CORE COURSES
BPSC 101 Understanding Political Theories
BPSC 102 Constitutional Governments and Democracy in India
BPSC 103 Political Theories – Concepts and Debates 6
BPSC 104 Political Processes in India
BPSC 105 Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics
BPSC 107 Perspectives on International Relations and World History
BPSC 109 Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective
BPSC 110 Global Politics
BPSC 111 Classical Political Philosophy
BPSC 112 Indian Political Thought-I
BPSC 113 Modern Political Philosophy
BPSC 114 Indian Political Thought-II
BPAC 101 Perspectives on Public Administration
BPAC 108 Public Policy and Administration in India

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES
BPSE 141 Gandhi and the Contemporary World
BPSE 142 India’s Foreign Policy in a Changing World
BPSE 143 State Politics in India
BPSE 144 Introduction to South Asia
BPSE 145 Democracy and Development in Northeast India
BPSE 146 Conflict Resolution and Peace building

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSE
BEVAE 181 Environmental Studies
BEGAE 182 English Communication Skills
BHDAE 182 Hindi Basha Aur Sampreshan

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES
BANS 184 Tourism Anthropology
BSOS 185 Society through the Visual

GENERIC ELECTIVES
BSOG 171 Indian Society: Images and Realities
BGDG 172 Gender Sensitization: Society and Culture
BSOG 173 Rethinking Development
BPAG 174 Sustainable Development.
CORE COURSES

Understanding Political Theory (BPSC 101) 6 credits

This course provides basic understanding of political theory and helps the students to comprehend the key concepts of the discipline in order to develop critical thinking. It is divided into three sections. Section I introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its historical evolution and main approaches to study it. This section also provides an insight into concepts of politics, state and power. Section II covers approaches to political theory like Marxist, Feminist and Post-modern. The last section covers democracy and related concepts like representation, accountability, participation, dissent and citizenship.

Block 1 Introducing Political Theory
Unit 1 What is Political Theory: Two Approaches - Normative and Empirical
Unit 2 What is Politics: Study of State and Power

Block 2 Approaches to Political Theory
Unit 3 Liberal
Unit 4 Marxist
Unit 5 Conservative
Unit 6 Feminist
Unit 7 Post-modern

Block 3 The Grammar of Democracy
Unit 8 The Idea of Democracy
Unit 9 Democracy, Representation and Accountability
Unit 10 Representative Democracy and Its Limits
Unit 11 Participation and Dissent
Unit 12 Democracy and Citizenship

Perspectives on Public Administration (BPAC 101) 6 credits

The Course entitled ‘Perspectives on Public Administration’ explains the major approaches to Public Administration, starting from the Classical Approaches to the Neo-Classical and then to the Contemporary Approaches of Feminism and Post-Modernism.

In a bid to look for an alternative public administration paradigm, the course introduces the neglected epistemes of knowledge such as Phenomology, Critical Thinking, Discourse Analysis, Deconstruction, Deterritorialization, Gender Equality, Patriarchical Thought Patterns and Participation of Women in Workforce.

Block 1 Conceptual and Classical Perspectives
Unit 1 Concept and Significance of Public Administration
Unit 2 Scientific Management Approach
Unit 3 Administrative Management Approach
Unit 4 The Bureaucratic Approach

Block 2 Behavioural and Psychological Perspectives
Unit 5 Human Relations Approach
Unit 6 Decision Making Approach
Unit 7 Systems and Socio Psychological Approach
Constitutional Government and Democracy in India (BPSC 102)

This course introduces students to certain aspects of constitutional government and democracy in India. These aspects include democratic values enshrined in the Constitution and the provisions which explain relationships among the citizens, between citizens and the state, and among different units of state – the Union government, the state governments and the local governments, and among the organs of the state – the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. Based on thematic unity, the units in this course have been divided into three blocks. Block 1 is about Constituent Assembly and Constitution. The Block 2 deals with Organs of Government. And Block 3 discusses Federalism and Decentralisation.

