

MA PROGRAMME

(POLITICAL SCIENCE)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

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SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
VIKRAM UNIVERSITY, UJJAIN

M.A. Political Science

Program Objectives:

1. To develop comprehensive understanding of the subject by teaching both conventional and new areas of relevance in the domain of political theory and philosophy, Indian politics, comparative politics, public administration and international politics.
2. To develop comprehensive and interdisciplinary knowledge by emphasizing inter-linkages between various political, economic and social issues and challenges.
3. To generate socially-informed knowledge and cater to the educational upliftment of marginalized communities through papers like Human Rights, Political Ideas in Modern India and Women and Politics in India.
4. To develop theoretically rich and empirically grounded knowledge.
5. To motivate and inform students about the opportunities and future prospects in the field.
6. To develop the overall personality of students and prepare them to compete and succeed in their endeavors.

Program Outcomes:

On successful completion of the program students should be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key theories and concepts in Political Science.
2. Enable the students the ability to evaluate theories in the light of empirical evidence or normative propositions.
3. Apply appropriate theories to analyses social and political happenings.
4. Demonstrate an understanding of the philosophical dimensions of political systems, processes and movements at the local, national and trans-national levels.
5. Develop the intellectual ability to undertake inter-disciplinary research.
6. Achieve and demonstrate the ability to communicate their ideas effectively using the appropriate language of the discipline.
7. Apply critical thinking, communication and analytical skills to address significant

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issues of concern in society.

Semester - I

Core Paper - I

Indian Political Thought (Code-Pol-101C)

Course Objective:

This course has been designed to familiarize the students with key ideas of some of political thinkers of the ancient as well as modern India whose writings and ideas have impacted the society and polity significantly. The teachings in their writings and thoughts give insights into their ideas of India and the kind of society and polity that they had dreamed of.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students should be able to understand the genesis and development of Indian Political Thought.
- b. They would develop an understanding of ancient Indian Political thought of Kautilya and Manu.
- c. They will be able to develop an understanding of the beginning of Indian renaissance and how it has drastically changed Indian society.
- d. They will be able to explain the key ideas of Gandhi.
- e. Students will be able to evaluate the political ideas of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sir Saayad Ahmad Khan and Bhim Rao Ambedkar.
- f. Students would get familiarize with the socialist idea of f Lohia and Jay Prakash Narayan and integral Humanism of Deendayal Upadhyay.
- g. They will be able to explain how Aurobindo understood and explain Indian Nationalism. They will also come to know why Aurobindo equated Indian Nationalism with Sanatan Dharma.

Unit I

1. Indian Political Thought, Genesis and Development.

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2. Kautilya, Manu, Shantiparva
3. The Indian Renaissance - Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Balgangadhar Tilak, Vivekanand.

Unit II

1. Influences on the Ideas of Mahatama Gandhi.
2. Satya, Dharma, Shanti, Prem, Ahinsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, Swadeshi, Roti ke liyeshram, Brahmacharya, Satyagrah, SavinayaAwagya.
3. Gandhi as a Social Reformer
4. Gandhi as a Political Leader and Political Activist.
5. Gandhi as an Statesman
6. Gandhi as an Economic Activist

Unit III

1. Political Ideas of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru,
2. Political Ideas of Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan
3. Political Ideas of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

Unit IV

1. Political Views of Ram Manohar Lohia,
2. Political Views of Jai Prakash Narayan,
3. Political Views of Acharya Narendra Deo .

Unit V

1. Political Views of Dindayal Upadhyay,
2. Political Views of M.N. Rai,
3. Political Views of Aurobindo Ghosh.

Readings -

1. V.P. Verma, Modern Indian Political Thought Laxmi Narayan Agrawal, Agra - 2004.
2. Dr. Yogendra K. Sharma, Bhartiya RajnitikVicharak Vol. I, II, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi, 2001.
3. M.A. Azad, India Wins Freedom, Hyderabad, Orient Lorgman, 1988.
4. D.G. Dalton, India's Idea of Freedom : Political Thought of Swami Vivekanand, Aurobindo Ghose, Mahatma Gandhi, Ravindra Nath Tagore, Delhi Academic Press, 1982.
5. K.P. Karunakaran, Indian Politics from DadabhaiNoroji to Gandhi; A Study of

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- Political Ideas of Modern India, New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1975.
6. R.M. Lohia, Marx, Gandhi and Socialism, Hyderabad, Nav Hind, 1953.
 7. V.R. Mehta, Foundations of Indian Political Thought, New Delhi, Manohar, 1992.
 8. B.R. Nanda, Gandhi and His Critics, Delhi Oxford, 1985.
 9. Ahmad Khan, The Founder of Pakistan, Luzac and co. 1947.
 10. Grahm G.F.I., The life and works of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1909.
 11. Iqbal Muhammad, Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam, Oxford University Press, 1934.
 12. Brecher Michael, Nehru, A Political Biography, Oxford, 1959.
 13. J.L. Nehru, Glimpses of World History, London, 1938.

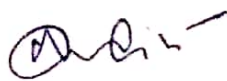
Semester - I

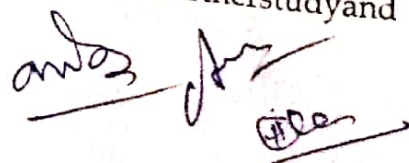
Core Paper - 2

Government and Politics of India (Code-Pol-102C)

Course Objective:

Working of a political system depends both on the constitutional and extra-constitutional institutions and forces that shape up the functioning of the government and political system. This paper exposes the students to the constitution of India, picking some fundamental themes and core institutions which are essential to understand the core philosophy and the ideals of Indian constitution, the functioning of the government apart from the framework in which the polity of the country operates. Study of elections, electoral reforms, and party system provides insights to the students show the constitutional and political processes mediate and sustains the functionality of the political system. The course prepares the students for further study and





researches in the constitutional and political processes in India.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will get familiarize with the process of constitution making in India and the role of constituent assembly.
- b. The students will be able to explain the core philosophy and ideals of the Indian Constitution.
- c. Students will know about the fundamental rights and how these rights are different from the directive principles of the state policy.
- d. Students will be able to explain the structures, powers, and functions of three organs of government and their mutual relationship and engagements.
- e. They will be able to explain the nature of Indian polity and party system in India.
- f. Students will be able to explain the challenges to Indian Polity such as Casteism, Regionalism, Linguism, Communalism, Corruption & Criminalisation,, Naxalism,, Civil Society & Mass Movement

Unit I

Constituent Assembly : Composition and working; Making of the Indian Constitution.

Salient features of the Indian constitution

Unit II

Preamble : Fundamental Rights and Duties; Directive principles of State, Amendment Procedure.

Unit III

Union Executive : President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

Unit IV

Union Legislature : Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha : Union Judiciary : The Supreme Court of India

Unit V

Political Process:

1. Nature of Indian Politics
2. Nature of Indian Party System

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3. Challenges before Indian Polity

- (a) Casteism
- (b) Regionalism
- (c) Linguism
- (d) Communalism
- (e) Corruption & Criminalisation
- (f) Naxalism
- (g) Civil Society & Mass Movement

Readings -

1. N.D. Palmer : Govt. and Politics in India.
2. J.C. Johari : Indian Government and Politics.
3. Coupland, Sir Reginald : The Indian Problem.
4. J.P. Bansal, Supreme Court : Judicial Restraint versus Judicial Activism, Judicial Activism, Jaipur, Unique 1985.
5. D.D. Basu, An Introduction on to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall 1994 (also in Hindi).
6. S. Kaushik (ed.), Indian Government and Politics, Delhi University, Directorate of Hindi Implementation, 1990.
7. S. Kaviraj, Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press 1998.
8. R. Kothari (ed.), Politics in India, New Delhi Orient Longman, 1970.
9. M.V. Pylee, Constitutional Government in India, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1977.
10. M. Weiner, Party Politics in India, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1957.

Semester - I

Core Paper - 3

International Politics & Contemporary Political Issues (Code-Pol-103C)

Course Objective:

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The field of international relations is made up of diverse actors, processes, and outcomes. The key objective of this course is to introduce the students to both the mainstream International Relations (IR) approaches such as realism (and its nexus with Classical Geopolitics), liberalism and constructivism and to critical approaches such as colonialism and feminism. The paper also covers some of the contemporary topical issues such as globalization, Liberalization, Environmentalism and its impact on international politics. This course is also expected to act as a catalyst for students to think creatively and critically in search of 'global' or more 'international' in international relations that is inclusive of non-western experiences, traditions and interactions and critical of the western domination and euro-centric bias of mainstream IR and its neglect of the history, politics and contributions made by non-western traditions of thought and theory.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The course will familiarize the students with the key concepts of the discipline of IR.
- b. It will develop Understanding of Classical Realism and Idealism, Systems Theory, Game theory and Decision-making Theory.
- c. It will grow Comprehensive understanding of the key assumptions and arguments of the mainstream IR like National Power, Balance of Power and Collective Security.
- d. Develop 'appreciation of what is Global IR and why non-western perspectives are needed, the concept of NAM and its relevance.
- e. The course will help students to appreciate role played by non-Western countries in building post-war norms and institutions in key areas such as regionalism.
- f. Understanding the agency of the Global South in these areas is key to countering IR's ethnocentrism and developing new concepts, theories and methods.

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- g. Develop an understanding of the concepts such as globalization, liberalization, environmentalism and how these terms have affected the political dynamics of the world.

Unit I

- 1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of International Politics;
- 2 Theories of International Politics: Realism & Idealism, Systems Theory, Game
- 3 Theory and Decision Making Theory.

Unit II

- 1 The Elements of National Power and Limitations, Balance of Power and Collective Security: Imperialism, Colonialism, New Colonialism and War.
- 2 National Interest and International Ideology, morality and morale.

Unit III

- 1 The Concept of Non-Alignment: Bases, Role and Relevance
- 2 Regional Cooperation: SAARC, ASEAN, OPAC.
- 3 Disarmament and Arms Control: CTBT, NPT
- 4 Cold War, End of Cold War, Contemporary Political Issues After Cold War.

Unit IV

- 1 North - South Dialogue and South - South cooperation, major issues
- 2 Globalization: Meaning, Nature, advantages and disadvantages, role of the WTO.
- 3 Liberalisation & Changing Nature of State.

