शासकीय गुण्डााधुर स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय कोण्डागांव अकादिमक कैलेण्डर

शैक्षणिक सत्र 2020 21 (कोविड—19 संकमण के कारण केवल इसी सत्र हेतु)

1.	प्रतेश	। प्रक्रिया
1.	अ.स्नातक प्रथम वर्ष हेतु	1/8/2020 से 31/8/2020
	· ·	
	ब.अन्य कक्षाओं हेतु	वि.वि. द्वारा परीक्षा परिणाम घोषित होने के
	0 0 :-	10 दिवस के अंदर
2.	नियमित कक्षायें प्रारंभ	1/11/2020
	(प्रथम वर्ष)	
		द्वितीय, तृतीय वर्ष की कक्षाएं परीक्षा परीणाम घोषित होने के 10 दिवस के अंदर
		पराणाम धाषित हान के 10 दिवस के अंदर
3.	खेलकूद एवं सां	स्कृतिक गतिविधियां
	अ. खेलकूद प्रतिस्पर्धा प्रारंभ (इंडोर,	
	आउटडोर)	
	ब. खेलकूद प्रतिस्पर्धाओ का समापन	इस वर्ष की विषम परिस्थियों के कारण
	(इंडोर, आउटडोर)	गतिविधियों के आयोजन शासन द्वारा प्राप्त
	स. महाविद्यालय स्तर पर खेलकूद	निर्देशों के अधीन रहेंगे।
	(इंडोर आउटडोर) का वार्षिक	
	आयोजन एवं पुरस्कार वितरण	
4.	एन.एस.एस. एव	i अन्य गतिविधियां
	अ. वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम	
	31. 24. 44. 14. 14. 14.	इस वर्ष की विषम परिस्थियों के कारण
	ब. एन.एस.एस. कैम्प	गतिविधियों के आयोजन शासन द्वारा प्राप्त
	स. महाविद्यालय स्तर पर वार्षिकोत्सव	निर्देशों के अधीन रहेंगे।
	का आयोजन	
5 .	विभिन्न	न अवकाश
	अ. दशहरा अवकाश (3 दिन)	24/10/2020 से 26/10/2020
		12/11/2020 215/11/2020
	ब. दीपावली अवकाश (४ दिन)	12/11/2020 से 15/11/2020
	स. शीतकालीन अवकाश (3 दिन)	24/12/2020 से 26/12/2020
	द. ग्रीष्मकालिन अवकाश (15 दिन)	16/06/2021 से 30/06/2021
1		

6.	आंतरिक परिध	क्षाओं का कार्यक्रम
	अ. आंतरिक मुल्यांकन	दिसंबर में
	ब. आंतरिक मुल्यांकन	जनवरी में
7.	वार्षिक प	रिक्षा कार्यक्रम
	अ. वार्षिक प्रायोगिक परीक्षाओं का	वि.वि द्वारा जारी परीक्षा समय सारिणी के
	आयोजन	अनुसार (केवल इस सत्र हेतु)
	ब. वार्षिक परीक्षाओं का आयोजन	वि.वि द्वारा जारी परीक्षा समय सारिणी के
		अनुसार (केवल इस सत्र हेतु)
8.	अध्यापन कार्य दिवस	सामान्य अवकाश छोड़कर
	2020 नवंबर	20 दिवस
	2020 दिसंबर	24 दिवस
	2021 जनवरी	26 दिवस
	2021 फरवरी	24 दिवस
	2021 मार्च	25 दिवस
	2021 अप्रेल	23 दिवस
	2021 मई	25 दिवस

