# Semester Wise Subjects Taught

## B.A. Social Science Programme - I Year - Semester 1

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SYLLABUS:
B.A. Social Science Programme - I Year - Semester 1

GSS - 101: ENGLISH

Literature mirrors life; it is the study of human nature. Reading literature enables better empathy with others, deeper self-realisation and sensitizes students to major issues facing society and the world. Secondly, study of English literature is an effective means of mastering the vital language and comprehension skills. The course attempts to provide this dual advantage to learners.

Objectives

✓ To enable students to read and critically appreciate various forms of literature
✓ To train students in general and specific comprehension.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of this course the student would be able to –
✓ Employ basic English L,S,R,W skills more effectively in day-to-day life
✓ Apply various techniques for effective comprehension of varied texts
✓ Realize the importance of literature in enabling self-expression, creating awareness about and finding solutions to personal, professional and societal problems (especially in the era of globalization), thus emerging as a well integrated individual.

Unit I: Poetry

1. Father Returning Home            Dilip Chitre
2. Mending Wall                      Robert Frost
3. Ode to Autumn                     John Keats

Unit II: Prose

1. A Dilemma-A Layman Looks At Science  Raymond Fosdick
2. You and Your English               G.B. Shaw
3. Mother Teresa                     Khushwant Singh

Unit III: Short Stories

1. The Mouse                          Saki
2. Selvi                               R K Narayan
3. The Night The Bed Fell             James Thurber

Unit IV: Literature and Globalization

1. Everything I Need To Know I Learnt In The Forest   Vandana Shiva
2. Everybody Loves a Good Drought (Chapter-3) P. Sainath
3. The Cherry Tree Ruskin Bond

Unit V: Reading for Comprehension

1. Reading Comprehension Strategies
2. Finding the Main Idea / Theme of a Text
3. Finding Specific Information/Facts
4. Drawing Inferences/ Conclusions
5. Vocabulary Questions
6. Determining the Author’s Purpose, Style, Point of view

Students would be provided a range of poetry and prose texts for both classroom discussion and self-study.

Textbook

Material compiled from standard texts.

Reference Books

GSS-103: PRINCIPLES OF MICRO ECONOMICS

Students examine the interaction between individuals and firms in various types of markets. Topics include the fundamental principles of microeconomics; supply and demand; markets and welfare; government intervention; behaviour of the firm; market organization; and income distribution. The course will illustrate how economic concepts can be applied to analyze real-life situations. This course looks at the behaviour of the consumer and the producer and also covers the behaviour of a competitive firm.

Objectives

✓ to expose the students to the basic principles of microeconomics

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of Principles of Microeconomics, students should be able to:

✓ describe the nature of economics in dealing with the issue of scarcity;
✓ analyze the behavior of consumers in terms of the demand for products;
✓ evaluate the factors affecting firm behavior, such as production and costs;
✓ analyze the performance of firms under different market structures;
✓ recognize market failure and the role of government in dealing with those failures; and
✓ use economic analysis to evaluate different welfare functions and policies.

Unit I

Principles of Micro Economics - Basics; Nature and Scope of Economic Analysis; Demand Analysis and Supply Analysis; Market Equilibrium.

Unit II

Utility Analysis – Cardinal and Ordinal approaches; Law of Diminishing marginal utility; Law of Equi-marginal utility; Indifference curves – Properties of indifference curves; Price (Budget) line – Equilibrium of the consumer with the help of indifference curves; Demand Analysis – Law of demand – Elasticity of Demand – Price, Income and cross elasticity; Demand forecasting – Meaning and factors influencing demand forecasting – Consumer surplus – Engel curve.

Unit III

Cost and Production - Meaning and Definition of Production; Production Function; Laws of Production – Short run and Long run; Meaning and Cost Concepts; cost
function; Behavioral costs – Short run and Long run; Economies and dis economies of scale; Economies of Scope; Break even Analysis.

Unit IV

**Pricing Goods Market and factor Markets** - Pricing Methods and Strategies; Market Structure – Perfect Competition; Imperfect Competition – Monopoly, Monopolistic competition, Oligopoly; Pricing decisions under various markets; Various Factor Markets and Pricing in perfect factor market – Marginal Productivity Theory.

Unit V

**Market failure and Welfare Economics** - Public goods and Social Goods; Externalities; Government Interventions (Taxes and polluter pay policies); Welfare Economics – Brief approach to Pareto, Hicks & Scitovsky; Arrow’s Impossibility Theorem; A.K. Sen’s Social Welfare Function.

Textbook


References


Journals

Journal of Microeconomics
The Indian Journal of Economics
GSS-105: PROBLEMS OF PHILOSOPHY

This course renders the students on the meaning, definition of philosophy and issues often discussed in philosophical circles.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to introduce the nature of philosophical thinking and the major issues, raised and discussed from the dawn of philosophical inquiry.

Learning Outcomes

By studying this course, the student will be acquainted with the basic philosophical questions and their analysis.

Unit I

What is Philosophy - The definition and scope of philosophy - Relevance of philosophy for everyday living.

Philosophy and Science - The relation of philosophy to Science - The areas of agreement and disagreement between them - The limitation of scientific method.

Unit II

The Knowledge of the World - The sources of knowledge – Sense experience, Reason, Authority, Intuition, Revelation and Faith.

The Validity of Knowledge - The tests for truth – Correspondence theory, Coherence theory and Pragmatic theory.

Unit III

Idealism and Realism - Types of Idealism: Implications of Idealism – History of Realism – Implications of Realism.


Unit IV

Unit V

**Space and Time** - The ontology of space and time – The relativity theory of space and time.

**Cause and Effect** - Relation between cause and effect – The Regulatory theory, Entailment theory and Activity theory of Causation.

**Textbook**


**Reference Books**


**Journals**

Journal of Indian Philosophy
Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research
Indian Philosophical Quarterly
GSS-107: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Science is a social science discipline that deals with systems of government and the analysis of political activity and political behavior. This is an introductory paper trying to expose students to the fundamental ideas and concepts in Political Science. An attempt has also been made to orient students about the Indian political system and scenario.

Objectives

✓ To give a thorough understanding about the basics of the discipline
✓ To impart knowledge about the foundations of the Indian political system

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of this course the student would be able to:

✓ Explain the basic ideas and concepts of political science
✓ Apply his/her understanding of the above to decipher the workings of the Indian constitution and political system.

Unit I

Introduction to Political Science - Meaning and Definition; Nature; Scope; Political Theory: Meaning and Approaches; Present State of Political Science.

Unit II

The State - Origin and Development; Definition; Constituent Elements; State and Society; State and Government; State and Nation; Theories of the State: Liberal, Neoliberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial, Feminist.

Unit III


Unit IV

Political Ideals and Ideologies - Ideals - Meaning and Role, Liberty, Equality, Justice; Ideologies - Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, Gandhism, Feminism.
Unit V

Introduction to Indian Constitution and Indian Political System - Indian Constitution – Preamble, Unique and Salient Features; Indian Political System: Nature and Function of Political Parties, Classification of Political Party Systems, Indian Political Parties; Pressure Groups - nature and function, Indian pressure groups, Political Parties and Pressure Groups; Parliamentary Democracy in India – Theory and Praxis.

Textbook
Readings compiled from standard texts to be provided to students.

Reference Books


Journals

Economic and Political Weekly
Political Science Quarterly
Studies in Indian Politics
GSS-109: FOUNDATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY

This paper is to introduce the students to the basic foundations of Psychology and give them an understanding about the emergence of Psychology as a subject. An overview of important concepts and theories which define Psychology as behavioural science is given so as to enable the students to understand the basic tenets of Psychology.

Objectives

- To introduce the students to basic concepts and areas in Psychology
- To give a comprehensive foundation of Psychology as it applies to different behavioural domains.

Learning Outcomes

- After this course, students will be able to understand about the history, origin of psychology, its different branches and their applied aspects.
- Describe the basic theories, principles, and concepts of psychology as they relate to behaviors and mental processes.
- Understand well established theories of cognitive and affective domains such as attention, perception, memory, learning, thinking, motivation and emotions.

Unit I

Introduction - Definition, Historical Antecedents, Scope, Branches and Methods of Psychology.

Unit II

Attention & Sensation - Sensation, Concept of threshold, Absolute and Differential; Signal detection and vigilance; Attention: Factors Influencing Attention including set and characteristics of stimulus.

Perception - Definition and concept; Principles of Perceptual Organization; factors in perception; Perceptual defense: Perception of form, space, movement and time; Depth Perception; Perceptual Constancies; perceptual readiness; Distortions in perception; Extrasensory Perception, culture and perception, subliminal perception.

Unit III

Motivation and Emotions - Psychological and Physiological basis of Motivation and Emotions; measurement; effects of Motivation and Emotions on behavior; types of motivation; Factors influencing motivation; Emotions- Nature; Theories of Emotion.
Unit IV

Learning - Nature and factors in learning; Theories of Learning; Conditioning: Principles/processes, Types and schedules of reinforcement, Modeling and Social Learning; Applications; Cognitive influences on learning; Learning processes: transfer of training, programmed learning and self-instructional learning.

Memory & Forgetting - Encoding and remembering; Nature and types of memory; Multi-store Model, Levels of Processing; Theories of forgetting: Decay, interference and retrieval failure, Organization and consolidation of memory, Meta memory, Amnesia: Anterograde and Retrograde; Strategies to enhance memory.

Unit V

Thinking and Problem Solving - Piaget’s theory of cognitive development; Concept formation processes, Information Processing, Reasoning and Problem Solving, Facilitating and Hindering Factors in Problem-solving; Creative thinking and Fostering Creativity; Factors Influencing Decision Making and Judgment.

Textbook

Reference Books

Journals
Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis
American Journal of Psychology
The Journal of Psychology
GSS-111: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

This subject has been originated as a response in the modern sciences and development and to see the study of society in a scientific way which was hitherto was not formalized. Present course deals with the origin and nature of society and basic social concepts and significance of sociological study for nation.

Objectives

✓ To enable the students to develop an academic approach to the study of society.

