

**Centre for Open and Distance Learning (ODL)
Bachelor of Arts (BA) – Semester I
Self-Learning Material (SLM)**



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1. COMPULSORY ENGLISH

Program Details

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: Compulsory English

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Credit: 04

Pre-Requisite: 10+2 from a recognized education board

Rationale

This course develops essential English language skills required for academic learning, professional communication, and social interaction. It focuses on improving reading, writing, speaking, and listening abilities while introducing prose, poetry, and grammar to enhance language competence and confidence.

Teaching & Examination Scheme

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To develop proficiency in English language communication.
2. To enhance reading comprehension and vocabulary.
3. To strengthen writing skills for academic and practical purposes.
4. To improve listening and speaking ability.
5. To introduce basic literary appreciation.

Course Outcomes

Students will be able to:

1. Communicate clearly and confidently in English.
2. Read and understand prose and poetry texts.

3. Write grammatically correct sentences and paragraphs.
4. Use English effectively in daily and professional life.
5. Appreciate literature as a means of expression and learning.

Course Content

Unit–I: English as a Global Language

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Importance of English worldwide
- English in India
- English for education, business & society
- English as a link language

Unit–II: Language Skills Development

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Reading comprehension
- Writing skills development
- Speaking skills & pronunciation
- Listening skills

Unit–III: Study of Prose & Poetry

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Understanding literary meaning
- Themes & messages
- Emotional and social values
- Language appreciation

Unit–IV: Grammar & Practical Writing Skills

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Parts of speech
- Articles & tenses
- Sentence structure
- Paragraph & letter writing
- Essay writing

Reference Books

(Standard University English Texts)

Suggested Readings

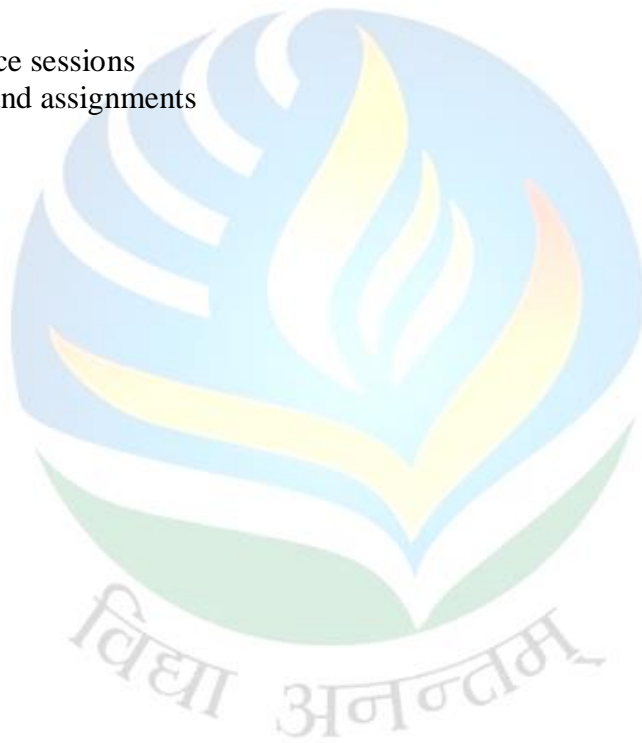
Selected ODL learning materials

Online Resources

- www.pdfdrive.com
- www.slideshare.net

Practical / Activities

1. Reading practice sessions
2. Writing tasks and assignments



Key Topics Explained

1. Importance of English as a Global Language

English has emerged as the most widely used global language in the fields of education, science, technology, business, diplomacy, and media. It serves as a common medium of communication among people from different countries and cultures. Most academic resources, research journals, online courses, and professional documents are available in English. For students, knowledge of English opens doors to higher education, competitive examinations, global employment opportunities, and international exposure. In a multilingual country like India, English also acts as a link language that connects people across regions. Studying English helps learners become confident global citizens who can communicate ideas clearly and effectively in a modern, interconnected world.

2. Development of Reading, Writing, Speaking, and Listening Skills

Language learning is effective only when all four skills—reading, writing, speaking, and listening—are developed together.

- **Reading skills** help students understand texts, improve vocabulary, and enhance comprehension abilities. Through reading prose, essays, and short passages, learners develop critical thinking and interpretation skills.

- **Writing skills** enable students to express thoughts clearly and logically. Writing practice improves spelling, grammar, sentence structure, and organization of ideas.
- **Speaking skills** focus on pronunciation, fluency, and confidence. Oral communication helps learners participate in discussions, presentations, and everyday conversations.
- **Listening skills** strengthen understanding of spoken English and improve overall communication. Listening activities help students grasp meaning, tone, and context.

This topic emphasizes balanced skill development so that students become competent users of English in academic, professional, and social settings.

3. Study of Prose and Poetry

The study of prose and poetry introduces learners to literature as a reflection of life, society, and human emotions.

- **Prose** includes essays, short stories, and narratives written in simple language. It helps students understand ideas, themes, characters, and real-life situations. Prose improves reading comprehension and analytical ability.

- **Poetry** uses rhythm, imagery, and figurative language to express emotions and thoughts in a condensed form. Studying poetry develops sensitivity to language, creativity, imagination, and appreciation of beauty.

Through literary texts, students learn moral values, cultural awareness, empathy, and critical thinking. Literature also enhances language proficiency by exposing learners to rich vocabulary and expressive styles.