सेमेस्टर कक्षाओं के लिए अकादिमक कैलेण्डर सत्र 2020-21

9.	अनगस्ताम मगम मगाममरा						
	कक्षाऍ प्रारंभ	1 नवम्बर 2020	22 फरवरी 2021				
	शैक्षणिक कार्य	1 नवम्बर 2020 से 15	22 फरवरी 2021 से 17				
		जनवरी तक	मई 2021 तक				
	प्रायोगिक परीक्षाऍ	जनवरी 2021 तृतीय	मई 2021 के चतुर्थ				
		सप्ताह	सप्ताह				
	परीक्षा पूर्व तैयारी	16 जनवरी 2021 से	18 मई 2021 से 24 मई				
		22 जनवरी 2021 तक	2021 तक				
	सेमेस्टर परीक्षा	01 फरवरी 2021 से 15	25 मई 2021 से 15 जून				
		फरवरी 2021 तक	2021 तक				
	परीक्षा परिणाम	मार्च २०२१ प्रथम सप्ताह	जुलाई 2021 द्वितीय				
			सप्ताह				

10.विशिष्ट निर्देश

प्रत्येक कार्य दिवस पर शिक्षक को महाविद्यालय शिक्षण विभाग में 07 घण्टे रूकना आवश्यक होगा।

- 1. महाविद्यालय का अध्ययन-अध्यापन अवधि प्रातः 10:00 से 05:30 संध्या
- 2. 07 घण्टे का कार्य विवरण 6 घण्टे अध्ययन—अध्यापन कार्य (प्रायोगिक, द्वयटोरियल, रेमेडियल, शोधकार्य, लाईब्ररी वर्क शामिल हैं।)
 - 1 घण्टा अन्य कार्य (खेलकूद, रिक्रियेशन, प्राचार्य द्वारा प्रदत्त कार्य, विद्यार्थियों का शंका समाधान, नैक मूल्यांकन संबंधी कार्य)
- 3. छ.ग. शासन, उच्च शिक्षा विभाग के निर्देशानुसार सभी महाविद्यालय एवं विश्वविद्यालय में हेल्प डेस्क का गठन कर विद्यार्थियों को जानकारी प्रदान की जाएगी ।
- 4. कोविड—19 के प्रभाव के कारण विलंब से सत्र प्रारंभ हो रहा है। अतः पाद्रयक्रम को पूर्ण करने के लिए अध्ययन—अध्यापन हेतु अतिरिक्त आधे घण्टे के समय में वृद्धि की जावे।
 - 5. अध्ययन—अध्यापन की पद्धित में सुधार करते हुए महाविद्यालय में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मानक का विस्तार किया जाये। विद्यार्थियों को ई—लर्निंग पद्धित से अवगत कराया जाये। एवं शासन के ई—लर्निंग पोर्टल का उपयोग अध्यापन हेतु किया जाये।
- 6. गूगल क्लासरुम, गूगल हैंगआउट, सिसको, गूगल मीट, जियो मीट, वेबेक्स मिटिंग, स्ट्रीमिंग, स्वयंम प्लेटफार्म एवं स्वयं प्रभा जैसे ऑनलाईन माध्यम की सहायता से अध्ययन—अध्यापन किया जाए।
- 7. भविष्य में विषम परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए प्राध्यापकों को पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण देकर ऑनलाईन अध्ययन—अध्यापन माध्यमों से तथा 70 प्रतिशत पाद्रयक्रम परम्परागत तरीके से पूर्ण कराया जाए।

नोटः— सत्र 2020—21 के अंर्तगत ऑनलाईन प्रवेश प्रक्रिया तथा परिस्थितियों एवं निदेशों के अनुसार ऑनलाईन शैक्षणिक कार्य आदि के संबंध में निर्देश जारी किया जायेंगा।

PRINCIPAL
Govt. Gundadhur P.G. College
Kondagaon, Distt.-Kondagaon (C.G.)