Learning Outcomes

✓ To be able to identify sociological institutions
✓ To develop an understanding of the relationship between individual and the society
✓ To recognize the significance of social change

Unit I

The Nature of Sociology - Meaning and definition of sociology – Scientific and humanistic orientation for the study of society

Basic Concepts of Society - Group-Association-Community-Institution

Elements of Social structure: Role-status-Norms-Values-Power-Authority

Unit II

Social Institutions - Family-kinship-Religion-Education-State

Unit III

Individual and process of socialization – Culture; Relation between individual and society-social Interaction

Elements of Social structure - Social Organization and Deviance - Social control-Authority

Unit IV

Social Stratification and Mobility – Social Processes Meaning - Forms-Theories
Unit V

Social change - Evolution-Progress and Factors for social change

Significance of Sociology: Social problems – Social action and Social policy

Textbook

Reference Books


Journals

The SocJourn
Journal of Sociology
International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology
GSS-113: GANDHI: MY LIFE IS MY MESSAGE

This course involves a study of:

B.A. Social Science Programme - I Year - Semester 2:

GSS-106: SANSKRIT

INTRODUCTION
This course contains a rich selection from Sanskrit language and literature.

OBJECTIVES
1) To enlighten students about the richness and value of the classical language
2) To offer working knowledge of Sanskrit to the students.

LEARNING OUTCOMES
1) The student learns reading and writing Sanskrit
2) Understands and learns proper use of Grammar
3) Develops communication Skills.

POETRY:

Lesson No. 1  Saranagathi
From Valmiki Ramayanam Yuddhakanda
17th Canto Slokas 11 – 68

Lesson No. 2  Ahimsa Paramodharmah
From Srimadbharatam, Adiparva 8th
chapter Sloka 10 – to the end of 11 Chapter

Lesson No. 3  RaghohAudaryam
From Raghuvamsa 5th Canto 1 – 35 Slokas

PROSE:

Lesson No. 4  Mitrasampraptih
From Pancatantra – Ist Story (Abridged)

Lesson No. 5  Modern prose Chikrodakatha
Andhra KavyaKathah
By Sannidhanam Suryanarayana Sastry

Lesson No. 6  Computer Yanthram
By Prof. K.V. Ramakrishnamacharyulu

GRAMMAR

DECLENSIONS:

Nouns ending in Vowels:

Deva, Kavi, BhanuDhatr, Pitr, Go, Rama, Mati, Nadee, Tanu, Vadhoo,
Matr, Phala, Vari & Madhu

SANDHI:

SwaraSandhi: Savarnadeergha, Ayavayava, Guna, Vrddhi,
Yanadesa
VyanjanaSandhi: Scutva, Stutva, Anunasikadvitva, Anunasika, Latva, Jastva
VisargaSandhi: Visarga Utva Sandhi, VisargalopaSandhi, Visarga RephaSandhi, OoshmaSandhi

SAMASA:
(1) Dwandwa (2) Tatpurusha (Common)
(2a) Karmadharaya (2b) Dwigu
(2c) ParadiTatpurusha (2d) Gatitatpurusha
(2e) UpapadaTatpurusha (3) Bahuvrihi
(4) Avyayibhava

CONJUGATIONS
Ist Conjugations – Bhoo, Gam, Shtha, DrhsLabh, Mud,
IIInd Conjugation – As ( )
IIIrd Conjugation – Yudh,
IV th Conjugation – Ish
VIII Conjugation – Likh, Kri ( )
IXth Conjugation – Kreen ( )
Xth Conjugation – Kath, Bhash, Ram, Vand.
GSS-108: PRINCIPLES OF MACRO ECONOMICS

The course will provide the students with an introduction to the basic macroeconomic principles and would enable the student to appreciate the workings of real and money markets. Throughout the course a focus will be on ‘critical thinking’ to analyze macroeconomic problems.

Objectives

✓ To expose the students to the basic principles of Macro Economics
✓ To enable the understanding of the forces determining macroeconomic variables such as inflation, unemployment, interest rates and exchange rates.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of Principles of Macroeconomics, students should be able to:

✓ Understand how aggregate demand and aggregate supply interact to drive a free market economy;
✓ Apply economic reasoning to understand the operation of an economy;
✓ Apply basic international trade and finance concepts to global pricing issues, including working with exchange rates.

Unit-I

Introduction - Principles of Macro Economics; Circular Flow of Money and Goods; National Income Accounting; Indian Context.

Unit –II

Macroeconomic Theories - Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply; Shifts in Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand; Consumption, Saving and Investment; Monetarist, supply-siders’ and New Classical approaches to macroeconomic issues; Inflation and Unemployment.

Unit -III

Growth and Development – Theories of Growth and Development – an over view; Business Cycles – Phases and Theories; Inflation – Meaning and Types; Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy; Stabilization.

Unit –IV
Money, Banking and Financial Markets – Types and Functions of Money; An overview of Quantity theories of Money; IS-LM Model; Commercial Banks and their functions; Credit Creation, Money Transmission Mechanism, Central Banking Functions; An Overview of Financial Markets – Money Markets and Capital Markets; Insurance and Mutual Funds; NBFCs.

Unit -V

International trade and Foreign Exchange - Balance of Payments (BOP), Balance of Trade (BOT), Consequences of Deficit BOP; Trade Barriers; Trade Blocs; Latest Trade Policy; Exchange Rates – Determination; Types of Foreign Exchange Rates – Fixed and Flexible; Corrective Measures.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Macroeconomics
Macroeconomic Dynamics
The Indian Journal of Economics
**GSS-110: OUTLINES OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY**

Indian Philosophy refers to any of several traditions of philosophical thought that originated in the Indian subcontinent, including Hindu philosophy, Buddhist philosophy, and Jain philosophy. It is considered by Indian thinkers to be a practical discipline, and its goal should always be to improve human life. This course deals with the nature and religious ideas, sources of knowledge of self and ethical norms discussed in Indian philosophical systems in a broad way.

**Objectives**

The objective of this course is to make acquaint the students with the basic sources of rich traditions and knowledge of Indian philosophical systems that helped to conduct human societies since ancient times.

**Learning Outcomes**

The course would inspire the students with the cherished values found in Indian philosophical tradition.

**Unit I**

Nature and Characteristics of Indian Philosophy - Philosophical and religious ideas of Vedas and Upanishads - Upanishadic concept of relation between Atman and Brahman.

**Unit II**

Carvaka - Theory of knowledge - Rejection of transcendental entities.

**Unit III**


Nyaya-Vaisesika - Theory of Pramanas; Atomic theory of creation; God, self, and liberation. Proofs for existence of God; The Seven Categories of Vaisesika.

**Unit IV**

Samkhya - Prakriti- Purusa - Theory of causation.
Yoga - Citta and its vrittis - Klesas - Samadhi and Kaivalya.
Mimamsa - Theory of Knowledge.

Unit V

Schools of Vedanta: Visistadvaita - Saguna Brahman - Refutation of Maya - Jiva - Rejection of Jivanmukti.

Schools of Vedanta: Dvaita - Rejection of nirguna Brahman and maya - Panchavidhabheda - Sakshi - bhakti – moksha.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Indian Philosophy
Indian Philosophical Quarterly
Journal of Indian Council of Philosophical Research
GS-112: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public Administration studies the organization and implementation of government policies and programmes. This is an introductory paper trying to expose students to the fundamental concepts and practices in Public Administration.

Objectives

✓ To give a thorough understanding about the basics of the discipline
✓ To impart knowledge about the foundations of the public administrative system in India.

Learning Outcomes

✓ Explain the basic concepts and practices in Public administration
✓ Apply his/her understanding of the above to decipher and think of ways to improve the workings of the Public Administrative system in India.

Unit I

Introduction to Public Administration - Meaning, scope and significance of Public Administration; Wilson’s vision of Public Administration; Evolution of the discipline and its present status; New Public Administration; Public Choice approach; Good Governance: concept and application; New Public Management.

Unit II

Administrative Thought - Scientific Management and Scientific Management movement; Classical Theory; Weber’s bureaucratic model; Dynamic Administration (Mary Parker Follett); Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others); Functions of the Executive (C.I. Barnard); Simon’s decision-making theory; Participative Management (R. Likert, C. Argyris, D. McGregor).

Unit III

Structure and forms of Administrative Organisations - Ministries and Departments, Corporations, Companies, Boards and Commissions; Ad hoc and advisory bodies; Headquarters and Field relationships; Regulatory Authorities; Public - Private Partnerships.

Unit IV

Administrative Accountability and control: Concepts of accountability and control; Legislative, Executive and Judicial control over administration; Citizen and Administration; Role of media, interest groups, voluntary organizations; Civil society; Citizen’s Charters; Right to Information; Social audit.
Delegated legislation; Administrative Tribunals.

**Unit V**

Philosophical and Constitutional framework of government - Salient features and value premises; Constitutionalism; Political culture; Bureaucracy and democracy; Bureaucracy and development.

**Textbook**


**Reference Books**


**Journals**

Indian Journal of Public Administration
Journal of Public Administration and Policy Research
GSS-114: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

This course introduces concepts and methods in application of psychological principles to interpersonal interaction. It also exposes the students to social issues of a contemporary nature and facilitates a psychological understanding of these issues.

Objectives

The Objectives of this course are to:

✓ To enable students to appreciate how individual behavior is influenced by social and cultural contexts.
✓ To enable students to develop an understanding of group dynamics.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

✓ Utilize psychological techniques to understand behavior in a social context.
✓ Appreciate social issues and group dynamics from a psychological perspective.

Unit I

Introduction - Definition, Nature, Origin and Development. Scope of social psychology; Social Psychology in Indian context. Methods of Studying Social Behavior; Applications; relationship with other disciplines in social sciences.

Unit II

Attitudes - Definition of attitudes- components, Nature, Formation and maintenance of attitudes: measurement of attitudes and theories of attitudes change, formation of stereotypes and prejudices; Attribution: Concept; Attribution theories; recent trends, Errors in attribution.

Unit III


Unit IV

Social Issues - Social integration; the problem of caste, class, religion and language conflicts, psychological strategies for handling the conflicts, measures to achieve social integration; Psychology of terrorism;
Community Psychology - Arousing community consciousness and action for handling social problems; Effective strategies for social change.

