

B.A

1ST YEAR

CONTENTS

GENERAL ENGLISH

S.NO.

CHAPTER

COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY

1. R.K Narayan.....

2. E.V.Lucas.....

3. Mahatma Ghandhi.....

4. Goh Sin Tub.....

5. Boman Desai.....

6. Uma Rao.....

COMPOSITION

7 Letter Writing.....

8 Paragraph Writing.....

9 Report Writing

10 Translation.....

GRAMMAR AND USAGES

11.Elements of Sentence.....

12.Active And Passive Voice.....

13.Modals.....

14.Tenses.....

15.Determiners.....

16.Common English Errors.....

17.Phrasal Verb.....

18Idioms.....

CONTENTS

हिन्दी में आधार पाठ्यक्रम

1. हिन्दी की लिपि और वर्तनी का परिचय
- 2— हिन्दी की ध्वनियाँ
- 3— विज्ञान के विषय का बोधन
- 4— संस्कृति विषय का बोधन और शब्दकोष का उपयोग
- 5— समाज विज्ञान विषय का बोधन और निबन्ध रचना का परिचय
- 6— भाषण शैली
- 7— सामाजिक विज्ञानों की भाषा (इतिहास के संन्दर्भ में) तथा वर्तनी के कुछ नियम
- 8— सामाजिक विज्ञानों की भाषा (राजनीति विज्ञान) तथा शब्द रचना
- 9— मानविकी की भाषा (ललित कला) तथा विषेषण
- 10— विज्ञान की भाषा तथा पारिभाषिक शब्द
- 11— विज्ञान की भाषा स्वरूप
- 12— विधि और प्रशासन की भाषा तथा पारिभाषिक शब्द और अर्थ

- 13— कहानी : पूस की रात – प्रेमचन्द
- 14— व्यंग निबंध : वैष्णव की फिसलन – हरिषंकर परसाई
- 15— एकांकी : बहुत बडा सवाल – मोहन राकेश
- 16— निबंध : जीने की कला – महादेवी वर्मा
- 17— आत्मकथा : जूठन – ओम प्रकाश वाल्मीकि
- 18— कविताएं : (1. सूरदास, 2. तुलसीदास, 3. मैथिलीषरण गुप्त,
4. सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी ' निराला ', 5. महादेवी वर्मा)
- 19— शब्द और मुहावरे
- 20— संवाद शैली
- 21— सरकारी पत्राचार तथा टिप्पणी और प्रारूपण
- 22— समाचार लेखन : संपादकीय
- 23— अनुवाद
- 24— संक्षेपण , भाव पल्लवन और निबंध लेखन

CONTENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

UNIT I

Introduction and Natural Resources.

1. Definition, Scope and Importance.
2. Renewal and Non- Renewable Resources
 - a) Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, Timber extraction, mining, dams their effects on forests and tribal people.
 - b) Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dam's benefits and problems.
 - c) Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources.
 - d) Food resources: World food problems, Changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effect of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity.
 - e) Energy resources – Growing energy needs Renewable and Non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources.
 - f) Land resources: Land as resource, land degradation, man induced land slides, soil erosion and desertification.
3. Role of and Individual in Conservation of Natural Resources.
4. Need for Public awareness.

UNIT II

Eco-systems

1. Concept of an ecosystem.
2. Structure and function of an ecosystem.
3. Producers, Consumers and decomposers.
4. Energy flow in ecosystem.
5. Ecological Succession.

6. Food Chain, Food webs and ecological pyramids.
7. Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem a). Forest ecosystem.
b). Grassland ecosystem.
c). Desert ecosystem.

UNIT III

Biodiversity, Its Conservation

1. Introduction – Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
2. Biographical classification of India.
3. Value of Biodiversity: Consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
4. Biodiversity at global, National & local levels.
5. India as mega-diversity Nation.
6. Hot-Spots of Bio-diversity.
7. Threats to Bio-diversity: Habitat loss, poaching of wild life, man wild life conflicts.
8. Endangered and endemic species of India.
9. Conservation of Bio-diversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of Bio-diversity.