समय सारणी

कक्षा— बी.ए. भाग — 1, 2 एवं 3 (समय 11.00 से 02.00 बजे तक) आंतरिक परीक्षा (2020—21)

	177	/ 202	08/03/2021	06/03/2021	05/03/2021	04/03/2021	03/03/2021	02/03/2021	01/03/2021	
	तेक्षा पूर्णतः ऑ	मंगलवार	सोमवार	शनिवार	शुक्रवार	र्राष्ट्रकरी	बुधवार	मगलवार	सोमवार	51
77 77 77 77 77 77 77	लिडिन मोड पर होगी। पचन पन	राजनीति / गर्निना	इतिहास /अंगोनी मानि म	मगाल व	हिन्दी साहित्य	3/ઈ/શાસ્ત્ર	समाजशास्त्र	आ०पा० अंगेरची	आ०५० हिन्दी	कक्षा- बेए भाग - 1
शर्सएप युप के माध्यम से प्रातः	1.परीक्षा पूर्णतः ऑनलाइन मोड पर होगी। पष्ट मान राजनीति / गृहविज्ञान राजनीति / गृह	इतिहास/अग्रेजी साहित्य	भूगोल	हिन्दी साहित्य	हिशाकार	समाजशास्त्र	आ०पा० अग्रजी	अा०पा० हिन्दी	कक्षा - बा.ए. भाग - 2	The Control of the Co
10.30 भेजे जाएंगे।	राजनीति / गृहविज्ञान	इतिहास / अंग्रेजी साहिता	भगोल	हिन्दी साहित्य	अर्थशास्त्र	समाजशास्त्र	आ०पा० अंग्रेजी	आ०पा० हिन्दी	कक्षा- बी.ए. भाग - 3	and generalizations.

भेजे। उसके बाद भेजे गए पी.डी.एफ. का मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा। 2. उत्तरपुरितका का पी.डी.एफ. बनाकर संबंधित विषय ग्रुप में उसी दिन दोपहर 02.30 बजे तक अनिवार्य रूप से

3.समी विषयों की परीक्षा समाप्ति के पश्चात् दिनांक 10/03/2021 समय प्रातः 11.00 बजे से उत्तरपुरितकाएँ

िक्रीते एवं पी.डी.एफ. में भिन्नता पाए जाने पर उसे नकल प्रकरण मानते हुए उस प्रश्नपन्न

प्राचार्य

शासकीय गुण्डाधूर रनातकोत्तर, महाविद्यालय कोण्डागांव (छ.ग.)

समय सारणी

आंतरिक परीक्षा (2020-21)

कक्षा- बी.काम भाग - 1, 2 एवं 3

(समय 11.00 से .02.00 बजे तक)

				2
देनक	3	बी.काम भाग — 1	बी.काम भाग — 2	ब जाम भाग - 3
01/03/2021	शोमवार	आ०पा० हिन्दी	आ०पा० हिन्दी	आ०पा० हिन्दी
	मालवार	• आ०पा० अग्रेजी	आ०पा० अंग्रेजी	आ०पा० अग्रेजी
03/03/2021	बुधवार	व्या० गणित + व्या० नियमन रूपरेखा	निगमीय लेखांकन + कम्पनी अधिनियम	प्रबंधकीय लेखांकन अंकेक्षण
05/03/2021	शुक्रवार	व्या०पर्यावरण + व्या० अर्थशास्त्र	व्या० सांख्यिकीय + उद्यमिता के सिद्धान्त आयकर	आयकर/ अप्रत्यक्ष कर
08/03/2021 सोमवार	सोमवार	वित्तीय लेखांकन + व्या० संचार	लागत लेखांकन/प्रवध के सिद्धान्त	विपणन के सिद्धांत + अतराष्ट्रीय विपणन

2. उत्तरपुस्तिका का पी.डी.एफ. बनाकर संबंधित विषय प्राध्यापक के मोबाइल नम्बर में उसी दिन दोपहर 02.30 बजे तक अनिवार्य रूप से भेजे। उसके बाद भेजे गए पी.डी.एफ. का मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा। 1.परीक्षा पूर्णतः ऑनलाइन मोड पर होगी। प्रश्न पत्र वाट्सऐप ग्रुप के माध्यम से प्रातः 10.30 भेजे जाएगे।

3.सभी विषयों की परीक्षा समाप्ति के पश्चात् दिनांक 09/03/2021 समय प्रातः 11.00 बजे से उत्तरपुरितकाएँ महाविद्यालय में जमा करनी होगी।

