

**B.A. DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES****CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM – LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED
CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (CBCS - LOCF)**

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

(NAAN MUDHALVAN SCHEME WAS IMPLEMENTED FROM 2nd SEMESTER TO 6th SEMESTER)

Sem.	Part	Courses	Title	Ins. Hrs.	Credits	Exam. Hours	Maximum Marks		
							Int.	Ext.	Total
I	I	Language Course - 1 (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-I		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – I (CC)	Strategic Study of India	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-II (CC)	Fundamentals of War and Peace	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-I (AC)	An Introduction to Political Science-I	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Value Education	Value Education	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		30	21	-	-	-	600
II	I	Language Course - II (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-II		4	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – III (CC)	Art of Warfare in India (up to 1947)	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-IV (CC)	World Military History	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-II (AC)	An Introduction to Political Science-II	4	3	3	25	75	100
		Add on Course- I ##	Professional English- I	6*	4	3	25	75	100
	IV	Environmental Studies	Environmental Studies	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Language Proficiency for Employability - Effective English	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		30+6*	27	-	-	-	800

III	I	Language Course - III (Tamil\$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-III		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – V (CC)	Fundamentals of National Security	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VI (CC)	International Relations and Organizations	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Second Allied Course-I (AC)	Principles of Economics - I	4	3	3	25	75	100
		Add on Course- II ##	Professional English- II	*6	4	3	25	75	100
	IV	@ Non-Major Elective Course-I Those who choose Tamil in Part -I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments. Those who do not choose Tamil in Part- I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level (or) b) Special Tamil if Tamil language was studied upto 10 th & 12 th std.	Peace Studies	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Digital Skills for Employability - Microsoft Digital Skills	--	2	--	25	75	100
		Total		30 +6 *	27				800
IV	I	Language Course - VI (Tamil\$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course - IV		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – VII (CC)	Military Geography & Geo-Politics	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VIII (CC)	Armed Forces and Society	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Second Allied Course-II (AC)	Principles of Economics – II	4	3	3	25	75	100
		@ Non Major Elective Course-II (NME) Those who choose Tamil in Part- I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments. Those who do not choose Tamil in Part-I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level or b) Special Tamil if Tamil Language was studied upto 10 th & 12 th Std.	Human Rights	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@	Employability Skills- Employability Skills	--	2	--	25	75	100
		Total		30	23				700

V	I	Core Course-IX (CC)	National Security of India	5	5	3	25	75	100
	II	Core Course-X (CC)	Specialized Warfare	5	5	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course-XI (CC)	Basics of Defence Economics	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-XII (CC)	Military Operation in Independent India	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Major Based Elective Course-I (MBE)	1. Fundamentals of Journalism (or) 2. Foreign Policy of India	5	5	3	25	75	100
	IV	Skill Based Elective-I	Organization and Management of Indian Defence Forces	3	2	3	25	75	100
		Soft Skills Development		2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme(NMS) @@	Marketing and Design Tools-Digital Marketing	--	2	--	25	75	100
			Total	30	31				800
VI	III	Core Course- XIII (CC)	International Law	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course –XIV (CC)	Higher Defence Organization of India	6	5	3	25	75	100
	IV	Core Course-XV (CC)	Disarmament and Arms Control	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Major Based Elective Course-II (MBE)	1. Limited Wars (OR) 2. Defence Management	5	5	3	25	75	100
		Project		4	3	-	20	80	100
		Skill Based Elective Course-II	Defence Journalism	3	2	3	25	75	100
	V	Gender Studies		1	1	3	25	75	100
		Extension Activities **		--	1	--	--	--	--
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme(NMS) @@	Career Readiness Programme		2	--	25	75	100
		Total		30	29				800
			Grand Total	192	158				4500

- \$ For those who studied Tamil upto 10th +2 (Regular Stream)
- + Syllabus for other Languages should be on par with Tamil at degree level.
- # Those who studied Tamil upto 10th +2 but opt for other languages in degree level under Part- I should study special Tamil in Part –IV.
- ## The Professional English – Four Streams Course is offered in the 2nd and 3rd Semester (only for 2022-2023 Batch) in all UG Courses. It will be taught apart from the Existing hours of teaching/ additional hours of teaching (1 hour /day) as a 4 credit paper as an add on course on par with Major Paper and completion of the paper is must to continue his/her studies further. (As per G.O. No. 76, Higher Education (K2) Department dated: 18.07.2020)
- * The Extra 6 hrs/cycle as per the G.O. 76/2020 will be utilized for the Add on Professional English Course.
- ** Extension Activities shall be outside instruction hours.
- @ NCC Course is one of the Choices in Non-Major Elective Course. Only the NCC Cadets are eligible to choose this course. However, NCC Course is not a Compulsory Course for the NCC Cadets.
- @@ Naan Mudhalvan Scheme: As per Naan Mudhalvan Scheme instruction

SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF UG PROGRAMMES- ARTS

Sl. No.	Part	Types of the Courses	No. of Courses	No. of Credits	Marks
1.	I	Language Courses	4	12	400
2.	II	English Courses	4	12	400
3.	III	Core Courses	15	75	1500
4.		Allied Courses - I & II	4	12	400
5.		Major Based Elective Courses	2	10	200
6.		Add on Course I & II	2	8	200
7.		Project	1	3	100
8.	IV	Non Major Elective Courses	2	4	200
9.		Skill Based Elective Courses	2	4	200
10.		Soft Skills Development	1	2	100
11.		Value Education	1	2	100
12.		Environmental Science	1	2	100
13.	V	Gender Studies	1	1	100
14.		Extension Activities	1	1	---
15.	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme	5	10	500
		Total	46	158	4500

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES :

- It serves to build the capacity of younger generations in critical analyses of strategic issues and thus organize a pool of experts on national security from a largely Indian perspective, but with global insight.
- It serves as a robust platform for constant interaction between military professionals, strategic thinkers and academicians to develop a cross-domain strategic culture. The department and its faculty have actively offered consultancy services to strategic security think tanks and the government on regional, national and international security related issues.
- The department also plays a direct vital service to the Indian armed forces as it provides academic and research inputs to the services through official collaboration.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES :

- Acquire the domain knowledge of this programme that enables critical argument and considered evaluation of multiple issues and challenges.
- Endowed with the ability to define a problem, generate alternate solution, evaluate and select an option and follow up with the solution.
- Able to attain sufficient skills to exhibit sound domain knowledge including theories, concepts and terminologies.
- Ability to engage, understand, assimilate, empathize and act upon the issues with finesse in a scientific, rationale and ethical manner.
- Demonstrable awareness of societal features and the ability respect diversity and difference, devoid of any prejudice by gender, age, caste, religion or nationality & to promote sustainable development.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES :

- Understand the multi-disciplinary feature of Defence & Strategic Studies within the broader spectrum of Social Sciences and allied interdisciplinary areas.
- Students should be able to identify and evaluate the multiple issues encountered to secure and protect the vital national interest at the local, national & global levels.
- They should be able to explain, analyze and articulate contemporary strategic issues and events using appropriate perspectives, theories and policy options.
- Understand the diverse institutions, processes, constitutional and legal frameworks that shapes the use of force in global politics.
- Acquire specialized knowledge about the shaping of the global politics and the diverse theories and approaches that facilitate its explanation.

First Year

CORE COURSE-I
STRATEGIC STUDY OF INDIA
(Theory)

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- To gain clarity of India's past history ; distinctiveness of India's freedom struggle , and geo-strategic significance of its location , size and borders.
- To introduce India's physio- graphic features ; its linguistic and ethnic composition and their mutual relationship to her strategic policy.
- To elaborate the features of Indian constitution and various institutions of Governance and their strategic role ; also the significance of National Flag, National Anthem
- To impart better understanding of India's Power resources – Agricultural, Industrial , Natural and its corollary to India's strategic role
- To enable better understanding of India's military potentials ; including her defence industries and defence research and development as a basic premise for her strategic goals.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

- a) Explanation of terms: Bharat, Hindustan and India
- b) Salient features of India's freedom struggle
- c) Geo-Strategic location, size, borders.

UNIT -II PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES:

- a) Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic Plain and Deccan Plateau
- b) Ethnic and Linguistic Composition.

UNIT-III SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE:

- a) Salient Features of Indian Constitution
- b) National Flag, National Anthem & National Institutions.

UNIT -IV POWER RESOURCES:

- a) Agricultural
- b) Industrial
- c) Natural.