Unit V

- 1 Environmental Issues: Rio-Declaration 1992 & Rio-Bio Diversity Agreement.
- 2 Terrorism : Factors which give rise to terrorism, Terrorism in South Asia, Cross-Border Terrorism.

Readings -

1. Hans, J. Morgenthau : Politics Among Nations.
2. Palmer, N.D. & Perkins, C : International Relations.
3. Schuman, F.L. : International Politics.
4. Mishra, K.P. : India's Policy of Recognition of States and Governments.

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- A signature that appears to be "Mishra" with a checkmark.
- A signature that appears to be "Anand" with a checkmark.
- A signature that appears to be "P.S." with a checkmark.

5. Mahendra Kumar : Theoretical Aspects of International Politics.
6. P. Allan and K. Oldman (eds) : The End of the Cold War, Dordrecht, MartinusNijhoff, 1992.
7. I. Brownlie (ed.) : Basic Documents on Human Rights, 2nd edition, Oxford, The Clarendon Press 1981.
8. H. Bull : The Anarchical Society : A Study of Order in World Politics, London, Macmillan, 1977.
9. I. Claude : Power and International Relations, New York, Random House, 1962.
10. H.J. Morgenthau: Politics Among Nations, 6th edition, revised by K.W. Thompson, New York, Alfred Knopf, 1985.
11. M.S. Rajan : Non-Alignment and the Non-Alignment Movement in the Present World Order, Delhi, Konark, 1994.
12. J.N. Rosenau: World Politics : An Introduction, New York The Free Press, 1976.

Semester - I

Core Paper - 4

Major Ideas and Issues in Public Administration (Code-Pol-104C)

Course Objective:

This course is designed as an advance course for the students who seek to have an understanding of major ideas and issues in the discipline of Public Administration. It encapsulates the conceptual journey from the Wilsonian times to the present day when public administration has tended to redefine and reinvent its role in the changing circumstances of the diminishing role of the state on the one hand and expanding role of the market on the other. The course engages the students with concepts and schools of thinking which would enable them to advance their study and research in organization theory and public policy.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will be able to distinguish public administration from private administration.
- b. Students will be able to explain how New Public Management and the

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concept of New Public Service have changed the focus and ways of ensuring the public good.

- c. Students will be able to explain how the administration has been understood by different Approaches and how all these reinforce the overall understanding of the organization.
- d. They will come to know what is Bureaucracy and what is the impact of globalization and liberalization on it..
- e. The students will cultivate an understanding of different approaches to understand financial administration.

Unit I

1. Meaning, nature and scope of Public Administration.
2. Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline.
3. New Public Administration.
4. Impact of Information Technology on Administration.

Unit II

1. Decision Making Approach of Herbert Simon.
2. Developmental Administration Approach.
3. Ecological Approach-Fred Riggs Model.
4. Scientific Management Theory -Taylor.

Unit III

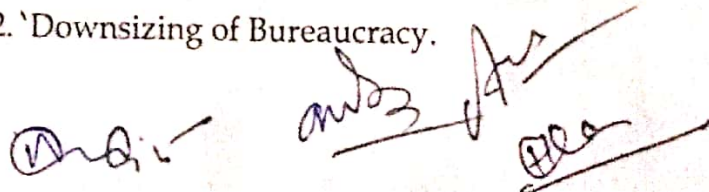
1. Liberal Democratic Approach.
2. Marxist Leninist Approach.
3. Welfare State Approach.

Unit IV

1. Financial Administration-Importance and Aims.
2. Zero Base Budgeting and Performance Budgeting-Process, Problems and Importance.
3. Political and Administrative interaction in Economic Development.
4. Impact of Economic Liberalization and Globalization on administration.

Unit V

1. Neutrality of Civil Services.
2. 'Downsizing of Bureaucracy.



3. Modernization of Bureaucracy 4. Administrative Management

Readings -

1. L. Peters, Public Administration and Development, Princeton University Press, 1973.
2. R. Presthus, Public Administration, New York, Ranold, 1975. 9
3. L.D. White, An Introduction to the study of Public Administrator, New York, MacMillan, 1953, C. Argyris, Understanding organizational Behaviour, Illionis, Dorsey Press, 1960.
4. Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration, Agra, Laxmi N. Agarwal, 1996.
5. G.E. Caiden and H. Siedentoph, Strategies for Administrative Reforms, Lexington Massachusetts, D.C. Health, 1982.
6. T.N. Chaturvedi, Contemporary Administrative Culture of India, New Delhi, Mittal, 1997.
7. M.E. Dimock, A Philosophy of Administration : Towards Creative Growth, New York, Harper, 1958.
8. P.R. Dubashi, Recent Trends in Public Administration, Delhi, Kaveri Books, 1995.
9. I.W. Riggs, The Ecology of Administration, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1963
10. S.R. Maheshwari, Administration Theory, New Delhi, Allied, 1994.
11. F.A. Nigro and L.S. Nigro, Modern Public Administration, New York, Harper and Row, 1984.
12. D. Waldo, Ideas and Issues in Public Administration, New York, McGraw Hill, 1953.

Semester - I

Soft Skill & Ability Enhancement

Entrepreneurship Development (Code PPH-105SS)

Course Objectives:

The purpose of the course is that the students acquire necessary knowledge and skills required for organizing and carrying out entrepreneurial activities, to develop the ability of analysing and understanding business situations in which entrepreneurs act and to master the knowledge necessary to plan entrepreneurial activities. The objective of the course is,

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Meaning of market assessment, components and dimensions of market assessment, Questionnaire preparations, survey of local market, visit to industrial unit, business houses, service sector etc. Submission of survey-based report on one successful and unsuccessful entrepreneurs.

Suggested Readings:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 Entrepreneurship Development | Dr .C.B.Gupta |
| 2 Dynamics of Entrepreneurial Development
and Management | Vasant Desai |
| 3 Innovation and Entrepreneurship | Peter F.Drucker |
| 4 Entrepreneurship Development | G.A.Kaulgud |
| 5 Entrepreneurship-Need of the Hour | Dr.VidyaHattangadi |
| 6 Entrepreneurship Development | Dipesh D. Uike |

Semester - II

Core Paper - 5

Western Political Thought (Code-Pol-201C)

Course Objective:

The purpose of this course is to introduce to the students some classical political thinkers from the West who shaped the ideas and key concepts of political Science in the Anglo-American tradition. Developing a 'just society' and a 'just state' has been a perennial question for all civilizations. But the answers are not alike. They are different across civilizations and times. This course examines the ideas of some of the prominent



classical political thinkers of Greek traditions beginning from Plato, Aristotle to Rawls, Nozick and ending with Communitarians whose response to political questions vividly influenced political thinking. The seeds of the conceptual themes which seem to be so enriched today also found expressions in olden times with different accentuation and nodes. The course seeks to trace different ideas and traditions and examine them critically.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students will know the key ideas of all the political philosophers given in the course.
- b. They will be able to explain what was the ideal state according to Plato and how was it linked to his scheme of education and theory of justice.
- c. They will be able to answer how Aristotle differed from his master Plato on the conception of justice.
- d. They will be able to make a distinction among Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau on the state of nature, the law of nature, form of contract and the emergence of state from the contract.
- e. They will be able to answer how and why Machiavelli gave an overriding priority to pragmatism above ethics and values in operation of statecraft.
- f. They will be able to discern the meaning of utilitarianism and how Bentham and Mill differed from each other.
- g. Students would learn the key ideas of Marx, Rawls, Nozick and Communitarians.

Unit I

Greek Political Thought : Characteristics

Political Thought of Plato

Political Thought of Aristotle

Unit II

Roman Political Thought: Characteristics

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Medieval Political Thought: Characteristics

Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu.

Unit III

Bentham and J.S. Mill - Hegel and Green.

Unit IV

Marx, Lenin, Mao-Tse-Tung .

Unit V

Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians

Laski, Pluralism, Fascism

Readings -

1. V.P. Varma - Modern Indian Political Thought, Vol. I & II.
2. S.P. Verma - Modern Political Theory.
3. J.C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory.
4. D. Bell - End of Ideology.
5. Cobban - Decline of Political Theory.
6. Hacker - Political Theory : Philosophy, Ideology and Science.
7. W.T. Jones - A History of Political Thought.
8. Mac-Illwin - The Growth of Political Thought in the West.
9. Barker, E. (1959). *The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle*. New York: Dover Publications.
10. Laski - Reflection on the Revolution of our times.
11. Annas, J. (1981). *An Introduction to Plato's Republic*. Clarendon Press, Oxford.
12. Reeve, C. (2009). Plato. In Boucher, D., & Kelly, P. (Eds.), *Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp.62-80.
13. Nelson, B. (2006). *Western Political Thought*. New Delhi: Pearson.
14. Mukherjee, S., & Ramaswami, S. (2004). *A History of Political Thought*. Delhi:

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V.P. Varma, S.P. Verma, J.C. Johari, D. Bell, Cobban, Hacker, W.T. Jones, Mac-Illwin, Barker, E., Laski, Annas, J., Reeve, C., Nelson, B., Mukherjee, S., & Ramaswami, S.

Semester - II

Core Paper - 6

State Politics in India (Code-Pol-202C)

Course Objective:

This course deals with the politics in states in India. All the states have different social, demographic, gender, ethnic, linguistics and other variations which shape their politics. And yet, there are common issues also that influence the dynamics of political questions and the issues. There are examples wherein common social and religious variables have produced different results in different states. Besides, different paths and factors and forces in the formation of states, they would come to know state common as well as state - specific issues enabling the students to understand why different states have the different voting pattern, political and civic culture, development patterns, working of the party system and working of the social forces.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The students will know how different states have been formed in India.
- b. They will know the approach to understand and explain the state politics in India.
- c. They will be able to explain what the key issues are in state politics.
- d. They will know about the state Executive, Legislature and judiciary
- e. They will be able to explain the Broad pattern of state Politics and how the social and ethnic forces influence it.

Unit I

State Executive : Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers

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Unit II

State Legislature : Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

Unit III

Judiciary : High Court and Subordinate Courts

Unit IV

1. Factors and Characteristics determining state politics in India.
2. Increasing Demand for state Autonomy.
3. Demand for the creation of new states.
4. State politics in the era of Globalization and coalition Politics.
5. Inter state river water disputes.

