

**Detailed Course Scheme**  
**Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)**  
**(History/ Political Science/  
Geography/Economics)**

**Semester-VI**  
**(2022-2025)**

DOC202206080022



**RNB GLOBAL UNIVERSITY**

RNB Global City, Ganganagar Road,  
Bikaner, Rajasthan 334601

## **OVERVIEW**

RNB Global University follows Semester System along with Choice Based Credit System as per latest guidelines of University Grants Commission (UGC). Accordingly, each academic year is divided into two semesters, **Odd (July-December)** and **Even (January-June)**. Also, the university follows a system of continuous evaluation along with regular updating in course curricula and teaching pedagogy.

The curriculum for BA program for (January-June) Even Semester, 2025 along with Examination pattern is as follows:

### **Semester –VI**

S. No	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Credits
1.	12001900	Cultural Heritage of India	5	1	0	6
2.	12002700	Dissertation	5	1	0	6
3.	12002100	International Relations	5	1	0	6
4.	12002000	Perspective on Public Administration	5	1	0	6
5.	99003300	Workshops/Seminars/Human Values/ Social Service/NCC/NSS	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>

## **EVALUATION SCHEME**

The evaluation of the BA program would be based on Internal and External Assessments. Internal Assessment would consist of 50% of the marks (50 marks) and external assessment (in form of End Term Exam) would consist of remaining 50% marks (50 marks). Detailed scheme of Internal and External Assessments as follows:

### **Internal Assessment**

The distribution of Internal Assessment Marks is as follows:

Type	Details	Marks
Mid Term	One Mid-term Sessional	25
Marks obtained in various Tests, Assignments, Presentations, Quiz, Tutorials, etc.	Average of marks obtained	20
Attendance	75% + : 5 marks	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	

### **External Assessment**

Type	Marks
Theory	50

### **EVALUATION SCHEME- WORKSHOPS & SEMINARS AND HUMAN VALUES & SOCIAL SERVICE/NCC/NSS**

1. The evaluation of Workshops & Seminar and Human Values & Social Service/NCC/NSS will be completed from Semester I – Semester VI. It will be evaluated internally by the various Forums & Schools Concerned. The credit for this will be given at the end of each Semester.
2. The students have to join club/clubs/Forums with the active participation in different activities of club. The students would be continuously assessed from Semester-I to Semester-IV and credits and marks would be given after the end of each Semester

## **CURRICULUM**

**Course Name: Cultural Heritage of India**

**Course code: 12001900**

Learning Outcome: This course enables students to explore various aspects of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in historical perspective that discusses numerous cultural practices that have evolved over centuries. They will acquire knowledge of changing socio-cultural scenarios of India. As well as they can gather knowledge about the cultural heritage, cultural forms and cultural expressions performing arts, fairs and festivals.

### **UNIT I Indian Cultural Heritage: An Introduction**

- I. Meaning, Definition and Historical background of Cultural Heritage
- II. Concepts, Characteristics types of Indian Cultural Heritage: Tangible, intangible Oral and Living traditions.
- III. Impact and significance of geography on Indian culture.
- IV. Significance of Cultural Heritage in Human life.

### **UNIT II Fairs Festivals, Rituals: Ethnic Indian Cultural Construct**

- I. Significance, concepts, historical background of fairs, festivals, rituals and their importance in Human life and their general Introduction of social, cultural and religious culture of India.
- II. Festivals: Regional, Folk, Tribal, National; Some major festivals of India: Buddha Poornima Diwali, Dusshera, Holi, Onam, Pongal Guru Parb, Eid- Ul-Fitr, Navroz, Swatantra Diwas
- III. Fairs: Religious, Folk, Animal, Monsoon; Some Major Fairs of India: Kumbha Mela, Pushkar Mela, Baisakhi, The Urs of Ajmer, Rath Yatra, Gangaur, HemisGompa.
- IV. Ritual and Tirthas: Meaning, Concept, Significance and importance in Human Life: Types of Ritual: An Introduction (Nature Worship, Domestic Worship, Samskara); Tirthas: Some important Tirthas of India (Amarnath, Haridwar, Vrindavan, Pushkar, Prayag, Dwarka, Puri, Rameshwaram, Guruvayur, Kashi, Ayodhya)

### **UNIT III legends, Narratives and Cultural Ethos**

- I. Meaning, significance, forms and tradition of legends and their historical background in India.
- II. Ramayana and Mahabharata: Tradition of Cultural Heritage; Ancient Indian fables of ethical and moral values: Panchtantra, Jataka.