4. Grammar Fundamentals and Sentence Structure

Grammar is the backbone of any language and provides rules for correct and meaningful communication. This topic covers essential grammatical concepts such as:

- Parts of speech (noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, etc.)
- Tenses (present, past, and future)
- Articles and prepositions
- Sentence types and sentence patterns

Understanding grammar helps students form correct sentences, avoid common errors, and communicate ideas clearly. Proper sentence structure improves both written and spoken English.

This topic enables learners to develop accuracy, clarity, and confidence in language use.

5. Practical Writing Skills

Practical writing skills are essential for academic success and everyday communication. This topic focuses on writing tasks commonly required in personal, academic, and professional life, such as:

- Paragraph writing
- Letter writing (formal and informal)
- Essay writing
- Applications and notices

Students learn how to organize ideas logically, maintain clarity, use appropriate vocabulary, and follow correct formats. Practical writing enhances self-expression and prepares learners for examinations, workplace communication, and real-life situations.

Learning Outcomes

After completing this subject, students will be able to:

- Understand fundamental concepts of the English language
- Communicate effectively in spoken and written English
- Read and comprehend simple academic and literary texts

- Write clear and grammatically correct paragraphs and essays
- Apply English language skills confidently in daily life, higher studies, and professional environments



COMPULSORY SANSKRIT

Program Details

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: Compulsory Sanskrit

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Credit: 04

Pre-Requisite: 10+2 from a recognized education board

Rationale

This course introduces Sanskrit as an important classical language of India. It helps students understand basic grammar, sentence formation, and simple Sanskrit texts, while developing appreciation for Indian culture, values, and philosophical traditions.

Teaching & Examination Scheme

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To introduce the Sanskrit language and its historical significance.
2. To develop basic Sanskrit reading and comprehension skills.
3. To explain fundamental grammatical concepts.
4. To encourage appreciation of Sanskrit literature and moral values.

Course Outcomes

Students will be able to:

1. Understand basic Sanskrit vocabulary and grammar.
2. Read and interpret simple Sanskrit verses and prose.

3. Appreciate the cultural and philosophical heritage of India.
4. Apply ethical values learned from Sanskrit literature.

Course Content

Unit–I: Introduction to Sanskrit Language

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Origin and development
- Importance of Sanskrit
- Sanskrit as a scientific language
- Contribution to Indian knowledge systems

Unit–II: Sanskrit and Indian Culture

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Role in religion, philosophy & literature
- Study of epics and classical texts
- Cultural and ethical heritage

Unit–III: Basic Grammar and Sentence Formation

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Nouns, pronouns, verbs
- Gender & number
- Simple sentence structure
- Reading practice

Unit–IV: Simple Texts and Moral Teachings

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Short verses (Shlokas)
- Short prose passages
- Moral values & life lessons

Reference Books

(Standard Sanskrit texts & ODL materials)

Suggested Readings

Introductory Sanskrit learning books

Online Resources

- www.pdfdrive.com
- www.slideshare.net

Practical / Activities

1. Recitation & pronunciation practice
2. Translation of simple sentences



➤ Key Topics Explained

1. Introduction to Sanskrit Language

Sanskrit is one of the oldest known languages in the world and forms the foundation of many modern Indian languages such as Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, and Bengali. It is the language of ancient Indian scriptures, philosophical texts, epics, and scientific treatises. This topic introduces students to the origin and historical development of Sanskrit as a classical language.

Sanskrit is known for its well-defined grammatical structure and logical system, which makes it a highly scientific and systematic language. Learning Sanskrit helps students understand the linguistic roots of many words used in Indian languages and English. This topic lays the foundation for further study by familiarizing learners with the nature, structure, and significance of Sanskrit.

2. Importance of Sanskrit in Indian Culture

Sanskrit has played a vital role in shaping Indian culture, philosophy, religion, and knowledge systems. Ancient texts related to the Vedas, Upanishads, epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, and classical works on science, mathematics, medicine, and astronomy are written in Sanskrit.

Through Sanskrit, students gain access to India's rich intellectual and spiritual traditions. The language reflects the values, beliefs, and social systems of ancient India. Studying Sanskrit helps learners understand concepts such as dharma, karma, and moksha, which are central to Indian thought. This topic helps students develop cultural awareness, national pride, and respect for India's heritage.

3. Basic Grammar and Sentence Formation

Grammar is essential for understanding and using any language correctly. This topic introduces students to the

basic grammatical structure of Sanskrit in a simplified manner. It includes fundamental elements such as nouns, pronouns, verbs, cases, genders, numbers, and simple sentence patterns.

Students learn how words are formed and combined to create meaningful sentences. Basic sentence construction helps learners understand how ideas are expressed in Sanskrit. This topic enables students to read simple texts, identify grammatical forms, and gradually develop confidence in using the language. Emphasis is placed on clarity and understanding rather than memorization.



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4. Simple Verses and Prose

This topic introduces students to selected simple verses (shlokas) and prose passages from Sanskrit literature. These texts are chosen carefully to match the beginner level and to encourage interest in the language. Reading simple verses helps students become familiar with pronunciation, rhythm, and sentence patterns.

The prose passages help learners understand the practical use of grammar and vocabulary. These texts often convey meaningful messages related to life, ethics, and wisdom. Through regular reading practice, students improve their comprehension skills and develop appreciation for the beauty and depth of Sanskrit literature.