उत्तरपुरितकाओं की मूल प्रति एवं पी.डी.एफ. में मिन्नता पाए जाने पर उसे नकल प्रकरण मान्ते हुए उस प्रश्नपत्र में शून्य अंक दिया जाएंगे।

शासकीय गुण्डाधूर स्नातकोत्तर, महाविद्यालय कोण्डागांव (छ.ग.) TOPREDUCT SEPUCTOR SE

귀 :

समय सारणी

आंतरिक परीक्षा (2020—21) कक्षा— बी.एससी. भाग — 1, 2 एवं 3 (समय 11.00 से 02.00 बजे तक)

計	05/03/2021	04/03/2021	03/03/2021		02/03/2021	01/03/2021	1 2 1 4 1 4 5
1	शुक्रवार	गुरूवार	बुधवार		मंगलवार	सोमवार	21
	प्राणीशास्त्र / गणित	वनस्पतिशास्त्र / भौतिक	(C Programing)	रसायन / कम्प्यटर सार्टन्म	आ०पा० अंग्रेजी	आ०पा० हिन्दी	बी.एससी. भाग — 1
	प्राणीशास्त्र / गणित	(Computer Hardware)	(HTML)	अाव्या अप्रजा	अविश्व हिन्दी	वा.एससा. मार्ग — 2	की पासिक कराने
भाणाशास्त्र/गाणत	वनस्पातशास्त्र/भौतिक	(Computer Hardware)	रसायन / कम्प्यूटर साईन्स (DBMS)	आ०पा० अंग्रेजी	आ०पा० हिन्दी	बी.एससी. भाग - 3	

गेट :-

1.परीक्षा पूर्णतः ऑनलाइन मोड पर होगी। प्रश्न पत्र वाट्सऐप ग्रुप के माध्यम से प्रातः10.30 भेजे जाएंगे।

तक अनिवार्य रूप से भेजे । ब्रास्किल्बाह्न भेजे गए पी.डी.एफ. का मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा। 2 उत्तरपुस्तिका का पी.डी.एफ. बनाकर संबंधित विषय प्राध्यापक के मोबाइल नम्बर में उसी दिन दोपहर 02.30 बजे

3.समी विषयों की परीक्षी समास्त्र के ब्रिश्चात् दिनांक 06/03/2021 समय प्रातः 11.00 बजे से उत्तरपुरितकाएँ महाविद्यालय में जमा करेंनी ब्रोजिक हैं।

4. उत्तरपुरितकाओं की मूल प्रेलिक्क पी.डी.एफ. में भिन्नता पाए जाने पर उसे नकल प्रकरण मानते हुए उस प्रश्नपत्र

प्राचीतम्

शासकीय गुण्डाधूर स्नातकोत्तर, महाविद्यालय कोण्डागांव (छ.ग.)

DEPARTMENT- SOCIOLOGY

M.A. II SOM

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Unit-I:

Paper No. -VIII

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Dependency

Alternative

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Unit-III:

Social Implication of InfoTech and Bio-Tech Revolution

Unit-IV: Cansequences of Development

Ecological Degradation

Development and Migration.

Unit-V:

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Development and Socio- Economic Disparities Development and Displacement

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Introduction to the study of Developing societies Macmillan, London

Amin, Samır-1979

1987

Rethinking development Unequal Development, New Delhi

Class, State and Development in India, Sage, New Delhi

Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation,

Oxford, New Delhi

Bhatnagar, S., 2000

Dreze, J and Sen, A

Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences (Relevant Portions), Macmillan Reoment

Oxford, New Delhi Reflections on Human Development Vistaar, New Delhi

Communications for Development in Third WorldSage, New

Values in Models of Modernisation

Vikas, New Delhi

Sage, New Delhi Development Theory: Deconstruction/ Reconstruction ,

Development Theory- An Introduction Oxford Blackwell Sociology of Gender

Sage, New Delhi

Understanding Development

Oxford, New Delhi

Development and Deprivation in Gujarat

Sage, New Delhi

Globalisation and Development

Vistaar, New Delhi

Social Development and Empowerment of Marginalised Groups Sage, New Delhi

10

M.A. - Sociology

Min- IV Som-

SYLLABUS FOR 2014-15

ASE OF STUDIES FOR M.A. EXAMINATION IN SOCIOLOGY (UNDER SEMESTER IN UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENT AND AFFILETED COLLEGES

hundred marks, totaling to 2000 marks. M.A. Examination in Sociology shall be conducted in four semesters, each having 500

The detailed Course Structure Semester wise is mentioned below.