Unit- IV

Environmental Pollution

1. Definition – Causes, effects and control measures of
 - a) Air Pollution.
 - b) Water Pollution.
 - c) Soil Pollution.
 - d) Marine Pollution.
 - e) Noise Pollution.
 - f) Thermal Pollution.
 - g) Nuclear Hazards.
2. Solid Waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of Urban and Industrial wastes.
3. Role of an Individual in preventions of pollution.
4. Disaster Management: Floods, earthquake, Cyclone and Land slides.

UNIT – V

Social Issues and the Environment

1. From Unsustainable to Sustainable development
2. Urban Problems related to energy.
3. Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management.
4. Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concern: case studies.
5. Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions.
6. Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion.
7. Population Growth, variation among nation.
8. Population explosion – Family Welfare programme.
9. Environment and human health.
10. Human Right.
11. Value Education.
12. HIV/AIDS.
13. Women and Child Welfare.
14. Role of Information Technology in Environment and Human health

CONTENTS

● POLITICAL SCIENCE - GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN POLITICS

S.NO.

1. The Consequences of Colonialism
2. Response of Indian Society
3. National Movement
4. Emergence of New Classes
5. The Making of the Indian Constitution
6. Basic Features
7. Vision of Social Transformation
8. Rights and Citizenship
9. What it Means to be a Parliamentary democracy?
10. Legislature
11. Executive
12. Judiciary

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13. Bureaucracy
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14. nature of Indian Federalism
15. Special Provisions for North – East, J& K, etc.
16. Issues in Conflict and Cooperation in Indian Federalism
17. Autonomy Movements and state Reorganisation in India
18. Local self- Government Institutions reorganization in India
19. nature of Party System in India
20. National and Regional Political Parties
21. Elections
22. Caste, Class and Politics in India
23. Coalition Politics
24. Women
25. Dalits
26. Tribals
27. Environment
28. Workers and peasants
29. Globalization and liberalization
30. Secularism and the Communal Challenge
31. Democracy in Search of Equality
32. Crime Repression and Terror in Indian Politics

CONTENTS

- HISTORY - EARLIEST TIMES TO 800 AD

ANCIENT HISTROY

S.NO.

1. Indian : Physical features
2. Regions in Indian History : Formation and Characteristics
3. Hunter – Gatherers : Archeological Perspective
4. Origins of Agriculture and Domestication of Animals

HARPPAN CIVILIVZATION

5. Attendants Chronology and Geographical Spread
6. Material Characteristics
7. Nature of Contacts
8. Society and Religion
9. Diffusion and Decline

EVOLUTION OF EARLY INDIAN SOCITY : 2000 B.C. TO 1000 B.C

10. Chalcolithic and Early Iron age-I
11. Chalcolithic and Early Iron age-II
12. The Early Vedic Society
13. Chandes in the later Vedic Phase

INDIA : 6th to 4th CENTURY B.C

14. Janapandas and the Mahajanapadas
15. Rise of Urban Centres
16. Society and Economy
17. Buddhism, Jainism and Other Religious Ideas

POLITY SOCIETY AND ECONOMY :320 B.C. TO 200 B.C

18. Magadhan Territorial Expansion
19. Economy of the Mauryan Empire
20. Administrative Organisation and Relationship With Other Powers
21. Ashoka's Policy of Dhamma
22. Disintegration of the Empire

INDIA : CENTURY 200 B.C. TO 300 A.D.

23. Northern – Western and Northern India
24. Expansion in Network of Trade and urbanization
25. Development in Religion
26. Art and Architecture

STATE AND SOCIETY IN SOUTH INDIA :200 B.C. TO 300 A.D.

27. Early State Formation in Deccan
28. Early State Formation in South India (Tamilaham)
29. Agrarian Settlements and Agrarian society in peninsular India
30. Expansion of Trade and Urban Centres
31. Growth of Tamil Language and Literature

INDIAN POLITY : C.300-800 A.D.

32. Rise and Growth of Guptas
33. Economy , society and polity : guptas
34. Post- gupta kingdoms in North India
35. Kingdoms in Deccan and the South

TRANSITION TO EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

36. Changes in Economy
37. Changes in Society
38. Structure in Polity
39. Development in Religion

CONTENTS

- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION -
ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION

ELEMENTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

UNIT - I

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration. Importance of Public Administration in Modern Society, Public and Private administration. Evolution of the study of Public Administration.