UNIT -V MILITARY POTENTIAL:

- a) Defence Industries
- b) Institutions of DRDO.

UNIT-VI: CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment only)

REFERENCE:-

1. India Year Book, Publication Division – New Delhi
2. Manorama Year Book
3. D.G.Chandler, The Atlas of Military Strategy: the art, theory and practice of war, London.

WEB SITES

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_India
2. <http://www.constitution.org/cons/india/const.html>
3. <http://www.excellup.com/classnine/sstnine/physicalfeature.aspx>

COURSE OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of this course the students would be able

- Knowledge of India's civilizational past enables the students to evaluate; along with inputs from our freedom struggle and geo- physical factors ; chalk out the best course of action for the future
- To know the geographical & physical features of India and assess its implications to her strategic interest.
- Knowledge of India's governance system ; the features of the constitution and institutions helps the students to grasp the essentials of good governance.
- Estimation of India's power resources guides the students to appreciate the strategic value of these sources and its implications to her strategic interest.
- To know the role of Armed forces ; defence industries and the defence research & development to meet the strategic interest of India.

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce various nomenclatures of the discipline and their particularistic relevance and significance
- To explain various concepts essential to the study of this discipline ; as well different categories of War and their distinctive features.
- To understand the causes of war and the principles of War and its significance.
- To elaborate the meaning, definition and typology of Peace ; its methodological processes viz., peace movement; peace education ; peaceful coexistence;& Zone of peace ..
- Introduce the mechanics of war and peace – amicable settlement of disputes; concepts like peacemaking, peace-keeping & peace building. Role on International Law and ICJ.

UNIT –I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Nomenclature and understanding of the terms Military Science, Military Studies, War Studies, Peace Studies, Conflict Studies, Defence Studies, Defence and Strategic Studies
- (b) Relevance and significance.

UNIT –II BASIC CONCEPTS:

- (a) War, Strategy, Grand Strategy, Tactics, Campaign, Battle, Operations, Defence and Security
- (b) Categorization of War: Civil war, Limited war, Chemical and Biological war, nuclear war, Guerrilla war, Insurgency and Low Intensity Conflicts

UNIT –III:

Causes and Principles of War.

UNIT –IV UNDERSTANDING OF PEACE:

- (a) Meaning, Definition and Forms of Peace
- (b) Role of Peace for Education and Peace Movements
- (c) Concepts of Peaceful Co-existence & Zone of Peace

UNIT –V MECHANICS OF WAR AND PEACE:

- (a) Amicable Settlement of International Disputes
- (b) International Law and Peace, Peace Treaties, International Court of Justice
- (c) Concepts of Peace Making, Peacekeeping & Peace Building

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (for Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

REFERENCES: -

1. Philip, T.R., (ed), Roots of Strategy, 1943.
2. Michael Howard, (Ed), The Theory and Practice of War, 1965.
3. D.G.Chandler, The Atlas of Military Strategy: the art, theory and practice of war (London, 1980)
4. Fuller, J.F.C., The Foundation of the Science of War (London, 1925)
5. Field Marshal, Montgomery, Viscount, A History of Warfare, (London: Collins, 1968).
6. Galtung, Johan, The Struggle for Peace, (Ahmedabad: Gujarat Vidyapeeth, 1986)

WEB SITES:

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_and_Peace
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_war
3. <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/strategy.html>
4. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Wars_by_type

COURSE OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of this course the students would be able:

- To define and distinguish the various terminologies used synonymously in this discipline.
- To clearly understand the meaning and scope of the terms related to this discipline and also the various types of War and their unique features.
- To perceptively know the various causes of War and also the Principles of War.
- To grasp the ideas related to Peace –its meaning and forms ; also the approaches towards establishing Peace.
- To better their knowledge in the mechanics of War and Peace as practiced globally.

First Year

FIRST ALLIED COURSE-I
AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL
SCIENCE – I
(Theory)

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce features of political science as an academic discipline- its meaning and scope ; its methodological approaches
- To explain the fundamental features of State and its functions. To compare and contrast with other social groups – society and Associations.
- to elaborate the theories of Origin of State viz., Social Contract theory; Patriarchal, matriarchal, and historical ; and their significance.
- To understand the meaning, scope and typology of Sovereignty ; its importance in the study of Political Science.
- Introduce to various theories political processes – Rights ,Duties ,Equality, Liberty and Law.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

Political Science as a discipline-Meaning and Definition-Nature and Scope-Is Politics a Science or Art-Methods of Political Science

UNIT -II STATE AND NATION:

State Definition, Element and Functions of State-Distinction between State and Government-Distinction between State and Society and Association

UNIT -III THEORIES OF ORIGIN OF STATE:

Divine Origin Theory-force Theory-Social Contract Theory: (EXCLUDING HOBBS, LOCKE, and ROUSSEAU’S THEORIES) Patriarchal and Matriarchal theory Historical or Evolutionary Theory

UNIT- IV SOVEREIGNTY AND PLURALISM:

Sovereignty-Definition and Kinds of Sovereignty-Austin’s Theory of Sovereignty- The Concept of Pluralism

UNIT-V THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL:

Law: Meaning and Features-Rights: Kinds and Fundamental Rights-Liberty: Its kinds and safeguards- Equality: Relation with Liberty and Rights

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (for Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

REFERENCES:

1. Amal Roy and Mohit Bhattacharya: Political Theory: Ideas and Institutions, Calcutta: TheWorld Press
2. R.C. Macridis (ed) Modern Political System, Prentice Hall International
3. A.C.Kapoor: Principles of Political Science.
4. R.L.Gupta: Introduction to Political Science.

WEB SITES:

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_science
2. <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/state-of-origin.html>
3. http://www.answers.com/Q/Briefly_descirbe_the_theories_of_the_origin_of_the_state

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course the students would be able:

- To appreciate the premise and the processes of Political Science as an academic discipline.
- To clearly know the features of State, its elements and their significances. Able to distinguish State from other societal groups.
- To explain the origin of State from different theoretical perspectives and their significance.
- To know the significance of Sovereignty as an element of State and its role in the function of State.
- To understand the theoretical perspectives of State and Individual in the Political Processes.

First Year

CORE COURSE-III
ART OF WARFARE IN INDIA (Upto 1947)
(Theory)

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the evolution of Warfare in India through important episodes and the progression in the India Art of Warfare.
- To introduce the evolutionary changes in the nature of War and features of Warfare through various episodes during Ancient and Medieval era ;as well through sequence of external invasions.
- To elaborate the military system in South India with type study of Pallava, Chera, Chola and Pandya Art of Warfare and their military exploits .
- To explain the ascendancy of Hindu Monarchy with the study of Maharatta and Sikh military systems & Art of Warfare respectively.
- To explain the consolidation of European colonial rule over India through landmark episodes –conquest of Bengal, Anglo-Mysore wars, Presidency Armies and Sepoy Mutiny.

UNIT –I WARFARE IN ANCIENT INDIA:

(a) Military System in Vedic, Puranic and Epic ages (b) Alexander's Invasion of India
(c) Rise of Mauryan Empire and its military system (d) Kautilya's philosophy of war and peace.

UNIT-II WARFARE IN MEDIEVAL INDIA:

(a) Arab Conquest of Sind (Battle of Rawar) (b) Ghazni's invasions (Battle of Somnath) (c) Md. Ghori's Conquest of India (Battle of Terrain I and II) (d) Foundation of Mughal Empire in India (Battle of Panipat I and II)

UNIT –III MILITARY SYSTEM OF SOUTH INDIA (MEDIEVAL PERIOD) :

(a) Rise of Pallavas and their Military system (b) Chola Imperialism and military system
(c) Conquests of Pandya emperors and their military system

UNIT- IV REVIVAL OF HINDU MONARCHY:

(a) Shivaji as a great guerrilla leader (b) Military system of the Marathas (c) Rise of Sikhism (d) Military system of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

UNIT –V COMING OF THE EUROPEANS:

(a) British Conquest of Bengal (b) Anglo- Mysore Wars (c) Rise of Presidency Armies (d) First War of Independence 1857 (Causes and Consequences)

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (for Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

REFERENCES:

1. Majumdar, R.C., An Advanced History of India, New York: St.Martin,1967
2. Malleson, G.B., The Decisive Battles of India, London:W.H.Allen,1885
3. Saxena, K.L.M., Military System of India-1850-1900, Delhi'1976.
4. Roy, Koushik., From Hydespas to Kargil : A History of Warfare in India from 326 B.C. to A.D 1999, Delhi: Manohar,2004.
5. Anjoli Nirmal, The Decisive Battles of Indian History, Jaipur: Pointer Publications,1999.
6. Sarkar, Jadunath., Military History of India, Bombay: Orient Longmans,1970.
7. Das, S.T., Indian Military: Its History and Development, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1979.
8. V.R.R. Dikshitar, Wars in Ancient India, 1948.