Unit V


Social Disadvantage and Deprivation - Disadvantaged groups, indicators and measurement, various consequences of relative and prolonged disadvantage and deprivation; remedial and intervention programs.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

The Journal of Social Psychology
Journal of Experimental Social Psychology
Social Psychology Quarterly
GSS-116: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL THOUGHT

To the field of Sociology many thinkers contributed through their research on various social aspects. These theories in a way help to raise research questions and furtherance of societies. This course familiarizes the students with various social, economic and political contexts from the theorist point.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Familiarize the student with evolution of social thought from philosophical thought.
- Introduce the concepts of early sociological theorists
- Trace the development of sociology in India.

Learning Outcomes

The student at the end of this course would be able to:

- Trace the origin of sociological thought from philosophical thought.
- Discuss the historical and political influences on sociology.
- Describe development of sociology in India.

Unit I

Origins of sociological thought - A Transition from philosophical approach to social approach.

Historical and political Influences - The French and Industrial Revolution - Intellectual context- Scientific development

Unit II

Early Sociological Theorists - Comte- Positivism - Spencer- Social Darwinism; Organic Analogy.

Unit III

Classical Tradition - Marx’ theory – Materialist conception- class-struggle; Durkheim’s theories on Religion-Division of labour-Suicide – Weber’s theory on Protestant Ethic-Capitalism-Social Action-Bureaucracy-Forms of power and Authority -- Pareto on circulation of elites.
Unit IV

Schools of Sociological Theory - Symbolic Interactionism - Functionalism - Conflict School.

Unit V

Development of Sociology in India - Ancient times - Colonial times - Post modern times.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Economic and Social Thought
Studies in Social and Political Thought
GSS-118: INDIAN HERITAGE AND CULTURE

Indian culture is unique in its ability to assimilate external influences and weave them into its own fabric of civilization. Indian art, architecture, music, language and literature reflect a diversity of influence that has occurred through eras.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are

- to familiarize learners with aspects of cultural heritage of India
- facilitate an appreciation of the composite nature of Indian Civilization

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

- Identify the various facets of the tangible and intangible heritage of India
- Differentiate natural heritage from culture heritage
- Trace the evolution of cultural heritage of India as it exists today

Unit I

Dance and Drama – Classical Dance Forms; Folk Dance Traditions; Modern Dance; Classical Drama; Folk Theatre Traditions.

Unit II

Music and Painting – Classical Carnatic Music; Classical Hindustani Music; Modern Music; Painting traditions and schools from ancient to modern times.

Unit III

Art, Architecture & Sculpture – Art and sculpture in India through the ages; Ancient Indian Architecture; Medieval Indian Architecture; Modern Architecture in India.

Unit IV

Literature – Vedic Literature; The Upanishads; Epics; Puranas and Smritis; Buddhist and Jain Literature in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit; Other Sanskrit Literature; Sangam Literature
Unit V

Persian and Urdu Literature in Medieval India; Hindi Literature in Medieval India; Vernacular and Indo-English Literature during the freedom struggle.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Indian History and Culture
Indian Horizons
In every sphere of economic activity that humans have forayed into, environment, ecosystems and biodiversity had undergone transformation. The extent of human intervention had now come to a point where the sustainability of life on earth and the future of generations to come had become questionable. This course attempts to sensitize students to the indisputable importance of environmental conservation and sustainable management of human activity.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- Sensitize students to the importance of environmental conservation
- Inculcate the idea of sustainable management of human activity across all spheres

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

- Plan business/professional activity in a sustainable way
- Identify and follow environmental conservation practices
- Manage environmental hazards in day-to-day activities

Unit I

Natural Resources – Forest Resources, Water Resources, Mineral Resources, Food Resources, Energy Resources and Land Resources; Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources; equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

Unit II

Ecosystems – Structure and function; Producers, consumers and decomposers; Energy flow in the ecosystem; Ecological Succession; Food Chains, Food Webs and Ecological Pyramids; Characteristic features of Forest Ecosystem, Grassland ecosystem, Desert Ecosystem, Aquatic ecosystems.

Unit III

Biodiversity and its Conservation – Genetic, Species and Ecosystem Diversity, Biogeographical Classification of India; India as a mega-diversity nation; Hot-spots of biodiversity; Threats to Biodiversity; Endangered and Endemic Species of India; Conservation of biodiversity.
Unit IV

Environmental Pollution – Causes, effects and control measures; Solid Waste Management; Role of an individual in prevention of pollution; Disasters.

Unit V


Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Indian Journal of Environmental Protection
Journal of Environmental Research and Development
This course provides an overview of the functioning of the Indian Economy through an exposure to the structure, trends and demographic patterns along with a macro perspective.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are

✓ To introduce the structure of Indian economy
✓ To provide an overview of the various facets of the economy

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

✓ Identify the structural composition of the Indian economy
✓ Trace the evolution of the economy through Five Year Plans
✓ Illustrate economic problems associated with the demographic patterns, dualism, etc in the country.

Unit I

Indian Economy since 1947 to 1990 and Agriculture - Structure of Indian Economy; Its Sectoral Composition; Rural Urban Dimension – India’s Per Capita Income – Relative Position Relation to Developed and Underdeveloped Economies; Agriculture Sector Performance; Issues and Land Reforms.

Unit II

Demography and Dualism - The Trends and Pattern of Population Growth; Age distribution; Demographic Rates and Population Projection. The Nature of Population Problem in India and Government Policies Related to Population; Dualism in the Indian Economy; Poverty Line - Poverty Eradication Programmes in India; Unemployment in India.

Unit III

Industry and Services - Industrial Sector Growth Performance; Industrial Sickness; MSMEs; Latest Industrial Policy; Services Sector Policies and Performance.
Unit IV

Indian Planning - Background for Indian Planning and Planning process and Institutions; Objectives, achievements and failures of India's Five-year Plans; Review on Gandhian Approach in Indian Economic Planning.

Unit V

Global Changes – Globalization; WTO; EXIM Policies; FEMA; Competition Act 2002.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

The Indian Economic Journal
Indian Economic Review
The Journal of Social and Economic Development
This course introduces the students to western classical wisdom in ancient Greece that has an impacting influence on the later philosophical theories. Along with the scientific advancement in the general areas of knowledge, in the thinking of philosophical schools in the west too, there developed a rational thinking.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- to provide an exposure to the classical Greek philosophy
- to provide an understanding of the impact of Greek Philosophy on philosophical theories

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

- Trace the origin of western philosophical theory to Classical Greek Philosophy
- Appreciate the influencing effect of Greek Philosophy on subsequent philosophical theories.

Unit I

Plato: Theory of Ideas; Concept of soul.
Aristotle: Matter and form; Theory of causation.

Unit II

Descartes: Cartesian method; Mind and body relation (dualism); Proofs for existence of God.
Spinoza: Nature of substance, attributes and modes, mind-body relation (monism).

Unit III

Leibnitz: Theory of monadism; Doctrine of Pre-established harmony.
Locke: Refutation of innate ideas; Theory of knowledge, substance and qualities.

Unit IV

Berkeley: Rejection of abstract ideas; Refutation of materialism; Self and God.
Hume: Theory of causation; Rejection of metaphysics; Scepticism.

Unit V

Kant: Classification of judgments: analytic and synthetic-a priori-a posteriori; possibility of synthetic a priori judgments; space and time; Critique of proofs for the existence of God.
Hegel: Dialectical method; Absolute Idealism.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of the History of Philosophy
Philosophy East and West
India is the largest democracy of the world. It is need of the time that a wide spectrum of young people is fully conversant with its Constitution and its successfully working is analyzed in a detailed and systematic way. This course discusses the basic traits of the Constitution of India.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To enable an understanding of the nature and basic foundations of Indian Constitution.
- To enable the students to assess the challenges and issues in the working of the Constitution.

Learning outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

- Comprehend the Basic Structure of the Constitution
- Analyze the functioning of the Constitution.

Unit I

The making of the Indian Constitution - Elections to the Constituent Assembly; Committees of the Constituent Assembly; Sources of the Indian Constitution; Preamble and Supreme Court Judgments on Preamble.

Unit II

Part I - States and Union Territories; Part II- Citizenship; Part III- Fundamental Duties; Fundamental Rights; Origin of the Fundamental Rights; Part IV- Directive Principles of State Policy and Policies of Financial Inclusion and Inclusive Growth to achieve Sustainable Development.

Unit III

Part V - Union Government; The powers and functions of the President; Vice-President; Council of Ministers; Prime Minister; Importance of Cabinet form of Government; Judiciary - Independence of Judiciary; Supreme Court; Judicial Review; Public Interest Litigation;; Composition and Functions of the Parliament; Bills; Budget preparation; Kinds of Budget.
Unit IV

Part VI - State Governments - Governor; State Council of Ministers; Chief Minster; State Legislature - Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly; High Courts; Union Territories; Part IX - Panchayat Raj Institutions - 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act; Part IXA - Municipalities; 74th Constitutional Amendment Act; Part IXB - Cooperative Societies; Part XI and XII Centre-State Relations; Part XIV - Public Services; Part XIVA- Administrative Tribunals; Part XV-Election Commission.

Unit V

Part XVI and XVII - Special Directives; Part XVIII - Emergency Powers of the President; Part XX- Amending Procedure of the Constitution.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Indian Journal of Constitutional Law
The International Journal of Human Rights and Constitutional Studies
GSS-209: OUTLINES OF INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY

This course provides an overview of important philosophical traditions and different systems of psychology in India. Indian Philosophical and psychological concepts are essential to understand the roots of Indian Psychology and their application in contemporary times.

Objectives

✓ To provide an overview of the Indian philosophical traditions as they apply to psychology.
✓ To review the major systems and theories of psychology from the Indian perspective.

Learning Outcomes

After this course, students will be able to

✓ Gain clear idea about application of some important philosophical concepts such as body-mind problem, causality, beliefs, science etc.
✓ Understand the roots of western and Indian philosophical traditions as applicable to psychological functioning.
✓ Demonstrate an understanding of the ways in which psychological knowledge, skills, and values can be applied in a variety of settings from an Indian perspective.

Unit I

Introduction to Indian Psychology – Assumptions; Scope and substance; Methods of Study; Psychological thought in Ancient India; Origins of Sruti and Smriti; Models in Indian Thought.