III. Geographical and regional variation of the holistic approach of Nutrition; social and

ceremonial role of food and food habits; Traditional foods with regional variations (brief survey with some examples)

IV. Nature, Culture and Environment in India; Inter relationship; Environment and Environmental consciousness in Indian ethos and philosophy.

#### **UNIT IV Traditional Performing Art**

I. Folk dances and theatre: Regional variation, some important folk dances, Garba, Ghoomar, Lavani, Changlo, Giddha, Kalbelia etc. Prevailing folk tradition in Ram Lila, Nautanki, Kathputli & Puppet Show, Swang etc.

II. Bharat Natya Shastra: The Source of Performing Indian Classical Arts; Study of Kalidasa and Bhasa as other Sources.

III. Indian Classical dances as Cultural Heritage.

V. Oral Tradition and performing Arts- Bhajan, Katha, Sankirtan, Harikatha, Vedic Chants, Gurbani (Gurugranth) as Intangible cultural Heritage.

#### **UNIT V Architecture and Built Heritage**

I. Meaning, Definition and Ideas of Built Heritage: Brief survey of Shelter, pit dwellings, Rock alignments, Memorials, Shrines, Water tanks, Garden

II. History and development of Built Heritage: An Introduction

III. Significance and contribution of Architecture and Built heritage in Cultural Life of India.

IV. Some important Monuments of India Shore Temple (Mahabalipuram), Ajanta-Ellora,

Bhimbetka, Sarnath, Nalanda, Sanchi, Konark, Khajuraho, Hampi, Vijayanagar, Chittorgarh Fort & Kirti Stambh, Gwalior Fort & Data bandi Chhod fort, Taj mahal, Golden Temple, Red fort, Amber fort, Hazratbal, Edakkal caves and Pattadakal.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- K.T Achaya, Indian food: A Historical Companion, oxford University Press, 1998.
- Banga, I. (ed).: The City in Indian History : Urban Demography, Society and Politics, Delhi, Manohar, 1991
- A.L Basham: The wonder that was India. Picador Publisher, Indian ed. 2014
- Sachin Shekhar Biswas: Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International Convention, Aryan Books International, 1999.
- N.K Bose : "Culture Zones of India" in culture and Society in India, Asia publishing House
- Ramdhari Singh Dinkar: Sanskriti ke chaar Adhyaya, Udyanchal Publishers
- Gokulsing, K. Moti : Popular Culture in a Globalized India, New Delhi, Routledge, 2009

- Kathryn Hansen: Grounds for play, The Nautanki Theatre of north India, University of California
- Bhanu Shankar Mehta: Ramlila Varied Respective , B.R Publishing Corporation, 2011
- S.Narayan: Indian Classical Dances, Shubhi Publications, 2005.s
- Prakash, H.S :Shiva Traditional Theatres, Incredible India Series, New Delhi, 2007
- S. Radhakrishnan: "Culture of India" in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol 233, India Speaking (may 1944).pp 18-21
- A. Rangacharya: The Natya shastra, English translation with critical Notes, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt ltd.
- K. Thapiyal , S. Shukla : Sindhu Sabhyataien, Luckhnow,2003
- The Director General Survey of India (ed.) Guide Books: World Heritage Series, New Delhi
- Shashi Tiwari, Origin of Environmental Science from Vedas. A Research paper presented at the National Seminar on" Science and Technology" in Ancient Indian Text, Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies. JNU, 9-10th, January, 2010
- Raman Varadara: Glimpses of Indian Heritage, Popular Prakashan Private Ltd., Bombay, 1989
- Varapande, M.L : History of Indian Folk Theatre (Lok Ranga Panorama of Indian Folk Theatre) Abhinav Publications,1992
- V. Vasudev : Fairs and Festivals, Incredible India series, 2007