**Block 1** Constitute Assembly and Constitution
- Unit 1 The Making of the Constitution
- Unit 2 Philosophical Premises
- Unit 3 Preamble
- Unit 4 Fundamental Rights
- Unit 5 Directive Principles of the State Policy
- Unit 6 Fundamental Duties

**Block 2** Organs of the Government
- Unit 7 Legislature
- Unit 8 Executive
- Unit 9 Judiciary

**Block 3** Federalism and Decentralization
- Unit 10 Division of Powers
- Unit 11 Emergency Provisions
- Unit 12 Fifth and Sixth Schedules
- Unit 13 Local-Self Governments
Political Theory-Concepts and Debates (BPSC 103)  

This course gives an introduction to political theory covering main concepts and debates aimed at developing analytical thinking. It is divided in two sections. Section A deals with the concepts of liberty, equality, justice and rights. This section also highlights important issues like freedom of belief, expression and dissent, affirmative action, climate change and environmental hazards and human trafficking. Section B deals with major debates pertaining to law and civil disobedience, rights and universality and multiculturalism and tolerance. These debates prompt us to consider that there is no settled way of understanding concepts and new insights and challenges help in understanding new political debates.

Section A Core Concepts

Block 1  Liberty
Unit 1  Liberty – as absence of external intervention
Unit 2  Liberty – as self determination
Unit 3  Alienation, Oppression and Freedom
(Important Issue: Freedom of belief, expression and dissent)

Block 2  Equality
Unit 4  Equality before Law and Equality of Opportunity
Unit 5  Equality: Sameness and Difference
Unit 6  Differential Treatment and Equality of Outcomes
(Important Issue: Affirmative action)

Block 3  Justice
Unit 7  Justice as Fairness (Distributive Justice)
Unit 8  Idea of Just Desert
Unit 9  Justice in a Global Context
(Important Issue: Climate Change and Environmental Hazards)

Block 4  Rights
Unit 10  The Idea of Rights: Entitlements and Boundaries
Unit 11  Bases of Rights: Legal, Moral and Natural
Unit 12  Rights and Obligations
(Important Issue: Human Trafficking)

Section B  Major Debates

Unit 13  Law and Civil Disobedience (When is resistance justified?)
Unit 14  Rights and Universality (Are Human Rights Universal?)
Unit 15  Multiculturalism and Tolerance (How do we accommodate diversity in plural society?)

Political Process in India (BPSC 104)  

This course deals with political process in India. It covers some issues such as party politics and voting behaviour; identity politics of the regions, religion and caste; and social justice. The course has six blocks and fourteen units. Block 1 discusses significance and relevance of political parties in Indian democracy. Block 2 deals with multiple factors that determine voting behaviour. Block 3 is about with political movements for regional aspirations which assume forms of autonomy movements, insurgency or mobilization for separate states. Block 4 is concerned with relationship between religion and politics. Block 5 discusses the role of the caste in politics - caste organizations and political formations of castes. Unit 6 is about social justice or affirmative action through reservation and development.
Introduction to Comparative Government (BPSC 105) 6 credits

Comparison is probably the oldest and most widely used method of acquiring scientific knowledge about any phenomena. Over a period of time, the comparative method has acquired great rigour and sophistication. This introductory course in Comparative Government and Politics is intended to familiarise you with the basic concepts and approaches to the study of comparative politics. The course examines politics in a historical framework while engaging with various themes of comparative analysis in developed and developing countries such as Britain, Brazil, Nigeria and China.

Block 1 Understanding Comparative Politics
Unit 1 Nature, Scope and Utility of Comparative Study of Politics
Unit 2 Comparative Method and Strategies of Comparison
Unit 3 Institutional Approach
Unit 4 Systems Approach
Unit 5 Political Economy Approach

Block 2 Context of Modern Governments
Unit 6 Capitalism and the Idea of Liberal Democracy
Unit 7 Socialism and the Working of the Socialist State
Unit 8 Decolonization and the State in the Developing World

Block 3 Themes for Comparative Analysis
Unit 9 Parliamentary Supremacy and Rule of Law in UK
Unit 10 Dependency and Development in Brazil
Unit 11 Comparative Perspective on Federalism Brazil and Nigeria
Unit 12 Role of Communist Party in China
Perspectives on International Relations and (BPSC 107)  
6 credits

World History

This course seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces the learners to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. It also introduces major events and developments that have shaped the contemporary international system. The course also brings out the implicit Euro-centrism of International Relations by highlighting certain specific perspectives from the Global South.