Unit II

Jaina Psychology; The Foundations of Early Buddhist Psychology; Varieties of Cognition in Early Buddhism; Consciousness Evolution of the Buddha; Indian Buddhist theories of persons.

Unit III
Transpersonal Psychology in the Bhagavad Gita – Reflections on Consciousness, meditation, work and love; The Model of Anchoring Cognition, Emotion and Behavior in Desire.

Unit IV

Yoga Psychology: Theory and Application – Patanjali Yoga and Siddhis; Yoga Psychology and the Samkhya Metaphysic. Therapeutic Psychology and Indian Yoga.

Unit V

Psychology in the Advaita Vedanta; The Nyaya-Vaisesika Theory of Perceiving the World; Psychological theories and practices in Ayurveda.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Consciousness and Cognition
Current Opinion in Psychology
GSS-211: SOCIETY IN INDIA: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

Each society will have its own structure and features in a nation. Indian societies have specific features due to ethnicity and culture and also due to specific composition. This course introduces the student to the structure and evolution of Indian Society.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To provide an evolutionary perspective to the student on society in the country.
✓ To facilitate an understanding of the social organization and problems in India.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

✓ Trace the origin and evolution of the structure of Indian society.
✓ Identify causes of societal problems.
✓ Illustrate the influence of social movements on the emergence of the contemporary structures in society.

Unit I

Historical Perspective of Indian Society: Hindu social Organization – Its normative and scriptural bases.

Cultural composition of Indian Society: Racial, ethnic, religious and linguistic and cultural groups – Unity in diversity.

Unit II

Contemporary Indian Society: Basic institutions - marriage and family, religion-Kinship
Structural aspects - Varna, Jati and caste, class, power and dominant and existing traditions.

Unit III

Unit IV

Social Organization and Problems: Social Organization; Christians, Muslims and Sikh Minorities; Problem of minorities – Christians – Muslims – Sikhs.

Unit V


Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Sociological Bulletin
Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology
GSS-213: M.K. GANDHI’S THOUGHT AND PRACTICES

The paper will provide a clear picture of the evolution of M K Gandhi to the “Mahatma”. It also will help the student to understand the prominent role played by Gandhi in our freedom movement and how his methodologies are significant even today.

Objectives

The objectives of the course are:

✓ To impart the basic knowledge on Gandhian methods
✓ To provide an exposure to the role of Gandhi in the freedom movement.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

✓ Trace the freedom movement of India and the significant role of Gandhi in it.
✓ Illustrate Gandhian methods and their significance in contemporary society.

Unit I


Unit II


Unit III


Unit IV

Unit V

Gandhi and Modern day society: Political, moral and environmental challenges today-application of Gandhian ideologies to resolve these challenges.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Gandhimarg
GITAM Journal of Gandhian studies
B.A. Social Science Programme - II Year - Semester 4

GSS-242: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

This course introduces the geographical context and function of India with an overview of the physical setting and resources and provides a functional understanding of geographical issues including Transportation and location and evolution of industries.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To provide a familiarity with the geographical context of India.
- To enable a functional knowledge of resource availability in India.
- To provide an overview of the evolution of agriculture, industry, transport and communication in the country.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

- Locate India and its regions with reference to its physical setting.
- Understand the context of evolution of agriculture, industry and communication with reference to its geographical setting.

Unit I

Physical Setting: Structure and relief; Drainage system and watersheds; Physiographic regions; Mechanism of Indian monsoons and rainfall patterns, Tropical cyclones and western disturbances; Floods and droughts; Climatic regions; Natural vegetation; Soil types and their distributions.

Unit II

Resources: Land, surface and ground water, energy, minerals, biotic and marine resources; Forest and wild life resources and their conservation; Energy crisis.

Unit III

Agriculture: Infrastructure: irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, power; Cropping pattern, agricultural productivity, agricultural intensity, crop combination, land capability; Agro and social-forestry; Green revolution and its socio-economic and ecological implications; Significance of dry farming; agro-climatic zones; agroecological regions.
Unit IV

Industry: Evolution of industries; Locational factors; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policies; Multinationals and liberalization; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including eco-tourism.

Unit V

Transport, Communication and Trade: Road, railway, waterway, airway and pipeline networks; Growing importance of ports on national and foreign trade; Export processing zones.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Indian Journal of Geography and Environment
Population Geography
Indian Geographical Journal
GSS-244: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND TRUSTEESHIP

This course provides an introductory overview of the Concept and Practices of Corporate Social Responsibility with specific reference to the evolution of CSR in the Indian Context. The course introduces the Gandhian concept of Trusteeship which preempts the idea of CSR.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To introduce the concept of CSR and contextualize it in the contemporary context.
- To provide an overview of the performance evaluation and reporting methods of social responsibility.
- To introduce the Gandhian concept of Trusteeship which led to the evolution of the concept of social responsibility.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

- Define CSR and be familiar with the legal framework of CSR.
- Understand the context of CSR within the Gandhian concept of Trusteeship.
- Identify techniques of evaluation and reporting of CSR.

Unit I

Gandhian Socialism; Mahatma Gandhi’s Idea of Trusteeship; Evolution of the concept of Trusteeship into the concept of corporate social responsibility.

Unit II

Corporate Social Responsibility – Introduction; Definitions; Effects of Organizational Activity; Principles; Stakeholders and the Social Contract.

Unit III

Issues Concerning Sustainability – Defining Sustainability; The Brundtland Report; Sustainability and the Cost of Capital; Redefining Sustainability; Distributable Sustainability.
Unit IV

Performance Evaluation and Performance Reporting – What is performance? Social Accounting; Aspects of Performance; The Balanced Scorecard; The Environmental Audit; The Measurement of Performance; The Evaluation of Performance.

Unit V

Globalization and CSR – Globalization; How Globalization Affects CSR; Globalization, Corporate Failures and CSR; Is Globalization an opportunity or a threat for CSR?

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

GITAM Journal of Gandhian Studies
International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility
Social Responsibility Journal
GSS-202: PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC ECONOMICS

This course examines: the Role of Government in the Economy especially in Developing Countries; Taxation (both direct and indirect) and its Impact on the Economy; the Theory of Public Sector Pricing and Production; the Design of Public Policy and the Scope and Limitations of Public Economic policies.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:
- Provide an overview of the functioning of modern public finance;
- Enable critical assessment of the mechanism of functioning of modern public finance.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course in Public Finance and Public Economics, the students would be able to:
- Analyze the functioning of modern public finance
- Identify the types of public needs and the mechanisms of their financing
- Argue the theoretical basis of public expenditures and to analyze their types and economic effects
- Classify public revenues and integrate them into the fiscal and tax system
- Classify public revenues and expenditures through the budget and to analyze the instruments and objectives of budgetary policy

Unit - I


Unit - II

Public Expenditure and Public Revenue - Meaning and Scope of Public Expenditure; Classification and Effects of Public Expenditure; Crowding Out; Sources of Public Revenue; Classification of Public Revenue.

Unit - III

Elementary Theories of Product and Factor Taxation - Elementary Theories of Product and Factor Taxation; Tax System and its Characteristics; Principles of Taxation; Types of Taxes; Taxable Capacity and Incidence of Tax; Musgrave’s Views on Incidence of Tax; Tax Policies; Current Issues in Indian Tax System; Tax Evasion; GST.
Unit - IV


Unit - V

Fiscal Policy (State and Centre Finances) – Introduction; Objectives of Fiscal Policy, Modern Concept of Fiscal Policy; Fiscal Policy and Economic Stability; Balanced and Unbalanced Budget; Fiscal Policy and Under Developed Economies; Finance Commissions’ Role in Centre State Finances.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Economics and Public Finance
Economist
Public Finance review
GSS-204: LOGIC AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD

This course introduces the methods of Logic and modern scientific method that help rational understanding of knowledge and in application of research.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To introduce the concept of logic and methods of arriving at knowledge including the deductive and inductive approaches.
✓ To impart knowledge of the laws of thought and application of these laws.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

✓ Identify the subject matter of logic and its applications.
✓ Distinguish between deductive and inductive approaches to knowledge acquisition

Unit I

Nature and subject matter of Logic: Definition and uses.
Logic: Words-Thoughts and classification of Terms.

Unit II

Deductive and Inductive Arguments: Validity and Truth of deductive arguments; probability of inductive argument.

Laws of Thought: Law of Identity-Contradiction-Excluded Middle and Sufficient Reason.

Unit III

Propositions: Traditional Classification-Categorical, Hypothetical and Disjunctive.

Propositions: Modern Classification-Simple-Compound and General.

Unit IV
Logical Relations between Propositions: Independent and Equivalent.
Syllogism: Structure-kinds and classification; Figures and Moods.

Unit V

Hypothesis: Formulation-Development and Conditions
Hypothesis: Facts-Crucial Experiments and Analogy.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Logic and Analysis
Journal of Applied Logic
History and Philosophy of Logic
GSS-206: INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

The political system in India essentially is not theoretically based on the constitution. An understanding of the systems and processes therefore calls for an alternative mode of analysis. This course provides a map of the working of the contemporary political institutions in the country.

Objectives

The Objectives of this course are to:

✔ Provide a working understanding of the political structure and functions in India.
✔ Contextualize the various political processes in contemporary trends.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

✔ Identify the divergence between constitutional provisions and the functioning of the political systems.
✔ Familiarize with the working of the Indian state.

Unit I

Party System – Features of Party System in India; National Parties; Regional Parties; Trends in the Party System; Evolution of the party system from a single party to the multiparty coalitions.

Unit II

The Electoral System – The Nature of the Electoral System; Challenges to the electoral system; Social and demographic determinants of Voting.

Unit III

Federalism – Politics of Secession, Autonomy and Accommodation; Regional Aspirations.

Unit IV
Religion and Politics – Contemporary debates on secularism; Communalism; Majority and Minority Debates.

Caste in Politics – Politicization of caste; Interactive dynamics of caste, class and gender; caste discrimination in the political system; affirmative action.

Nation Building

Unit V

Globalization and its Impact – Political power and development; the concept of welfare in the current era; New Social Movements in India.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Democracy
The Indian Journal of Political Science
GSS-208: PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

This course introduces the concept of testing and assessment with reference to theory and practice. The course focuses on assessment methods of contemporary usage and provides for a conceptual understanding of the constructs measured.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are to:

- To educate the students about concept and measurement of individual differences.
- To impart knowledge regarding different psychological measures for assessment of individual differences.