CN Marks

Philip H and Miller, D.c. and Farm W.M., 1964 Work Post Modernism and organization Sage, New Delhi The Sociology of Industry George Allen and Onwin, London .

The worker and His union, Allied New Delhi

Ramaswamy E.A. Mellissa T, 2001

1977

Industrial Relations in India OUP, new Delhi

Sociology, work and industry Routlodge and Kagan Paul, Research and Applied Anthropology, Calcutta. Social Structure of a Planned Town, Institute of Social London

Paper No.-XIX

12

Watson K. Tony

Thiwait, P.K. 1978

Marks-80

Unit-I: Roots of Correction to prevent Crime CRIMINOLOGY-II

- Socialization
- Family values
- Role of education

Unit-II: Correction and It's Forms

- Meaning and Significance of Correction; Prison Based and Community Based
- Correctional Programmes in Prison; History of Prison Reforms in India
- After Care and Rehabilitation Programme.

Unit-III: Problem of Correctional Administration

- Overcrowding; Lack of Inter Agency Co-Ordination among Police Prosecution, Judiciary and Prison
- Prison Offences
- Problem of Criminal Justice Administration

Unit-IV: Victimological Perspective

- Victrim's Responsibility in Crime
- Violation of Prisoner's Human Rights
- Unit-V: Community Policing Problems of Women Offenders
- Concept andObjectives
- Significance
- References:

Devasia, L and Devasia, V.V. (ed), 1989

Gosmami, B.K., 1983

Mohanty, S, 1990

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> Female criminals and Female Victims: An Indian Perspective Dattsons, Nagpur

Criminology and Penology Allahabad

Crime and Criminology Deydan press, Illinayse Crime and Criminals in India Ashish Pub. House New Delhi.

Principles of Criminology The Times of India Press, Bombay perspective, Sage, New Delhi. and the Prison: India and International

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Paper No.-XX

PROJECT REPORT

Marks-100

On Rural and Urban Problems

Scheme of Evaluation- 50% by Internal Examiner and rest 50% by Viva-Voce Examination evaluated both by the Internal and External Examiner.



B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.H.Sc. Part III Foundation Course English Language

M.M. 75

The question paper for B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.H.Sc. III Foundation course. English Language and General Answers shall comprise the following items: Five question to be attempted, each carrying 3 marks.

UNIT-I	Essay type answer in about 200 words, 5 essay type question to be asked three to be attempted.				
UNIT-II	Essay writing 10				
UNIT-III	Prec	rise writing	10		
UNIT-IV	- 1 de la 1	Reading comprehension of an unseen passage	05		
	b)	Vocabulary based on text	10		
UNIT-V	Grammar Advanced Exercises 25				
Note:	hous cultu chan socia Phile	stion on unit I and IV (b) shall be asked from the prescribed text prise of popular create writing and the following items. Min sing and transport Geoeconomic profile of M.P. communication are. Women and Worm in Empowerment Development manage, physical quality of life. War and human survival, the questional value survival, the question of human social value, new osophy Recent Diberaliation Method) Demoration decentralizations of the process to 73, 74 constitutional Amendment.	Educate and nagement of on of human Economic		

Books Prescribed:

Aspects of English Language and Development-Published by M.P. Hindi Granth Academy, Bhopal.