WEB SITES:

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_warfare
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Important_battles_in_medieval_Indian_History
3. <http://www.facts-about-india.com/important-battles-indian-history.php>

COURSE OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of this course the students would be able:

- To appreciate the nature of Warfare in Ancient India through Vedic and Puranic periods. Know the rise of Mauryan empire and its military prowess and also the external invasion by the Greeks. The philosophy of Kautilya and its significance as a military theory.
- To understand the nature of Warfare in the medieval period with episodic study of Arab , Turks ,Afghan and Mughal invasions.
- To grasp the military system of South India through the exploits of Pallavas, Cheras, Cholas, and Pandyas.
- To explain the changes in the Art of Warfare and the success in the revival of Hindu Monarchies – Marathas and the Sikhs.
- To appreciate the colonial ambitions of European Powers and their military superiority over the natives ; their consolidation with success in Bengal and Anglo- Mysore Wars and formation of Presidency Armies ; reaction to colonialism through 1857 Sepoy Mutiny.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-IV
WORLD MILITARY HISTORY**

Semester-II

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- To elaborate the evolutionary trend in World Military history and its consequent military operational transformation; with the study of Greeco- Persian military system and Warfare (Peloponnesian Wars) and rise of Alexander the Great.
- To understand the Roman military system ; its organization and military exploits in Punic Wars andJulius Ceasar campaigns.
- To explain the reforms in military affairs during the medieval era as witnessed in reforms of Gustavus Adolphus ; in French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars
- To understand the features of modern warfare through the study of World War I ; especially trenchwarfare, static war, gas as a weapon, and evolution in Naval and Air Warfare.
- To introduce features of evolution in Warfare during the World War II in terms of use of Tanks andgreats military exploits in Naval and Air Warfare.

UNIT –I MILITARY SYSTEM IN ANCIENT GREECE:

(a) Greek Military Organization, (b) Greeco-Persian War (Battle of Marathon, Thermopylae andSalamis), (c) Rise of Alexander’s Empire(Battle of Isus, Arbela)

UNIT –II MILITARY SYSTEM IN ANCIENT ROME :

(a) Roman Military organization, (b) Rome-Carthage Conflict (Battle of Cannae, Zama)
(c) JuliusCaesar’s Military Campaigns

UNIT –III MILITARY SYSTEM IN MEDIEVAL EMPIRE:

(a) Military Reforms of Gustavus Adolphus (b) French Revolution – Causes and Consequences (c)Napoleon’s art of war (Battle of Jena, Trafalgar and Waterloo)

UNIT –IV WORLD WAR I:

(a) Causes (b) Trench and Static Warfare, Use of Gas (c) Role of Naval and Air Power
(d) Military lessons

UNIT –V WORLD WAR II:

(a) Causes (b) Blitzkrieg Tactics, (C) Role of Air Power and Naval Power (d) Military Lessons.

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (for Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

REFERENCES:

1. Howard, Michael. War in European History, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977.
2. Keegan, John., A History of Warfare, New York: Vintage, 1993.
3. Fuller, J.F.C., A Military History of the Western World, New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1955
4. Neilberg, Michael,S., Warfare in World History, London / New York : Routledge,2001.
5. Andre Corviser, (ed.), A Dictionary of Military History, Oxford: BlackwellPublishers,1994.
6. Dupey&Dupey, Encyclopedia of Military History.

WEB SITES:

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Fifteen_Decisive_Battles_of_the_World
2. <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i>
3. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/648813/World-War-II>

COURSE OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of this course the students would be able:

- To know the nature of War in Ancient period as practice by the Greeks, Persians and the successstory of Alexander.
- To clearly understand the military systems of the Romans, their organisation and art of warfarethrough the Punic Wars and Julius Caesar campaigns.
- To evaluate the Medieval military system with the study Napoleonic wars , the FrenchRevolution and reforms of Gustavus Adolphus.
- To assess the features of Modern Warfare through the study of World War I – nature of Static andTrench Warfare ; use of poison gas as weapon of war and the role of Airforce and Navy in War.
- To explain the military trends in World War II ; especially the use of Tanks and the Air Power andNabval Power.

First Year

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE-II
AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL
SCIENCE – II
(Theory)**

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce different classifications of Governments- their merits
- and demerits and the features of parliamentary and presidential forms of governments.
- To impart essential principles and practices of Democracy –its merits and demerits ; conditions for success of Democracy.
- To identify and introduce various organs of government and their role and function ; the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.
- Elaborate the role and effects of Public Opinion, Pressure Groups and Political Parties in Governance process.
- To explain the electoral system , territorial and functional representation ; universal adult franchise and features of good electoral process.

UNIT - I FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:

Leacock's classification of Governments-Its Meaning-Unitary and Federal forms of governments -Merits and Demerits-Parliamentary and Presidential form of government.

UNIT- II DEMOCRACY:

Democracy-Definition, Meaning and Principles-Merits and Demerits of Democracy- Conditions for the success of Democracy

UNIT –III ORGANS OF GOVERNEMENT:

Legislature: Its powers and functions and types-**Executive:** Its powers and functions-**Judiciary:** Its powers and functions and Methods for independence

UNIT- IV PUBLIC OPINION, POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS:

Public Opinion: Meaning, Definition and Types-Agents of Public Opinion- Political Parties and types-Pressure Groups.

UNIT –V ELECTION:

Electoral System, Importance of Elections and Universal Franchise-Qualifications of Voters and candidates-Methods of minority representation-Territorial and Functional Representation-conditions of good electoral process

UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (for Continuous Internal Assessment only) :

REFERENCES:

1. A.C, Kapoor: Principles of Political Science
2. Appadurai: Substance of Politics, Oxford University Press, India
3. V.D. Mahajan: Modern Governments, S.C.Chand and Co., New Delhi
4. M. N. Kaul and S.L. Shakdhar, Practice and Procedure of Parliament, Metropolitan BookCompany

WEB SITES:

1. <http://india.gov.in/my-government/forms>
2. <http://www.youspeakindia.org/organs-of-government/>
3. <http://eci.nic.in/eci/eci.html>

COURSE OUTCOMES: Upon successful completion of this course the students would be able:

- To discern the types of governments and forms of governments ; their features; and their merits and demerits.
- To understand the meaning, principles and significance of Democracy ; and knowledge on the conditions for its success.
- To identify and assess the functioning of the various organs of government –the legislature, the executive and the judiciary – their role and powers.
- Understand the role and effect of public opinion, political parties and pressure groups in the governance process.
- To appreciate the electoral system , mode of territorial and functional representation ; importance of universal adult franchise and features of good electoral process.

Second Year

CORE COURSE-V
FUNDAMENTALS OF NATIONAL SECURITY
(Theory)

Semester-III

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- National security is the highest political goal of all states; the approaches adopted by states differ based on their individual power status, and the prevailing political and strategic dynamics a regional and global level. This paper introduces threats to a state, typology of threats, national power and its elements, doctrinal orientation for security; its linkages with foreign policy and defence policy.

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Concepts of Nation, State and Nation – State (b) Origin, concept and objectives of National Security.

UNIT- II SPECTRUM OF THREATS :

- (a) Definition of Threats & Challenges (b) Security Structure
(c) Security Spectrum (d) National Security Paradigm.

UNIT -III INSTRUMENTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY:

- (a) Power (b) National Power (c) Military power and its components.

UNIT- IV MECHANICS OF NATIONAL SECURITY:

- (a) Threat Perception, (b) Threat Assessment and (c) Threat Analysis and Policy Formulation

UNIT V:

National Security Analysis Concept, Components and formulation of Security and Defence Policies and their linkages.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. Barry, Buzan. People, State and Fear: The National Security Problems in International Relations, Sussex; Wheatsheaf Books, 1983.
2. Bajpai, U.S.,(ed) India's Security : The Politico-Strategic Environment, New Delhi :Lancers Books, 1983.
3. Dixit, J.N., Across Borders: Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Picus Books, 1998.
4. Satish Kumar, (ed)., Yearbook on India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi : Deep & Deep,1993.
5. Jayaramu, P.S., India's National Security and Foreign Policy, New Delhi: ABC Publishers, 1978.

