

L_5_General_Ed_Arts_Stream

I HOME SCIENCE

Paper A : FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SECTION-A

1. Home : Meaning and importance of Home Science.
2. (a) Functions of Home.
(b) Renting v/s owning.
(c) Selection of site, soil, locality for a house.
(d) Principles of planning a house, orientation aspect, prospect, privacy, roominess, grouping, flexibility, circulation, sanitation, furniture, requirement

SECTION-B

1. Furniture : Basic considerations while selection of furniture.
2. Element of Art : Line, form, shape, texture, size.
3. Principles of Art in relation to Interior Decoration, Harmony, Balance, Rhythm, Proportion and Emphasis.

SECTION-C

1. Colour :
(a) Characteristics of colour.
(b) Colour wheel.
(c) Colour schemes.
(d) Use of colour in Interior Decoration for various rooms.
2. Flower Arrangement : Types, Essential equipment used in flower arrangement, selection of material, application of elements and principles of Art in it.

SECTION-D

1. Resources : Classification of Resources—Human & non-human, Factors affecting the use of resources.
2. Money Management : Types of income, budgeting, its advantages and limitations.
(a) Planning of Budget.
(b) Means of supplementing family income.
3. Time and Energy Management.

Paper B : HYGIENE & PHYSIOLOGY

SECTION-A

1. Hygiene :

- (a) Definition of hygiene.
- (b) Definition of infection, sources, carrier and control. (c) Definition and types of immunity.
- 2. Causes and Spread of following Diseases :
 - (a) Caused by insects—Malaria, dengue.
 - (b) Conveyed by ingestion – Enteric fever, cholera, dysentery and diarrhea.
 - (c) Spread by droplet infection, chicken pox, measles, mumps, tuberculosis.
 - (d) Sexually transmitted diseases—AIDS.

SECTION-B

- 1. Food Hygiene:
 - (a) Definition.
 - (b) Hygiene during preparation, service and storage of food.
 - (c) Food poisoning, causes and prevention.
- 2. Importance of water and its purification.

SECTION-C

- 1. Circulatory System :
 - (a) Blood and its composition.
 - (b) Coagulation of blood.
 - (c) Structure and functions of heart.
- 2. Digestive System : Structure and functions of the alimentary canal.

SECTION-D

- 1. Structure and Functions of kidney and skin.
- 2. Structure and Functions of Lungs.

PRACTICAL

Paper-A : FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- 1. Cleaning & Polishing of household metals-brass, copper, silver, gold, aluminium, iron, steel, non- stick finish.
- 2. Cleaning of Leather.
- 3. Cleaning of glass, windowpanes.
- 4. Care and cleaning of refrigerators, food processors, microwave ovens.
- 5. Cleaning and polishing of wooden furniture.
- 6. Floor decoration—Making of Alpana and Rangoli for different occasions.
- 7. Making of Flower Arrangement for different rooms.
- 8. Table setting, table manners and napkin foldings.
- 9. One decorative/utility article from waste material.

Lists of Major Equipments required for Family Resource Management Laboratories.

- (1) Geyser, (2) Refrigerator, (3) Vacuum Cleaner, (4) Food Processor, (5) Mixer, (6) Oven, (7) Tea Kettles, (8) Gas Stove, (9) Dinner sets, Tea sets, Cutlery sets and other

accessories for table settings, (10) Cement, Marble, Mosaic, Tiles and Wooden flooring for cleaning of different types of floors.

II ECONOMICS

Paper–A : MICRO ECONOMICS

Unit-I

Introduction : Meaning, Nature and Scope of Economics, Definition of Economics (Adam Smith, Marshall and Robbins).

Theory of Demand and Consumer Behaviour : Utility Analysis and Indifference Curve Analysis and introduction to Revealed Preference Theory; Consumers Surplus and its measurements; Law of Demand and its Exceptions; Elasticity of demand and its measurement, Law of Supply.