Unit V

1. Inter-state council
2. State planning commission
3. State finance commission
4. State election commission
5. Broad Pattern of State Politics in India

Readings -

1. K.R. Bombwall, The Foundations of Indian Federalism, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967. 18
2. P.R. Brass, "Pluralism, Regionalism and Decentralizing Tendencies in Contemporary Indian Politics" in A. Wilson and D. Dalton (eds.) The States of South Asia : Problems of National Integration, London, Hurst, 1982.
3. B. Dasgupta and W.H. Morris-Jones, Patterns and Trends in Indian Politics, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1976.
4. B.L. Fadia, State Politics in India, 2 vols, New Delhi, Radiant, 1984.
5. A. Kohli (ed). India's Democracy : An Analysis of Changing State - Society Relations, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1988.

Dr. V. S. Rao

Dr. M. S. Rao

Dr. S. S. Rao

The League of Nations: Role in protecting world peace, Causes of failure of League of Nations.

Unit II

The United Nations: Structure and Functions, Various organs of the UN, need of reforms in the structure of UN.

Unit III

Peaceful Settlement and Forceful Settlement of International Disputes and Enforcement Action.

Economic and Social Development and the Role of the UN.

Unit IV

UN in the Post Cold War Era, Socio Economic and Humanitarian role.

UN as peace keeper & Politics within UN.

Unit V

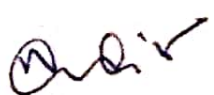
UN's role in Disarmament.

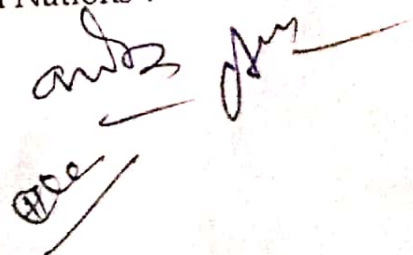
Contribution of Third world to Achieve goal of U.N.

Select Readings -

1. Potter, P.B. : International Organisation.
2. Goodrich L.H. : The United Nations
3. Cheever and Others : Organising for Peace International Organisation in World Affair.
4. P. Baehr and L. Gordenker, The United Nations in the 1990s, London, Oxford University Press, 1992.
5. P. Baehr, The United Nations: Reality and Ideal, London, Oxford University Press 1989.
6. A.L. Bennett, International Organization: Principles and Issues, Englewood Cliffs NJ, Prentice Hall, 1977.
7. S.J.R. Bilgrami, International Organisation, New Delhi, Vikas 1977.
8. H.J. Morgenthau (ed.), Peace, Security and the United Nations, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1946.
9. M.S. Rajan, "India and the Making of the United Nations".

Semester - II





Core Paper - 8

Research Methodology (Code-Pol-204C)

Course Objective:

The purpose of the course is to expose the students to the world of research in the social sciences and equip them with skills of data collection, data interpretation and use of different methods and techniques of qualitative and quantitative researches. The objective is to enable the students to identify the problem, prepare the research design and make an objective choice of tools and techniques in pursuance of research.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The student will be able to use different quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques in their research.
- b. They will learn different tools and techniques of data collection and analysis.
- c. The student will be able to design their research proposal.
- d. The students will be equipped with an understanding of ethics in research.
- e. They will learn the ways of accessing data from different sources.

Unit I

Nature of Social Research: Importance and uses, Difference between Pure and Applied Research, Identification of Research Problem, Research Design.

Unit II

Hypothesis, Concepts and Variables, Classification, Hypotheses Formulation and Testing, Sampling Method.

Unit III

Tools and Techniques of Data Collection,
Observation: Characteristics of observation, Kinds of observation, merits and Demerits, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Sampling and Survey techniques.

Unit IV

Nature of study: Case study, technique, Role and importance of case studies, Pilot studies and panel studies, Application of Computer in Social Science Research.



Unit V

Theory Formation in Social Sciences, Survey Analysis, Types, Merits, Demerits, Report writing, Purpose and contents of a Report, Quantitative Techniques in Social research, Types and Significance of diagrams in social research.

Readings -

1. Mukharji - Social Survey & Social Research (Hindi)
2. Bajpai, S.R. - Methods of Social Survey and Research.
3. Ghosh, B.N. - Scientific Method and Social Research.
4. Goode, W.G. & P.K. Hatt - Methods in Social Research.
5. Gopal, M.H. - An Introduction to Research Procedure in Social Sciences.
6. Lundburhg, G. - Social Research.
7. Raiammal, P. Devada & J. Kuladelvel - A Hand Book of Methodology of Research.
8. Selltiz & Jahoda - Research Methods in Social Relation.
9. Young, P.V. - Scientific Social Surveys and Research.

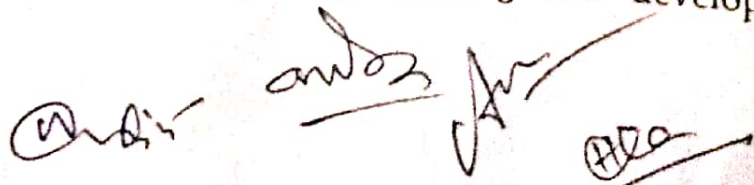
Semester - II

Soft Skill and Ability Enhancement

Communication Skill Code-PPH-205SS

Course objective:

When it comes to objectives of communication, its role in ensuring the harmonious relationship between management and workers cannot be ignored. The communication strategy needs to ensure the unbiased and hassle-free flow of information in the whole organization, so the productivity keeps on increasing. It enables participants to communicate clearly and with impact, by improving their verbal and non-verbal communication style, as well as enhancing interpersonal skills. The objective of this course is to make students aware of the practical significance of good communication skills and help them in acquiring competence in reporting, drafting and development of negotiations skills.



Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course on communication skill the student would be able to :

- a. Increases Self Awareness.
- b. Improves Skills.
- c. Learn How to Deal with Difficult Behavior. ...
- D Improve Relationships.

Unit I:Introduction:

Definition, nature, objects, elements and importance of communication, principles and practices, models of communication, types of communication.

Unit II:Communication skills and soft skills

Interviewing and group discussion, resume preparation , etiquette and manners,self management, body and sign language, presentation skills, feedback&questioning technique: objectiveness in argument (Both one on one and in groups).

Unit III: Concept to effectivecommunication

Dimensions and directions of communication, means of communication, 7C's for effective communication.

Unit IV:Listening skills

Importance of listening skills, good &bad listening ,communication channels, types of communication medium- audio, video, digital, barriers of communication.

Unit V:Public speaking and reporting

effective public speaking and its principles, interpretation and techniques of report writing, letter writing, negotiation skills.

Suggested Reading:

Business Communication- Royan and V.lesikar, John D. Pettit, JR.RichardD.Irwin, INC

Business communication- K.K. Sinha

Business Etiquettes - David Robinson

Business communication - Dr. Nageshwar Rao and Dr. R.P. Das

Effective business communication- Morphy Richards

Semester - III

Core Paper - 9

Comparative Politics (Code-Pol-301C)

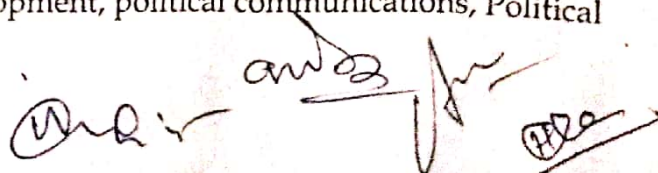
Course objectives:

Comparative politics is a field in political science characterized either by the use of the comparative methods or other empirical methods to explore politics within countries. Substantively, this can include questions relating to political institutions, political behavior, conflict, and the causes and consequences of economic development. When applied to specific fields of study, comparative politics may be referred to by other names, such as comparative government (the comparative study of forms of government) The study of comparative politics helps us understand political events and developments in different countries, generate lessons from one place to apply in another, and develop broad theories.

Learning outcomes:

After completing successfully this course students will have

- a. broad understanding of what is comparative politics and why it is helpful in understanding different governing systems.
- b. The students will be able to understand different approaches to the study of comparative politics and would learn how they can use comparative methods in their research.
- c. They will be able to compare democratic regimes and evaluate their functioning.
- d. They will be able to have an understanding of different political concepts such as political culture, political development, political communications, Political



modernization etc.

Unit I

1. Comparative Politics - Meaning, nature and scope.
2. Comparative Politics - Evolution
3. Comparative Politics - Traditional and Modern Perspective
4. Comparative Politics - Behavioral Frame-work

Unit II

1. Political Systems Approach and Analysis (David Easton)
2. Structural Functional Approach and Analysis (G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell)

Unit III

1. Political Developmental approach and analysis (views of Lucian Pye, Huntington, Almond and Organski)
2. Political Modernisation.
3. Political Culture.

Unit IV

1. Significance - Marxist-Leninist approach in comparative Politics,
2. Critical appraisal of Marxist-Leninist approach.

Unit V

1. Political Elites (Views of Pareto, Mosca, Michels)
2. Political Socialization (Views of Apter, Almond, Powell)
3. Political Participation and Political Recruitment (Views of Apter, Almond, Powell)
4. Political Communication (Views of Norbert Weiner and Karl W. Deutsch)

Readings -

1. G. Almond, Comparative Politics Today : A World View, 7th edn., New York, London, 2000.
2. Almond and Powell, Comparative Politics : A Developmental approach, Boston, Little Brown, 1966.

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A signature that appears to be "K. W. Deutsch".
A signature that appears to be "A. Apter".