UNIT – II

Public Administration as a Social Science, Relationship with other social sciences, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Law and Psychology Approaches to the study of Public Administration : Classical and Humanities.

UNIT – III

Principles of Organisation: Formal and Informal organisation. Hierarchy, Unity of command, Span of control, Co-ordination, Centralisation, Decentralisation, Authority and responsibility.

UNIT – IV

Cheif Executive, Line and Staff, Supervision, Delegation, Leadership, Communication, Decision making, Morale and Motivation.

UNIT - V

Personnel Administration : Meaning and nature of Bureaucracy, Civil Service and its role in a developing society. Classification, Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Disciplinary action.

CONTENTS

• SOCIAL WORK - SOCIETY IN INDIA

S.NO

1. Unity and diversity
2. Rural social structure
3. Village and the outside world
4. Patterns of urbanization
5. Urban social structure
6. Family and its types
7. Marriage and its changing patterns
8. Kinship- i
9. Kinship- ii
10. Rural economy
11. Urban economy
12. Poverty – rural and urban
13. National politics
14. Regional and state politics
15. Hindu social Organization
16. Muslim social Organization
17. Christian social Organization
18. Sikh social Organization

19. Zoroastrian social Organization

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- 20. Caste – Structure And Regional Pattern
- 21. Caste – Continuity And Change
- 22. The Scheduled Castes
- 23. Class In India
- 24. Backward Classes
- 25. Tribes: Social Structure – I
- 26. Tribes: Social Structure – II
- 27. Religion Tribal Societies
- 28. Tribes And Modernization Of India
- 29. Status Of Women
- 30. Women’s Movements In India
- 31. Women And Work
- 32. Women And Education
- 33. Contemporary Women’s Issues : Health And Legal Aspects
- 34. Ethnic Relations And Conflicts
- 35. Development Planning And Change
- 36. Ecology And The Future Of Society
- 37. Ecology And Future Of Society

CONTENTS

- **SOCIOLOGY - PRINCIPLE OF SOCIOLOGY**

PRINCIPLE OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIT - I

The nature of sociology : The meaning of sociology – the sociological perspective – sociology and social science – the scientific and humanistic orientations to sociological study.

UNIT – II

Basic Concepts : Society, community, institution, association, group, social structure, status and role, etc.

UNIT – III

the individual and society.

Society, culture and socialisation – meaning, stage, Agencies and theories relation between individual and society.

Social control : norms, values and sanctions.

Social stratification and mobility – meaning, forms and theories.

UNIT – IV

Social change – meaning and type : evolution and revolution, progress and development – factors of social change. Theories of Ogburn, Sorokin and Karl Marx.

UNIT - V

The uses of sociology : Introduction to applied sociology, sociology and social problems – sociology and social change, sociology and social policy and action.

CONTENTS

- **ECONOMICS – MICRO ECONOMICS**

MICRO ECONOMICS

UNIT - I

Introduction

Nature and scope of economics; Methodology in economics; Choice as an economic problem; basic postulates; Role of price mechanism; Demand and supply; Basic framework-applications; Market equilibrium.

UNIT – II

Consumer's Behaviour

Utility – Cardinal and ordinal approaches; indifference curve; Consumer's equilibrium (Hicks and Slutsky); Giffin goods; Compensated demand; Elasticity of demand-Price, income and cross; consumer's surplus; Engle curve.

UNIT – III

Theory of Production and Costs

Production decisions; Production function; Iso-quant, factor substitution; law of variable proportions; returns to scale; economics of scale; Different concepts of cost and their interrelation; Equilibrium of the firm; Expansion path.

UNIT - IV

Market Structure

Market forms – Perfect and imperfect market; Equilibrium of a firm- Perfect competition, monopoly and price discrimination, Measure of monopoly power, Monopolistic competition, Duopoly, Oligopoly, Taxation and equilibrium of a firm, Notion of controlled and administered prices.

UNIT - V

Factor Pricing

Marginal productivity theory of distribution; Theories of wage determination; Wages and collective bargaining; Wage differentials; Rent – Scarcity rent; Differential rent; Quasi rent; interest – Classical and Keynesian theories; Profits – Innovation, risk and uncertainty theories

CONTENTS

- **Elementary Computer Applications**

Contents

Unit -1 Introduction to Computers

Overview Of Computers

What is a Computer, Characteristics of Computer, History, Computer Generation Types.