Block 1  Studying International Relations
Unit 1  Understanding International Relations
Unit 2  Evolution of the International System

Block 2  Historical Perspectives
Unit 3  World War I: Causes and Consequences
Unit 4  Significance of the Bolshevik Revolution
Unit 5  Rise of Fascism and Nazism
Unit 6  World War II: Causes and Consequences

Block 3  Theoretical Perspectives
Unit 7  Classical Realism & Neo-Realism
Unit 8  Liberalism & Neoliberalism
Unit 9  Marxist Approaches
Unit 10  Feminist Perspectives
Unit 11  Eurocentrism and Perspectives from the Global South

Block 4  Contemporary International Relations
Unit 12  Cold War: Different Phases
Unit 13  Anti Colonial Movements and Decolonisation
Unit 14  End of the Cold War: Emergence of Global Order/Disorder
Unit 15  Changing Nature of the UN System

Public Policy and Administration in India (BPAC108)  
6 credits

The course provides an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of public policy lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programmes and policies and making it a part of the community living. It equips the learners with the concept of public policy; various models of public policy; formulation and implementation of public policy in India. It deals with issues of decentralization, financial management, citizens and administration, etc. The Course familiarises the students with the concept and approaches of Social Welfare and Social Welfare Policies besides Education Policy, Health Policy, Food Policy, Employment Policy and Environment Policy.

Block 1  Public Policy
Unit 1  Public Policy: Definitions, Nature, Significance and Types
Unit 2  Public Policy: Models
Unit 3  Public Policy Process in India: Formulation and Implementation.

Block 2  Decentralisation
Unit 4  Decentralisation: Meaning and Significance; Rural and Urban Local Self-Governance

Block 3  Budget
Unit 5  Concept and Significance of Budget and Budget Cycle in India
Unit 6  Budgeting: Types and Approaches
Political Processes and Institutions in (BPSC 109)  6 credits
Comparative Perspective

This course seeks to acquaint the learner with the application of comparative methods to the study of political processes and institutions. In addition to introducing some of the new approaches in the study of comparative politics, the course examines the evolution and dynamics of key institutions and processes such as the nation-state, patterns of representation and participation, democratisation, decentralisation and federal processes in a comparative perspective, drawing examples from both the developed and developing countries.

**Block 1** Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics
Unit 1 Political Culture
Unit 2 Political Modernisation
Unit 3 Political Development

**Block 2** Representation and Political Participation
Unit 4 Functioning of the Political Parties
Unit 5 Party Systems
Unit 6 Pressure Groups
Unit 7 Electoral Systems and Electoral Processes

**Block 3** State in Comparative Perspective
Unit 8 Evolution of State in Western Europe
Unit 9 Post Colonial State
Unit 10 Pluralism, Nation and State

**Block 4** Democratization
Unit 10 Process of Democratization in Postcolonial Countries
Unit 11 Democratization in Post-authoritarian and Post-Communist Countries

**Block 5** Federalism and Decentralisation
Unit 12 Decentralization (Brazil, India and Britain)
Unit 13 Federalism (Canada, Australia and India)
Global Politics (BPSC 110)  
6 credits

This course offers a comprehensive overview of the changing structure of the global order, and the impact of various dimensions of globalisation on politics among and within countries. It introduces the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions. In keeping with the most important debates within the globalization discourse, it imparts an understanding of the working of the world economy, its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analysing the changing nature of relationship between the state and trans-national actors and networks. Some of the key contemporary global issues are examined in detail before analyzing the global shifts in power and governance.

Block 1  Globalization: Conceptions and Perspectives  
Unit 1  Understanding Globalization  
Unit 2  State Sovereignty and Jurisdiction  
Unit 3  Global Economy and Financial Architecture (IMF, World Bank,)  
Unit 4  Global Trading System (WTO and Others)  
Unit 5  Working of MNCs and TNCs  
Unit 6  Globalization-Cultural and Technological Dimensions

Block 2  Contemporary Global Issues  
Unit 7  Global Politics of Environment  
Unit 8  Challenges of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction  
Unit 9  Non-Traditional Security Threats  
Unit 10  Refugees and Migration  
Unit 11  Human Security

Block 3  Global Shifts: Power and Governance  
Unit 12  Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)  
Unit 13  Alternative Perspectives on Globalization

Classical Political Philosophy (BPSC 111)  
6 credits

This course introduces some of the greatest writings in the western political philosophy. It highlights ancient Greek political ideas and the manner in which the political questions were first posed. Classical thinkers, Plato and Aristotle are discussed followed by Machiavelli who comes as an interlude inaugurating modern politics. They are followed by social contract theorists, Hobbes and Locke. This is basic foundation course for the students.

