration and the Rajputana Rulers
4.2.1 Causes of Maratha Penetration in Rajputana
4.2.2 Results of Marathas Penetration in Rajputana
4.3 Administrative and Judicial Changes after 1818
4.3.1 The Administrative and Judicial Changes
4.4 Causes of Uprising of 1857
4.4.1 Results of Uprising of 1857
4.4.2 Rajasthan and the Uprising of 1857
4.5 Politics During the Times of Rajputanas
4.5.1 Origins of Party System

UNIT 5 SURVEY OF RAJASTHAN HISTORY
5.1 Peasant Movement in Bijolia and Tribal Movements under Govindgiri and Motilal Tejawat
5.1.1 The Bijolia Movement
5.1.2 Tribal Movement under Govindgiri
5.1.3 Tribal Movement under Motilal Tejawat
5.2 Contribution of Praja Mandals in the Freedom Movement
5.2.1 Background
5.2.2 The Praja Mandal Foundation
5.2.3 The Jaipur Praja Mandal
5.2.4 Praja Mandals—British and Maharajas
5.3 Formation of Rajasthan in 1948
5.3.1 Sardar Patel and the Formation of Rajasthan
5.3.2 The Matsaya Union
5.3.3 Formation after 1948

BAH34 --- Culture Heritage of India up to 1707

Cultural Heritage of India upto 1707
Sources of Early Indian Cultural History
Ancient Indian Culture
Rise of Buddhism and Jainism
Cultural Development during the Mauryan Period
Influence of Buddhism on Kushana Culture
Cultural Development during the Gupta period and after
The Sangam Age
Indo-Greco and Indo-Roman Cultural Contacts
Rise of Islamic Culture during the Delhi Sultanate
Growth of Islamic Culture under the Mughals.

BAH35 --- Political History of India up to AD 1000

Unit 1: Sources of Early Indian History
Unit 2: Changing Relationship between People and Landscape: From Hunter-gatherers to Post-Harappan Cultures in the Indian Subcontinent
Unit 3: Vedic Age and Aryan Debate
Unit 4: The Republics and the Mahajanapads of 6th Century BC
Unit 5: Rise of Magadha: Effects of Persian and Macedonian Invasions.
Unit 6: The Mauryan Empire
Unit 7: The Satavahanas
Unit 8: The Gupta Period
Unit 9: The Mukharis: Harshavardhana and His Achievements
Unit 10: The Gurjara Pratiharas, Gahadavalas and Paramaras
Unit 11: The Chauhans, Palas and Chandellas
Unit 12: The Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas and Cholas
Unit 13: India and South-East Asian Cultural Contacts
Unit 14: Impact of Muslim Invasions and the Politics, Society, Religion and Economy of India

BAPO33 --- Indian Political System

UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM
1.1 Evolution of Constitution
1.1.1 Government of India Act, 1858
1.1.2 Indian Councils Act, 1861
1.1.3 Indian Councils Act, 1892
1.1.4 Morley–Minto Reforms and the Indian Councils Act, 1909
1.1.5 Montagu–Chelmsford Report and the Government of India Act, 1919
1.1.6 Government of India Act, 1935
1.1.7 Government of India Act, 1947
1.1.8 Constituent Assembly of India
1.1.9 Influence of Nationalist Movement
1.1.10 The Constitution of India
1.2 A Comparative Perspective of Indian Constitution

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1.2.1 Comparison with Constitution of United Kingdom
1.2.2 Comparison with Constitution of United States
1.2.3 Comparison with Constitution of Switzerland

UNIT 2 NATURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION
2.1 Main Features of Indian Constitution
2.1.1 Parliamentary Democracy
2.1.2 Secularism
2.1.3 Socialism
2.1.4 Federalism
2.2 Fundamental Rights
2.2.1 Right to Equality
2.2.2 Right to Freedom (Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22)
2.2.3 Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 and 24)
2.2.4 Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28)
2.2.5 Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30)
2.2.6 Right to Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32, 33, 34 and 35)
2.3 Fundamental Duties
2.4 Directive Principles of State Policy
2.4.1 Relationship between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights
2.4.2 Basic Structure Doctrine

UNIT 3 UNION GOVERNMENT
3.1 President and Vice President
3.1.1 The President
3.1.2 The Vice-President
3.2 Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
3.2.1 The Prime Minister
3.2.2 The Council of Ministers
3.3 Parliament
3.3.1 Composition
3.3.2 Qualifications
3.3.3 Speaker of the Lok Sabha
3.4 Supreme Court and Judicial Review
3.4.1 Composition
3.4.2 Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
3.4.3 Power of Judicial Review
3.4.4 Judicial Activism
3.5 Emergency Provisions
3.5.1 Proclamation of Emergency
3.5.2 Effect of Proclamation of Emergency
3.5.3 Application of Provisions Relating to Distribution of Revenues
While a Proclamation of Emergency is in Operation
3.5.4 Duty of the Union to Protect States Against External Aggression and Internal Disturbance
3.5.5 Provisions in Case of Failure of Constitutional Machinery in States
3.5.6 Exercise of Legislative Powers under Proclamation Issued under Article 356
3.5.7 Suspension of Provisions of Article 19 During Emergencies
3.5.8 Suspension of the Enforcement of the Rights Conferred by Part III During Emergencies