5. Moral and Cultural Values through Sanskrit Texts

Sanskrit literature is rich in moral teachings and cultural values that guide human behavior. Texts emphasize values such as truth (satya), duty (dharma), discipline,

respect, compassion, and self-control. These values are presented through stories, verses, and philosophical teachings.

This topic helps students understand how language learning is closely connected with character building. By studying Sanskrit texts, learners are encouraged to reflect on ethical principles and apply them in daily life. The moral lessons derived from Sanskrit literature promote responsible citizenship, social harmony, and personal growth.

➤ **Learning Outcomes**

- After completing this subject, students will be able to:
- Understand basic Sanskrit vocabulary and grammatical concepts
- Read and comprehend simple Sanskrit verses and prose passages
- Recognize the cultural and historical importance of Sanskrit

- Appreciate moral and ethical values expressed in Sanskrit literature
- Apply learned values and principles in personal and social life



INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE

Program Details

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: Introduction to English Literature

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Credit: 04

Rationale

This course introduces students to literature as a creative and expressive art form. It helps learners understand major literary forms and develop critical, imaginative, and sensitive reading habits.

Teaching & Examination Scheme

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To explain the meaning and scope of literature.
2. To introduce major literary forms.
3. To develop abilities of literary appreciation.

Course Outcomes

Students will:

1. Understand key literary concepts.
2. Identify major genres.
3. Read and appreciate literature critically.

Course Content

Unit–I: Meaning and Scope of Literature

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Definition
- Functions
- Human expression

Unit–II: Types of Literature

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Prose
- Poetry
- Drama
- Fiction

Unit–III: Literature and Society

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Reflection of life
- Social values
- Emotional expression

Unit–IV: Literary Appreciation

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Theme
- Character
- Language & style

Reference Books

(Standard literature texts)

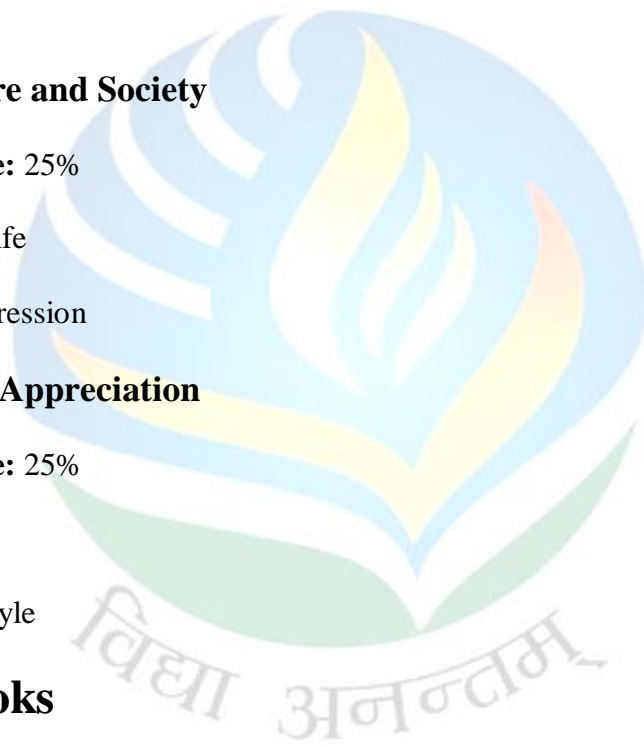
Suggested Readings

Introductory literary guides

Online Resources

- www.slideshare.net

Practical / Activities



1. Text interpretation
2. Discussion & review



➤ Key Topics Explained

1. Meaning and Scope of Literature

Literature is a creative expression of human thoughts, emotions, experiences, and imagination expressed through language. It includes written works that are valued for their artistic quality and meaningful content. Literature may be imaginative, emotional, intellectual, or reflective in nature.

The scope of literature is wide and includes works that entertain, educate, inspire, and influence readers. Literature helps individuals understand human nature, relationships, moral values, and social conditions. It reflects the culture, traditions, and historical background of a society. This topic enables students to understand literature as a significant form of human expression and communication.

2. Types of Literature: Prose, Poetry, Drama, Fiction

Literature is broadly classified into different forms, each serving a distinct purpose:

Prose is written in ordinary language and includes essays, short stories, novels, and biographies. It explains ideas, narrates events, and presents real-life situations in a direct manner.

Poetry expresses emotions, feelings, and ideas through rhythmic and imaginative language. It uses imagery, rhyme, and figures of speech to convey meaning in a condensed form.

Drama presents life through dialogue and action and is meant to be performed on stage. It reflects human conflicts, emotions, and social issues.

Fiction consists of imaginative stories and narratives that may not be based on real events but convey deeper truths about life and society.

This topic helps students recognize the distinct characteristics of each literary form and understand how they contribute to literary expression.

3. Role of Literature in Society

Literature plays an important role in shaping society by reflecting social realities, cultural values, and historical changes. Writers often highlight social problems, human suffering, injustice, and moral conflicts through their works. Literature gives voice to human emotions and experiences and helps readers relate to different perspectives.

By reading literature, students develop empathy, social awareness, and moral sensitivity. Literature encourages critical thinking and helps individuals question existing beliefs and practices. This topic helps learners understand literature as a powerful tool for social awareness and transformation.