## **Course Name: Perspectives on Public Administration**

**Course Code: 12002000**

### **Course Outline**

#### **Unit I: Public Administration:**

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance. Evolution of Public Administration.
2. Public and Private Administration: Similarities and Dissimilarities.
3. Public Administration as an Art and Science.
4. Relationship of Public Administration with Political Science, Sociology and Economics.
5. New Public Administration: New Public Management

**Unit II: Principles of Organization:**

1. Hierarchy, Unity of Command, and Span of Control,
2. Centralization: Meaning, merits & demerits
3. Decentralization: Meaning, merits & demerits
4. Delegation: meaning, need, elements and hindrances
5. Supervision: meaning, need and methods of supervision
6. Authority and Responsibility

**Unit III: Forms of Organization:**

1. Forms of Organization:
2. Meaning, Elements and Basis of Organization.
3. Formal and Informal Organization: Meaning, Significance.
4. Difference between Formal and Informal Organization
5. Theories of Organization: Brief introduction of Scientific Management Theory, Human Relations Theory Bureaucratic Theory

**Unit IV: Decision making:**

1. Meaning, types and functions
2. Leadership: meaning, types and functions
3. Communication: meaning, importance and types
4. Coordination: meaning, importance and methods of effective coordination

**Suggested Readings**

1. Arora, K., 2006, Public Administration in India – Tradition, Trends and transformation, Paragon International Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Arora. K. Ramesh, 2001. People Centred Administration, Aalekh Publishers, Jaipur.
3. Bhagawan, Vishnu Bushan; Vidya - Public Administration, S. Chand and Company New Delhi. 1994
4. Avasthi and Maheswari - Public Administration, Laxmi Narayan Agarwal, 2000.
5. Sharma, M.P. - Public Administration (Theory Concept), KitabMehal Allahabad 2007.
6. Maheshwari, Sriram – Administrative Theory, Mcmilan New Delhi, 2009.
7. Fadia & Fadia - Public Administration, Sahitya Bhawan Publication Agra, 2007.
8. Tyagi, A.R. - Principles & Practice of Public Administration 1987.
9. Chakrabarty, Bidyut and Chand; Prakash, Public Administration in a Globalizing World: Theories and Practices, Sage, New Delhi, 2012.
10. Srivastava, Smita Theory and Practice of Public Administration, Pearson, 2011.
11. Singh, Hoshier and Sachdeva; Pradeep, Public Administration Through Practice, Pearson, 2010.
12. Basu; Rumki, Public Administration (Concepts and theories) Sterling Publishers, New Delhi 1994

## **Course Name: International Relations**

**Course Code: 12002100**

### **Course Outline**

#### **Unit I: Globalization: Responses from developed and developing societies.**

- (a) Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory.
- (b) Key concepts in International Relations: National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence; Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalisation.
- (c) Changing International Political Order:
- (d) Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat;
- (e) Non-aligned movement: Aims and achievements;
- (f) Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.

#### **Unit II: India and the World**

- (a) Evolution of the International Economic System: From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalization of the world economy.
- (b) Envisaged role of the UN and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms.
- (c) Regionalization of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA.
- (d) Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation.

#### **Unit III: India and the Political Policies:**

- (a) Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change.
- (b) India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases; current role.
- (c) India and South Asia:
- (d) Regional Co-operation: SAARC – past performance and future prospects.
- (e) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.
- (f) India's "Look East" policy.
- (g) Impediments to regional co-operation: river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.
- (h) India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.



**Unit-IV: India and the UN System**

- (a) India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.
- (b) India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council.
- (c) India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy.
- (d) Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy: India's position on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.

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