Learning Outcomes

Unit I

Introduction - Meaning and purpose of Psychological Testing and Assessment: History, Principles of Assessment; types of Psychological tests; use, misuse and limitations of Psychological tests; Ethical considerations.

Unit II

Psychological Testing - Nature of Individual Differences; Characteristics and construction of standardized Psychological test; Concept of Reliability & Validity and Norms of test scores: Meaning, methods and statistical techniques used in determining reliability and Validity coefficients: Criterion measure and types of reliability and validity.

Unit III

Personality - Definition and concept. Different theories of Personality in brief: measurement of personality - different techniques; inventories, Projective tests, Q-sort techniques, interview schedules, questionnaires, rating scales and surveys, administration of two personality tests.

Unit IV

Intelligence and Aptitude - concept of Intelligence and Aptitude; nature and Theories of Intelligence; Emotional Intelligence, measurement of Intelligence and aptitude, concept of IQ, Deviation IQ, constancy of IQ, measurement of multiple intelligence; fluid and crystallized intelligence. Administration of two Intelligence tests and one Aptitude test.
Unit V

Application of Psychological Measurement in Educational Field - learning styles; gifted, retarded, and learning disabled and their training; training for improving memory and better academic achievement; education, vocational guidance and career counseling; use of psychological tests in educational institutions; effective strategies on guidance programs.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Psychological Assessment
The International Journal of Educational and Psychological Assessment
GSS-210: Indian Society: Issues and Problems

Indian society is challenged by numerous problems. Some are rooted in dogmatic traditions still prevalent in society despite its modernization and democratization. Some other problems are due to development divides based on socio economic factors; some others are peculiar problems in misconceiving the concept of modernization. A sociology student has to study these in order to look into a viable and suitable perspective on development.

Objectives

The Objectives of this course are to:

- To enable students to contextualize social problems within the structural issues in the country.
- To provide a perspective on development which factors in these social questions.

Learning Outcomes

Students who take this course would be able to:

- Understand the structural issues within which Indian social concerns are embedded.
- Appreciate social issues from a development perspective.

Unit I

**Structural Issues:** Poverty, inequality, social and economic backward classes.

Unit II

**Family Issues:** Dowry, domestic violence, divorce, Intra and intergenerational conflict, geriatric issues; crisis of values.

Unit III

**Development Issues:** Regional disparities, induced displacement and consumerism; ecological degradation.

Unit IV

**Social disorganization Issues:** Changing profiles of crime - Delinquency and crime; white collar crime; corruption; drug addiction – suicide.
Unit V

Development perspectives: Studies on Political Economy; Development economy and new social cultural studies of Indian society.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Indian Law and Society  
Economic and Political Weekly
GSS-246: Indian National Movement

The Indian independence movement was a mass-based movement that encompassed various sections of society. It also underwent a process of constant ideological evolution. The movement was unique in that while the basic ideology was anti-colonial, it also focused on capitalist economic development within the framework of a secular, democratic and civil libertarian political structure.

Course Objectives

This course is aimed at familiarizing the student with the chronology of the national movement along with a focus on the multifaceted nature of the movement and the people who steered the course of it.

Learning Outcomes

The Course in Indian National Movement enables the student to:

✔ Identify the various phases in the National Movement
✔ Enlist and recognize important personalities involved in the National Movement
✔ Analyze the current issues in the country from a historical perspective

Unit I


Unit II

National Movement 1905-1918: Bengal Partition, anti partition movement and the birth of Swadeshi-various leaders and their contributions- contributions of Surendranath Banerjee

Unit III

National Movement 1919-1939: Gandhi’s entry into Indian National Movement- Various Satyagrahas and their impacts-Rowlett Act and Jallianwalabagh Tragedy- Khilafat and non-cooperation movements- Extremist Politics and various leaders- Civil Disobedience movement and salt satyagraha- Round Table Conferences- Gandhi-Irwin
Pact and Poona Pact - Indian National Army and its activities-INM during the second world war.

**Unit IV**


**Unit V**


**Textbook**


**Reference Books**


**Journals**

Indian Historical Review
Journal of History and Social Sciences
GSS-248: GENDER ISSUES

This interdisciplinary course creates the opportunity to evaluate and reevaluate what we know about the world, past and present, and it also provides a standpoint from which students can create informed and equitable solutions for the future on issues related to gender.

Objectives

The objectives of this are:

- To familiarize the students with the status of Women in India
- To enable them to develop sensitivity towards gender issues in general and knowledge of policies, measures and institutions within which contemporary issues are contextualized in particular.

Unit I

Demographic Indicators Related to Gender – Sex Ratio, Life Expectancy, Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Work Participation Rate.

Unit II

Gender and Institutions – Kinship and Family – Patriarchy, Matriliny, Matrilocality, Joint and Nuclear Family; Marriage – Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry, Multiple Roles, Role Conflict; Gender and Education.

Unit III

Issue Based Contemporary Women’s Movements – The campaign against dowry; Mathura and Nirbhaya Cases and change in Rape Laws; Chipko, Appiko and Women in Environmental Conservation; Movement for Uniform Civil Code and the Shahbano Case.

Unit IV

Women Specific Institutions in India – National and State Commission for Women; Women Development Corporation; Social Welfare Board; Department of Women and Child Welfare.

Unit V

Women’s Empowerment Programmes and Policies – Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM),
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY); Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK); Velugu; Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP).

Textbook


References

This course positions the global issues of today in a historical-geopolitical context and provides an overview of the world as it is today. The course provides a background understanding to the socio-political issues of contemporary living.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are

- Familiarize the student with the political map of the world as it exists today
- Provide a context of the evolution of the world into the developed versus the developing countries.

Learning Outcomes

This Course enables the student to:

- Identify modern ideologies that were prevalent across the world and the consequences of the spread of these ideologies.
- Contextualize global socio-political and economic issues of the world as it is today.
- Understand the geo-political background of the developed versus the developing countries in the world.

Unit I


Unit II

Nation State System, Imperialism and Colonialism – State building in Germany and Italy; Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the world.

Unit III
**Revolution and Counter Revolutions** – 19th century European Revolutions; The Russian Revolution 1917-1921; Fascist Counter Revolution – Italy and Germany; The Chinese Revolution of 1949.

**Unit IV**

**World Wars** – I and II World Wars as Societal Wars: Societal Implications; World War I – Causes and Consequences; World War II – Causes and Consequences; Emergence of two power blocs; Emergence of the third world and nonalignment; UNO and the global disputes.

**Unit V**

**Unification of Europe and Disintegration of the Soviet Union** – Post War Foundations: NATO and European Community; European Union; Factors leading to the collapse of the Soviet Union 1985-1991; Political changes in Eastern Europe 1989-2001; End of the cold war and the US ascendancy as the superpower.

**Current Scenario**

**Textbook**


**Reference Books**


**Journals**

Journal of World History
World History Connected
Journal of Global History
GSS: 303 SERVICE LEARNING

Service Learning is an effort to link academia with societal needs. This course is designed in such a way that the students can interact with the society, understand and analyze the social issues, identify the possible solutions and to contribute to the wellbeing of the society.

Objectives

The major objective of this course is to provide a learning platform for the students to understand theoretical and practical lessons to ‘work with’ and ‘work for’ the community.

Learning Outcomes

The course may help the students to grow academically while connecting the knowledge that they acquired from the classroom with the real field experiences. It will help them to enhance their analytical skill, communication skill, etc through community service experiments.

Unit I
Definition-Scope-and characteristics of Service Learning

Unit II
The Areas of Service Learning. – Various Experiments in the past.

Unit III
Community Service: Practical Lessons: Areas of Service, NGOs and NGO management-Government agencies

Unit IV
Placement

Unit V
Case Study

References

GSS-341: ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Exploitation of resources and consequent environmental degradation has been a concern not just in our country but across the globe. High economic growth often comes at the cost of environmental degradation and hence careful attention to sound environmental policies is a high priority for sustainable development.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To familiarize the students with economics of environment.
✓ To provide an understanding of the economic approaches to resolve environmental challenges.

Learning Outcomes

This Course enables the student to:

✓ Approach environmental concerns from an economic perspective.
✓ Illustrate potential economic solutions to resource and environmental concerns.

Unit I

Economy-Environment Interaction – Material Balance Principle; Entropy Law; Market Failure; Property Rights; Open, Closed and Common Access Resources; Resource Economics – Ecological Economics: Characteristics and Synergy.

Unit II

Environment versus Development – Association between development and environmental stress; Environmental Kuznet’s Curve Hypothesis – theory and empirical evidence; Concept of Sustainable development; indicators of sustainability; various approaches to environmental accounting.

Unit III

The Theory of Externality and Public Goods Market Failure - Pigouvian Solution; Buchanan’s Theory; Coase’s Theorem and its Critique; Pigouvian vs. Coasian solution; Detrimental Externality and Non-Convexities in the Production Set; Property Rights; Collective Action.
Unit IV


**Unit V**

**Economics of Renewable Resources** – Characteristics of Renewable Resources; Growth Functions and Growth Rate; Economic Models of Fisheries; Economics of Optimal Harvest Cycles of Forests; Extinction of Species; Economics of Biodiversity.

**Textbook**


**Reference Books**


**Journals**

Journal of Environmental Economics and Management
Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy
Environmental and Resource Economics
GSS 343: DEVELOPMENTAL ECONOMICS - GANDHIAN WAY

This course builds student understanding of facts about poverty domestically and internationally and of different policies intended to reduce the incidence and persistence of poverty. Also provides an insight into the Gandhian Philosophy for economic problems of development.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To provide a basic knowledge about the issues of development
✓ To give an insight into the concept of dualism
✓ To enable students to find out the change agents to break the vicious cycles and emerge as growing economies
✓ An insight into Gandhian Economic Philosophy.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of this course the students would understand:

✓ Various issues pertaining to under development of an economy
✓ Various perspectives on dualism
✓ Transformation of economies from underdevelopment stage to emerging economies stage
✓ Gandhian philosophy as a solution to tackle the rural economic development.