Block 1  
Unit 1  Text and Context: Reading and Interpreting a Text

Block 2  Plato  
Unit 2  Theory of Forms and the Idea of Philosopher King  
Unit 3  Justice  
Unit 4  Education  
(Presentation Themes: Critique of Democracy, Women and Guardianship, Education, Censorship)

Block 3  Aristotle  
Unit 5  State and Good Life (Endaemonia)  
Unit 6  Citizenship and The Rule of Law  
(Presentation Themes: Classification of governments, manas Zoon Politikon)
Indian Political Thought –I (BPSC 112)  

This course introduces classical elements of Indian Political Thought that spans over two millennia. A number of Indian thinkers have articulated their views on politics and political institutions. The first section covers traditions of the pre-Colonial Indian political thought, Brahmanic, Sramanic, Islamic and Bhakti. The second section deals with individual thinkers whose ideas are however, framed by specific themes. The course provides a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts.

Block 1  Traditions of the Pre-Colonial Indian Political Thought  
Unit 1  Brahmanic  
Unit 2  Sramanic  
Unit 3  Islamic  
Unit 4  Bhakti  

Block 2  Political Concerns and Key Ideas  
Unit 5  Ved Vyasa Rajdharma (Shantiparva)  
Unit 6  Manu Social Order and Laws  
Unit 7  Kautilya State and Duties of Kingship  
Unit 8  Kautilya Mandala Theory  
Unit 9  Digha Nikaya The Idea of Chakravartin  
Unit 10  Zia –Ul –Barani  Royal Authority and Just Rule  
Unit 11  Abul Fazal Monarchical Authority and Popular Well being  
Unit 12  Akka Mahadevi Critique of Social Order  
Unit 13  Kabir Religious Boundaries and the Quest for Social Harmony

Modern Political Philosophy (BPSC 113)  

This course explores the convergence between philosophy and politics by exposing the students to questions in politics that have implications for larger issues of thought and existence. The first section deals with the idea of modernity and rationality. The second section deals with important modern Western thinkers like Rousseau, Mary Wollstonecraft, J S Mill, Karl Marx and Alexandra Kollontai.

Block 1  Introduction  
Unit 1  Enlightenment Rationality and the Idea of Modernity
Indian Political Thought –II (BPSC 114) 6 credits

This course introduces some of the general themes that have been produced by modern Indian thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts. It introduces a wide span of thinkers and themes that define the modernity of Indian political thought. The first section traces genesis and salience of Modern Indian Political Thought. In the second section, important themes like modernity, tradition, nation and community are discussed with reference to thinkers like Rammohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, B R Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru.

**Block 1** Introduction to Modern Indian Political Thought
Unit 1 Genesis and Salient Features of Modern Indian Political Thought

**Block 2** Encounter With Modernity and The Question of Reforms
Unit 2 Rammohan Roy: Social Reform and Affirmation of the Modern
Unit 3 Pandita Ramabai: Women and Religions Authority

**Block 3** Engagement with Tradition
Unit 4 Swami Vivekananda: Reclaiming Tradition and the Idea of Self-Nar Narayan
Unit 5 M.K. Gandhi: Critique of Tradition and the Idea of Swaraj

**Block 4** Imaginaries of the Nation and the World
Unit 5 Dr.B.R. Ambedkar: Constitutional Democracy and Social Justice
Unit 6 Rabindranath Tagore: Nationalism and Cosmopolitanism
Unit 7 Jawaharlal Nehru: State, Nation Building and Secularism
Unit 8 Ram Manohar Lohiya: Socialist Democracy
Unit 9 M.N. Roy: Radical Humanism

**Block 5** Community and Nation
Unit 10 Mohammed Iqbal: Community, Religion and Modernity
Unit 11 V.D. Savarkar: Hindutva
**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES**

**Gandhi and the Contemporary World (BPSE 141) 6 credits**

Mahatma Gandhi remains one of the most influential political activists and thinkers in modern times. This course charts Gandhi’s career against the background of events of national importance bringing out his major political ideas and concerns. Was he really an anti-modernist? Did he offer an alternative model of Indian authenticity, potentially outside the violence of modernity? These are some of the questions that the course addresses while analysing the practical application of his ideas and techniques. It contextualises Gandhi’s ideas and approach within a broader canvass of contemporary challenges for social harmony, empowerment and education. Ethical and moral issues which are inextricably linked to Gandhian philosophy are engaged and debated throughout the course.