4. Literary Appreciation

Literary appreciation refers to the ability to understand, enjoy, and evaluate a literary work. It involves identifying themes, understanding characters, recognizing literary techniques, and interpreting the message conveyed by the writer.

This topic trains students to read literature thoughtfully rather than superficially. Learners are encouraged to analyze the style, language, and

structure of a text. Literary appreciation enhances aesthetic sense and deepens understanding of literature. It also improves language skills and analytical ability.

5. Major Literary Forms and Genres

Literature is divided into various forms and genres, each with its own features and traditions. Students are introduced to major genres such as:

- **Novels:** which present detailed narratives of characters and events
- **Short stories:** which convey meaningful experiences in a brief form
- **Essays:** which express the writer's ideas and opinions
- **Lyrics:** which express personal emotions and feelings
- **Epics:** which narrate heroic deeds and cultural history

Understanding different literary genres helps students appreciate the diversity of literature and recognize the purpose and structure of various literary works.

➤ Learning Outcomes

After completing this subject, students will be able to:

- Understand basic literary concepts and terminology
- Identify and differentiate between major literary forms and genres
- Appreciate literary works from different perspectives
- Develop analytical, interpretative, and critical thinking skills
- Read literature with awareness of social and cultural contexts



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INTRODUCTION TO POETRY

Program Details

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: Introduction to Poetry

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Credit: 04

Rationale

This course introduces poetry as a powerful literary form reflecting human emotions and imagination. It helps students understand poetic elements, structure, and interpretation.

Teaching & Examination Scheme

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To explain poetic nature and expression.
2. To introduce elements like rhyme, rhythm & meter.
3. To develop appreciation of poetry.

Course Outcomes

Students will:

1. Understand poetic language.
2. Interpret poems meaningfully.
3. Appreciate emotional depth.

Course Content

Unit–I: Meaning and Nature of Poetry

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Poetry vs prose
- Emotional expression

Unit–II: Elements of Poetry

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Rhyme
- Rhythm
- Meter

Unit–III: Figures of Speech

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Simile
- Metaphor
- Personification

Unit–IV: Types & Importance of Poetry

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Lyric
- Narrative
- Dramatic

Reference Books

Introductory poetry texts

Suggested Readings

Poetry appreciation guides

Online Resources

- www.pdfdrive.com

Practical / Activities



1. Poem reading & recitation
2. Meaning interpretation



➤ Key Topics Explained

1. Meaning and Nature of Poetry

Poetry is a form of literary expression that uses language in a rhythmic and imaginative way to convey emotions, thoughts, and ideas. Unlike prose, poetry is usually written in lines and stanzas and often uses figurative language to create vivid images and emotional impact.

The nature of poetry lies in its ability to express complex feelings in a few carefully chosen words. Poetry may deal with themes such as love, nature, sorrow, joy, hope, and human relationships. This topic helps students understand how poetry differs from prose in terms of structure, style, and emotional intensity. It also introduces poetry as a creative and artistic form of communication.

2. Elements of Poetry: Rhyme, Rhythm, and Meter

The musical quality of poetry is created through elements such as rhyme, rhythm, and meter.

Rhyme refers to the repetition of similar sounds at the end of lines, which adds musicality and harmony to a poem.

Rhythm is the flow of sound created by the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables. It gives poetry a natural movement and pace.

Meter is the structured pattern of rhythm in a poem, formed by the regular arrangement of syllables.

Understanding these elements helps students recognize the sound patterns in poetry and appreciate how poets use them to enhance meaning and emotional effect. This topic enables learners to read poems with better understanding and enjoyment.

3. Figures of Speech

Figures of speech are special uses of language that make poetry more expressive and imaginative. They help poets convey ideas in a vivid and creative manner. Common figures of speech include:

Simile, which compares two things using words like as or like

Metaphor, which makes a direct comparison between two unlike things

Personification, which gives human qualities to non-human objects

Figures of speech add depth, beauty, and emotional richness to poetry. This topic helps students identify and interpret poetic devices, enabling them to understand the deeper meaning of poems and appreciate the poet's creativity.

4. Types of Poems

Poetry can be classified into different types based on content and purpose. This topic introduces students to major types of poems:

Lyric poetry, which expresses personal emotions and feelings of the poet

Narrative poetry, which tells a story or describes events

Dramatic poetry, which presents a situation or conflict through dialogue or monologue

Understanding different types of poems helps students recognize the variety within poetry and appreciate different poetic styles. This topic develops students' ability to identify poetic forms and understand their unique characteristics.

5. Importance of Poetry in Human Life

Poetry plays a significant role in human life by expressing emotions that are often difficult to convey in ordinary language. It provides comfort during sorrow, joy during happiness, and hope during difficult times. Poetry inspires imagination, creativity, and emotional awareness.

Through poetry, individuals connect with their inner feelings and understand the emotions of others. Poetry also reflects social values, cultural traditions, and moral ideas. This topic helps students recognize poetry as a meaningful and enriching part of human experience that contributes to emotional and intellectual growth.

➤ Learning Outcomes

After completing this subject, students will be able to:

- Understand the nature and characteristics of poetry
- Identify poetic language, elements, and figures of speech
- Appreciate poems critically and aesthetically
- Interpret themes and emotions expressed in poetry
- Express thoughts and emotions creatively through poetic understanding



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HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA

Program Details

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: History of Ancient India

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Credit: 04

Pre-Requisite: 10+2 from a recognized education board

Rationale

This course introduces students to the early history of India from prehistoric times to the classical period. It explains political, social, cultural, and economic developments that shaped Indian civilization. The course also helps students understand historical sources, civilizations, dynasties, and cultural achievements of ancient India.