Unit - I

Development Economics - Meaning, Definition and Measurement of Economic Development, Approaches to the Study of Development - Traditional View; Modern Views; From Per Capita Income to Human Welfare; Sen’s Capability Approach; Concept of Sustainable Development; Concept of Human Development; Factors and Possible Obstacles to Economic Development; Development Characteristics and Indicators - Economic, Socio Cultural, Political and Interdependence among the indicators; Economic Growth versus Development; Challenges in Development Economics.

Unit - II

Unit - III

**Economic Growth Versus Development** – History of Economic Thought; Growth Theories; Theories of Development; Challenges of Underdevelopment in Less Developed Countries; Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals; Role of UN in Economic Development.

Unit – IV

**Emerging Economies** – East Asian Miracle; BRICS; India’s and China’s Growth Pattern.

Unit – V

**Economic views of Gandhi and Gandhian Economics** – Gandhian Economic Philosophy; Relevance of Gandhian Views on Economic Development.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

The Economist
Journal of Rural development
Journal of Development Economics
GSS-345: INTRODUCTION TO ETHICS

This course introduces the students to the ethical notions and theories on good and right in terms of evaluation of human actions. This course is intended to impart some valid principles of morals to the young students and might help some of the moral dilemmas of people too.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To expose the student to classical thought on ethics.
✓ To understand the ethical issues from various theoretical perspectives.

Learning Outcomes

This Course enables the student to:

✓ Distinguish between right, duty and responsibility.
✓ Illustrate classical ethical dilemmas and principles of morality.
✓ Apply various theories of ethics to day-to-day living.

Unit I

Introduction: The nature and definition of ethics – Ethics and etiquette – The place of reason in ethics – Religion and morality. The notions of good, right, duty, and responsibility.


Unit II

Prima facie Theory (W.D. Ross)
Golden rule Theory: Do unto others as you would have them to do unto you (Immanuel Kant).

Unit III

Dharma: Its meaning, Definition and classification; Dharma and its relation to Varna and ashrama schemes.
Purshardhas: Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha and their inter relations.
Bhagavadgita: Nishkamakarma, Stithaprajana

Unit IV

Yamas: Five principles of morality.
Niyamas: Modern Classification-Simple-Compound and General
Buddhist Ethics: The four Noble truths and the eight-fold path.
Carvaka Ethics
Jaina Ethics: anvratnas and mahavrathas
Gandhian Ethics: Principle of nonviolence.

**Unit V**


**Textbook**


**Reference Books**


**Journals**

The Journal of Ethics
Ethics: An International Journal of Social, Political and Legal Philosophy
International Journal of Ethics
GSS-347: THEORIES OF KNOWLEDGE

This course is an introduction to epistemology: the theory of knowledge. The course encourages critical thinking about knowledge and tries to help students make sense of what they encounter.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To help students discover and express their views on knowledge issues.
✓ To shape the students’ understanding of knowledge as a human construction.

Learning Outcomes

This Course enables the student to:

✓ Distinguish between different kinds of knowledge.
✓ Identify how knowledge is constructed, evaluated and renewed.

Unit I
Sources and Nature of Belief, Justification and Knowledge – Perception, belief and justification; Memory, introspection and self-consciousness; Reason and rational reflection; Testimony; Fallibility.

Unit II
Inference and extension of Knowledge – The process, content and structure of inference; Inference and the growth of knowledge; source conditions and transmission conditions for inferential knowledge and justification; Memorial preservation.

Unit III
The Architecture of Knowledge – Inferential chains and the structure of belief; the epistemic regress problem; Foundationalism and Coherentism; Moderate Foundationlism; Holistic Coherentism; Coherence, reason, experience and second-order justification.

Unit IV
The Analysis of Knowledge – Knowledge and Justified True Belief; Naturalistic accounts of the concept of knowledge; Problems for reliability theories; Internalism and Externalism in Epistemology; Justification and truth.
Unit V

Skepticism – The possibility of pervasive error; Skepticism generalized; The egocentric predicament; Uncertainty; Deductibility, evidential transmission and induction; Refutation and Rebuttal; Skepticism and common sense.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Episteme
Epistemology and Philosophy of Science
Social Epistemology: A Journal of Knowledge, Culture and Policy
GSS-349: COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATION

This course helps understand the relationship between law, politics and administration and delves into theory, method and practice of public administration across the globe and provides a comparative perspective to help enhance understanding of Indian administration vis-à-vis other administrative systems.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To help students discover various models and traditions of administration.
✓ To enable a comparison of theories, methods and types of administration.

Learning Outcomes

This Course enables the student to:

✓ Identify drivers and of public administration, development and reform.
✓ Compare organization and functions of public administration in different countries.

Unit I
Basic premises – Meaning of Comparative Public Administration; Approaches to the study of Public Administration; Factors promoting administrative effectiveness; Limitations to Comparative Methodology.

Unit II
Evolution of Comparative Public Administration – Wilson Era; Comparative Perspectives; Post-War Development; Era of Scienticism; Robert Dahl; Rationale of Comparison; Comparative Research Movement; Influence of Comparative Politics.

Unit III
Models of Comparative Public Administration – Use of models in public administration; Weber’s Bureaucratic Model; Down’s Model; Rigg’s Ecological Model; Dorsey’s Information-Energy Model; Mathur’s Model; The Development Model

Unit IV
Comparative Study of Political and Policy Making Bodies - Easton’s Political System Model; Comparative Political Systems; Comparative Study of the Executives; Comparison of Policy Making Institutions.
Unit V

Comparative Perspective of Administrative Structure - Purpose; Process; Persons; Place; Line Agency; Staff Agency; Auxiliary Agency; Organizational Structures; Territorial Dimension of Administrative Structures; A Comparative study of civil services.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Comparative Public Administration
International Review of Administrative Sciences
Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis
GSS-351: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to international relations, its traditions and its changing nature in an era of globalization. This course provides a global perspective on the theories, history, developments and debates that shape contemporary world politics.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

☑ To impart a multidisciplinary overview of the nature of international relations.
☑ To provide an overview of the various theories and practices of international relations in a globalized context.

Learning Outcomes

This Course enables the student to:

☑ Critically evaluate theories and approaches to international relations.
☑ Identify the key actors in international relations.
☑ Demonstrate knowledge of the key dimensions, events and processes of international relations within their historic context.

Unit I
Introduction – Traditions, origins and evolution; Changing agendas; The necessity of theory; Ontology, epistemology and the science question; Mainstream International Relations Theory.

Unit II
Overview of Theories – Realism; Liberalism; Marxism; Feminism; Postmodernism; Constructivism; Functionalism; Theories of Global Justice.

Unit III
State – Origins of the modern state; The idea of the sovereign state; Nationalism – Understanding nations and nationalism; The influence of nationalism on state and international society.

Unit IV
Warfare – War, sovereignty and sociability; Causes of War; The diversity of warfare; War as Violence; War as organized violence; War and politics; the ethics and laws of war.
Unit V
Globalization and Global Governance - The United Nations; Non-State Actors - Multinational Corporations and International Non-Governmental Organizations; Global Economic Institutions; Global Terrorism; Global Warming.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

International Relations
Journal of International Affairs
Review of International Studies
GSS-353: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Developmental psychology is the study of how we change over our lifespan. Physical, intellectual, and emotional growth all contribute to psychological development. People change over their lifetimes, and developmental psychology helps us explore what changes and what stays the same.

Objectives
The objectives of this course are:

- To provide a conceptual foundation of human development through the life span.
- To educate the students about Human development through different perspectives.

Learning Outcomes
This Course enables the student to:

- Illustrate stages in life span development.
- Identify the contexts of development.
- Analyze determinants of development across the various stages.

Unit I
Understanding Life-Span Human Development - How should we think of development; science of life-span development; Human Development: meaning, problems of development, importance of development.

Principles of growth, maturation and development; Developmental stages.

Methods of developmental psychology, longitudinal, cross-sectional, mixed, observation, experimental.

Unit II
Theories of Human Development - Psychoanalytic theory; Erikson’s Psychosocial Stages of Development; Learning Theories; Piaget’s Cognitive Theories; Attachment theory of Bowlby and Ainsworth, Systems theories of development.

Unit III
Determinants of Development - Physical, Psychological & Social-Cultural; Genetics, Heredity and Environment influences, Individual Differences; Prenatal development: Stages and factors affecting it; Prenatal development; Prenatal Environment; Perinatal Environment; The neonate: Physical characteristics, reflexes, sensory and motor capacities.
Unit IV
Development in Infancy, Childhood; Adolescence & Adulthood - Physical development & psychomotor development: different stages; Sensory & Perceptual development; Cognitive development; Language and Speech Development; Social and Emotional development; Moral Development and values; Emergence of Self and Personality.

Unit V
Contexts for Development - Gender roles and sexuality development; Family and parenting; Peers; Media; Schooling; Socio-cultural context; Concept of aging, problems of aging; Effects of aging on mental health & well being; Death and dying.

Textbook

Reference Books

Journals
Developmental Psychology
Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology
Journal of Educational and Developmental Psychology
GSS-355: MENTAL HEALTH IN GENERAL CARE

Health in its broadest sense includes physical and mental health. Health workers in the recent years have become interested in dealing with mental health problems in general health centres. Mental illnesses have been shown to be common, occurring in all societies and in all sections of the population, causing immense suffering and disability.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To enable the student to enlist common mental health issues encountered in general health care settings
- To identify methods to detect psychological ill health in the non-psychiatric context.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

- Identify psychological distress states in the general health setting
- Distinguish between psychotic and non-psychotic disorders
- Analyze biological versus psychological etiology of distress states

Unit I

Behaviors that cause concern – violent behavior and aggression; confusion and agitation; suicide; seizures; disturbances among the elderly.

Unit II

Symptoms that are medically unexplained – Multiple Physical Complaints; Fear and panic; sleep problems; fatigue; loss of a body function.

Unit III

Problems arising from loss and violence – Trauma; Intimate Partner Abuse; Sexual Assault; Bereavement.
Unit IV

**Problems in childhood and adolescence** – Learning disturbances; ADHD; Child abuse; Misbehavior; Enuresis; Depression in adolescents.