3. J.A. Bill and R. Hardgrave, *Comparative Politics : The Quest for Theory*, Columbus, Merrill, 1973.
4. J. Blondel, *An Introduction to Comparative : Government*, London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
5. H. Eckstein and D.E. Apter, *Comparative Politics*, New York, Free Press, 1963.
6. Macridis and Ward, *Modern Political Systems : Europe and Asia*, 2nd ed. Englewood cliffs NJ, Princeton Hall, 1968.
7. Lucian Pye, *New Aspects of Politics* Princeton Hall, 1963.
8. Almond and Coleman, *Politics of Developing Areas*, Little Brown, 1966.
9. L. Diamond, *Political Culture and Democracy in Developing countries*, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Rienner, 1993.
10. Hague, R., & Harrop, M. (2004). *Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction*, (6th ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan,
11. Kopstein, J., & Lichbach, M. (Eds.). (2005). *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Landman, T. (2003). *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: An Introduction*, second edition. London and New York: Routledge,
13. Lijphart, A. (1971). *Comparative Politics and the Comparative Method*. *The American Political Science Review*, 65, No. 3.
14. Macridis, R.C. (1969). *A Survey of the Field of Comparative Government*. In Blondel, J. (Ed.), *Comparative Government*. London: Palgrave,
15. Newton, K., & Van, D., Jan, W. (2009). *Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World*, second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,

Semester - III

Core Paper - 10

Indian Foreign Policy (Code-Pol-302C)

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Course Objective:

The basic objective of this course is to make students aware of the issues India confronts in foreign affairs. India is confronted with a number of dynamic and complex issue-areas while dealing with other countries this calls for multiple geopolitical, geo-economics and geostrategic engagements and alignments but India never compromises on one of the core principles of India's foreign policy, namely strategic autonomy. As the 'Asian Century' unfolds in all its spatial-geographical diversity and complexity, there is a growing appreciation of the fact

that as her overall power profile improves, India cannot afford to remain 'silent' on matters of regional and global importance, and will have to take positions on issue-areas of its interest.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing successfully this course students will have a comprehensive understanding of the following:

- a. India's world view, geopolitical vision, and key principles
- b. New Frontiers of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
- c. India's relation with the super powers
- d. India's relation with its neighbours
- e. India's Nuclear Policy and Strategy
- f. India's engagement with United Nations.

Unit I

Foreign Policy: Meaning, nature and determinants.

Determinants of Indian Foreign Policy: internal and external

Principles and objectives of Indian Foreign Policy

Unit II

India and The USA

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India and Russia

India and China

Unit III

India and Pakistan

India and Bangladesh

India and Sri Lanka

Unit IV

India and Nepal

India and Bhutan

SAARC and India

Unit V

India and The U.N.O.

India and Nuclear Disarmament

Challenges before Indian Foreign Policy in the 21 Century

Readings -

1. P.M. Cronin, From Globalism to Regionalism : New Perspective on US Foreign and Defense Policies, Washington, National Defense University Press, 1993.
2. J.B. Dunlop, The Rise of Russia and the Fall of the Soviet Empire, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1993.
3. R.E. Kanet and A.V. Kozhmiakin, The Foreign Policy of Russian Federation, London Macmillan, 1997.
4. S.J.R. Bilgrami, India and the UN, New Delhi, Jamia, 1969.
5. V.P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy in a Changing world, New Delhi, Vikas, 1999.
6. N. Jetley, India's Foreign Policy : Challenges and Prospects, New Delhi, Janaki Prakashan, 1985.
7. N.K. Jha, (ed.), India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 2000.
8. H. Kapur, India's Foreign Policy : 1947-1993, New Delhi, Sage, 1994.
9. S. Mansingh, India's Search for Power, New Delhi, Sage, 1995.
10. J. Nehru, India's Foreign Policy : Selected Speeches, September 1946 - April 1961,

Semester - III

Elective - 1

International Law (Code-Pol-303E(A))

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to International Law which is the body of legal rules, norms, and standards that apply between sovereign states and other entities that are legally recognized as international actors. In today's increasingly globalised world, legal problems now extend from one country to another and often involve regional and international treaties and laws, so it's essential that students understand how the global legal system works.

Learning Outcome:

Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

- a. understand the basic concepts and terminology of public international law.
- b. provide an overview of the processes by which international law is formed and the most important bodies and institutions involved in the international legal system
- c. introduce the international law relating to treaties, and to the use of force, and the relevance of those topics to current events.
- d. introduce various theoretical perspectives on the formation and operation of the international legal system.
- e. provide an introduction to sources of international law.

Unit I

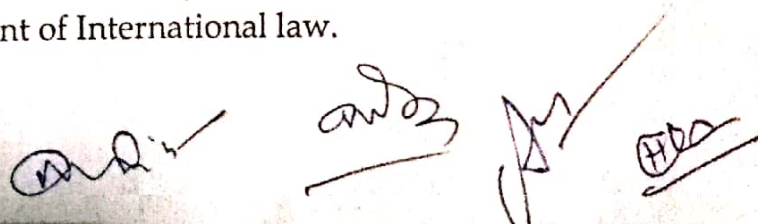
Origin and Development of International law, Origin and Development, Meaning, nature, scope and Sources of

International law.

The limitations and possibilities of international law.

Unit II

Relationship between international law and national law. Codification and Progressive Development of International law.



Unit III

International Legal Principles : Recognition, Equality, Law of Sea, Treaty Obligation, Diplomatic immunities and privileges, Extradition.

Unit IV

Law of Neutrality, Rights and duties of neutral powers, Violations of neutrality, blockade.

Unit V

Laws of Air Warfare, Land Warfare and Sea Warfare,
Sovereignty over their space- Jurisdiction over air space and outer space
Crimes against Humanity and Provisions of International law,
Treatment of Prisoners of War,
1949 Geneva Convention.

Readings -

1. Pitt, Cobbet: Leading Cases in International Law
2. Oppenheim L. : International Law
3. Fenwick, G.G. : International Law
4. Lawrence: Principle of International Law
5. Green, L.C. : International Law Through Cases.
6. Strake, J.G. : An Introduction to International Law
7. Bricly, J.L. : The Law of Nations.
8. Garner, J.M. : Recent Development in International Law
9. Hall, W.E. : International Law
10. Schewarzenberger, George : International Law
11. Je sup, Philip, C.J. : A Modern Law of Nations

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Semester - III

Elective - 1

Diplomacy: Traditional & Public (Code-Pol-303E(B))

Course Objectives:

The overall objective of this course will be to introduce students to the art of diplomacy in contemporary international politics. In particular, the course would stress on the evolution of Ambassadors role over time and how such factor such as technology, communication and ideology have impacted the efficacy of the diplomacy process. Students will be shown the relationship of diplomacy with the political system, especially how the Ambassadors role is rooted in constitutions and international norms. The course will provide a clear cut account of the shape and functions of the world diplomatic system as it stands in the beginning of 21st century.

Learning outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students will have an understanding of

- a. The nature of diplomacy and types of diplomacy.
- b. Relation of diplomacy with International relations and international law.
- c. Classification of Diplomats, their functions and duties.
- d. The advantage and disadvantage of different diplomatic procedures
- e. major Foreign offices and their specialized activities.

Unit I

Meaning, Nature and Objectives of Diplomacy: Traditional and Public, Relation of Diplomacy with International Relations, Foreign Policy and International Law, Historical evolution of diplomatic theory

Unit II

Types of Diplomacy- Old and New, Secret and open, Conference Diplomacy, Summit Diplomacy, methods and techniques of Diplomacy, Limitations of Diplomacy.

Unit III

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Diplomat: Classification, Function & Duties, Immunities and Privileges, Diplomatic Representation

Unit IV

Diplomatic procedure, Diplomatic Language and Diplomatic Communication, Closure of Diplomatic Mission, Diplomacy as a tool of National Policy

Unit V

Foreign Offices-

Great Britain - Foreign Office

USA - Department of State

India's Foreign Affairs Department

Cold war Diplomacy between two super powers

Decline of diplomacy in the 20th century

Readings -

1. Nicolson, H. : Diplomacy
2. Satow : Guide to Diplomatic Practice
3. Nicolson H. : The Evolution of Diplomatic Method
4. Webster, C. : Arts and Practice of Diplomacy.
5. Gooch G.P. : Studies in Diplomacy and Statecraft.
6. P. Baehr and L. Gordenker, The United Nations in the 1990s, London, Oxford University Press, 1992.
7. K.P. Saxena, Reforming Function & Duties of a diplomat.

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Semester - III

Elective - 1

Administrative Thinkers (Code-Pol-303E(C))

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to make the students understand the various views of administrative thinkers with brief life sketch.

Make the learner to understand the administrative theories.

To understand the thoughts of most influential thinkers and contributors of Public Administration.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will be able to recognize the thinker's life, writings, principal contribution to the the and critical evaluation.
- b. They can identify and explain the significance of the theories in the modern context.
- c. They can identify the organizational conflict and how the theories can resolve these conflicts.

Unit I-

Kautilya; the importance of Arthshastra, Contribution and Criticism. Woodrow Wilson; as a Father of Pub. Adm. Contribution and Criticism. Features of Classical Theory.

Unit II-

F.W.Taylor; Scientific Management Theory- Aims, Principles and Techniques, Merits and Demerits, Contribution and Criticism. Henry Fayol; His Contribution and Criticism. L.D. White; Contribution and Criticism.

Unit III-

LyndalUrwick and Luther Gullick, Mooney &Reiley; their Contribution and Criticism. Max Weber; Bureaucratic Model, Principles, Merits and Demerits, Contribution and Criticism. Features of Bureaucratic Theory.

Unit IV-

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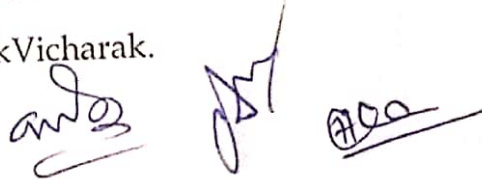
Post-Weberian Development. Karl Marx; Ideas and Views, Contribution and Criticism. Mary Parker Follett; Ideas and Views, Contribution and Criticism. Features of Human Relation Theory.

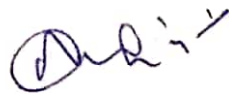
Unit V-

Elton Mayo; Hawthorn Experiments, Contribution and Criticism. Causes for the rise of New Human Relation Theory. Chester Barnard; Ideas and Views, Contribution and Criticism.

Reference Books :

1. Prasad , Prasad & Satyanarayan , Administrative Thinkers,
2. S.R. Maheshwari , Administrative Thinkers, (Prashashnik Vicharak),
3. M. LakshmiKanth : Public Administration (Tata McGraw- Hill Publishing Company Limited)
4. Management Thought and Thinkers, Prabhudutta Sharma, Research Publication.
5. Ashok Kumar Dubey, Prashashnik Vichardharayein, Tata McGraw- Hill Publishing Comp.Ltd.
6. M. LakshmiKant, Lok Prashashan, UPSC(Prelim.) Tata McGraw- Hill Publishing Comp. Ltd.
7. Ashok Kumar, Prashashanik Chintak, Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal.
8. Surendra Katariya, Prashashanik Chintan.
9. Narendra Thori, Prashashanik Vicharak.