Unit-II

Theory of Production and Costs : Concept and Types of Production Function, Laws of Returns to Scale and Law of Variable Proportions; Cost Concepts and Cost Curves in Short and Long periods (Traditional Theory of Costs).

Market Forms and Revenue : Behaviour of Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue under Perfect and Imperfect Competition; Relationship Between Average Revenue, Marginal Revenue and Elasticity of Demand.

Unit-III

Price and Output Determination : Price and Output Determination of the Firm and Industry under Perfect Competition in the Short and Long run; Firm's Equilibrium under Monopoly in the Short and Long run; Discriminating Monopoly, and Monopolistic Competition.

Unit-IV

Distribution : Marginal Productivity Theory and Modern Theory of Wage Determination, Concept of Rent and Quasi Rent; Ricardian Theory and Modern Theory of Rent; Concept of Interest, Classical and Loanable

Funds Theory; Concept of Profit, Gross and Net Profit, Risk and Uncertainty Theories of Profit.

Paper–B : INDIAN ECONOMY

Unit-I

Features and Characteristics of Indian Economy : Agriculture : Importance of Agriculture; Causes of Backwardness and Low Productivity; New Agricultural Strategy, Green Revolution and Critical Evaluation with Special Reference to Environmental Degradation; Land Reforms : Need, Implementation and Critical Evaluation.

Unit-II

Industry : Problems of Industrial Development; Public and Private Sector; Industrial Policy since 1956 with special emphasis on Recent Trends of liberalization; Role and Problems of Small and Large Scale Industries. Major large scale industries: Iron & Steel, Cotton Textile, Petroleum & I.T.

Unit-III

Principal Features of Indian Tax Structure. Division of Financial Resources between Centre and the States. Direction and Composition of Exports and Imports and Changes therein since Independence; Balance of Payment problem; Role of MNCs in India.

Unit-IV

Planning : Objectives, Strategy and Achievements of Indian Planning; Critical Evaluation of the latest Five Year Plan (plan wise details to be excluded); Major Indian Economic Problems : Inflation, Unemployment, Poverty and Population Growth; Introduction to Consumer Education and Consumer Protection (elementary ideas).

III HISTORY

Paper A : HISTORY OF INDIA UPTO 1200 A.D.

Unit-I

1. Geography and History : The physical features and their influence on the course of Indian History.
2. Major Sources of Ancient Indian History : Literary sources; Archaeological findings; Inscriptions; Coins; Travel Accounts.
3. Harappan Civilization : Extent; town planning; social conditions; economy and religion.

Unit-II

4. Vedic Period : Original home of the Aryans; Political, Social, Economic and Religious life in the early Vedic Period; developments in the later Vedic Period.
5. Jainism and Buddhism : Causes responsible for the rise of new religions; life and teachings of Mahavir Swami; life and teachings of Gautam Buddha.
6. Greek Invasion : Political conditions on the eve of Alexander's invasion; Alexander's invasion and its impact.

Unit-III

7. The Mauryan Empire : Conquests of Chandragupta Maurya; Ashoka's Dhamma; Administration under the Mauryas.
8. Post Mauryan Period : Decline of the Mauryan Empire; Kanishka and his achievements.
9. The Gupta Empire : Achievements of Samudragupta and Chandragupta II; social, economic, cultural and scientific developments under Guptas.

Unit-IV

10. The Age of Vardhanas : Campaigns of Harsha Vardhan; administration; literary and religious activities of Harsha Vardhan.
11. The Rajputs : Origin of the Rajputs; polity, society and culture under the Rajputs.
12. Map :
 - (a) Important Historical Places : Taxila, Indraprastha, Kurukshetra, Kannauj, Patliputra, Ujjain, Bodhgaya, varanasi, Sopara, Ajanta, Ellora, Sanchi, Tanjore, Kanchi, Lothal, Nalanda, Hastinapur, Kalibangan, Harappa and Kalinga.
 - (b) Extent of the Mauryan Empire.

(c) Gupta Empire under Samudragupta.

Paper B : HISTORY OF INDIA 1200-1750 A.D.