Teaching & Examination Scheme

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the historical sources of ancient Indian history.
2. To familiarize learners with major civilizations and periods of ancient India.
3. To explain political, social, and cultural changes in ancient India.
4. To develop historical awareness and appreciation of Indian heritage.

Course Outcomes

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Identify major phases and developments in ancient Indian history.
2. Understand how ancient civilizations evolved and functioned.
3. Recognize the contribution of dynasties such as Mauryas and Guptas.
4. Appreciate India's cultural and philosophical traditions.

Course Content

Unit–I : Sources of Ancient Indian History

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Archaeological Sources
 - Inscriptions
 - Coins
 - Monuments
 - Excavations
- Literary Sources
 - Vedas
 - Epics
 - Buddhist & Jain texts
- Foreign Accounts
 - Megasthenes
 - Fa-Hien
 - Hiuen Tsang

Unit–II : Indus Valley Civilization

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Origin and development
- Major sites: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Lothal
- Town planning
- Agriculture & trade
- Social and cultural life
- Decline theories

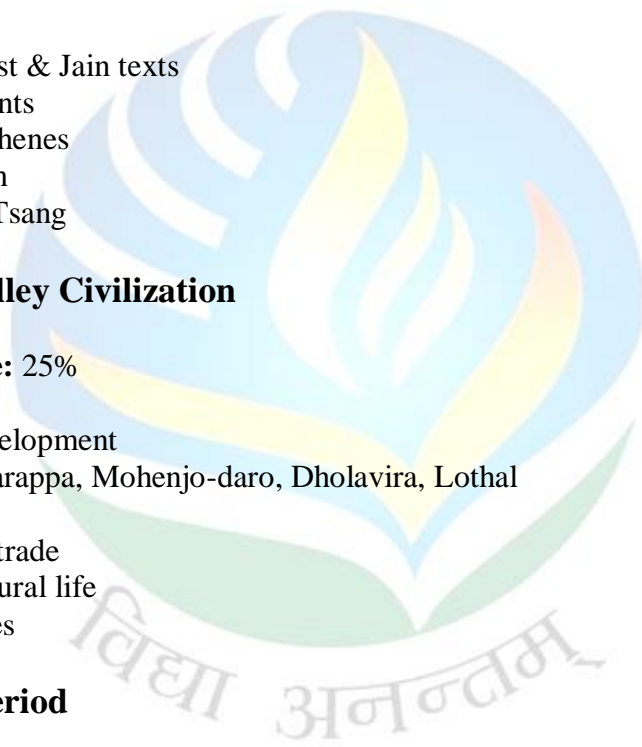
Unit–III : Vedic Period

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Early & Later Vedic phases
- Political life
- Social structure
- Religion & philosophy
- Economic life
- Rise of varna system

Unit–IV : Mauryan & Gupta Empires

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%



- Mauryan Empire
 - Chandragupta Maurya
 - Ashoka & Dhamma
- Gupta Empire
 - Golden Age
 - Literature, art & science
- Administrative systems
- Cultural achievements

Reference Books

(University / ODL recommended texts)

Suggested Readings

Standard Ancient Indian History texts

Online Resources

- www.pdfdrive.com
- www.slideshare.net

Practical / Activities

1. Timeline preparation
2. Short presentations on historical personalities



➤ Key Topics Explained

1. Sources of Ancient Indian History

The reconstruction of ancient Indian history depends on various types of sources, as written records from ancient times are limited. This topic introduces students to the main sources used by historians to study ancient India.

- **Archaeological Sources** include excavated materials such as tools, pottery, coins, inscriptions, monuments, and ruins of ancient cities. Archaeology provides direct evidence of ancient life and culture.
- **Literary Sources** consist of religious and secular texts written in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, and other languages. Important texts include the Vedas, Upanishads, epics, Puranas, Buddhist and Jain literature.
- **Foreign Accounts** were written by travelers and scholars from other countries such as Megasthenes, Fa-Hien, and Hiuen Tsang. Their writings provide valuable information about Indian society, administration, and culture.

Understanding these sources helps students learn how historical knowledge is constructed and evaluated.

2. Indus Valley Civilization

The Indus Valley Civilization is one of the earliest and most advanced urban civilizations of the ancient world. It flourished around 2500 BCE in regions of present-day India and Pakistan. Major sites include Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, and Lothal.

This civilization is known for its well-planned cities, wide roads, advanced drainage systems, and standardized bricks. The people practiced agriculture, trade, and craftsmanship. Seals, pottery, and artifacts indicate economic prosperity and cultural development.

The Indus Valley Civilization reflects a high level of social organization, technological skill, and civic planning. Studying this civilization helps students understand the origins of urban life in India.

3. Vedic Period

The Vedic Period marks an important phase in ancient Indian history and is associated with the composition of the Vedas, the oldest religious texts of India. This period is generally divided into the Early Vedic and Later Vedic phases.

During the Vedic age, Indian society evolved from a pastoral community to an agrarian one. Social institutions such as family, caste system, and assemblies developed. Religious practices centered on rituals, sacrifices, and worship of natural forces.