Semester - III

Elective Generic-1

Gender and Politics (Code-Pol-304EG(A))

Course Objectives:

This course examines the roles of gender and feminist research in political science. The basic objective of this course is to introduce to the students women's long-standing underrepresentation in politics and its consequences for political research. The focus is on a comparative analysis of gender and politics. Issues of global importance will be discussed such as social movement, representation, elections, political parties, public policies, body politics. The course will emphasise the theoretical, methodological and empirical contributions of gender and feminist approaches to political science.

Learning Outcomes

After successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

- reflect on the importance of gender and feminist perspectives to understand political phenomenon.
- explain the key concepts and themes in the study of gender and politics.
- apply these concepts and themes to current cases of different countries specially India.
- research and argue about a specific topic concerning gender issues.

Unit I-

Overview and Scope, Basic Concepts, Patriarchy, feminism, concept of Sex and Gender, Women's movement, women empowerment, Gender equality, gender discrimination, gender Relations, gender Mainstreaming,

Unit II-

School of feminist thought - Liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, Socialist feminism, Black feminism, feminism in third world, feminism in Indian Context, Women's movement in India - Historical overview, women's participation in social movements: Agrarian movement, social reform movement, environmental movement (Eco feminism).

Unit III-

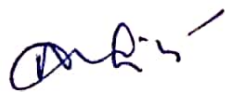
Status of women in India - Status of women during Vedic Period, Vedic medieval period and colonial period, status of women in relation to Indian Social institutions-varna system, religion, joint family system and patriarchy, status of Tribal Women, Changing status of women in society.

Unit IV-

Women and Rights - Meaning and concept, Gender Equality, Gender discrimination Introduction to Women's rights Human Rights and Women's Rights, Prisoner Women Rights, Indian Constitution and Fundamental Rights, Women related provisions in Indian constitution, Violence against women (domestic and workplace), Legal protection, Laws to protect Violence against women, women related IPC sections, domestic violence act, marriage act.

Unit V-

Gender Sensitization and Law - Prevalent gender inequalities in the society, status of women and the impact of development on nation, violence against women -different type including Trafficking of women, Sensitivity required in dealing with cases of atrocity against women, Law Makers, the judiciary and police in enforcement of law: Gender sensitization in law enforcement, women's participation in law drafting process, Gender sensitization and police training.



Semester - III

Elective Generic- 1

Federalism in India and Local Self Government (Pol-304EG(B))

Course Objectives:

The present course is designed with an objective of developing an understanding among students about Federalism and local self-government in the context of India. The course begins with a discussion on the theory and practice of federalism in India followed by a discussion on the constitutional provisions about Centre-state relations. The course also discusses the local self-government which has been given a constitutional status after 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will develop an understanding of:

- The nature of Indian Federal System especially with reference to center state relations.
- The recommendations of different commissions, the role of interstate councils, role of regional parties' etc.
- Recent trends in federalism, demand for autonomy.
- Local self-government with special reference to Madhya Pradesh.

Unit I Development and Nature of Indian Federal System. Centre-State Relations-legislative Administrative and financial relations.

Unit II

Report of Sarkaria Commission: Silent Features Analytical Study and criticism. Inter-state council, regional parties and their effect on federalism,

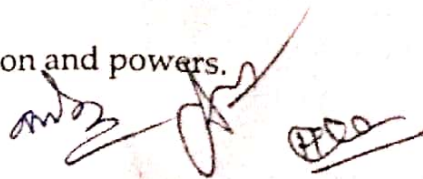
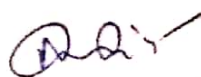
Unit III

New trends of Federalism, Nature and prospects, Demand of autonomy by states.

Development of Local Govt after independence, 73rd and 74th amendment of Constitution.

Unit IV

Rural Local self Govt special reference to M.P., Organization and powers.



Urban Local self Govt special reference to M.P., organization and powers.

Unit V

Finance and Local self Govt . Bureaucracy in Local self Govt. Women's reservation in Panchayat and its effect . Local autonomy and its importance.

Readings -

1. S.P. Aiyar and U. Mehta (eds.), Essays on Indian Federalism, Bombay, Allied Publishers, 1965.
2. D.D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994 (in Hindi)
3. K.R. Bombwall, The Foundations of Indian Federalism, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
4. R. Khan, Rethinking Indian Federalism, Shimla, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1997.
5. R. Kothari, Party System and Election Studies, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1967.
6. J.A. Kousar, Federalism and Good Governance : Issues across Cultures, New Delhi, South Asian, 1998.
7. P. Kumar, Studies in Indian Federalism, New Delhi, Deep and Deep 1988.
8. Z. Hasan (ed.), Parties and Party Politics in India, New Delhi, Oxford University press, 2001.
9. J. Manor, "Parties and the Party System", in A. Kohli (ed.) India's Democracy : An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1988.
10. S. Pai, State Politics : New Dimensions : Party System, Liberalisation and Politics of Identity, Delhi, Shipra, 2000.
11. M. Weiner, Party Building in a New Nation : The Indian Congress, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1967.

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and J. V. P. D. D.

Course Objectives: The objective of the programme is to build self-confidence, enhance self-esteem and improve overall personality of the participants. The programme aims at grooming the participants through sensitizing them about proper behavior, socially and professionally, in formal and informal circumstances.

Learning outcome:

After successful completion students should be able to:

- a. Analyze the determinants of personality characteristics to better understand their effects on cognitions, emotions, and behavior.
- b. Think critically about and apply theoretical and research-based explanations for human behavior in order to successfully negotiate the challenges of daily living.
- c. Apply the major personality domains and theories to better understand one's own behavior and the behavior of others.

Unit I: Introduction

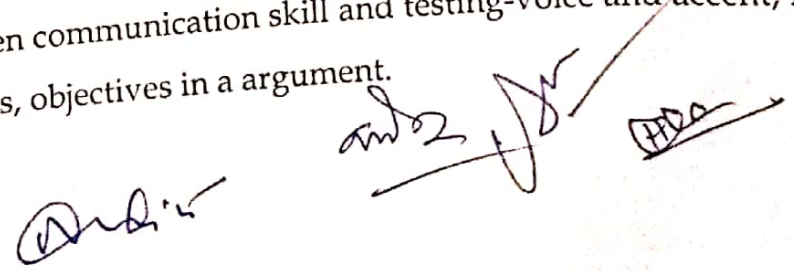
Personality development- concept, types, role and impact, developing self awareness, projecting a winning personality.

Unit II: Personality assessment

Personality assessment and testing- resume writing- types, contents, formats, interviewing skill , group discussion, JAM sessions, persuasive communication .

Unit III: Communication skill

Practice on oral/spoken communication skill and testing-voice and accent, feedback and questioning techniques, objectives in a argument.



Unit IV: Presentation skills

Skills and techniques, etiquette, project/assignment presentation, role play and body language, impression management.

Unit V: Personality development activities

Leadership activities, motivation activities, team building activities, stress and time management techniques, creativity and ideation.

Suggested Readings:

Business Communication- Royan and V.lesikar, John D. Pettit, JR. Richard D. Irwin, INC.

Personality Development and soft skills- Barun K. Mitra, Oxford Publisher.

Personality Development -Rajiv K. Mishra, Rupa Publisher.

Semester III

Soft Skill and Ability Enhancement-1

COMPUTER APPLICATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE Code-PPH-305SS(B)

Course Objectives:

The course is designed with an objective to create an awareness among the students about the computer and its types. The course begins with the basic concepts like RAM, ROM, Memory.

It also gives a basic understanding of different parts used in the computers.

Learning Outcomes:

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- a. Ability to have a basic understanding of computers
- b. Ability to understand the Software concepts and their applications.
- c. Ability to practice and develop software for interpretation and analysis of data.
- d. Ability to use the techniques, skills, and modern Software tools necessary for software Development.
- e. Ability to function as consultant for the development of sustainable software solutions.

UNIT I

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER ORGANIZATION - I

History of development of Computer System concepts, Characteristics, Capability and limitations. Generation of computer. Types of PC 's Desktop. Laptop, Notebook, Workstation and their Characteristics.

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER ORGANIZATION - II

Basic components of a computer system control Unit, ALU. Input/Output Function and Characteristics, memory RAM, ROM, EPROM, PROM.

UNIT II :

INPUT & OUTPUT DEVICES

Input Devices : Keyboard, Mouse, Trackball, Joystick, Digitizing tablet, Scanners, Digital Camera, OCR Bar-Code Reader, Voice Recognition, Light pen, Touch Screen.

Output Devices : Monitors Characteristics and types of monitor, Video Standard VGA, SVGA, XGA, LCD Screen etc Printer, Plotter.

STORAGE DEVICES : Storage fundamental primary Vs Secondary. Various Storage Devices magnetic Tape. Cartridge Tape, Data Drives, Hard Drives, Floppy Disks, CD, VCD, CD-R, CD-RW, Zip Drive, DVD, DVD-RW.

UNIT III

INTRODUCTION TO OPERATING SYSTEM

Introduction to Operating Systems, Its functioning and types. basic commands of dos & Windows operating System.

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Disk Operating System. (DOS)

Introduction, History and Versions of DOS.

DOS Basics

Physical Structure of disk, Drive name. FAT, File & directory structure and naming rules.

Booting process, DOS system files.

Internal & External DOS Commands.

UNIT IV

WORD PROCESSING

Word

Introduction to word processing.

MS Word : Features, Creating, Saving and Operating Multi document Windows, Editing Text selecting, Inserting. deleting moving text.

Previewing documents, Printing document to file page. Reduce the number of pages by one.

Formatting Documents : paragraph formats, aligning Text and paragraph, Borders and shading, Headers and Footers, Multiple Columns

INTRODUCTION TO EXCEL

Excel & Worksheet :

Worksheet basic.

Creating worksheet, entering data into worksheet, heading information, data text, dates, alphanumeric, values, saving & quitting worksheet.