Unit V

**Mental Health in other contexts** – Reproductive Health; Health of Prisoners; Refugees; Disasters; Caring for carers.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

International Journal of Mental Health
Community Mental Health Journal
GSS-357: RIGHTS AND DUTIES

The basic aim of the course is to introduce to the students, the values and culture of rights and duties, and to make them aware of the benefits we get out of strict adherence to tenets of them.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✔ To sensitize the students to the concept of rights and duties.
✔ To develop a critical analysis of the issues involved in rights and duties.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

✔ Identify basic concepts of rights.
✔ Distinguish between rights and duties.
✔ Contextualize rights and duties in a globalized perspective.

Unit I

Basic Concepts – Human Values – Dignity; Liberty; Equality; Justice; Ethics and Morals; Unity in Diversity.

Unit II

Perspective of Rights – Etymology of Right; Meaning of Right; Analysis of Right; Natural Rights; Legal Rights; Claim Rights and Liberty Rights; Positive and Negative Rights; Individual and Group Rights; Universal Rights.

Unit III

Nature and Concept of Duties – Different types of duties; The duties of states; The Responsibilities of Everyone; The Role of National Law; Impact of Duty on Society; Duty as a Value; Relationship between rights and duties.

Unit IV

Terminology of Legal Instruments – Treaty; Bilateral Treaty; Multilateral Treaty; Convention and Covenant; Declaration; Protocol; Conference; Resolutions; Charter and Statute; Executive Orders.
Unit V


**Textbook**


**Reference Books**


**Journals**

Harvard Law School Human Rights Journal
The International Journal of Human Rights and Constitutional Studies
Journal of Human Rights
GSS-359: TRIBAL STUDIES

This course describes facets of tribal life and tribal institutions with specific reference to India from a post-independence perspective.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To provide a familiarity with the nature and characteristics of tribal living in the country.
✓ To acquaint the student with the administrative machinery and mechanisms in place for tribal administration.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

✓ Identify problems and issues related to the tribes people in India.
✓ Illustrate tribal development programmes and analyze their efficacy.

Unit I

Basic Concepts – Meaning, definition and characteristics of Tribe; Kinship usages - totem and clan; Primitive Family – Polyandrous and Matrilineal Families among Indian tribes; Ways of acquiring mates in tribal societies; preferential and prescriptive marriage; primitive religion.

Unit II

Tribes in India – Population; Composition; Classification – Racial, Linguistic, Geographical, Cultural.

Unit III

Major Problems of Indian Tribes – Illiteracy; Poverty; Indebtedness; Unemployment; Migration; Land Alienation; -;- Environmental Degradation and Health.

Unit IV

Tribal Economy – Subsistence Economy; Shifting Cultivation; Deforestation and its impact; women in tribal societies and their contribution to household economy.
Unit V

Tribal Welfare and Development - Tribal Welfare in Post-Independence India; Constitutional Provisions and legal safeguards; Tribal Development Programmes; Tribal Welfare; Tribal Sub Plan Strategy; Role of NGOs.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Indian Journal of Dalit and Tribal Studies
Journal of Tribal Studies
Studies of Tribes and Tribals
B.A. Social Science Programme - III Year - Semester 6

GSS-302: RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES

Research is the systematic method of reviewing and enhancing scientific knowledge. Beginning with identification of the problem, research continues with sample design, data collection, analysis and reporting. Research is a valuable tool that promotes understanding of socio-economic issues and offers scientific solutions to these concerns.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To provide exposure to critical analysis, problem solving and research methods.
- To enable understanding of the rationale for using a particular method of research.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

- Apply a range of research methods to investigate research questions of choice.
- Use statistical techniques and tools appropriate for such research.

Unit I

Introduction - Importance of Research Methodology; Research Problem; Hypothesis; Variables and their operationalization; Types of research. Methods of Research - Experimental; quasi-experimental; case studies; field studies; cross-cultural studies; ex-post facto research, survey, ethnographic studies.

Unit II

Data Collection and Sampling - Methods of Data Collection - Observation; Interview; Questionnaire; Tests and Scales. Sampling - Probability Sampling; Non-Probability Sampling Methods; Determining and Controlling Extraneous Variables.

Unit III

Research Design - Correlational Design; Factorial Design; Randomized Block Design; Matched Group Design; Quasi-Experimental Design; Time Series Design.
Unit IV

Measurement of Data and Normal Probability – Types of Scales; Graphic Presentation; Measures of Central Tendency and Variability; Normal Probability Curve; Standard Error of Measurement;

Unit V

Statistical Analysis – t Test; ANOVA – Randomized and Repeated; Correlational Analysis – Partial; Multiple.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

International Journal of Social Research Methodology
Journal of Research Practice
Social Science Research
GSS-342: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The main goal of “International Economics” course is to introduce students to both classical and modern theories of international trade in goods and services, as well as empirical research on trade. A substantial fraction of the course is dedicated to examination of efficient trade policies, introductory level of theories of international finance flows, determination of interest and exchange rates in interconnected economies.

Objectives

The objective of this course is to provide an understanding of:

- the determinants of international trade, including the implications of imperfect competition in international markets;
- the cases when a protectionist policy towards international trade may be appropriate; the fundamental determinants of the balance of payments and exchange rates;

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the course, the students would be able to

- understand the international context within which domestic macroeconomic policy is designed and conducted
- analyze international macroeconomic linkages
- appreciate the significance of international macroeconomic policy co-ordination.

Unit - I

Introduction – Importance of International Trade; Important Issues in International Trade; History and Present State of World Trade Flows; Difference between International Trade and International Macro Economics.

Unit - II

Trade Theories – Adam Smith’s Absolute Advantage; Ricardo’s Comparative Advantage; Modern Theories of International Trade – Hecksher-Ohlin Theory, Stolper-Samuelson Effects.

Unit - III

International Factor Movements and Trade Barriers – International Labour Mobility; International Capital Flows and FIIs, MNCs and FDI; Tariffs and Non-Tariff Barriers; Protection and Imperfect Competition; Government Interference in Trade.
Unit - IV
Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange – Meaning of Balance of Payments (BoP), BOT, Types of Accounts in International Trade; Foreign Exchange – Meaning and Determination of Exchange Rate; Various Approaches; Central Bank Intervention in the Foreign Exchange Rate Determination.

Unit - V

Textbook

Reference Books

Journals
The Economist
The Economic Times
The Wall Street Journal
GSS 344: FINANCIAL MARKETS

The course provides an insight into the structure, management and practices of financial markets. It covers the business activities of mergers and acquisitions, financing and investment; and, the creation of value through financial advisory services.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To provide an idea about various financial markets
✓ To enable an understanding of the role of finance in economic development

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course the student would be able to:

✓ understand the functioning of various financial markets
✓ understand the role of international finance in economic development
✓ gain knowledge about Insurance and mutual funds

Unit - I
Introduction to Financial Markets - Fundamentals of Financial Markets; Financial Markets and the Economy; Classification of Financial Markets; Types of Trading Mechanisms; NPV and IRR.

Unit - II
Money Markets and Capital Markets - Definition of Money Markets; Instruments of Money Markets, Commercial Banking and Central Banking - Indian Context; Primary and Secondary Markets; Financial Derivatives; Mutual Funds and Different Types of Mutual Funds; SEBI.

Unit - III
Insurance – Types of Insurance; Terminology in Insurance; Principles of Insurance; Fundamental Concepts of Insurance; IRDA; PFRDA

Unit - IV
Investment Banking – Evolution of Investment Banking; Functions of Investment Banking; Trading of Derivatives; Business Mergers and Acquisitions; Corporate Finance.
Unit -V
International Finance – IMF; World Bank; FDIs; FIIs; International Capital Markets.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Journal of Financial Markets
Forbes magazine
Journal of Emerging Market Finance
GSS-346: TEACHINGS AND PRACTICES OF WORLD RELIGIONS

The historical origins, central teachings, and devotional practices of the major religious traditions—Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—are considered in relation to common themes of human experience: the holy or sacred, evil and suffering, love and compassion, wisdom and justice, death and deliverance.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

☑ To impart understanding of the essential doctrines and institutions of the world's religions.
☑ To identify similarities and differences of thought and practice among the traditions.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

☑ Clarify and articulate one's own religious attitudes and orientations in the context of comparative study.
☑ Explain basic ways through which religions and cultures interact.

Unit I

Myth and Ritual in the Primal Religions; Hinduism and Yoga; Hinduism-Paths of Action; Knowledge and Devotion; Early Buddhism; Mahayana Buddhism.

Unit II

Confucian Civic Virtue; Taoist Natural Piety; Religion and Secularity in China. Hebrew Religion: Covenant and Presence; Patriarchs, Prophets and Sages of Ancient Israel. Judaism and the Holocaust.

Unit III

Christian Origins – Jesus’ Life and Teachings through the eyes of the early Church; Medieval Christendom and the Protestant Reformation; Trends in Christianity.

Unit IV

Islam – Prophet Mohammed-Life and Mission; Sufi Mysticism and Shi’ite Fundamentalism
Unit V


Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Culture and Religion
History of Religions
Journal of Religion and Society
This course introduces to the student the epistemological and metaphysical issues at stake in modern science through connections to the philosophy of language and discussions of probability, the semantic view of theories and science studies.

**Objectives**

The objectives of this course are:

- To introduce the student to the relationship between science and philosophy.
- To provide an exposure to the epistemology of science and its dilemmas.

**Learning Outcomes**

The course enables the student to

- Reflect on the way contemporary scientific theories influence philosophy.
- Appreciate philosophy as a fundamental prerequisite for understanding the other studies of science.

**Unit I**

The relationship between science and philosophy – modern science as philosophy; science and western civilization; logical positivism; Defining Scientific Explanation; Why do laws explain? The Pragmatics of Explanation.

**Unit II**

Scientific Theories – Inexact laws and probabilities; Causation and Teleology; Reduction, replacement and the progress of science; The problem of theoretical terms; Theories and Models.

**Unit III**

Epistemology of Scientific Theorizing – A brief history of empiricism; Epistemology of Scientific Testing; Induction-Popper’s gambit; Falsification; Statistics and Probability – Bayesianism; Frequentism; Realism; Underdetermination.