**Block 1** Introducing Gandhi  
Unit 1 Gandhi: Life and Times  
Unit 2 Gandhi’s Conception of Modern Civilisation and Alternative Modernity  
Unit 3 Gandhi’s Critique of Development

**Block 2** Gandhi’s Political Concerns and Ideas  
Unit 4 Swaraj  
Unit 5 Swadeshi  
Unit 6 Satyagraha  
Unit 7 Trusteeship

**Block 3** Gandhi’s Legacies  
Unit 8 Non-Violent Movements  
Unit 9 Pacifist Movements  
Unit 10 Women’s Movements  
Unit 11 Environmental Movements

**Block 4** Gandhi and Contemporary Challenges  
Unit 12 Social Harmony  
Unit 13 Education  
Unit 14 Ethics and Morality

**India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalising World (BPSE 142) 6 credits**

This course offers a broad overview of the evolution and dynamics of India’s foreign policy since independence. It brings out the role of formal and informal actors; objective (real-structural) and subjective (identity-related) factors in shaping India’s foreign policy. The complex dynamics of India’s rise as an actor on international stage are analysed by focusing on the major determinants of its foreign policy at the bilateral, regional and global levels. It highlights the core realities, issues, and security concerns, traditional and non-traditional, pertaining to India’s foreign policy in the 21st century.

**Block 1** Introduction  
Unit 1 Evolution of India’s Foreign Policy  
Unit 2 Determinants of India’s Foreign Policy  
Unit 3 Principles and Objectives of India’s Foreign Policy  
Unit 4 Making of India’s Foreign Policy: Institutions and Mechanisms

**Block 2** India’s Policy towards Major Powers  
Unit 5 India’s Policy towards USA  
Unit 6 India’s Policy towards Russia  
Unit 7 India’s Policy towards China

**Block 3** India’s South Asia Policy
State Politics in India (BPSE 143)  

This course focuses on the major trends in politics at the levels of states in India. The course is divided into five blocks based on thematic unity. Units in the introductory block trace the development and state politics in India and approached to explain state politics in India. Units in block 2 are about different aspects federalism in India. Block 3 deals with relationships between politics and development in states. Block 4 is about the party politics, electoral politics and leadership in states in India. Block 5 deals with various politics in Indian states with reference to multiple identities.

Block 1  Introduction  
Unit 1  Development of State Politics in India  
Unit 2  Approaches to the Study State Politics

Block 2  Federalism  
Unit 3  Union-State Relations: Legislative, Economic and Administrative  
Unit 4  State-Local Relations  
Unit 5  State Autonomy  
Unit 6  Sub-Regional Autonomy and Governance

Block 3  Development and State Politics  
Unit 7  State Development Models  
Unit 8  Migration

Block 4  Party Systems and Electoral Politics  
Unit 9  State Party Systems  
Unit 10  Electoral Politics  
Unit 11  Leadership

Block 5  Identity Politics  
Unit 12  Dalits, OBCs and Women  
Unit 13  Linguistic and Ethnic Groups  
Unit 14  Regions and Tribes  
Unit 15  New Social Groups

Introduction to South Asia (BPSE 144)  

The countries of South Asia have common historical experiences, cultural attributes and identical problems of political, social and economic development. Yet each country of the region has its individual identity and has evolved unique political structures. This course introduces South Asia region- its core features, history and political regimes in a comparative framework. It also focuses on the major issues of development, the areas of tension in
inter-state relations in the region and the strategies deployed to tackle these challenges.

