

Part II OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. HISTORY

I PU

History of India till 1707 with special Reference to Karnataka:- The first part of history includes, Ancient Indian history; Introduction to history, Indus and Vedic civilizations, rise of Jainism and Buddhism, Mauryas and Guptas. The second part of Medieval Indian history includes: Delhi sultanate, Mughal empire, Akbar, Rise of Marathas, Shivaji, Bhakti movement – Kabir, Guru Nanak etc. Ancient and medieval Karnataka history: Sathavahanas to Modern period upto Nayakas of Chitradurga. The third and last part of syllabus deals with map work, where the students are taught drawing the maps, marking of the extent, important locations, historical importance of the places etc.

II PU

History of modern India, Karnataka and Contemporary world: The part of Modern India includes Advent of Europeans in India down to Indian Freedom Struggle upto 1947. Modern Karnataka: Rise of Hyder Ali down to Unification of Karnataka upto 1973. Modern world; Geographical Discoveries, Renaissance, Age of Revolutions and Nationalism, World Wars and Internal Organizations, contemporary world, India and her neighbours, India and Non-Alignment, China under Mao-Tse-Tung, India and SAARC, Liberation movement in South Africa under Nelson Mandela, disintegration of USSR and domination of USA. The fourth part deals with map work, which includes European settlements in India, important centres of First War of Indian Independence and places of historical importance.

Learning outcome -

History is a great drama enacted by human race on the world stage. It is a balance sheet of successes and failures of man. Two years of their study in history at PU level will help the student to understand their land, people, custom, tradition and different social, political and economic aspects which have great hold on them today and enable them to cherish their past legacy and disseminate the holistic culture for future prosperity of the nation. Thus the study of history enables them to pursue good career academically and professionally for their future. Academically they can pursue various courses like B.A LLB, etc., which ultimately helps them with opportunities to serve themselves, their country and humanity, by laying foundations for the various entrance examinations like UPSC, KPSC, NDA etc. In short, the study makes them to understand the past, protect their present, foresee or frame their future of their people, country and the entire humanity.

2. ECONOMICS

I PU

The first year syllabus aims at imparting fundamentals of economics. The topics include: Introduction

to economics, consumption, production, cost, revenue and market structures, elements of welfare economics, national income, theory of money, international trade and finance.

II PU

The second PU syllabus builds on the fundamental concepts learnt by the students in the first year. The topics are: human resource development, agriculture, industrial development, labour policy, economic infrastructure, foreign trade, public finance and economic planning.

Learning outcome -

The syllabus enables the students to analyze the economic changes sweeping through the country and assess the business environment. The students are exposed to the most important economic theories. They can take up various undergraduate, professional and vocational courses with greater degree of comfort owing to their knowledge of the subject. The critical, creative and logical thinking will stand in good stead, when students take up their respective careers.

3. SOCIOLOGY

I PU

First year syllabus introduces the subject of sociology, nature of scientific approach and the value of sociology. Few basic concepts in sociology are introduced and they do also learn the different forms of social interaction. Topics like social groups, culture and socialization, social control, marriage and family and social change are also learnt.

II PU

The syllabus at the second year focuses on Indian society, its structure and changes taking place. Caste system and other backward classes in India, forms of family in India, status of women, village in India process of social change like sanskritization, westernization and modernization and the current social issues of child labour and corruption

Learning outcome -

Sociology at the PU level enlightens the student about the discipline. It enables the learners to understand the nature and structure of their own society. With its scientific approach, it develops positive attitude towards the changing society. It develops a sense of unity among them by understanding the cultural diversity. It also makes them to think logically and critically. Analyze situation/society they live in. After successful completion of the two year course, students do take up various professional courses like law, vocational course, undergraduate course like Bachelor of Social Work etc.

4. PSYCHOLOGY

The syllabus for the two-year course in Psychology seeks to develop the art of appreciation of the subject and to develop scientific attitude through objective observation and practical work. The course consists of both Theory and Practical.

I PU

The theory paper introduces the students to the scope of Psychology, methods of the study of Psychology, biological bases of behaviour, sensation, attention and perception, learning and memory, heredity and environment (including the concept of cloning). The chapter on Health Psychology helps the students to understand about stress and to reduce its ill effects, keeping in mind its relevance in the present day scenario. The practicals for the first year deals with various experiments on observation, attention, perception, learning and memory.

II PU

The theory paper deals with emotions and their appropriate expression, motivation, meaning and measurement of intelligence (including Artificial Intelligence), the dynamics of personality and its measurement, frustration and conflicts, and social behaviour. The chapter on counseling has been introduced due to its importance and relevance to the present day lifestyles. The practical for the second year focuses on social behaviour, group dynamics, emotion, and assessment of personality, intelligence, interest and motives.

Learning outcome -

Psychology at the PU level aims at providing the students with adequate knowledge for understanding and appreciating themselves and others, honing their skills in facing and adapting to the society and handling complex situations, and also instilling in them a compassionate empathy towards the human struggles at person hood.

5. POLITICAL SCIENCE

I PU

First PU syllabus focuses on fundamentals of political science and government. It systematically studies various aspects of nation-state that includes scope and nature of state, government, society and citizen. Understanding basic political concepts such as power, sovereignty, law, liberty, equality, justice and rights evokes and evolves high civic consciousness and enhances a citizen's integrity to lead a holistic life. It encompasses and studies the various aspects of constitution, government and associated political institutions to promote civic consciousness and to foster the attitudes, ethos, values, and ideals necessary for healthy life.

II PU

Second PU syllabus focuses on political thinkers, trends and processes, political thinkers and their ideologies are explored to enrich students on different aspects of dynamic political society and its impact on the citizens at local, regional, national and international level. Contemporary political trends such as liberalization, privatization and globalization have been dealt to enrich and enlighten the student's community for a vibrant living. Electoral system, party system, public opinion, pressure groups and the functioning of administrative machinery in India is studied to sensitize and conscientious learners to Indian socio-economic and political reality in both the global and local context. Challenges in Indian democracy like inequality, illiteracy, communism, terrorism and corruption are covered to highlight the flaws in the system and to counter these challenges in a prudent manner.

Learning outcome -

Studying political science in Pre-University level gives a fundamental idea about diverse social, political and economic dynamics happening at regional, national and international level. This gives idea and impetus to choose various competitive examinations, professional and degree courses like law, constitution, administration, international relations and it also gives inspiration to become dynamic administrators and rulers of the country.

Finally, study of political science as an intellectual discipline, will make the individuals more intelligent, vigilant, co-operative, tolerant, democratic-minded and will make every one of us better citizens and pave the way for a better world tomorrow.