WEB SITES:

1. [1.http://www.bing.com/search?q=Concepts%20National%20Security&pc=cosp&ptag=AD1AD6C705EF45AF85F&form=CONMHP&conlogo=CT3210127](http://www.bing.com/search?q=Concepts%20National%20Security&pc=cosp&ptag=AD1AD6C705EF45AF85F&form=CONMHP&conlogo=CT3210127)
2. <http://www.princeton.edu/~dbaldwin/selected%20articles/Baldwin%20%281997%29%20The%20Concept%20of%20Security.pdf>
3. <file:///C:/Users/defence/Downloads/ADA417522.pdf>
4. <file:///C:/Users/defence/Downloads/9783642177750-c1.pdf>

OUTCOMES:

- National security is the highest political goal of all states; the approaches adopted by states differ based on their individual power status, and the prevailing political and strategic dynamics at regional and global level. This paper introduces threats to a state, typology of threats, national power and its elements, doctrinal orientation for security; its linkages with foreign policy and defence policy.

Second Year

CORE COURSE-VI
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND
ORGANIZATIONS
(Theory)

Semester-III

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES: -

- Ever since states were identified on their territoriality, the need for jealously guarding their territoriality and if possible expanded has been the prime motive of international relations. To grasp its historical progress and the expanding scope of relationship amongst the states becomes imperative for the students of defence and strategic studies.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION :

(a) Components of State (b) Evolution of State system

UNIT- II STATE SYSTEM AND ITS COROLLARIES:

(a) Elements of National Power (b) National Interest (c) Foreign Policy- its objectives and instruments. (diplomacy and war).

UNIT -III INTRODUCTION:

(a) Evolution of International organization- League of National and UN system- Principles, Powers & structures.

UNIT -IV:

Object, Functioning and Evaluation of SAARC, ASEAN & BIMSTEC.

UNIT- V :

Salient Features of European Union (EU) and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and (OPEC).

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

1. Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, Robert H. Jackson, Georg Sorensen, Oxford University Press,
2. International Relations, Palmer and Perkins,
3. International Relations, Prem Arora, IAS Study Circle, New Delhi
4. Man, the State, and War: A Theoretical Analysis, Kenneth Waltz,
5. International Relations Theory: A New Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan

WEB SITES

1. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/international%20relations>
2. http://bijugayu.blogspot.in/2012/04/meaning-nature-scope-and-approachesto_17.html#.VIEqvdKUdQk
3. <http://www.cssforum.com.pk/css-optional-subjects/group-f/internationalrelations/28720-meaning-nature-scope-international-relations.html>
4. <http://www.irtheory.com/know.htm>

OUTCOMES:

- Ever since states were identified on their territoriality, the need for jealously guarding their territoriality and if possible expanded has been the prime motive of International relations. In the contemporary world the survival of the mankind is conditioned by the facts of war and peace.

Code:

Credit: 3

OBJECTIVES:

- This course provides an introduction to a broad range of economic concepts, theories and analytical techniques. It considers both microeconomics - the analysis of choices made by individual decision-making units (households and firms) - and macroeconomics - the analysis of the economy as a whole.

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION:

Definitions of Economics: Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, Lionel Robbins and Samuelson –Nature of Economics: Micro and Macro Economics- Central problems of an Economy

UNIT – II CONSUMPTION:

Wants and their characteristics – Consumer's equilibrium- Marginal utility analysis and Indifference curve analysis - Consumer's surplus

UNIT – III PRODUCTION:

Factors of production, Law of variable proportions, Laws of returns to scale – Producer's equilibrium – Expansion Path

UNIT – IV MARKET STRUCTURE:

Perfect competition- Monopoly and Monopolistic competition- Oligopoly and Kinked Demand Curve

UNIT – V DISTRIBUTION:

Functional vs. personal distribution – Factor Pricing- Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution – Quasi Rent – Keynes' Liquidity Preference Theory of Interest – Schumpeter's Theory of Profit

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

STUDY MATERIAL

1. AHUJA H. L - PRINCIPLES OF MICRO ECONOMICS
2. MICROECONOMIC THEORY.R.CAUVERY & TEAM.
3. AHUJA H. L -ADVANCE ECONOMIC THEORY

WEB SITES:

1. <http://www.investopedia.com/university/economics/>
2. <http://economics.about.com/od/economics-basics/a/What-Is-Economics.htm>
3. <http://economics.about.com/z/js/o.htm?k=macroeconomics%20answers&SUName=economics&d=Macroeconomics%20Answers&r=http%3A%2F%2Feconomics.about.com%2>
4. <http://depts.alverno.edu/dgp/GEC/Principles%20of%20Economics.html>
5. <https://www.aeaweb.org/students/WhatIsEconomics.php>

OUTCOMES:

- It helps the students to know the the forces driving demand and supply and their impact on market conditions and interpret various economic parameters such as equilibrium price and quantity, elasticity, average costs, marginal costs etc

Second Year

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE-I
PEACE STUDIES
(Theory)**

Semester-III

Code:

Credit: 2

OBJECTIVES:-

- The pursuit for peace has been the principal endeavor of mankind since ages. To familiarize the students to the features of peace, its typology, approaches Institutional responses and societal movements towards peace.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION—Meaning and Definitions

UNIT -II APPROACHES TO PEACE—A Brief Outline

UNIT -III PEACE MOVEMENTS—A Brief Study

UNIT -IV PEACE BUILDING—A Brief Understanding

UNIT -V PEACE MAKING AND PEACE KEEPING -An Overview

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

1. Peace Studies, Johan Galtung
2. Encyclopedia of Peace Vol. I and II

WEB SITES:

1. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/285248/India>
2. <http://www.hsfk.de/What-is-Peace-Research.14.0.html?&L=1>
3. <http://teacherswithoutborders.org/page/what-peace-education>

OUTCOMES:

- It helps to recognize the foundational concepts in peace and conflict studies and demonstrate the awareness of conflict resolution.

Second Year

**CORE COURSE-VII
MILITARY GEOGRAPHY &
GEO – POLITICS
(Theory)**

Semester-IV

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES: -

- To enable the student understand the influence of Geography on the nature and function of war. Geography has had great influence on the scope and outcome of several decisive battles across the globe. Geography is the fundamental determinants of the national power and decides on the politico strategic structure of the states.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Fundamentals of military geography (Accessibility, Visibility, Location, Distance, Climate etc.,)
- (b) Role and Importance of Geo – Politics (c) Geographic components of National Power.

UNIT II GEO – POLITICAL THOUGHT:

- a) Theories of Mackinder, b) Haushofer and c) A.T.Mahan.

UNIT III APPLIED MILITARY GEOGRAPHY:

- a) Basics of Global Positioning System (GPS), b) Global Information System (GIS) and
- c) Remote Sensing.

UNIT IV GEO – STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIA:

- (a) Geographical Location (b) Natural resources, Land mass, Rivers, Minerals & Oil (c) Importance of Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands

UNIT V INDIA'S BORDERS:

- (a) Nature and characteristics of land borders (b) Maritime boundaries
- (c) Concept of Territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. Das, S.T., Geo-Strategies, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1985.
2. Black, Jeremy, Cambridge Illustrated Atlas, Warfare, Renaissance to Revolution: 1492-1792, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
3. Chandler, David G., Atlas of Military Strategy: The Art, Theory and Practice of War, 1618-1878, (1980 reprint, London: Arms and Armour, 1996)
4. William D Puleston, The Life and Work of Alfred Thayer Mahan, U.N.S. (New Haven, CT, 1939)
5. Earl Meade, Edward, Makers of Modern Strategy: Military Thought from Machiavelli to Hitler, 1948.

WEB SITES:

1. <http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199874002/obo-9780199874002-0017.xml>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_geography
3. http://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/Political_Geography_and_Geopolitics
4. http://www.researchgate.net/post/How_do_you_see_the_relationship_between_geopolitics_and_political_geography

OUTCOMES:

- To make the students understand the influence of Geography on the nature and function of war. Geography has had great influence on the scope and outcome of several decisive battles across the globe. Geography is the fundamental determinants of the national power and decides on the political strategic structure of the states.