Block 1  South Asia: An Introduction
Unit 1  South Asia as a Region
Unit 2  Struggle for Independence and Nationalism in South Asia

Block 2  Society and Polity in South Asia
Unit 3  Diversity and Pluralism in South Asia
Unit 4  Political Structures and Processes in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
Unit 5  Political Structures and Processes in Sri Lanka and the Maldives
Unit 6  Political Structures and Processes in Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal

Block 3  Issues in Development
Unit 7  Human Development and Regional Imbalances in South Asia
Unit 8  Migration and Development
Unit 9  Environment and Development

Block 4  Conflict and Cooperation in South Asia
Unit 10  Armed Conflicts in South Asia
Unit 11  Territorial Disputes
Unit 12  Waters Disputes and Water Sharing
Unit 13  Civil Society in South Asia
Unit 14  SAARC
Unit 15  Dynamics of South Asian Security

Democracy and Development in Northeast India (BPSE 145)  6 credits

Eight states situated in northeast India occupy a crucial place in India. They represent cultural and ethnic diversity. They also have special provisions in our constitution aiming to protect and preserve their cultural and ethnic identities. The aim of this course is to introduce students to some important issues relating to politics in general, identities, party politics and electoral politics, social movements and development in northeast India. These issues have been covered in sixteen units which are grouped into six blocks. This course will help students to develop a comprehensive and comparative understanding politics in India.

Block 1  Introduction
Unit 1  Making of the Region
Unit 2  Socio-Cultural and Ethnic profile of the region
Unit 3  Economic profile of the region

Block 2  Constitutional Provisions and Governance
Unit 4  Constituent Assembly Debates
Unit 5  Special Provisions for the Northeast
Unit 6  Regional and District Councils

Block 3  Identity Politics
Unit 7  Migration, Refugee and Citizenship
Unit 8  Autonomy Movements
Unit 9  Ethnicity and Politics of recognition

Block 4  Party Politics and Elections
Unit 10  Political Parties and Party System

Block 5  New Social Movements
Conflict Resolution and Peace Building (BPSE 146) 6 credits

Designed to introduce the learners to the basics of the peace and conflict studies, the course analyses a variety of conflicts at all levels, from personal to global to bring out the sources and typology of conflicts. It then proceeds to introduce the learner to the various options for nonviolent responses to prevent and resolve violent conflicts and ensure sustainable post-conflict transformation. Going beyond insights into the dynamics of conflict and related theories, the course introduces the learner to ways of managing and resolving conflicts and building peace. Major peace initiative models of Gandhi inspired world leaders: King, Mandela, Sharp, Bhave and JP are analyzed and their viability in contemporary time is examined.

Block 1  Conflict: Theoretical Constructs
Unit 1  Meaning and Concept of Conflict
Unit 2  Sources of Conflict
Unit 3  Types and Levels of Conflict
Unit 4  Theories of Conflict

Block 2  Conflict Management
Unit 5  Methods of Conflict Resolution
Unit 6  Role of Government and Civil Society
Unit 7  Role of International and Trans-National Institutions

Block 3  Peace Building
Unit 8  Meaning and Significance
Unit 9  Approaches
Unit 10  Post-Conflict Construction and Rehabilitation (Case Studies –Local, Sub-National and International)

Block 4  Contemporary Peace Initiatives
Unit 11  Inter-Faith Dialogue
Unit 12  Peace Initiative Models (King, Mandela, Sharp, Bhave and JP)

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSES

Environment Studies (BEVAE 181) 4 Credits

Earth is the only known planet in the solar system that supports life. Despite the vastness of the earth, life exists only in a very thin layer enveloping the earth called biosphere. Sun is the only source of energy which enables continuous interaction among various life forms. For a long period of time, there has been a symbiotic relationship between human being and nature. Due to excessive human interference and unsustainable practices, millions of people’s life and livelihoods and other living organisms on the earth are at risk. These environmental issues have now become common problems and shared responsibility of each individual on the earth to act judiciously to reverse these negative impacts. Therefore, there has been a growing need to create
In the industrial sector today tourism is the fastest growing. Human beings with their innate curiosity and the urge to travel and explore thus, every human being at one point of time or the other has explored something and studied the ecosystems-urban/ rural/ industrial/ agricultural, and the impact on the spaces visited that is the host communities their social and cultural aspects. Keeping this in view, Environmental Study is being introduced as a compulsory course for all the learners at under-Graduate level.