Unit-I

1. Establishment of Consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate : The conquests of Muizuddin of Ghor and their impact.
2. The consolidation of Turkish rule : Iltutmish and Balban.
3. The Khaljis : His administrative, agrarian and market reforms.
4. The Tughluqs : Muhammad bin Tughluq's administrative experiments and their impact; Feroze Shah Tughluq's administrative and economic reforms and their consequences.

Unit-II

5. The Vijaynagar Kingdom : Establishment and expansion; administration and economy.
6. Foundation of Mughal Empire : Political conditions of India on the eve of Babur's invasion; conquests of Babur; causes of his success.

Unit-III

7. The Mughal Empire under Akbar : His relations with the chiefs of Rajputana; his religious policy; his civil administration.
8. The Reigns of Jahangir and Shahjahan : The Deccan policies of Jahangir and Shahjahan.
9. The Decline of Mughal Empire : Causes responsible for the decline; responsibility of Aurangzeb.

Unit-IV

10. The Rise of the Marathas : Shivaji and his administration.
 11. Bhakti Movement : Causes responsible for the rise of Bhakti Movement; main features; prominent Bhakti saints.
 12. Map :
 - (a) Important Historical Places—Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Fatehpur Sikri, Chittor, Jaipur, Udaipur, Panipat, Lucknow, Ahmednagar, Poona, Surat, Golkunda, Bijapur, Daultabad.
 - (b) The Empire of Alauddin Khalji.
 - (c) The Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb.
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IV POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper-A : POLITICAL THEORY-I

Unit-I

1. Political Science : Meaning, Definition and Scope.
2. Distinction between Political Theory and Political Science.
3. Relationship of Political Science with Economics, History and Sociology.

Unit-II

1. The State : Definition, Elements and its Distinction from Government and Society.
2. Theories of the Origin of State : Social Contract, Historical/Evolutionary.

Unit-III

1. State : Liberal, Marxian and Gandhian View.
2. Functions of State : Liberal and Socialist Perspective.
3. Welfare State : Concept and Functions.

Unit-IV

1. Sovereignty : Definition, Attributes/Characteristics and Types.
2. Theories of Sovereignty : Monistic and Pluralistic.
3. Political System : Meaning, Characteristics, Functions and its Distinction from State.

Paper–B : POLITICAL THEORY-II

Unit-I

1. Power, Authority, Legitimacy : Meaning and Characteristics.
2. Political Culture : Meaning, Characteristics and Types.
3. Political Socialisation : Meaning, Characteristics and Agencies.

Unit-II

1. Rights and Duties : Meaning, Types and Relation between the two.
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. Environmental Protection : Issues and Efforts.

Unit-III

1. Liberty : Meaning, Types of its Safeguards.
2. Equality : Meaning, Types and Relationship between Liberty and Equality.
3. Justice : Meaning and its various Dimensions.

Unit-IV

1. Social Change : Meaning, Characteristics and Factors.
2. Democracy : Meaning, Characteristics and Types.
3. Theories of Democracy : Liberal, Marxian and Elite.

V GEOGRAPHY

Paper-A : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY-I : Geomorphology

UNIT-I

- Nature & Scope of Geography; place of physical geography within the discipline of geography, divisions of physical geography—geomorphology, climatology and oceanography.
- Theories of the Origin of the Earth : Laplace, James, Jeans and Jeffreys, and Otto Schmidt.
- Interior of the Earth : Constitution, continental drift (with special reference to Wegener's theory and Plate Tectonics), isostasy.

UNIT-II

- Movements of the Earth : Orogenic and epeirogenic movements (with special reference to Geosyncline theory), landforms resulting from forces of compression and tension; earthquakes and volcanoes (causes, types and distribution).

UNIT-III

- Rocks : Their origin, classification and characteristics.
- Major Land Forms : Mountains, plateaus and plains in the world.

UNIT-IV

- Geomorphic Agents and Landscapes : Fluvial, glacial, aeolian, coastal, karst.
- Brief Introduction to applications of geomorphology to transport, landuse, and environmental hazards management.