Second Year

CORE COURSE-VIII
ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY
(Theory)

Semester-IV

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVE:

- On successful completion of the paper the student will be able to understand the basic of sociology.

UNIT -I STUDY OF SOCIETY:

- a) Definition forms and types
- b) Difference between society, community, Association and state
- c) Special features of Military Organizations.

UNIT –II SOCIAL GROUPS:

- a) Definition.
- b) Types
- c) Structure and Importance

UNIT- III SOCIAL INTERACTION:

- a) Motivation, its types, methods and importance
- b) Morality, its role and necessity
- c) Personality-Definition and determinants

UNIT-IV LEADERSHIP:

- a) Meaning and definition
- b) Types and levels
- c) Theories on Leadership

UNIT –V CIVIL- MILITARY RELATIONS.

- a) Relation in Political setup
- b) Military influence on National Policy
- c) Armed forces aid to civil power.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

- 1** Sachdeva- Fundamentals of Sociology
- 2** Weber, Max- Society
- 3** Janowitz, Morris-Sociology and the military establishment

OUTCOMES:

- Most research on military service focuses on its short-term negative ... We propose a conceptual model for examining the long-term outcomes of military service for aging veterans, situating military .

Second Year

**SECOND ALLIED COURSE-II
PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS – II
(Theory)**

Semester-IV

Code:

Credit: 3

OBJECTIVE:

- Allocation of resources and distribution of income within various market structures, with emphasis on analytical tools. It also demonstrate how economic analysis can be applied to a variety of personal, societal, and international issues.

UNIT - I NATIONAL INCOME:

Meaning of National Income – Concepts of National Income – Difficulties in the Measurement of National Income

UNIT – II PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Objectives of Economic planning – Mixed Economy and Economic planning – PURA-A new Gandhian approach to development.

UNIT – III PUBLIC FINANCE:

Government Budgets – Direct and Indirect taxes – Government Expenditure – Meaning of Deficit Financing- Functions of Financial Commission.

UNIT – IV INTERNATIONAL TRADE:

Theories of International Trade – Comparative Cost theory, Balance of trade and balance of payments: Disequilibrium corrective methods- WTO-Trade Blocks: Meaning, EU, NAFTA and ASEAN.

UNIT – V INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM:

Functions of IMF and IBRD, the EURO, Meaning of Foreign Exchange- Purchasing PowerParity Theory – FEMA.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES

1. Ahuja H. L – Principles Of Micro Economics
2. Ahuja H. L – Macro Economics, Theory & Policy
3. Rudder Dutt, Sundharam, K. P. M. – Indian Economy
4. Francis Cherunilam, International Business
5. Seth, M. L. MACRO ECONOMICS
6. Singh S. K, Public Finance in theory and practice
7. Sawyer, Sprinkle, International Economics

WEB SITES:

1. <http://www.investopedia.com/university/economics/>
2. <http://economics.about.com/od/economics-basics/a/What-Is-Economics.htm>
3. [http://economics.about.com/z/js/o.htm?k=macroeconomics%20answers&SUName=economics &d=Macroeconomics%20Answers&r=http%3A%2F%2Feconomics.about.com%2](http://economics.about.com/z/js/o.htm?k=macroeconomics%20answers&SUName=economics&d=Macroeconomics%20Answers&r=http%3A%2F%2Feconomics.about.com%2)
4. <http://depts.alverno.edu/dgp/GEC/Principles%20of%20Economics.html>
5. <https://www.aeaweb.org/students/WhatIsEconomics.php>

OUTCOMES:

- The use economic principles to make business decisions such as what price to charge, how much to sell, and how many employees to hire to maximize profits.

Second Year

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE-II

Semester-IV

Code:
HUMAN RIGHTS
(Theory)

Credit: 2

OBJECTIVES:-

- Efforts towards the establishment of a just and egalitarian society have been in vogue since the beginning of the civilization. Understanding certain basic right that contributes to the overall, dignified and honorable life to individuals is vital. This paper endeavors towards this.

UNIT -I:

INTRODUCTION- History of Human Rights, Meaning and Principles.

UNIT- II:

List of Human Rights and Abuses

UNIT –III:

International Human Rights Norms-Humanitarian Law, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNIT- IV:

Human Rights and International Organizations—UNO and Human Rights.

UNIT -V:

National Human Rights Commission of India-Composition and Functions .

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:-

1. Philip Gourevitch, We Wish to Inform You That Tomorrow We Will Be Killed With Our Families.
2. David Batstone, The Return of the Global Slave Trade and How We Can Fight It

WEB SITES:

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_commission
2. <http://nhrc.nic.in/>
3. <http://www.un.org/rights/dpi1774e.htm>

OUTCOMES:

- Efforts towards the establishment of a just and egalitarian society have been in vogue since the beginning of the civilization. Understanding certain basic right that contributes to the overall, dignified and honorable life to individuals is vital This paper endeavors towards this.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE IX
NATIONAL SECURITY OF INDIA
(Theory)**

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- This paper encompasses all aspects of National Security of India - its national values, interests, objectives, foreign policy and nature of threats both internal and external

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:

(a) India's national values, (b) national security objective (c) India's Foreign policy goals.

UNIT -II INTERNAL SECURITY THREATS:

(a) Poverty and Communal harmony (b) Corruption (c) Insurgency in North East.

UNIT III ISSUES WITH PAKISTAN:

(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Siachen (c) Sir Creek Island (d) Wuller Barrage (e) Terrorism.

UNIT IV ISSUES WITH CHINA:

(a) Boundary dispute (b) Misperceptions on Tibet (c) Mutual Rivalry for Regional and Global Dominance.

UNIT-V : INDIAN OCEAN:

(a) Strategic significance (b) India's interests (c) Power rivalry (militarization).

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. AjeyLele, Strategic Technology for the Military, New Delhi: Sage, 2009.
2. Gopalakrishnan, K.V., Impact of Science and Technology on Warfare, New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2003.
3. Buzon, Barry. An Introduction to Strategic Studies: Military Technology and International Relations, New York: St.Martin Press,1987.
4. Kelin, John. Space Warfare: Strategy, Principles and Policy' London: Routledge, 2006.
5. Nair, K.K., Space the Frontier of Modern Defence, New Delhi: Knowledge World, 2006.
6. Pruthi, R.K.(ed)., Robotic Warfare, Delhi: Prashant Publishing House,2009.
7. Rappert, Brain (ed)., Technology and Security: Governing Threats in the New Millennium, New York: Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.

WEB SITES:

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_security
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Security_Council_%28India%29
3. <http://www.idsa.in/keyspeeches/IndiasNationalSecurityChallengesandPriorities>
4. <http://www.ipcs.org/issue-brief/military-and-defence/defence-reforms-andnational-security-managing-threats-and-challenges-to-172.html>

OUTCOMES:

- This paper encompasses all aspects of National Security of India- its national values, interests, objectives, foreign policy and nature of threats both internal and external.

OBJECTIVES:

- After completing the paper the students will understand the types of war prevalent in the world. This paper describes the various types of warfare that are taught in the world. To understand the different types of war waged by nations at large.

UNIT – I PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE:

- a) Definition and nature of Psychological Warfare
- b) Types of Propaganda
- c) Brain washing and Rumour—Nature, Techniques and its Effects

UNIT – II BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE:

- a) Concept and objectives
- b) Characteristics
- c) Types of Agents and its effects

UNIT – III GUERILLA WARFARE:

- a) Concept and objectives
- b) Characteristics of Guerilla Warfare
- c) Elementary knowledge of Insurgency and Counter Insurgency

UNIT – IV NUCLEAR WARFARE:

- a) Concept and origin of Nuclear Warfare
- b) Development of Nuclear Weapons
- c) Effects of Nuclear Explosion- Flash, Thermal Radiation, Nuclear Radiation

UNIT – V TERRORISM:

- a) Definition
- b) Causes
- c) Types and Techniques

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. Philip M. Taylor, Munitions of the Mind: War Propaganda from the Ancient World to the Nuclear Age, (Welling borough, 1990)
2. Qualter, T.H., Propaganda and Psychological Warfare, (New York, 1962)
3. SIPRI, The Problem of Chemical and Biological Warfare (4 Vols, New York, 1971)
4. Brown, F.J., Chemical Warfare : a Study in Restraint, (Princeton,1968)
5. Walter Laqueur, Guerilla, (London,1977)
6. Fairbairn, G., Revolutionary Guerilla Warfare (Harmondsworth,1974)
7. Asprey, R.B., War in the Shadows (London,1975)
8. Lawrence Freeman, The Evolution of Nuclear Strategy (London,1981)