SYLLABUS

**Block 1 An Introduction to Environment and Environmental Issues**
Unit 1 Our Environment
Unit 2 Ecosystems
Unit 3 Major Ecosystems

**Block 2 Natural Resources**
Unit 4 Land and Water
Unit 5 Forest Resources
Unit 6 Biodiversity: Value and Services
Unit 7 Energy Resources

**Block 3 Environmental Issues and Concerns**
Unit 8 Biodiversity: Threats and Conservation
Unit 9 Environmental Pollution and Hazard
Unit 10 Waste Management
Unit 11 Global Environmental Issues

**Block 4 Protecting our Environment: Policies and Practices**
Unit 12 Environmental Legislation
Unit 13 Human Communities and Environment
Unit 14 Environmental Ethics

TMA-Based on Field Work- Report of be submitted – 5 hours

- Visit to an area to document environmental assets: river/forest/ flora/ fauna etc.
- Visit to a local polluted site- Urban/ Rural / Industrial/ Agricultural
- Study of common plants, insects, birds and basic principles of identification
- Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, Delhi Ridge, etc.

**English Communication Skills (BEGAE 182)** 4 credits

English Communication Skills is of 4 credits and has 3 Blocks and 11 Units. Communication involves both verbal and non-verbal communication. In this Course we give you an understanding of the communication process, the barriers to it, the skills involved in communication i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing in both formal and informal contexts. We discuss the differences between spoken and written forms of the language and make you sensitive to conversational skills which include to a large extent, body language.

**SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES**

**Tourism Anthropology (BANS 183)** 4 Credits

In the industrial sector today tourism is the fastest growing. Human beings with their innate curiosity and the urge to know what lies beyond their immediate horizons have ventured to far off places since time immemorial. Tourism is intrinsic to human desire to travel and explore thus, every human being at one point of time or the other has explored as a tourist, be it going on a short vacation, pilgrimage etc. Tourism affects not only the lives of the people who visit places as a tourist but also has a huge impact on the spaces visited that is the host communities their social and
economic lives, the natural environment, artistic productions and so on. Thus, anthropology is intricately associated with tourism.

In this course we will try to understand the anthropology of tourism and tourists. It’s development through an anthropological lens to understand the commodification of culture owing to tourism. The course will also take into account the tangible and intangible heritages and the new emerging avenues in the field of tourism anthropology.

**Block 1 Understanding Tourism**
Unit 1 Introduction to Tourism
Unit 2 Tourist and Tourism
Unit 3 Tourism through anthropological lens
Unit 4 Tourism and Culture
Unit 5 Commodification of Culture

**Block 2 Emerging Trends In Anthropology and Tourism**
Unit 6 Political Economy of Tourism
Unit 7 Tourism versus Heritage Sites
Unit 8 Tangible and Intangible Heritage
Unit 9 Ecotourism
Unit 10 New Directions in the Anthropology of Tourism

**Techniques of Ethnographic Film Making (BSOS 184) 4 credits**

This course focuses on doing sociology and social anthropology through forms other than written; in particular, the oral, aural, and the visual. It introduces students to film techniques as a form and method of description and argument and enables a comparison between film and the written mode as ethnography. One concern that may be pursued is how the visually challenged encounter, experience and represent the field. The course will be conducted through group work enabling a learning process among the visually challenged.

**Block 1 Introduction to Sociological and Anthropological Filmmaking**
Unit 1 Sociology, Anthropology and Filmmaking: The Text and the Image
Unit 2 Different Modes of Filmmaking

**Block 2 Understanding the use of Camera in Social Research**
Unit 3 The Filmmaker and the Filmed: Relationship and understanding ‘ethics’
Unit 4 Editing and Construction of Meaning
Unit 5 Understanding multiple shots and camera movement
Unit 6 Tools for Film Editing

**Block 3 Filming Oral testimonies, Interviews and Interaction: Case Studies**
Unit 7 Final Film Projects

**GENERIC ELECTIVES**

**Indian Society: Images and Realities (BSOG 171) 6 credits**

This course seeks to provide an interdisciplinary introduction to Indian society.