Opening and moving around in an existing worksheet.

Toolbars and Menus, keyboard shortcuts.

Working with single and multiple workbook coping, renaming, moving, adding and deleting, coping entries and moving between workbooks

UNIT V

INTRODUCTION TO POWER POINT

Features and various versions.

Creating presentation using Slide master and template in various colour scheme.

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Working with slides make new slide move, copy, delete, duplicate, lay outing of slide, Zoom in or out of a slide.

Editing and formatting text : Alignment, Editing, inserting, deleting, selecting, formatting of text, find and replace text.

POWER POINT- II

Bullets, footer, paragraph formatting, spell checking.

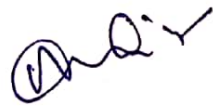
Printing presentation Print slides, notes, handouts and outlines.

Inserting objects Drawing and Inserting objects using Clip Arts, picture and charts.

Slide sorter, slide transition effect and animation effects. Presenting the show making stand alone presentation, pack and go wizards.

Books Recommended-

- 1- डॉ. एस.के.विजय, डॉ. पंकज सिंह : कम्प्यूटरविज्ञान एवंसूचनाप्रौद्योगिकी, मध्यप्रदेशहिन्दीग्रन्थअकादमी, भोपाल
2. डॉ. पंकजसिंहकम्प्यूटर अध्ययन, रामप्रसाद एवंसंस
3. डॉ. त्रिभुवननाथ शुक्ल-हिन्दीकंप्यूटिंग, विकासप्रकाशन, कानपुर
4. थनदकंउमदजसे व विब्वउचनजमते . टण्त्रंतंतंउदए च्म









Semester - IV

Core Paper - 11

Advance Political Theory (Code-Pol-401C)

Course Objective:

The course has been designed with an objective to introduce advance theory in politics to the students to sharpen their understanding of political discourses and the ability to make the scientific enquiry into the political phenomenon and political questions. Diverse traditions and approaches have been included in the scheme of teaching to make understanding comprehensive and insightful. Contemporary debates on key concepts like Behaviouralism, post behaviouralism, End of Ideology debates, theories of Isaiha Berlin, John Rawls, Michael Oakshot, Isaha etc are taught with an objective to allow the students to understand the expanding horizons of discourses in the discipline.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. Students will be able to learn key concepts needed to understand the political phenomenon.
- b. They will come to know about the role and functions of Advance Political theory.
- c. They will come to know about modern Democratic theories and will understand the concepts in modern and post modern tradition.
- d. They will learn Ideas of Isaiah Berlin, Eric Barglin, Michael Oakshott, John Rawls, Leo Strauss about Revival of Political Theory. They will be able to explain the debates on the distributive theory of justice.
- e. They will come to understand and explain different theories and contemporary debates in democracy.

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Unit I

Meaning, Nature and Significance of Political Theory. Different Interpretation in Political Theory and Problems. Limitations of Classical Tradition.

Unit II

Decline of Political Theory and Modern Political Theory.
Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism

Unit III

Ideas of Isaiah Berlin, Eric Barglin, Michael Oakshott, John Rawls, Leo Strauss about Revival of Political Theory.

Unit IV

End of Ideology and its impact on Political Theory. New Trends in Political Theory.

Unit V

Modern Democratic Theories: Hebermas, Modernism, Post Modernism and Feminism.

Readings -

- 01 V.P. Verma - Modern Indian Political Thought Vol. I & II
- 02 Vipin Chandra - India's Struggle for Freedom.
- 03 S.P. Verma - Modern Political Theory
- 04 J.C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory.
- 05 D. Bell - End of Ideology.
- 06 Cobban - Decline of Political Theory.
- 07 F. Fukuyana - End of History and the Last Man.
- 08 Hacker - Political Theory : Philosophy, Ideology and Science.
- 09 T. Khan - Structure of Scientific Revolution.
- 10 . Laski - Reflection on the Revolution of our times.

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Semester - IV

Core Paper - 12

Government and Politics of Madhya Pradesh (Code-Pol-402C)

Course Objective:

This course has been designed with an objective of developing an understanding among students about the Government and politics of Madhya Pradesh. The aim of the course is to create an awareness among students about different organs of the Government in the State. The course would help the student in developing an understanding on the Administrative structure and would also address different issues of the state.

Learning Outcomes:

- The students will know how the state of Madhya Pradesh was formed.
- They will know the functions and powers of three organs of the Government Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in the state of M.P.
- They will be able to understand the functioning of Administration at the Secretariat and at the district level.
- They will know about the state-specific issues such as women politics, Tribal Politics, Naxalite Problems.

Unit I

Reorganisation of States (1956) and Formation of Madhya Pradesh,

Division of Madhya Pradesh (2000),

Main bases of Madhya Pradesh Politics and Characteristics

Unit II

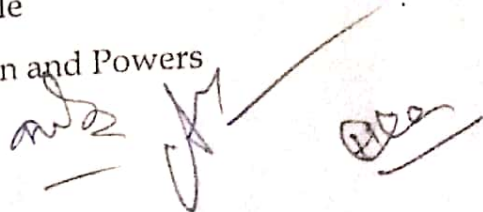
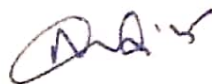
Governor-appointment, Powers and Positions

Chief Minister and Cabinet ; Powers position and role

Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly- Organisation and Powers

Role of Speaker

Role of opposition



Unit III

State Judiciary in Madhya Pradesh - Organisation and Jurisdiction.

Party System in Madhya Pradesh and Main Political Parties.

Electoral Politics in Madhya Pradesh and Voting Behavior

Unit IV

Administration in Madhya Pradesh - Historical Background

Administrative Structure in Madhya Pradesh - Secretariat, Chief Secretary, Secretary, Commissioner and Others

District Administration in Madhya Pradesh

Role of Collector in District Administration

Unit V

Emerging trends of Madhya Pradesh Politics

Women in Madhya Pradesh Politics

Tribal Politics in Madhya Pradesh

Naxlite Problem in Madhya Pradesh

Development and Politics in Madhya Pradesh.

Reading-

1. P.Chatterjee (ed.), States and Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1997
2. R.Khan, Rethinking Indian Federalism, Shimla, Indian Institute of Advances Studies, 1997
3. Iqbal Narain, State Politics in India.
4. Subrato Sarkar, The Centre and The States (1960-1971).
5. Dr. Sudha Murthi, Regional Disparities in the Economic Development of Madhya Prades.

Semester - IV

Elective - 2

Politics of South Asian Countries (Pol-403E(A)
(Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Nepal)

Course Objectives:

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The course has been designed with an objective to understand the South Asian region thematically. It involves studying the political structures and processes of governance, in addition to the socio-economic dynamics operating in the region. The course can be seen as a unique combination of themes and concepts drawn from other conventional courses like Indian government and politics and Comparative politics. The course aims to provide a holistic understanding of various issues and challenges faced by the countries in this region, for instance- political instability, terrorism, migration, ethnic conflicts, and economic disparity, etc. Considering the fact that countries in this region like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives share a common historical background, the course will begin with developing an understanding about their common past and from there on moving towards distinct trajectories.

Learning outcomes:

After completion of the course the students will have an

- a. Understanding of South Asia as a region, its politics, brief history, economy etc.
- b. India's engagement and positionality with the South Asian countries.
- c. Will learn various issues and challenges like political instability, terrorism, migration, ethnic conflicts and economic disparity.
- d. Will learn the foreign policy of different countries of South Asia.

Unit I

1. A brief history and general information's about the economy and polity of Pakistan.
2. Pakistan - constitution Silent, Features'
3. Pakistan - Main political issues and Party System.
4. Pakistan - The status of democracy, Role of religion & Army

Unit II

1. A brief history and general information's about the economy and polity of Bangladesh.
2. Bangladesh - Constitution Characteristics.

3. Bangladesh - Main political issues and Party System.
4. Bangladesh - The status of democracy, Role of religions & Army

Unit III

1. A brief history and general information's about the economy and polity of Srilanka.
2. Srilanka - constitution: Characteristics.
3. Srilanka - Main political issues and Political Party System.
4. Srilanka - The status of democracy.

Unit IV

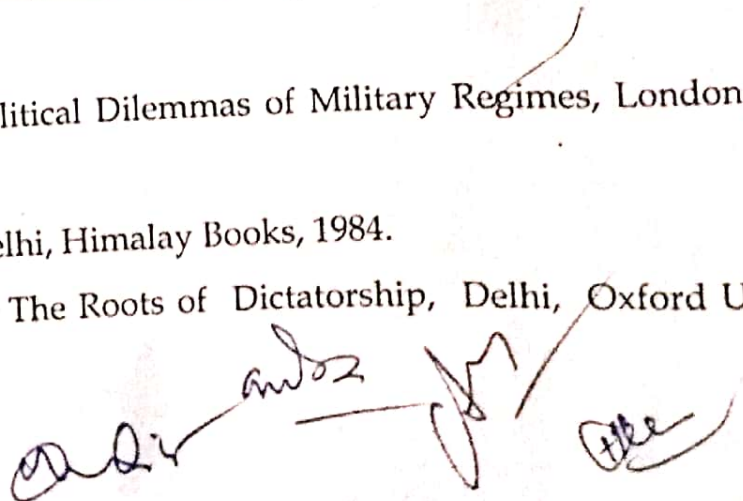
1. A brief history and general information's about the economy and polity of Nepal.
2. Nepal - Constitution making.
3. Nepal - Main political issues, Impact of Maoism
4. Nepal - Challenges before democracy.