WEB SITES:

1. <http://www.cliffsnotes.com/cliffsnotes/history/what-is-guerrilla-warfare>
2. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/248353/guerrilla-warfare>
3. <http://www.opcw.org/about-chemical-weapons/what-is-a-chemical-weapon/>
4. https://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Psychological_warfare.html
5. http://www.emedicinehealth.com/biological_warfare/article_em.htm

OUTCOMES:

- The military, law enforcement or intelligence operations that are "special" or unconventional and carried out by dedicated specialized forces and other special operations forces units using unconventional methods and resources. Special operations may be performed independently, or in conjunction with conventional military operations. The primary goal is to achieve a political or military objective where a conventional force requirement does not exist or might adversely affect the overall strategic outcome.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE XI
BASICS OF DEFENCE ECONOMICS
(Theory)**

Semester-V

Code:

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:-

- Economic imperatives are the vital factors in all activities of mankind to gauge its success.
- This applies to the study of defence sector of a country in its endeavor to meet its security needs.
- Knowledge about budgeting, defence allocation, resource augmentation, indigenization etc., are essential to understand the functioning of the defence sector of the state.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Definition of Economics and Defence Economics
- (b) Economic System: kinds, features, merits and demerits (c) Defence and Development debate.

UNIT -II DEFENCE BUDGET :

- (a) Concepts of Finance, Revenue, Expenditure, process of Budget, National Income and Gross National Product (b) Analysis of India's Defence Budget.

UNIT -III DEFENCE PLANNING :

- (a) Parameters of Defence Planning (b) Use of Systems Analysis (c) Cost – effectiveness in selection of weapon systems.

UNIT –IV DEFENCE PRODUCTION :

- (a) Assessment of Defence requirements (b) Role of Ordnance Factories and Public and Private sector undertakings (c) Contribution of DRDO.

UNIT -V EFFECTS OF WAR ON ECONOMY:

- (a) Inflation (b) Balance of Payments (c) Mobilization of Resources.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. The Economics of Defence, Keith Hartley and Todd Sandler, Cambridge Surveys of Economic Literature
2. Economic Theories of Peace and War, Fanny Coulomb, Routledge
3. From Defence to Development? International Perspectives on Realizing the Peace Dividend, Sean M. DiGiovanna, Ann Markusen, Routledge.
4. Defence Production in India, Ron Mathews New Delhi: ABC,
5. Jasjit Singh, India's Defence Spending: Assessing Future Needs, New Delhi: Knowledge Publishers.
6. Y. Lakshmi, Trends in India's Defence Expenditure, New Delhi: ABC.

WEB SITES

1. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/155696/defense-economics>
2. <file:///C:/Users/defence/Downloads/1-Keith%20Hartley.pdf>
3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_budget_of_India
4. <http://ofbindia.gov.in/index.php?wh=ourunits>
5. <http://www.economicshelp.org/blog/2180/economics/economic-impact-of-war/>

OUTCOMES:

- Economic imperatives are the vital factors in all activities of mankind to gauge its success. This applies to the study of defence sector of a country in its endeavor to meet its security needs. Knowledge about budgeting, defence allocation, resource augmentation, indigenization etc., are essential to understand the functioning of the defence sector of the state.

Third Year

**CORE COURSE XII
MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDEPENDENT INDIA**

Semester-V

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- The Defence of a country is structured on certain organizational pattern and mechanism. It is therefore essential to have a basic knowledge of them in the correct of India.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Partition of British Indian Army (b) Early Challenges: Annexation of Junagadh – 1947. Operations Polo (Integration of Hyderabad 1948), Operation Vijay (Integration of Goa 1961).

UNIT -II OPERATION IN KASHMIR – 1947 – 48:

- (a) Events leading to annexation (b) Operations of Indian Army (c) Military lessons.

UNIT -III CHINESE INVASION OF INDIA – 1962:

- (a) Causes of War (b) Important Operations of War (c) Military Re – organization.

UNIT -IV: INDO – PAKISTAN WAR OF 1965:

- (a) Outline of the Operations, Role of Artillery (b) Operation Cactus- Lily.
(c) Liberation of East Pakistan 1971- Origin and Causes of War

UNIT - V INTERNAL SECURITY OPERATIONS:

- (a) Operation Blue Star – 1984 (b) Operation Rhino (Northeast Region) (c) Operation Vijay.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

1. Sinha Lt. Gen - Slender was the Thread
2. Johari, Sitaram - Chinese invasion of NEFA
3. Mankekar D.R - Pakistan Cut to size
4. Subramaniam. K. - Liberation War
5. Subramaniam. K - Kargil Report.

WEB SITES

1. http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:WijsSFZ1kcJ:en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_War_of_1947+&cd=4&hl=ta&ct=clnk&gl=in
2. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/india-pakistan-war>
3. <http://www.ndtv.com/article/cheat-sheet/how-india-bungled-1962-war-with-china-10-points-496995>
4. http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/indo-pak_1971.htm
5. <https://www.quora.com/India-Pakistan-Rivalry/What-is-the-truth-behind-kargil-war>

OUTCOMES:

- It brings out the armed forces of Indian Army, Air Force and Indian Navy of its successful operation. The execution of the system and the recruitment methods.

Third Year

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-I
1. FUNDAMENTALS OF JOURNALISM**

Semester-V

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 4

OBJECTIVES:-

- Defence journalism, though very much a part of modern day journalism, has practically very little literature for reference. There is an urgent need to understand essential information, facts, sources, and the qualities required to become a successful defence journalist. Also, provide knowledge how to be responsible Defence Journalist. Depending on branch of service and specific Military Occupational Specialty, military journalists learn to do a surprising variety of jobs.

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Journalism: Meaning, relevance and scope (b) News Organization Structure and functioning
- (c) Media: concept, kind and characteristics.

UNIT- II DEFENCE NEWS:

- (a) Purpose and meaning (b) Kinds and sources (c) Theories of news selection.

UNIT -III REPORTING DEFENCE STORIES:

- (a) Format, Language and Grammar (b) Kinds: Eye Witness, Computer assisted Features
- (c) Concepts of Graphics and animation (d) Interviewing skills.

UNIT -IV EDITING:

- (a) Abbreviations and definition of military terms (b) Proof – reading symbols
- (c) Caption writing and picture editing.

UNIT –V HURDLES IN DEFENCE WRITING:

- (a) Media Ethics (b) Media Laws (c) Military vs. Media debate (d) News Photography.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. Menon, P.K., Practical Journalism, Jaipur :Aavishkar Publishers & Distributers, 2005.
2. Dhara,R., Journalism, Calcutta : Industry Publishers,1945.
3. Basu, R.N., Handbook of Journalism, Jaipur: Pointer Publishers, 2005.
4. Kamath,M.V., The Journalist's Handbook, New Delhi : Vikas,1980.
5. Professional Journalism, New Delhi: Vikas, 1983.

WEB SITES

1. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalism>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_media
3. <http://www.poynter.org/how-tos/journalism-education/190429/in-defense-of-journalismeducation-the-3-essentials-it-teaches/>
4. <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/media.html>

OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to make effective oral presentations on a variety of topics in public settings. They can able to apply basic and advanced human communication theories and models to academic and professional situations.

Third Year

MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-I

Semester-V

2. FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 4

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the fundamental concepts that deals with foreign policy like its meaning, nature, significance and scope.
- To throw a light on how India's foreign relations is influenced by both external and internal factors.
- To make students to understand India's relation with other countries through diplomacy.
- To impart better understanding of India's stake on various regional engagements.
- To make students aware of the possible challenges that India faces in the ambit of conducting foreign relations.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPT OF FOREIGN POLICY:

- a) Definition, meaning, nature and scope of foreign policy
- b) Its evolution, determinants, characteristics and significance.
- c) National interest and National Power

UNIT-II INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY:

- a) Principles, objectives - Panchsheel, its national interest.
- b) Determinants of India's foreign policy – Internal and External factors
- c) India – Look East, Act East Policy and Neighborhood First Policy
- d) Ministry of External Affairs – Structure, Role and Functions

UNIT-III INDIA'S BILATERAL RELATION WITH KEY COUNTRIES:

- a) India- USA, Russia and France
- b) India – China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

UNIT -IV THE SOFT POWER APPROACH:

- a) India's Soft Power Diplomacy
- b) Diaspora and Foreign Policy
- c) Role of Diaspora in India's Foreign Policy

UNIT –V CHALLENGES TO INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY:

- a) Challenges in 21st Century - Terrorism, Climate change, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

1. Foreign Policy of India, V.N Khanna, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 2018.
2. India's Act East Policy, Dr. Josukutty C.A, New Delhi, New Century Publications, 2020.
3. Foreign Policy of India, S.C Singhal, Agra, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, 2018.
4. Does the Elephant Dance? Contemporary Indian Foreign Policy, David M. Malone, Oxford University Press, 2014.
5. India's Foreign Policy: Surviving in a Turbulent World, Arvind Gupta and Anil Wadhwa (edited), SAGE Publications Pvt Ltd, 2020.