UNIT 4 STATE GOVERNMENT, ELECTION AND POLITICAL PARTIES
4.1 Chief Minister
4.2 The Office of Governor
4.3 Working of Parliamentary System in India
4.3.1 Role of Leadership
4.3.2 Coalition Government
4.4 Indian Political Parties
4.4.1 Major Indian Political Parties
4.4.2 Public Opinion
4.5 Election Commission, Electoral Politics and Reforms

UNIT 5 MAJOR ISSUES OF CONCERN
5.1 Major Problems Facing Indian Political System
5.1.1 Regionalism
5.1.2 Communalsim
5.1.3 National Integration
5.2 Politics of Reservation
5.3 Role of Caste in Indian Politics
5.4 Special Status of Certain States and Its Implication
5.4.1 Article 370
5.4.2 Article 571

BAPO34 --- Representative Western Political Thinkers

UNIT 1 GREEK POLITICAL THINKERS
1.1 Plato’s Republic
1.1.1 Ideal State
1.1.2 Plato’s Political Theory
1.1.3 Concept of Justice
1.1.4 Division of Labour
1.1.5 Plato’s Communism
1.1.6 Plato’s Concept of Education
1.2 Aristotle’s Politics
1.2.1 Classification of Governments
1.2.2 The Best Practicable State
1.2.3 Causes of Revolution

UNIT 2 MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THINKERS
2.1 St. Thomas Aquinas on Church, State and Law
2.2 Machiavelli
2.2.1 Influence of Machiavelli’s Ideas
2.2.2 Sovereignty and Power Politics
2.2.3 Separation of Ethics and Politics

UNIT 3 MODERN POLITICAL THINKERS-I
3.1 Thomas Hobbes
3.1.1 The State of Nature
3.1.2 Social Contract
3.1.3 Sovereignty of the Leviathan
3.2 John Locke
3.2.1 The State of Nature and Natural Rights
3.2.2 The Social Contract and Civil Society
3.2.3 The Idea of Limited Government

UNIT 4 MODERN POLITICAL THINKERS-II
4.1 Rousseau
4.1.1 The Social Contract and State of Nature
4.1.2 General Will
4.2 Hegel
4.2.1 The Idealism of Hegel
4.2.2 The Dialectical Method
4.2.3 The Theory of State and Freedom of Individual
4.2.4 Freedom of the Individual
4.3 Immanuel Kant
4.3.1 Kant’s Theory of Perception
4.3.2 Categories of the Faculty of Judgement
4.3.3 Schema
4.3.4 Kant’s Moral Philosophy
4.3.5 Kant’s Idea of God
4.3.6 Kant’s Idea of Freedom
4.3.7 Kant’s Aesthetic Philosophy
4.3.8 List of Works
4.3.9 Kant’s Influences

**UNIT 5 CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL THINKERS**

5.1 Bentham
5.1.1 Utilitarianism
5.1.2 The Political and Legal Philosophy
5.1.3 The Panopticon
5.2 J. S. Mill
5.2.1 Equal Rights for Women
5.2.2 Individual Liberty
5.2.3 Representative Government
5.3 Karl Marx
5.3.1 Theory of Alienation
5.3.2 Strands of Contemporary Marxism
5.3.3 Dialecticism
5.3.4 Historical Materialism
5.3.5 The State and Revolution
5.3.6 Social Revolution
5.3.7 Criticism of Marxism
5.4 Other Contemporary Political Thinkers
5.4.1 Laski
5.4.2 Rawls

**BAPO35 --- International Relations Since 1945**

**UNIT 1 UNITED NATIONS**
1.1 Foundations of League of Nations
1.1.1 Resolving Territorial Disputes
1.1.2 The United Nations Organization
1.1.3 The General Assembly
1.2 Main Features and Working of United Nations
1.2.1 General Assembly
1.2.2 Security Council
1.2.3 The Economic and Social Council
1.2.4 Trusteeship Council
1.2.5 International Court of Justice
1.2.6 The Secretariat
1.2.7 Secretary-General
1.3 Critical Evaluation of United Nations

UNIT 2 COLD WAR
2.1 Factors and Forces of Cold War
2.2 Decolonization and Emergence of New States in Asia and Africa
2.3 Non-Alignment: Meaning Impact on World Politics

UNIT 3 FOREIGN POLICIES OF SOME IMPORTANT COUNTRIES
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