Unit V

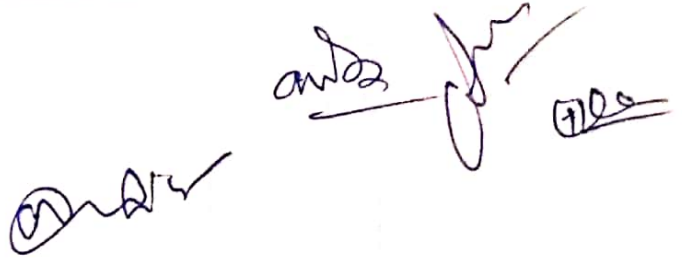
1. General Characteristics of Foreign Policy of Pakistan
2. General Characteristics of Foreign Policy of Bangladesh
3. General Characteristics of Foreign Policy of Nepal
4. General Characteristics of Foreign Policy of Srilanka

Select Readings -

1. S.P. Verma, International System and the Third World, New Delhi, Vikas, 1988.
2. Almond and Coleman, The Politics of Developing Areas, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1960.
3. K. Bahadur, Democracy in Pakistan : Crises and Conflict, New Delhi, Har Anand, 1998.
4. C. Baxter, Government and Politics in South Asia, Lahore, Vanguard, 1988.
5. M. Chadda, Building Democracy in South Asia : India, Nepal, Pakistan, Boulder Colorado, Lynne Rienner, 2000.
6. C. Clapham and G. Philip, The Political Dilemmas of Military Regimes, London, Croom Helm, 1985.
7. S.P. Chorn, the Pakistan Army, New Delhi, Himalay Books, 1984.
8. H. Gardesi and J. Rashid, Pakistan : The Roots of Dictatorship, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1983.



9. S.K. Mira, The Post Colonial State in Asia : Dialectics of Politics and Culture, London, Harvester Wheat Sheaf, 1990.
10. U. Phadnis and R. Ganguli, Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia, New Delhi Sage, 2000.
11. R. Rais, State, Society and Democratic Change in Pakistan, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1997.
12. V. Randall, Political Parties in the Third World, London, Sage Publications, 1988.
13. N. Ahmed and P. Norton, Parliament in Asia, London, Frank Cass, 1999.
14. Bidwai and Vanaik, South Asia on a Short Fuse : Nuclear Politics and the Future of Global Disarmament, Oxford University Press, 1999.
15. V.D. Chopra, Religious Fundamentalism in Asia, Delhi, Gyan Publishes, 1994.
16. S.U. Kodikara, External Compulsions of South Asian Politics, New Delhi, Sage 1993.13



Semester - IV

Elective - 2

Financial Administration (Pol-403E(B))

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to inform the students about the basic concepts of financial administration and its contemporary theory and policy in order to master the concepts, theories and techniques of financial administration. Students should acquire the basic knowledge by means of combining theoretical cognitions and practical attitudes to enable them the understanding of financial problems in India. The purpose of the course is to offer the students relevant, systematic, efficient and actual knowledge of financial administration that

can be applied in practice with making financial decisions and resolving financial problems.

Learning Outcomes:

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

- a. Demonstrate an understanding of the overall role and importance of the finance function.
- b. Demonstrate basic finance management knowledge.
- c. Communicate effectively using standard business terminology.

Unit I-

Financial Administration; Meaning, Principles, Elements and Importance. Economy; Meaning, Types. Features, Merits and Demerits of Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed Economy.

Unit II-

Indian Economy; Salient Features and challenges. Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy; Features and Importance. Reserve Bank of India; Structure and Functions. Resource Mobilisation; Taxation, Tax resources of central & state governments. Salient features of Indian Tax System. Deficit Financing; Concept, Objectives, Significance. Public Debt; Concept, Objectives, Causes and Significance. Deficit Financing & Public Debt in India.

Unit III-

Public Expenditure; Meaning & Importance, Difference b/w Public & Private Expenditure, Public Expenditure in India & control on it; Budgetary Control, Executive Control. Capital Market; Features & Importance.

Unit IV-

Budget; Concept and Definition, Types, Principles and Importance. Budgetary Process. Concept, Objectives, Advantages and Disadvantages of Line-Item Budget, Performance Budget, Zero Base Budget, Planning-Programming Budgeting System, Gender Budget. Budget in India; Agencies involved in Budgetary Process. Budget-Making, Budget-Enactment & Budget-Implementation. Accounts and Audit; Concept, Types and Importance.

Unit V-

Parliamentary Control; Estimate Committee, Public Accounts Committee, Comptroller & Auditor General of India; Appointment, Terms and Conditions, Power and Functions, Importance and Criticism. Separation of Accounting from Auditing, Role of Controller General of Accounts. New Economic Policy of 1991; Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation & related issues.

Reference Books:

1. J.C. Pant, Lok Arthshashtra, Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal.
2. Surendra Katariya, Arthik Nitievam Prashashan.
3. A.P. Awasthi, Vitta Prashashan, Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal.
4. MJK Thavraj, Financial Administration in India, Sultan Chand and Sons.
5. Dutt and Sundaram, Bhartiya Arthvyavastha.
6. Agrawal, Bhartiya Arthvyavastha.
7. S.C. Singhal, Lok Prashashan Ke Tatva, Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal.
8. S. R. Maheshwari, Dictionary of Public Administration, Orient Longman.
9. Chandra Prakash Bhambhri, Public Administration.
10. M.P. Sharma and B.L. Sadana, Public Administration Theory and Practice, Kitab Mahal Publication.
11. Mishra and Puri, Bhartiya Arthvyavastha.
12. Batra, Globalisation and Liberalisation.

Semester - IV

Elective - 2

Social Movements In India (Pol-403E(C))

Course objectives:

This course introduces students to the collective efforts of people to bring transformations in human society. It deals with nature, characteristics, structure and processes of social movements besides its emergence, dynamics, theories and arena of social movements.

Learning outcomes:

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

- a. Use sociological concepts to explain the rise and impact of social movements such as the women's movement, the civil rights movement, Dalit movement etc.
- b. Contrast social movements and other types of collective action, such as crowds, riots, and disasters.
- c. Describe the process of social change, particularly the interactions of peasant movement and land reforms.
- d. Understand basic issues in students movement and trade union movements.

Unit 1 -

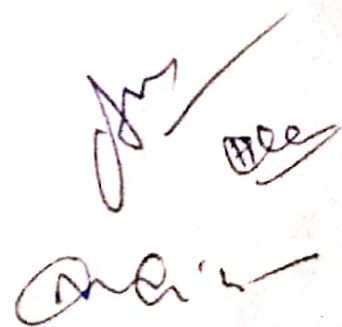
- Theoretical Perspective
- social movement- Concept
- Types of movements- Social, Religious, Political, Environment & Others

Unit 2-

- Social movements as promoter of social change and Human Rights
- Brahmo Samaj
- Arya Samaj

Unit 3-

- Dalit Movements
- Tribal Movements



- Women Movements

Unit 4-

- Peasant Movement
- Regional and Ethnic Identity Movements
- Land Reform Movements

Unit 5-

- Trade Union Movements
- Students Movements
- Civil Society and Movements

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Semester - IV

Elective Generic - 2

Human Rights (Pol-404EG(A))

Course Objective:

The purpose of the course is to build conceptual understanding in students about human rights and enable them to critically examine key issues and areas often talked about in human rights discourses. Apart from state actors and institutions, agencies and law associated with them, which occupy the central place is discussion, the course also engages with social, religious, political and economic ideologies which unleash several critical issues pertaining to human rights. Thus, it is not the conflict zones but industrialization and pursuit of political and religious hegemony also throw serious human rights challenges.

Learning Outcomes:

- a. The student will be able to explain the meaning of human rights and examine human rights issues in different social, political and cultural contexts.
- b. The students will be able to relate human rights with other rights of individuals.
- c. They will come to know how ideologies which seek to create hegemony; religious or political, pose threats to the human rights of individuals.
- d. Students will be able to examine and explain issues of human rights when state and its agencies apply the methods and techniques of surveillance, interrogation and counter-terrorism operations.
- e. They will come to know about the human rights to clean Environment.

Unit I- Human Rights: Meaning Concept and Historical Development

Rights: Meaning and Definition

Types of Rights: Moral and Legal

Unit II

Theories of Rights:

Theory of Natural Right

Liberal Theory

Legal Theory
Marxist Theory

Unit III Duties: Meaning, Definition and Types.
Relationship between Rights and Duties.

Unit IV Charter of United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948,
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966,
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.

Unit V Human Rights and Environment: Right to Clean Environment
Human Rights and Problem of Terrorism.

Readings

1. S. Subhramanyam, Human Rights: International Challenges, Vol. 1 and 2, Manas Pub. New Delhi, 1997.
2. Satish Kanitkar, International Provisions of Human Rights, Rajat Pub. Delhi 2000.
3. Ashwinikant Gautam, Human Rights, APH Publishing Co., New Delhi 2001
4. Rahul Ray, Human Rights: UN Initiative, Authors Press, Delhi 2000.
5. Ashine Roy, Human Rights of Women, Rajat Pub. Delhi, 2003.
6. D.N. Gupta & Chandrachur Singh, Human Rights: Acts, Statutes and Constitutional Provisions, Kalpaz Pub., Delhi, 2003.
7. Satish Kanitkar, Culture and Human Rights, Rajat Pub., Delhi 2000.
8. B.P. Singh Sehagal (Ed.), Global Terrorism, Deep and Deep Pub. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007.
9. M.P. Dubey and Neeta Bora (Ed.) Perspective on Human Rights, Anamika Publications, New Delhi 2000.

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Semester - IV

Elective Generic - 2

Public Welfare Administration (Pol-404EG(B))

Course Objectives:

Public welfare Administration provided knowledge on Administrative Applications on public Welfare Organisations or a Project functioning for social welfare which is similar to an Organisation. For professional proficiency a social worker understand the value and need of administrative application in "Social Work". Social Work Administration is only application of administrative principles to Social Work which builds proficiency, effectiveness and goal achievement in Project Administration. The project may be short or long but to run an organisation, administrative principles are highly necessary. In single lines "Administration denotes the purposeful application of knowledge, skills, and values to such tasks of defining objectives and planning programs, mobilizing and maintaining resources, and evaluating outcomes"

Learning outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students will have an understanding of:

- a. The meaning of Social welfare administration. Concept and Relevance of Social Justice and Social Change.
- b. Will have an understanding of different concepts such as human rights, social justice, empowerment ,
- c. How the government work for providing social welfare. what are the agencies responsible for carrying out social schemes
- d. Role of NGOs, voluntary organizations Human Rights Commissions and cooperative societies..

Unit I-

Social Welfare Administration; Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance. The Concept and Relevance of Social Justice and Social Change.

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Unit II-

Concept, Significance and Emerging Trends of Empowerment and Human Rights. Reservation Policy. Major Social Sectors; Health, Education and Employment.

Unit III-

Organizational Structure for Social Justice Administration; The Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. State Departments of Social Welfare. Central Social Welfare Board. State Social Welfare Board.