WEBSITES:

1. <https://www.mea.gov.in/organization-structure.htm>
2. <https://www.mea.gov.in/distinguished-lectures-detail.htm?833>
3. <https://www.mea.gov.in/distinguished-lectures-detail.htm?850>
4. https://cejiss.org/images/issue_articles/2019-volume-13-issue-2/04-srinivas.pdf

EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course the students would be able:

- To gain knowledge on the basic concepts of foreign policy.
- To clearly understand India's national interests and how these interests play a major role in shaping its own regional engagements.
- To understand the organizational structure and functions of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA).
- To understand India's position on the world stage and how it is engaging with both developed and developing nations.
- To realize the importance of diaspora and how they play a prominent role in shaping India's relationship with other nations.
- To make better understanding of the potential challenges that India encounters in the conduct of foreign relations.

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION:

Organisational aspects are being introduced to the students in this Paper

GOALS:

To enable the student to learn the basic aspects of Management and Organization of Indian Defence Forces

OBJECTIVE:

On completing this paper the students will have basic understanding of the Knowledge of the meaning of Organisation, Management, managerial functions and Leadership qualities

UNIT-I:

- a. Concept and principles of Management
- b. Elementary Knowledge of Motivation
- c. Concept , fundamental features and differentiation between Military and Non Military Organisations

UNIT-II:

- a. Organisation of Indian Army-Army Headquarters
- b. static and field Formations
- c. Arms and services

UNIT-III:

- a. Organisation of Indian Navy -Naval Headquarters , Naval Commands, Fleets
- b. Organisation of Indian Air Force -Air Headquarters , Air commands, Formation, Squadrons

UNIT-IV:

- a. Recruitment & Training of Defence force
- b. Methods of Recruitment in all the three Services at different levels
- c. Training Institutions and Establishments of the three Services

UNIT-V :

Higher Defence Organisation of India, Pakistan, U S A, China and United Kingdom

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Defence Organisation of India ; A,L, Venkateswaran
2. Defence Mechanisms of Modern State ; Nagender singh
3. Towards Regional co-operation in development ; R R Ramachandani& H.Ali
4. Aspects of Indian Defence ; R.Singh
5. India's Defence and Foreign policy ; A.Shah

OUTCOMES:

- Defence planning is essentially a subset of overall national level planning in the political, economic and social spheres and has to be evolved in the context of global and proximate factors affecting the nation. . It has also to take into account the philosophy and ethos animating the national psyche; in other words the historical and cultural forces which have shaped the collective memory and outlook of the people over the centuries.

OBJECTIVE:

- This paper aims at introducing to the student different aspects of International Law. The laws which govern the conduct of war, Laws of neutrality and the organization of the International court of Justice are covered in this paper.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Definition, Basis of international Law, History and its development
- (b) Nature, Source and Codification
- (c) Distinction between International and Municipal laws

UNIT -II LAWS OF LAND, SEA AND AIR WARFARE:

- (a) Laws of Land Warfare
- (b) Laws of Maritime Warfare
- (c) Laws of Aerial Warfare
- (d) War Crimes and Genocide

UNIT -III LAWS OF NEUTRALITY:

- (a) The laws of Neutrality
- (b) Right of Angary
- (c) Contraband and Doctrine of Continuous Voyage

UNIT -IV MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:

- (a) Settlement of International Disputes
- (b) War its Legal Character and Effects
- (c) Enemy Character

UNIT - V LEGAL MECHANISMS:

- (a) Blockade - Concept, Establishment, Kinds and Penalties for breach
- (b) Prize Courts
- (c) Organization, role and functions of International Court of Justice.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

1. Tandon, M.P, and Rajesh Tandon, An Introduction of International Law, Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency, 1987.
2. Kapoor, S.K., International Law, Allahabad; Allahabad Law Agency, 1989.
3. Chavan, R.S., An Approach to International Law, New Delhi: Sterling, 1971.
4. Starke, J., An Introduction to International Law.
5. Oppenheim, International Law.

WEB SITES:

1. <https://www.google.co.in/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#safe=active&q=international law>
2. http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/pdf/law_warfare-1956.pdf
3. <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/57jpc1.htm>
4. http://www.geneva-academy.ch/docs/academyLecture/Lecture_Heinegg.pdf
5. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/blockade>

OUTCOMES:

- This paper aims at introducing to the students different aspects of International Law. The laws which govern the conduct of war, Laws of neutrality and the organization of the International court of Justice are covered in this paper.

Third Year

CORE COURSE-XIV

Semester-VI

HIGHER DEFENCE ORGANIZATION OF INDIA

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

The Defence of a country is structured on certain organizational pattern and mechanism. It is therefore essential to have a basic knowledge of them in the correct of India.

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

(a) Defence and Functions of Higher Defence Organization of India (b) Role and Functions of President of India in relation to Armed Forces, c) Ministry of Defence and various Defence Committees—Composition and Functions

UNIT -II :

(a) Field & Static organizations of Indian Army, Indian Air Force and Indian Navy (b) Role and Functions of Para Military Forces.

UNIT -III:

Organization & Function of various Indian Intelligence Agencies.

UNIT- IV:

Structure of higher Defence Organizations of USA, Russia, China and Pakistan.

UNIT -V:

Recruitment Organizations: System and Methods of recruitment in Indian Army, Navy and Air Force at all levels

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. Venkateswaran, A.L., Defence Organisation in India, New Delhi: Government of India, 1967.
2. Government of India, The Army of India and its Evolution, Calcutta, 1924.
3. Ministry of Defence, Government of India, Indian Armed Forces Year Book, (Annual).
4. Palit, D.K., Essentials of Military Knowledge, (New Delhi:1989)
5. Singh, Nagendra., Defence Mechanism of Modern State, (New Delhi:1967).

WEB SITES:

1. [file:///C:/Users/defence/Downloads/jds_1_1_aprakash%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/defence/Downloads/jds_1_1_aprakash%20(1).pdf)
2. <http://issp.in/tag/higher-defence-organisation/>
3. <http://pages.rediff.com/national-security-council--india-/980882>
4. http://knowindia.gov.in/myindia/myindia_frame.php?id=6
5. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Indian_intelligence_agencies

OUTCOMES:

- The defence of a country is structured on certain organizational pattern and mechanism. It is therefore essential to have a basic knowledge of them in the correct of India.

Third Year

CORE COURSE-XV
DISARMAMENT AND ARMS CONTROL
Code: (Theory)

Semester-VI

Credit: 5

OBJECTIVES:

- Disarmament efforts from the formation of nation state system is attempted in this paper which gained momentum after the Second World War and also Arms control measures are applied to Nuclear states which is being appraised in this paper.

UNIT –I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) The evolution of the nuclear era since 1945 (b) Basics of nuclear technology, nuclear energy and its uses.

UNIT –II DEVELOPMENT OF MISSILES:

- (a) Classifications and characteristics, (b) Brief study of the theories of nuclear warfare: Preventive, Pre –emptive, Massive Retaliation, Counter Force, Counter Value, Flexible Response, MAD and MAS.

UNIT –III ELEMENTARY STUDY OF TREATIES:

- (a) Nuclear – weapon Treaties, (PTBT, TTBT, PNET & CTBT) (b) Nuclear Arms Limitation Treaties (ABM, SALT, INF, and START) (c) Nuclear – Weapon proliferation Treaties (NPT, MTCR) FMCT, NSG and its impact on Indo-US Agreement

UNIT- IV:

- (a) Conventions of (a) Chemical and Biological Weapons (b) Prevention of Accidental Wars

UNIT -V :

- (a) India's contribution in the process of arms control.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES: -

1. Cochran, Thomas, Arkin, William, and Hoenig, William, Nuclear Weapons Databook(5 vols., Cambridge, Mss, 1984).
2. Glasstone, S., and Dolan, P.J., The Effects of Nuclear Weapons (Washington, 1977).
3. Grace, Charles, Nuclear Weapons: Principles, Effects and Survivability (London, 1994).
4. Brodie, Bernard, Strategy in the Missile Age (Princeton, 1959).
5. Lee, R.G., Guided Weapons (London, 1988).