The Vedic Period laid the foundation of Indian philosophy, religion, language, and social structure. Concepts such as dharma, karma, and varna system emerged during this time, influencing Indian thought for centuries.

4. Mauryan and Gupta Empires

The Mauryan and Gupta Empires represent two important phases of political unity and cultural achievement in ancient India.

- **The Mauryan Empire:** founded by Chandragupta Maurya, was the first large empire in India. Under Emperor Ashoka, the empire reached its peak. Ashoka's policy of Dhamma promoted moral values, non-violence, and social welfare.
- **The Gupta Empire:** is often referred to as the Golden Age of India. It witnessed remarkable progress in art, architecture, literature, science, and mathematics. Scholars like Kalidasa flourished during this period.

These empires strengthened administration, economy, and culture, leaving a lasting legacy in Indian history.

5. Cultural and Social Life in Ancient India

Ancient India had a rich and diverse cultural and social life. Society was organized around family, caste, and community. Education was highly valued, with centers of learning such as gurukuls and universities like Takshashila and Nalanda.

Art and architecture flourished in the form of temples, stupas, sculptures, and paintings. Literature, philosophy, music, and dance developed significantly. Religious tolerance and philosophical debates were common features of ancient Indian society.

Studying cultural and social life helps students appreciate the traditions, values, and achievements of ancient India that continue to influence Indian civilization.

➤ **Learning Outcomes**

After completing this subject, students will be able to:

- Understand the major civilizations and historical periods of ancient India
- Identify and analyze political, social, and cultural developments
- Recognize the importance of historical sources
- Appreciate India's rich cultural heritage and historical legacy

HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: History of Modern World

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Code: —

Course Credit: 04

Pre-Requisite: 10+2 from a recognized education board

Rationale

This course introduces students to the important events and movements of the modern world. It explains the political, economic, social, and intellectual changes that shaped the contemporary global system.

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To explain major events and revolutions of the modern world.
2. To analyze political and social transformations in Europe and beyond.
3. To understand the global impact of modern historical developments.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Describe the major historical movements of the modern era.
2. Understand the causes and consequences of revolutions and wars.
3. Relate historical developments to contemporary global issues.
4. Develop analytical and critical thinking skills.

Course Content

Unit – I : Renaissance and Reformation

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Meaning of Renaissance

- Revival of Learning
- Humanism
- Religious Reformation
- Social and Cultural Impact

Unit – II : French Revolution

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Causes
- Course of the Revolution
- Role of People and Leadership
- Results and Reforms
- Impact on Modern Politics

Unit – III : Industrial Revolution

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Spread of Industrialization
- Technological Developments
- Factory System
- Social Changes
- Economic Impact

Unit – IV : World Wars

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- First World War – Causes and Results
- Second World War – Causes and Results
- Political Effects
- Formation of International Organizations

Reference Books

(Standard Modern History Texts)

Suggested Readings

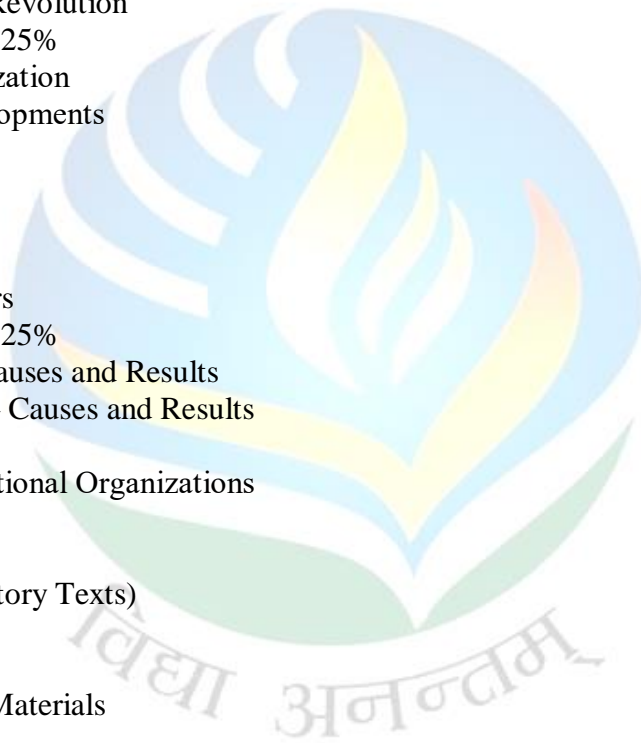
World History Study Materials

Online Resources

- <https://www.pdfdrive.com>

Practical / Activities

1. Case-based classroom discussions
2. Historical mapwork assignments



➤ Key Topics

1. Renaissance and Reformation

The Renaissance was a cultural and intellectual movement that began in Europe and marked a revival of interest in classical learning, art, science, and literature. It promoted **humanism**, which emphasized the importance of human potential, creativity, and reason. During the Renaissance, significant progress was made in art, architecture, science, and education.

The Reformation was a religious movement that aimed to reform the practices of the Christian Church. It challenged traditional religious authority and encouraged individual faith and interpretation of religious texts.

Together, the Renaissance and Reformation brought greater intellectual freedom, critical thinking, and social awareness. These movements laid the foundation for modern education, scientific inquiry, and religious tolerance.

2. French Revolution

The French Revolution was one of the most important events in modern history. It began in 1789 and brought an end to absolute monarchy in France. The revolution was inspired by Enlightenment ideas and was driven by

social inequality, economic hardship, and political injustice.