**Unit IV**

The challenge of history and post-positivism – Overview; The place for history; The place for philosophy; Logical Empiricism and Scientific Theories; Rationality of scientific programs.
Unit V
Contested character of Science and Fundamental Questions of Philosophy – From philosophy through history to post-modernism; Scientism, sexism and significant truths; Dealing with Relativism.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

British Journal for the Philosophy of Science
Journal for General Philosophy of Science
Studies in History and Philosophy of Science
GSS-350: URBAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This course is an introduction to basic issues in urban policy and administration. This course seeks to provide students with the knowledge necessary to analyze and understand urban problems and politics. The course is fast paced and emphasis is placed on understanding frameworks that describe the dynamics in urban areas and what has been learned through research about the challenges our urban areas face.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To provide an overview of the evolution of urban administration in India.
✓ To develop an administrative perspective to urban challenges in the country.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

✓ Trace the evolution of urban administration from the Harrappan Civilization to the modern era of Metropolis Administration.
✓ Identify urban policy procedures and administrative mechanisms.

Unit I


Unit II

Composition, Powers and Functions of Urban Local Bodies – Municipal Corporation; Municipal Council; Nagar Palika; Local Governance Personnel; Local Governance Finance; Committee System in Local Governance.

Unit III

The Metropolis – The concept of Metropolis; Metropolitan and Urban Development Authorities in India.

Unit IV

Problems of Urbanization in India; Growth of Cities - Causes and Consequences; Slums – Causes and Effects; Urban Development Strategies; Administration of Urban Services – Water Supply; Health and Sanitation; Housing; Transport.
Unit V
Local Government Politics and Elections to Local Bodies – State-Local Government Relations; Modern Trends and Problems in Local Government in India.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Urban Affairs Review
Urban Policy and Research
Urban Studies
GSS-352: PERSONNEL AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The major causes for industrial relationship conflicts are terms of employment, working conditions, non employment, personal issues and recognition of trade unions. The means adopted by the parties to achieve their objectives vary from simple negotiation to economic warfare which may sometimes adversely affect the community interest, in which case the state needs to intervene within the framework of law.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To provide an overview of the basic concepts in personnel management in the industrial setting.
✓ To develop a familiarity with the key actors in Industrial Relations and their roles.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

✓ Identify basic aspects of legislations relating to trade unions, standing orders and industrial disputes.
✓ Interpret and apply these laws in the industrial setting.

Unit I

Industrial Relations Concept and Scope – Importance, Key actors in Industrial Relations; Approaches to Industrial Relations; Factors Affecting Industrial Relations; Prerequisites for successful Industrial Relations.

Unit II

Trade Union – Functions in India; Problems of Trade Unions and their role in Industrial Relations; Employers Organizations – Functions and their role in Industrial Relations; the role of State and different types of interventions; code of discipline and its objectives; unfair labour practices.

Unit III

Grievances – Causes, Managing grievances and grievance redress procedure; Industrial disputes – classification, causes, consequences and methods of resolution; conciliation, arbitration; dispute settlement machinery; managing discipline; process of domestic enquiry.
Unit IV

Collective Bargaining – Concept; pre-requisites; collective bargaining at different levels; workers participation in management and its objectives, levels and forms of participation, joint management committees and their functions; Tripartisam – ILC and SLC.

Unit V

Industrial Relations Strategy: Globalization and Industrial Relations; Technology and Industrial Relations; Emerging Trends in Industrial Relations.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Indian Journal of Industrial Relations
Industrial Relations Journal
Journal of Industrial Relations
GSS-354 PSYCHOLOGY OF PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The threats and opportunities presented to a psychology of peace, conflict, and violence are so radically different in the twenty-first century than they were until the very last decade of the bloody twentieth century. This course provides a reconceptualization of peace psychology as a field of research and practical intervention.

Course Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

✓ To discuss core concepts and issues involved in peace psychology
✓ To provide an overview of various strategies involved in understanding aspects of conflicts.
✓ To examine the nature of conflict resolution with reference to the psychological dimensions associated with peacekeeping and peacemaking.

Learning Outcomes

This course would enable the student to:

✓ Identify various forms of violence.
✓ Analyze a conflict and articulate the issue from a psychological perspective.
✓ Discuss and evaluate psychological aspects of peacekeeping and peacemaking.

Unit I

Introduction to Peace Psychology – The role of psychology in World War I and II; Role of Psychology in the Cold War; The Post Cold War Era; Scope of Peace Psychology; Systems of Violence and Peace.

Unit II

Direct Violence – Intimate Violence; Intrastate Violence; Nationalism and War; Genocide and Mass Killing; Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Unit III

Structural Violence – Social Injustice; Children and Structural Violence; Women, Girls and Structural Violence; Understanding Militarism; Globalism and Structural Violence; Human Rights Violations as Structural Violence.
Unit IV

**Peacemaking** – U.N. Peacekeeping; The Cultural Context of Peacemaking; Conflict Resolution – Theoretical and Practical Issues; Crafting Peace; Introducing Cooperation and Conflict Resolution into schools; Reducing Trauma during ethno-political conflict; Reconciliation in Divided Societies;

Unit V

**Peacebuilding** – Psychology of Structural Peacebuilding; Psychologies for Liberation; The Social Psychology of Satyagraha; Peacebuilding and Nonviolence-Gandhi’s perspective on power; Peace Psychology for the Twenty-First Century.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology
GSS-356: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Historically, the field of educational psychology gained form from a series of learning theories, including behaviorism, social cognitive theory, information processing, cognitive learning processes, theories of motivation, and social and cognitive constructivism. This course provides an overview of learning, motivational, and developmental theories with a focus on their application to the field of education.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To compare and contrast the factors that cognitive, behavioral, and humanistic theorists believe influence the learning process.
- To facilitate application of theories of learning and concepts in interpreting instruction.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

- Identify and discuss learning, motivational, and developmental theories and psychological concepts related to education.
- Discuss the role of the educator in student motivation and learning.

Unit I

**Current Perspectives in Educational Psychology** – Cognitive Contributions to Learning, Development and Instruction; Instructional, Interpersonal and Relational Processes; Curriculum Applications; Exceptional Learner Programs and Students.

Unit II

**Relationships between teachers and children** – Developmental Systems Theory; Conceptual Model of Child-Teacher relationships; Dimensions, typologies and developmental change in child-teacher relationships; Issues in Prevention-oriented applications involving child-teacher relationships.

Unit III

**Computers, the Internet and New Media for Learning** – Beginnings of Computer Aided Instruction; Cognitive Science and Research on Artificial Intelligence; The Role of Technology in Learning; Exemplary Learning Systems; Learning, thinking, attitudes and Distributed Cognition.
Unit IV

**Learning Disabilities** – IQ-Achievement Discrepancy; Specificity; Subtyping Models; Types of Learning Disabilities; Assessment of Learning Disabilities; Remediation and Accommodation.

Unit V

**Future Perspectives in Educational Psychology** – Theoretical Advances; Research Implications; Practice Initiatives; the future of educational psychology.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

Contemporary Educational Psychology
International Journal of Educational Psychology
Journal of Educational Psychology
GSS-358: SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

This course discusses theories, dimensions, sources and impact of social change and development, with specific reference to the Indian experience and explores the concerns and challenges of developmental changes occurring in the present context.

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To facilitate familiarity with the concepts of change and development with specific reference to social change in India.
- To enable an understanding of the various theoretical approaches of development.

Learning Outcomes

The course enables the student to

- Identify factors of social change and development.
- Analyze the various processes and strategies of development.

Unit I

Understanding Change and Development – Concepts of Change, Progress, Growth, Modernization and Development; Development Indices. Historical location of the idea of development: End of colonialism; rise of nationalism in the Third World societies and the desire for development.

Unit II


Unit III

Theoretical Approaches – Modernization Theory – Walt Whitman Rostow, Daniel Lerner; Dependency Theory – A.G. Frank, Samir Amin; Mahatma Gandhi and Schumacher on Alternative Development Model; Frankfurt School – Jurgen Habermans; Epistemological Critiques of Development.
Unit IV

Process and Strategies of change and development – Agencies of development – state, market, NGOs; Planning and Development – changing development initiatives and state policies of protective discrimination and inclusive growth; Liberalization, privatization and globalization – the information and biotechnology revolutions; Social movements – types, components and dynamics; grass roots initiatives for planning and development.

Unit V

Development in India: Concerns and Challenges – Failure of Modernization Model – food crisis, environmental crisis, economic and debt crisis; Issues of Displacement, development and upsurge of ethnicity; Disparities in development – regional and religious; development and the marginalized – Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender; the need for social auditing.

Textbook


Reference Books

**GSS-360: URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

*Towns and cities are social laboratories in which a number of features of society can be studied more closely. Urbanization can serve as an illustration of change in any society. A study of the social organization in urban living can help understand the social structure of a society.*

**Objectives**

The objectives of this course are:

- To provide an overview of urban sociological theories and their application with reference to modern trends in urbanization.
- To facilitate an insight into urban ecology and its impact on urban social issues.

**Learning Outcomes**

The course enables the student to

- Define urban spaces and identify factors in the growth of urbanization.
- Apply urban sociological theories to conceptualize urban issues and problems.

**Unit I**

*Cities* – Definition of a city, urban locality, urban place and urban agglomeration; Trends of Urbanization; Growth of Urban Population in India; Location of Cities; Causes of Growth of Cities; the process of urban development.

**Unit II**

*Urban Sociological Theories* – Marx and Engels; Tonnies; George Simmel; Max Weber; Redfield; Louis Wirth; Central Place Location Theory; Sector Theory of Urban Growth; Rural-Urban Differences; Urban Renewal.

**Unit III**

*Urban Ecology* – Elements of Ecological System; The socio-psychological elements; Problems of rapid urban growth; Features of Urbanism; Demographic features of an urban community; Human ecology; Ecological elements in cities.

**Unit IV**

*The Urban Family* – Functions; Problems of modern family; Factors responsible for the Instability of Urban family; Parents and children; Care of the aged; marital status.
Unit V

Urban Social Problems – Conspicuous Consumption and Health Issues; Causes of Urban Problems; Degeneration; Mal-adjustments; Corruption; Over urbanization; Push back factors in migration; Urban unemployment; Crime; Poverty; Transport and traffic; housing and slums; Urban exploitation.

Textbook


Reference Books


Journals

International Journal of Urban and Regional Research
Journal of Urban Affairs
Urban Studies