**Block 1 Ideas of India**
Unit 1 Civilisation and Culture
Unit 2 India as Colony
Unit 3 Nation, State and Society

**Block 2 Institutions and Processes**
Gender Sensitization: Society and Culture (BGDG 172) 6 credits

The discipline/field/areas of Women’s and Gender Studies and Gender and Development Studies are the most debated in the contemporary world. It has inter-linkages with society and culture that determines gender discourse from historical to contemporary time. However, feminists offer a critical inquiry of the intersections of culture and society with gender. Further, they sharply pointed out that how patriarchy regulates through culture and society and retains its multifaceted forms via gendered roles, socialization and so on. They also argue that the constructed notions of gender, gender binaries based on sex/gender/public/private dichotomy and soon need to be critically engaged. The society and culture changes as the civilized society move on to progress. This progress can be measured through indicators and goals. The State formulates and implements number policies to achieve progress in the socio-economic areas. While, State deals with its complexities of its institutions, a number of categories play important roles. For instance, laws, media, labor, education, health sectors, etc. Still today, we witness huge violence, discrimination and subjugation against women, other gendered categories and all oppressed and marginal people.

After reading this Course, you should be able to:

- Build understanding of women’s status and condition in our society;
- Raise the fundamental question that revolve around the core debates between each of the categories (laws, media, work and health etc.), and gender;
- Interrogate its role with society and culture; and
- Focus ways and means to sensitize society on gender issues.

Block 1 Conceptualizing Gender
Unit 1 Understanding Gender and Related Concepts
Unit 2 Gender and Sexualities
Unit 3 Masculinities
Unit 4 Gender in Everyday Life

Block 2 Gender and Family
Unit 5 Family and Marriage
Unit 6 Motherhood

Block 3 Gender and Work
Unit 7 Gendering Work
Unit 8 Gender Issues in Work and Labour Market

Block 4 Health and Gender
Unit 9 Reproductive Health and Rights
Unit 10 Gender and Disability

Block 5 Gender, Law and Society
Unit 11 Gendered Based Violence
Unit 12 Sexual Harassment at Workplace
Block 6  Gender, Representation and Media
Unit 13  Language and Gender
Unit 14  Gender and Media
Unit 15  Reading and Visualizing Gender

Rethinking Development (BSOG 173)  6 credits
This course examines the ideas of development from a sociological perspective. It introduces students to different approaches to understanding development and traces the trajectory of Indian experience with development from an interdisciplinary perspective.

Block 1  Unpacking Development
Unit 1  Understanding Development
Unit 2  Factors and Instruments of Development
Unit 3  Developed, Developing and Underdeveloped

Block 2  Theorising Development
Unit 4  Modernisation, Urbanisation and Industrialisation
Unit 5  Perspectives on Development
Unit 6  World System Theory
Unit 7  Human and Social Perspective
Unit 8  Environmental Perspective
Unit 9  Feminist Perspective

Block 3  Developmental Regimes in India
Unit 10  Capitalism, Socialism and Mixed Economy
Unit 11  Development as Freedom

Block 4  Issues in Development Praxis
Unit 12  Development, Migration and Displacement
Unit 13  Livelihood and Sustainability
Unit 14  Grassroots Initiatives

Sustainable Development (BPAG 174)  6 Credits
The Course attempts to examine the challenges of balancing development and environment. The objective of the Course is to explain the major components of Sustainable Development by underlining its meaning, nature and scope. It brings home the point that it is not possible to develop, if we are disregarding what is left behind for our future progeny. The Course examines the goals of Sustainable Development and discusses the role of Global Commons and Climate Change. The specific feature of the Course is its focus on the relationship between Sustainable Development and Developmental Goals as well as alternative ways of Resource Generation and Capacity Enhancement.

Block 1  Concept of Sustainable Development
Unit 1  Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sustainable Development
Unit 2  Major Components of Sustainable Development
Unit 3  Approaches to Sustainable Development
Unit 4  Goals of Sustainable Development

Block 2  Development, Sustainability and Climate Change
Unit 5  Concept of Global Commons and Climate Change
Unit 6  International Conventions on Sustainable Development
Unit 7  Interrelationship among Development, Sustainability and Climate Change: Case for Differentiated Responsibilities

Block 3  Health, Education and Food Security
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<td>Relationship between Sustainable Development and Food Security</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Role of Green and Converging Technologies toward Health, Sanitation and Food Security</td>
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<td>Role of Education in Sustainable Development</td>
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<td><strong>Block 4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sustainable Development: A Way Forward</strong></td>
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<td>Recognition of Ecological limits of Equity and Justice</td>
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