Unit IV-

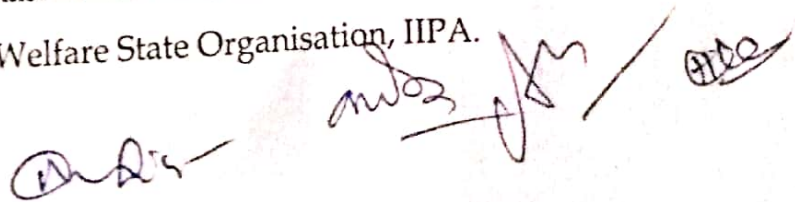
Various types, Role and Significance of NGOs and Voluntary Organisations. Composition, Functions and Importance of National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission.

Unit V-

Cooperative Society; Concept, Types, Functions and Significance. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). Socio-Economic Issues of Urbanisation, Globalisation, Liberalisation and Privatisation.

Reference Books :

1. T.N. Chaturvedi and Chandra Kohali, Social Administration: Development and Change.
2. G.B. Sharma, Social Administration in India.
3. C.R. White, Public Welfare Administration.
4. David C. Marsh, An Introduction to Social Welfare.
5. S. N. Dubey, Social Administration.
6. Frinendlander, Introduction to Social Welfare.
7. Ashok Kuamr Dubey, 21vi Shatabdi main Lok Prashashan, Tata McGraw- Hill Pub. Ltd.
8. S.C. Singhal, Lok PrashashanKeTatva, Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal.
9. S.K. Khinduka, Social Welfare State Organisation, IIPA.



Semester - IV

Elective Generic - 2

Disaster Management (POL-404EG (C))

Course objectives:

The course is designed with an objective to provide basic conceptual understanding of disasters and its relationships with development. to gain understand approaches of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the relationship between vulnerability, disasters, disaster prevention and risk reduction.

Learning outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students will have :

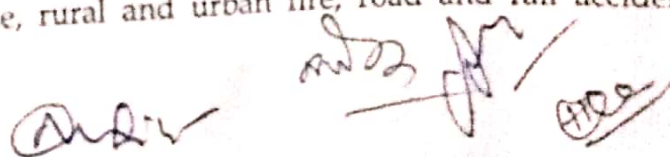
- A conceptual understanding of disaster , its types and management
- A understanding of strategies, leadership and management skills required for disaster management.

UNIT-I:-

Natural Disasters- Meaning and nature of natural disasters, their types and effects. Floods, drought, cyclone, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches, Volcanic eruptions, Heat and cold waves, Climatic change: global warming, Sea level rise, ozone depletion.

UNIT-II:-

Geological Disasters (earthquakes, landslides, tsunami, mining); Hydro-Meteorological Disasters (floods, cyclones, lightning, thunder-storms, hail storms, avalanches, droughts, cold and heat waves); Biological Disasters (epidemics, pest attacks, forest fire); Technological Disasters (chemical, industrial, radiological, nuclear) and Man-made Disasters (building collapse, rural and urban fire, road and rail accidents, nuclear,



radiological, chemicals and biological disasters); Global Disaster Trends-
Emerging Risks of Disasters-Climate Change and Urban Disasters

UNIT-III:-

Disaster Management Cycle and Framework Disaster Management Cycle-Paradigm
Shift in Disaster Management Pre-Disaster-Risk Assessment and Analysis, Risk Mapping,
zonation and Microzonation, Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters, Early Warning System;
Preparedness, Capacity Development; Awareness During Disaster-Evacuation-Disaster
Communication-Search and Rescue

UNIT-IV:-

Emergency Operation Centre-Incident Command System-Relief and Rehabilitation-
Post-disaster-Damage and Needs Assessment, Restoration of Critical Infrastructure-Early
Recovery-Reconstruction and Redevelopment; IDNDR, Yokohama Strategy, Hyogo
Framework of Action. Disaster Management in India

UNIT-V:-

Disaster Profile of India -Mega Disasters of India and Lessons Learnt Disaster Management
Act 2005 -Institutional and Financial Mechanism National Policy on Disaster Management,
National Guidelines and Plans on Disaster Management; Role of Government (local, state and
national), Non-Government and Inter-Governmental Agencies, Applications of Science and
Technology for Disaster Management & Mitigation

Geo-informatics in Disaster Management (RS, GIS, GPS and RS) Disaster Communication
System (Early Warning and Its Dissemination) Land Use Planning and Development
Regulations Disaster Safe Designs and Constructions Structural and Non Structural
Mitigation of Disasters S&T Institutions for Disaster Management in India

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Semester - IV

Elective Generic - 2

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND MANAGEMENT (Code-Pol-404EG(D))

Course objectives:

This course introduces pollution and degradation of environmental quality as an example of the interactions between natural and human systems. It will enable students to understand environmental problems, looking at causal linkages between pollution sources, exposure pathways and impacts to environmental quality and human health. The complex relationships between environmental factors and human health, taking into account multiple pathways and interactions, will be assessed in a broader spatial, socio-economic and cultural context.

Students will learn how to assess pollution sources, study exposure pathways and fate, and evaluate consequences of human exposure to pollution and its impacts to environmental quality. Providing the evidence base to support decision and policy making, students should be able to understand pollution problems, consider ways to respond to them, and propose appropriate solutions/actions to reduce (protect, mitigate or prevent) pollution risks when necessary.

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of the course the students will

- a. Have gained awareness of current forms of environmental pollution and an overview of both their causes and consequences to natural, economic and social systems.
- b. Have gained an understanding of the fundamental principles governing the interactions between the systems (i.e. transport of pollutants in the environment),
- c. Have been exposed to learning examples of good practice of technologies and options used to remediate reduce/eliminate pollution of the environment,

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d. Be able to analyse, synthesise, and evaluate evidence to understand problems and accordingly select control measures and techniques concerning atmospheric, water or terrestrial challenges.

UNIT I

Water pollution, sources & types of water pollution, physical, chemical & biological, effect of water pollution. Drinking water quality standards waste water treatment primary, secondary, tertiary

Water pollution prevention & control act 1974.

UNIT II

Air pollution structure and composition of atmosphere classification, sources & effects of air pollution Acid rain green house effect global warming Ozone depletion.

UNIT III

Prevention and control of air pollution particulate control

settling chamber, scrubber, bag filter, cyclones electrostatic precipitators. Gaseous emission control methods. Air pollution prevention and control Act 1981.

UNIT IV

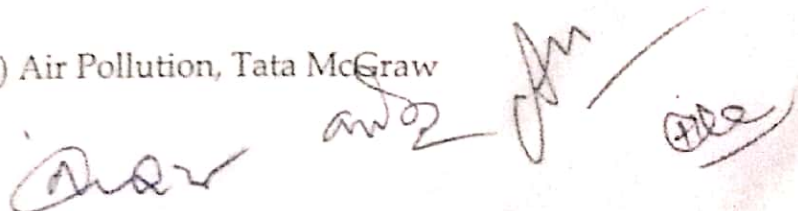
Soil Pollution soil pollutants types sources, effects & Control. Noise Pollution sources effects & Control.

UNIT V

Government Agencies & Programs The Tiwari committee creation of NCEPC, Department of Environment & Forest Function of State Pollution Control Board.

REFERENCES

1. Rao, M. N and H.V.N. Rao (1993) Air Pollution, Tata McGraw



Hill Publishing Company Limited. New Delhi.

2. Kudesia, V.P and Ritu Kudesia (1992) Water Pollution, Pragati Prakashan Publication, Meerut.

3. Sawyer, C. N., P.L McCarty and G.F. Perkin (1994) Chemistry for Environmental Engineers, II Edition. McGrawHill.

4. Sharma, B.K and H.Kaur (1994) Soil and Noise Pollution. Goel Publishing House, Meerut.

5. Kumarasawmy, K., A. Alagappa Moses and M. Vasanthy (2004)

Environmental Studies (A Text Book for All Under Graduate Students) Bharathidasan University Publications.

Semester - IV

Soft Skill and Ability Enhancement

Tourism Management (Code-PPH-405SS(A))

Course Objective:

The course is of utmost importance when the industry is poised to take a leap forward and therefore, the cause assumes greater significance for understanding the resources development, modernization syndrome in the field of tourism.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course the student will be able to

- a. Contextualize tourism within broader cultural, environmental, political and economic dimensions of society.
- b. Critique tourism practices for their implications locally and globally.
- c. Interpret and evaluate tourism as a phenomenon and as a business system.
- d. Explain the diverse nature of tourism, including culture and place, global/local perspectives, and experience design and provision.

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- e. Identify and assess relationships and networks relative to building tourism capacity.
- f. Apply relevant technology for the production and management of tourism experiences.
- g. Plan, lead, organize and control resources for effective and efficient tourism operations.
- h. Create, apply, and evaluate marketing strategies for tourism destinations and organizations.
- i. Develop and evaluate tourism policy and planning initiatives.

UNIT I: Introduction

Concept of tourism & importance in economy, types of tourism, tourism in Madhya Pradesh history and development ,Geography, Climate, Forest , River and Mountain.

UNIT II: Overall Scenario

Present scenario, planning, development and opportunities. Social and Economical impact of tourism, role of public and private sector in the promotion of tourism.

UNIT III: Tourism Resources

Physical and Biographical ,Tourist satisfaction and service quality-Transport accommodation, other facilities and amenities available in Madhya Pradesh. Role of tourist service provider, heritage site in M.P.

UNIT IV: Financial aspects of Tourism

Requirements of capital investment, sources of finance, Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited - funds, finance, policies, packages and its role for the development of tourism in madhyapradesh.

UNIT V: Practical training

Case studies of popular tourist places and tourist statistics in Madhya Pradesh, Analytical studies of tourist arrivals trends.

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Suggested Readings:

Ancient Geography of M.P-Bhattacharya D.K

All district Gazettes of M.P

Tourism planning -Gunn. Clare A

Semester - IV

Soft Skill and Ability Enhancement

ESSAY ON CURRENT ISSUES Code-PPH-405SS(B)

Course Objective:

The course will enhance the ability of the student to explain its ideas in a better way.

Students will be required to write an essay on any one of the ten issues given in the question paper by the examiner. (No word limit)