The revolution introduced the powerful ideas of **liberty, equality, and fraternity**, which challenged traditional systems of privilege and authority. It promoted democratic values, individual rights, and the concept of citizenship. The French Revolution influenced political movements across Europe and the world, inspiring struggles for freedom and democracy in many countries.

3. Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution marked a major transformation in the economic and social life of the world. It began in Britain and later spread to other parts of Europe and the world. The introduction of machines, factories, and new technologies changed the methods of production. Industrialization led to rapid urbanization as people moved from villages to cities in search of work. While it increased production and economic growth, it also created social problems such as poor working conditions, child labor, and environmental pollution. The Industrial Revolution brought long-term changes in society, technology, and economic organization, shaping the modern industrial world.

4. World Wars

The twentieth century witnessed two devastating global conflicts known as the First World War and the Second World War. These wars involved many nations and caused widespread destruction, loss of life, and economic disruption.

The World Wars reshaped political boundaries and led to the fall of empires and the emergence of new nations. They also resulted in the formation of international organizations aimed at maintaining peace and cooperation. The wars changed the nature of warfare, international relations, and global politics, leaving a lasting impact on world history.

5. Impact of Modern World History

The events of modern world history have deeply influenced contemporary political, social, and economic systems. Ideas such as democracy, nationalism, socialism,

and human rights emerged and evolved during this period. Modern history also shaped international relations, global institutions, and world order. Understanding modern world history helps students relate past events to present-day issues such as globalization, conflict, social change, and international cooperation. This topic enables learners to develop historical awareness and a better understanding of the modern world.

➤ **Learning Outcomes**

After completing this subject, students will be able to:

- Understand major global historical events and movements
- Analyze political, social, and economic changes in the modern world
- Recognize the impact of historical developments on contemporary society
- Relate historical events to present-day global issues
- Develop critical and analytical thinking skills

SAHITYAKRUTI NO ABHYAS

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: Sahityakruti No Abhyas

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Code: —

Course Credit: 04

Pre-Requisite: 10+2 from a recognized education board

Rationale

This course aims to develop students' understanding and appreciation of Gujarati literary works. It helps learners analyze themes, characters, messages, and cultural values reflected in literature.

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to Gujarati literary works.
2. To develop analytical and interpretative skills.
3. To encourage appreciation of moral and social values in literature.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand and interpret Gujarati literature.
2. Analyze themes, plots, and characters.
3. Appreciate literary style and language.
4. Apply ethical and social learning in real life.

Course Content

Unit – I : Meaning of Sahityakruti

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Concept of literary creation

- Literature as artistic expression
- Types of literary forms

Unit – II : Study of Selected Literary Works

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Reading of prescribed texts
- Understanding content
- Interpretation of meaning

Unit – III : Themes and Characters

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Social themes
- Human emotions
- Character study

Unit – IV : Moral and Social Values

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Ethical lessons
- Cultural understanding
- Social harmony

Reference Books

Gujarati Literature Texts

Suggested Readings

Introductory Literary Guides

Online Resources

- <https://www.slideshare.net>

Practical / Activities

1. Text review presentations
2. Group discussion on themes



Key Topics

1. Meaning of Sahityakruti

The term Sahityakruti refers to creative literary compositions such as poems, short stories, essays, plays, or other written works that express human thoughts, emotions, and experiences. Sahityakruti is not merely a written text but an artistic creation that reflects the imagination, creativity, and vision of the author.

Understanding the meaning of Sahityakruti helps students recognize literature as a meaningful expression of life, culture, and society.

2. Study of Selected Literary Works

This topic focuses on the detailed study of prescribed literary texts included in the syllabus. Students read selected works carefully to understand their content, structure, and message. The texts are chosen to suit the academic level of undergraduate learners and to promote interest in literature.

Through guided reading, students learn how to identify the central idea, setting, characters, and purpose of a literary work.

3. Themes and Characters

Themes and characters form the core of any literary work. A theme represents the main idea or message conveyed by the author, while characters bring the story or text to life through their actions and emotions.

This topic helps students analyze social, moral, and psychological aspects of literature.

4. Literary Style and Language

Literary style refers to the unique way in which an author uses language to express ideas. It includes sentence structure, choice of words, imagery, and tone.

Studying style and language helps students appreciate creativity and improve their own language skills.

5. Moral and Social Values

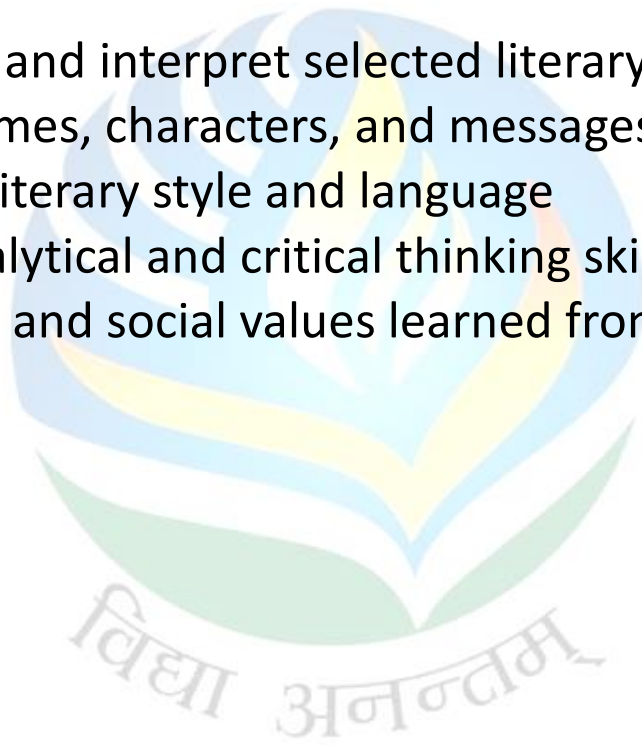
Literature plays an important role in teaching moral and social values such as empathy, honesty, justice, responsibility, and compassion. These values are conveyed through characters, events, and messages.