Computer Organization

Basic Computer Organization, Functional units of Computer, Memory System in Computer, Capacity of

Primary Memory, Secondary Storage, Input-Output Devices.

Operating Systems

Introduction, Definition, Functions.

Unit -2 Introduction to Ms-Office

Ms-Office

Design Goals of MS-OFFICE, Components of MS-OFFICE: MS-Word, MS-Power Point, MS-Excel, and MS Access.

Word Processing

What is word Processing, Advantages of Word Processing, Importance of Word Processing.

Unit-3 Introduction to Ms-word

Menus, Shortcut menus, Toolbars, Customizing tool bars, Files, Creating and opening documents, Saving documents,

Renaming documents, Working on multiple documents, Close a document, Text, Formatting Paragraphs, Styles, Lists, Tables,

Graphics Spelling And Grammar, Page Formatting, Macros, Table Of Contents, Web Designing

Mail Merge: Why Use the Mail Merge Feature, Creating the Data Source Document, Beginning the Mail Merge Process, Create

the Data Source ,Using the Data Entry Form, Saving g the Data File ,Editing the Data File

Unit-4 Introduction to Ms Power Point

AutoContent Wizard, Create a presentation from a template, Create a blank presentation, Open an existing presentation,

Auto Layout, Screen layout Views, Working with Slides, Adding Content, Working with Text, Color Schemes, Graphics

Slide Effects, Master Slides, Saving and Printing

Unit -5 Introduction To Ms-Excel

Spreadsheet Basics, Customizing Excel, Modifying A Worksheet, Formatting Cells, Formulas and Functions, Sorting

and Filling, Charts, Page Properties and Printing

Unit- 6 Introductions to Ms-Access

Getting started, Blank Access database, Access database wizards, pages, and projects, Open an existing database, Converting to

Access 2000 Screen Layouts, Creating Tables, Datasheet Records, Table Relationships, Sorting and Filtering, Queries,

Forms, Form Controls, List, Sub forms, Reports, Importing, Exporting, And Linking

Unit -7 Introduction to Front Page

Page Properties, Text, Hyperlinks, Tables, Graphics and Pictures

CONTENTS

Sanskrit part -I

Literature in Sanskrit Language DRAMA, POETRY, AND ALANKARA

Aim of The Course

Sanskrit has a rich tradition of kavya and drama. The course is intended to provide a general awareness on them. The course also introduces classical works in Sanskrit by eminent writers such as Kalidasa and Bhasa. To familiarise the students with figures of speech used in Sanskrit works.

Objectives of the Course

To make an awareness of Sanskrit literature as a poetic tradition. 2. To introduce the poetic style with special reference to classical literature. 3. To create an awareness about Indian classical poetic tradition. To familiarize the students with figures of speech and their usage.

Course Outline

Module-1

To introduce major poets and their works in Sanskrit Literature. Kumarasambhava of Kalidasa. 29 to 45 slokas. **Sarga V (Brahmacharipravesa)**

Module-11

To introduce a model Sanskrit Drama Swapnavasavadatta of Bhasa **Act 1-IV**

Module 111

To familiarize the students with figures of speech and their usage. Kuvalayananda of Appayya Dikshita. (Karikas only.) Definitions of Upama, Ullekha, Dipaka, and Vyatireka.

Module 1V

Critical appreciation of Swapnavasavadatta and Kumarasambhava

Essential Reading

1. Kumarasambhava: Kalidasa: **Canto - V (17 Slokas)**
2. Swapnavasavadatta : Bhasa .
3. Kuvalayananda ; Appayyadiksita.

Additional Reading

1. *Bhasanatakachakram.. O.R.I. & Manuscript library, Tvpm*
2. *Swapnavasavadatham translated by A.R. Rajarajavarma.*

3. *Kumarasambhavam* translated by Kuttikrishna Marar.
4. *Bhasanatakasarvasvam* : Sudhamsu Chaturvedi.
5. *Kalidasa Hrudayam* : V. Unnikrishnan Nair
6. *The Problems of Bhasa plays* : Dr. N.P. Unni
7. *Abhijnana Sakunthalam* : M.R. Kale.
8. *Kalidasasahityasarvasvam* : Sudhamsu Chaturvedi