WEB SITES:

1. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disarmament>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_control
3. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missile>
4. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/421797/nuclear-strategy>
5. <http://blog.oup.com/2014/11/cold-war-nuclear-strategy-agreed-framework/>

OUTCOMES:

- Disarmament efforts from the formation of nation state system is attempted in this paper which gained momentum after the Second World War and also Arms control measures are applied to Nuclear states which is being appraised in this paper

Third Year

MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE- II

Semester-VI

1. LIMITED WARS

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 4

OBJECTIVES:-

After going through this paper students will have an understanding of wars that were fought after the end of World War – II . This paper deals with the evolution of limited wars after the end of World War – II. To make the students learn about some of the important wars that was fought after 1945.

- a) Concept, meaning and scope of limited wars
- b) Causes of Korean War
- c) Main events

UNIT – I KOREAN WAR:

- a) Role of UNO

UNIT – II VIETNAM WAR:

- a) Causes
- b) Main events
- c) Lessons learnt

UNIT – III ARAB ISRAELI WARS, 1967 & 1993:

- a) Causes
- b) Main events
- c) Role of Air power
- d) Lessons learnt

UNIT – IV IRAN – IRAQ WAR:

- a) Causes
- b) Highlights of the war
- c) Result and lessons learnt

UNIT – V GULF OF WAR I & II:

- a) Causes
- b) Highlights of the war
- c) Role of the UN

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

1. Hastings, Max, The Korean War, (London: 1987)
2. Herring, George, America's Longest War (New York, 1996)
3. Fraser, T.G., The Arab - Israeli Conflict (London: 1995)
4. Agwani, M.S., The West Asian Crisis, New Delhi: 1995.
5. Colvocoressi, P., World Politics: 1954 - 2000, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2001.
6. Schoot, Ian., World Famous Battles , London : Magpie Books Ltd., 1994.

WEB SITES:

1. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limited_war
2. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korean_War
3. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War
4. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab-Israeli_conflict
5. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran-Iraq_War
6. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War

OUTCOMES:

- A **limited war** is one in which the belligerents do not expend all of the resources at their disposal, whether human, industrial, agricultural, military, natural, technological, or otherwise in a specific conflict. This may be to preserve those resources for other purposes, or because it might be more difficult for the participants to use all of an area's resources rather than part of them.

Third Year

MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE- II

Semester-VI

2. DEFENCE MANAGEMENT

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 4

OBJECTIVES:

- A clear insight into the principles and concepts of management, those are imperative in comprehending defence management. It is imperative for the practicing managers and the officers in the armed forces to get acquainted with the essentials of management. This paper
- Defence Management focuses on practical aspects of defence management through the eyes of practitioners.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION:

- (a) Definition of administration and management (b) Principles and process of defence management.

UNIT-II PLANNING:

- (a) Definition and features (b) Steps in planning (c) Management by objectives
(d) Decision Making process and techniques.

UNIT-III ORGANIZING:

- (a) Structure, function and characteristics of military organizations

UNIT-IV STAFFING:

- (a) Sources of Manpower supply (b) Selection process for officers and other ranks in Indian Armed Forces and Para-Military Forces

UNIT-V DIRECTING AND CONTROLLING:

- (a) Military leadership (b) Parameters of morale and motivation (c) Control techniques.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS : (For Continuous Internal Assessment only):

REFERENCES:

1. Principles of Management, M. Govindarajan and S. Natarajan, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.,
2. Principles of Management, Tripathi, Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
3. Essentials of Management, Koontz, Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
4. Management: A Systems and Contingency Analysis of Managerial Functions, Harold Koontz, Cyril O'Donnell McGraw-Hill.
5. Principles of Management: A Modern Approach, P. K. Saxena, Global India Publications, New Delhi.

WEB SITES:

1. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capability_management
2. en.wikipedia.org/.../Organizational_structure
3. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_organization
4. odam.defense.gov/.../Functions/Organizational
5. www.managementstudyguide.com/directing_
6. www.managementstudyguide.com/leadership

OUTCOMES:

- Defence management is important as it strives towards effectiveness and efficiency of the defence forces, ensuring they fulfill their duty of providing public security and defence against external threats in the best possible way. By ensuring resources are spent responsibly and strategically, in a manner that is consistent with the wider national security policy, defence management contributes good governance.

Third Year

PROJECT

Semester-VI

Code:

Credit: 3

The candidate shall be required to take up a Project Work by group *or individual* and submit it at the end of the final year. The Head of the Department shall assign the Guide who, in turn, will suggest the Project Work to the students in the beginning of the final year. A copy of the Project Report will be submitted to the University through the Head of the Department on or before the date fixed by the University.

The Project will be evaluated by an internal and an external examiner nominated by the University. The candidate concerned will have to defend his/her Project through a Viva-voce.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION/VIVA VOCE:

1. PROJECT REPORT EVALUATION (Both Internal & External)

I. Plan of the Project - 20 marks

II. Execution of the Plan/collection of Data / Organisation of Materials / Hypothesis, Testing etc and presentation of the report. - 45 marks

III. Individual initiative - 15 marks

2. Viva-Voce / Internal& External - 20 marks

TOTAL - 100 marks

PASSING MINIMUM:

Project	Vivo-Voce 20 Marks 40% out of 20 Marks (i.e. 8 Marks)	Dissertation 80 Marks 40% out of 80 marks(i.e. 32 marks)
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A candidate who gets less than 40% in the Project must resubmit the Project Report. Such candidates need to defend the resubmitted Project at the Viva-voce within a month. A maximum of 2 chances will be given to the candidate.

Third Year

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE-II
DEFENCE JOURNALISM**

Semester-VI

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 2

OBJECTIVE:

- Journalism, as a profession, is a highly exciting and rewarding one. India, One of the most popular country in the world, has abundant scope for expansion in the field of journalism Hence, this diploma attempts at introducing the students to basics of journalism which might create an interest and awareness amongst them, which may finally end up in they choosing this as a profession

PAPER -I INTRODUCTION TO JOURNALISM

Objective: This provides background to the source. The history of Journalism is provided as a back drop, against which the emergence of Press Council of India (PCI) is outlined.

UNIT -I BASICS OF JOURNALISM:

- (a) Meaning, definition and the concept of Journalism
- (b) Qualities of a Journalist
- (c) Ethics of Journalism

UNIT -II JOURNALISM - HISTORY AND TRENDS:

- (a) Growth and milestones in Journalism
- (b) Industrialization of the press: 1880 - 1920
- (c) Electronics and electronic changes : 1920 – 1950

UNIT- III THE PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA:

- (a) Emergence of the press council of India
- (b) Powers and functions of the Press Council of India.
- (c) Role of the Press Council in India.

UNIT -IV PRESS FREEDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT:

- (a) James Augustus Hickey and Bengal Gazette.
- (b) Press and freedom struggle
- (c) Press freedom since Independence

UNIT -V TERMINOLOGY OF MODERN JOURNALISM :

REFERENCES :

1. Agree, Warren, K (ed.,) The press and the public interest (Washington, D.C., public affairs press, 1968)
2. Bhatt, S.C., Press since 1955 (New Delhi: India publications division, Govt of India, 1977)
Menon, P.K., Practical Journalism Aavishkar publishers, 2005)
3. Munirudin: The Impact of Journalism, Anmol publications, 2005 New Delhi
4. N.C. Pant: Modern Journalism principles and practice, Kanishka publishers , New Delhi, 2002
5. M.V. Kamath The Journalist's Handbook, Vikas publishing New Delhi , 2005

OUTCOMES:

- Defence Journalism, though very much a part of modern day journalism, has practically very little literature for reference. There is an urgent need to understand essential information, facts, sources, and the qualities required to become a successful defence journalist. Also, provide knowledge how to be responsible Defence Journalist. Depending on branch of service and specific Military Occupational Specialty, military journalists learn to do a surprising variety of job.