Paper-B : PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY-II (Climatology & Oceanography)

UNIT-I

- Definition of Climatology : Concepts of Climate and Weather. Nature and Scope of Climatology.
- Climate : Elements and Controls.
- Physical Structure of the Atmosphere : Troposphere, Tropopause and Stratosphere and attributes of these three divisions.
- Physical and Chemical Composition of the Atmosphere : Dust particles, vapour particles, active gases, inert gases.
- Insolation and Temperature : Horizontal distribution of insolation, vertical and horizontal and annual, seasonal and diurnal distributions of temperature.

UNIT-II

- Atmospheric Pressure and Winds Distribution : Atmospheric disturbances : Tropical cyclones, temperate cyclones and anticyclones.
- Atmospheric Moisture : Forms of condensation—cloud, dew, fog, frost and snow. Precipitation forms and types. World patterns of precipitation : Spatial and seasonal.
- Role of Climate in Human Life : Atmospheric pollution and global warming – General causes, consequences and measures of control.

UNIT-III

- Nature and Scope of Oceanography
- Oceanography : Definition, topography of the ocean basins; (topographies of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean).
- Factors controlling the world patterns of distribution of temperature and salinity in the ocean waters.

UNIT-IV

- Movements of Oceanic Waters : Waves and currents. Surface currents of the oceans.
- Marine Deposits, Corals. Tide : Their types, origin and uses to man.
- Oceans as storehouse of resources for the future.

Paper-C : CARTOGRAPHY

- Geography is an amalgam of physical as well as social sciences and as such it is necessary for the students to go through laboratory exercises, particularly to show directions and bearings and different methods of representing relief. The concept of scale is to be understood in the initial stage, and also an introduction to weather maps is required.
- Course Content :

UNIT-I

- Maps and Scales : History of cartography and types of maps. Scales : methods of representing scale; methods of construction of graphic scales : plain, comparative, time and diagonal scale.

UNIT-II

- Directions and Bearings : Plotting of a course, true north, magnetic north, finding true north with the pole star, a watch and a rod; bearing and its conversion.
- Introduction to Elementary Concept of Global Positioning System (GPS).
- Enlargement and Reduction of maps : Graphic methods – Square and Similar triangle.

UNIT-III

- Representation of Relief
- Methods of showing Relief : Contours, hill-shading, hachures, and layer tints.

UNIT-IV

- Weather Maps : General introduction to the study of weather maps, the scheme of weather symbols including Beaufort's scale employed in Indian daily weather maps; weather in India : summer season (period of summer monsoon), winter season, forecasting of weather through the study of weather maps and recent advances in weather forecasting.

VI PSYCHOLOGY

Paper A : GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit I : Introduction to Psychology : Nature, Scope, Historical Background of Psychology.

Unit II : Methods of Psychology : Observational, Experimental (with emphasis on control of variables), Survey techniques, Methods of Sampling.

Unit III : Emotions : Concept, theories (James-Lange, Cannon Bard, Attribution Theory), Measurement of Emotions.

Unit IV : Motivation : Concept, types, theories Humanistic (Maslow) and Need Theories (McClelland and Murray).

Paper B : GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit I : Personality : Concept, theories with emphasis on Trait (Eysenck and Cattell), Psychoanalytic (Freud, Adler and Jung), and Humanistic Theory (Rogers). Measurement of Personality (Self Report Measures, Projective Methods and Behavioural Assessment).

Unit II : Intelligence : Concept, Theories (Spearman, Thurstone, Guilford and Cattell), Measurement of Intelligence (Verbal and Non-Verbal tests; Individual and Group Tests).

Unit III : Development : Concept, Heredity and Environmental Influences, Erikson's Theory of Development, and Piaget's theory of Cognitive Development.

Unit IV : Statistics : Graphical Representation of Data; Measures of Central Tendency and Variability.

Correlation : Meaning of Correlation, Rank Order and Product Moment. Calculation and Interpretation.

PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICALS

Eight practicals have to be performed out of the following :

1. Levels of Aspiration.
2. Verbal Test of Intelligence.
3. Non-Verbal Test of Intelligence.
4. Performance Test of Intelligence.
5. Structured Test of Personality.
6. Facial Expressions in Emotions.
7. DAT—any one to perform.
8. Public Opinion Survey.
9. Measurement of Motivation.
10. Zeigarnik Effect.

VII SOCIOLOGY

Paper-A (SOC-101) : FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

Unit-I

Introduction to Sociology : Definition, Nature, Relationship with other Social Sciences – Anthropology, History, Political Science, Economics and Psychology.

Human Society : Meaning, Characteristics, Theories of Origin of Society – Organic and Social-Contract; Relationship between Individual and Society.

Unit-II

Basic Concepts : Social Groups - Meaning, Characteristics & Classification. Detailed discussion on Primary and Secondary Groups.

Association – Meaning and Characteristics. Community – Meaning and Characteristics.

Unit-III

Culture : Meaning and Features, Culture and Civilization, Cultural Lag, Conceptual Understanding of Acculturation, Assimilation, Cultural Pluralism.

Unit-IV

Socialization : Meaning, Stages, Agencies and Theories of G.H. Mead and C.H. Cooley.

Social Control : Meaning, Types and Agencies – Formal and Informal

Paper-B : SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Unit-I

Institutions – Meaning, Features; Normative and Relational aspects of Institutions. Types – Social, Political, Economic and Cultural.

Difference among Institutions, Associations, Society and Groups.

Unit-II

Social Institutions :Marriage –Types : Monogamy and Polygamy; Rules of Mate Selection, Changing Trends. Family – Meaning, Types, Structure, Function; Development Cycle and Changing Trends.

Kinship – Meaning, Significance and a Brief Understanding of Incest, Consanguinity, Affinity, Clan, Lineage.

Unit-III

Political Institutions – State, Government, Political Parties – Features and Functions.

Economic Institutions – Features and Functions, Property, Division of Labour (Emile Durkheim).

Unit-IV

Cultural Institutions – Religion : Meaning, Types, Functions (Emile Durkheim & Max Weber).

VIII PHILOSOPHY

Paper I : ELEMENTS OF PHILOSOPHY

Unit-I

1. Nature of Philosophy (Introduction).

2. Problems of Philosophy with special focus on social equality, self knowledge and rationality.

3. Methods of Philosophy : Phenomenology, Analytical.

Unit-II

4. Introduction to main branches of Philosophy : Metaphysics, Epistemology, Ethics, Social Philosophy and Aesthetics (The interrelation between the branches will be focused).
5. Relation of Philosophy with Science and Religion.

Unit-III

6. Ethics and Social Philosophy : Good life and Good Society.
7. Morality in Public life.
8. Morality in Personal life.
9. Individual and Society.

Unit-IV

10. State and Civil Society.
11. Tolerance : Respect for Cultural Pluralism and Social diversities.
12. Justice : Virtue, Fairness, Equality.
13. Caste System in India : Jyoti Ba Phule, Gandhi, Ambedkar.

Paper-II : LOGIC

Unit-I

Nature, Scope and Utility of Logic.

Terms and Propositions : Kinds of Terms, Connotation and Denotation of Terms. Aristotle's classification of proposition (Square of Opposition—Contradictories), Contraries, Sub-Contraries and Sub-Alterns.

Unit-II

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

Argument : Immediate Inference and Mediate Inference. Some kinds of immediate inference : Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition, Inversion.

Unit-III

Categorical Syllogism : The Structure and Rules of validity of Pure Categorical Syllogism, Figures and moods, Fallacies of Syllogism.

Introduction to Truth-Tables, Negation, Conjunction, Disjunction, Implications and Equivalences.

Unit-IV

Nature of Induction : Distinction between Deduction and Induction.

Kinds of Induction.

Causation : Nature of Cause, Plurality of Causes.