This topic encourages learners to reflect on ethical behavior and social responsibility.

➤ Learning Outcomes

After completing this subject, students will be able to:

- Understand and interpret selected literary texts
- Identify themes, characters, and messages in literature
- Appreciate literary style and language
- Develop analytical and critical thinking skills
- Apply moral and social values learned from literature in daily life



INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Year: 1st Year

Semester: 1st

Course Title: Indian Constitution

Course Type: Core Compulsory

Course Code: —

Course Credit: 04

Pre-Requisite: 10+2 from a recognized education board

Rationale

This course familiarizes students with the fundamental principles, structure, and philosophy of the Constitution of India. It helps learners understand democratic governance, rights, duties, and national values.

Teaching Scheme (Hours/Week)	Examination Scheme	Marks
Lecture: 4	Internal – Mid	20
Tutorial: 0	Internal – CE	10
Practical: 0	External Exam	70
Total Credits: 4	Total Marks	100

Course Objectives

1. To introduce the basic structure and features of the Indian Constitution.
2. To explain Fundamental Rights and Duties.
3. To develop awareness about democratic citizenship.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the key provisions of the Constitution.
2. Explain the importance of Fundamental Rights and Duties.
3. Recognize the role of the Constitution in governance.
4. Develop responsible civic attitude.

Course Content

Unit – I : Introduction to the Constitution of India

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Meaning and Features

- Democratic System
- Federal Structure

Unit – II : The Preamble

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Sovereign
- Socialist
- Secular
- Democratic
- Republic
- Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Unit – III : Fundamental Rights

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

Unit – IV : DPSP and Fundamental Duties

Credit: 1 | Weightage: 25%

- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Welfare State
- Fundamental Duties of Citizens

Reference Books

- D. D. Basu – Introduction to the Constitution of India
- M. P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law

Online Resources

- <https://www.pdfdrive.com>

Practical / Activities

1. Class discussion on rights and duties
2. Debate on constitutional values



UNIT I: INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The Constitution of India is the fundamental law that governs the country. It defines the structure of government, distribution of powers, and relationship between the state and citizens. Adopted on 26 November 1949 and implemented on 26 January 1950, the Constitution reflects the aspirations of the Indian people.

The Indian Constitution is unique due to its length, flexibility, and inclusion of diverse values such as democracy, secularism, and social justice. It ensures equality before law and protects the unity and integrity of the nation.

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution

- Written and detailed Constitution
- Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- Federal structure with unitary bias
- Parliamentary form of government
- Independent judiciary
- Universal adult franchise
- Fundamental Rights and Duties

UNIT II: THE PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Preamble is the introductory statement of the Constitution and reflects its philosophy and objectives. It acts as a guiding light for interpretation of constitutional provisions.

The Preamble declares India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic and ensures justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity to all citizens.

➤ Keywords

Justice – Social, economic, and political fairness

Liberty – Freedom of thought, expression, belief

Equality – Equal status and opportunity

Fraternity – Unity and dignity of individuals

UNIT III: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Fundamental Rights are essential human rights guaranteed to citizens by the Constitution. They ensure freedom, equality, and protection against exploitation.

These rights are enforceable by courts and form the foundation of democratic life in India.

Types of Fundamental Rights

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies



UNIT IV: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Directive Principles of State Policy provide guidelines to the government for ensuring social and economic justice. Though not legally enforceable, they are fundamental in governance.

They aim to establish a welfare state by reducing inequality and improving living standards.



Objectives of DPSP

- Social justice
- Economic equality
- Welfare of citizens
- Promotion of education and health

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Fundamental Duties remind citizens of their responsibilities toward the nation. These duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.

They encourage discipline, harmony, and respect for national values.

List of Fundamental Duties

- Respect the Constitution and national symbols
- Promote harmony and brotherhood
- Protect the environment
- Develop scientific temper

SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS (SAQs)

1. Explain the significance of the Indian Constitution.
2. Describe the ideals mentioned in the Preamble.
3. Discuss any three Fundamental Rights.
4. What is the role of Directive Principles?
5. Why are Fundamental Duties important?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

1. The Constitution of India came into force on:

- a) 15 August 1947
- b) 26 January 1950
- c) 26 November 1949
- d) 2 October 1950

2. Which part of the Constitution contains Fundamental Rights?

- a) Part II
- b) Part III
- c) Part IV
- d) Part V



SUMMARY:

The Indian Constitution provides the framework for governance and democracy in India. It protects citizens' rights, guides the government, and promotes responsible citizenship. Understanding the Constitution helps students become aware, responsible, and informed citizens.