VIII

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

(Leela Dube)

After the Second World War there were dramatic changes in the political and social order of humankind. The decade of the 50s was dominated by the theme of liberty. One by one several former colonies and dependencies emerged as independent states. The decade of the 60s was dominated by the quest for development. The less developed countries of the world formulated plans to catch up with the advanced industrialised countries of the West. In the decade of the 70s, alongside developments, demand for equality began to articulate itself in several areas. One of its major manifestations was a new gender assertion by women who constituted one-half of the world. Feminism emerged as a powerful movement which could not be wished away or ridiculed. The basic demand of the feminist was simple constituted women in several spheres of activity.

While Indian social reform movements of the 19th and the early 20th century touched only a fringe of female population belonging to the middle and upper strata of society, participation of women on a massive scale in the freedom struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi brought them out of their seclusion. It helped in loosening and, to some extent, removing many social constraints and paved the way towards granting removing many social constraints and paved the way towards granting

92 English Language and Aspects of Development

structures and frameworks of independent India.

Contrary to expectations, however, during the first two decades of independence there was a slow erosion of concern for issues and problems relating to women. During the 70s the gender question – sexual inequality and exploitation – was raised dramatically and became a major issue of contemporary debates. Women's status and problems came to occupy an important place in research and action programmes. This undoubtedly was part of the global trend. In India as elsewhere there is a vocal minority which professes to speak for the silent majority of women.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize that one cannot set any goals that would be equally meaningful to all women; for where classes and class interests operate in a society, it would be hazardous to claim that women are women first and last and that class (or even cultural and ethnic distinctions) are irrelevant so far as women's cause is concerned. At the same time it would be wrong also to say that there is nothing special about women that should warrant separate treatment and that women could be subsumed in the general framework that is used for understanding inequality in the society and for explaining skewed benefits of development. A healthier and more fruitful approach would be to consider both sex and class (as also social structure and culture) as relevant for understanding social inequality.

In this regard we shall focus our repution on three main themes.

First, on the necessity of an adequate data was covering the status and role of women to ensure more relevant and meaningful development planning for them. Second, on how development negatively affects women. Third, on the relevance of social structure and of cultural factors in so far as they concern women in the general development of

Women have suffered in this respect because of a number of factors. Census methodology has failed to record much of women's work that goes into the household economy. Under-reporting of women's work in the Census and other surveys causes difficulty in making crosscultural, inter-regional, strata-wise, and urban-rural comparison within the country. Another difficulty has been regarding the category of 'head of the household' in the Census. Even when a woman is responsible for running the household and taking decisions it may not allow her being recorded as head of the household.

Many of the programmes in rural areas have been directed exclusively towards men. This non-recognition of women's crucial role in the economy has resulted in failures of the programme and at the same time has also contributed to the perpetuation of sexual inequality or even to deterioration of women's position.

Adverse or negative effects of development on women's situation may be seen in many areas. For example, improvement in factory laws for better conditions of work has often resulted in retrenchment of women workers. Rules regarding maternity leave, night shifts, and creches, which essentially relate to the reproductive and child-rearing functions of women, make the employers of semale workers a more expensive proposition for the employers of female employment in textile mills in India is a case in paint.

In the capital-intensive sectors work are assigned low paid unskilled jobs and are maintained as reserved work force. They are also relegated to jobs in the backward sectors of the economy. Women and children are found in large numbers in domestic service, cottage industries, and in the informal sector in general. Development of capitalist production thus brings greater suffering to women.

The need for taking into consideration the cultural and social

structural variations for development planning for women cannot be over-emphasized. Rules of inheritance, family structure, marital residence, seclusion and segregation are all relevant for understanding the situation of women. And development strategies must not take those aspects as given or immutable. True development will not be possible unless these aspects are also made targets of change to some extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent. There is no gainsaying the fact that some of the assumptions extent.

By and large, women's problems do not have a compelling character because women are essentially a category and not a group which can be easily mobilized, few feminists may wage a war against males, but such an attitude does not take us far. In the Indian context it would be unrealistic to say that men as actors in the social system are wholly responsible for the social evils that affect women. In point of fact women are as much responsible for creating obstacles to change. Enlargement of women's consciousness and investment of social purpose in their lives appear to be prerequisites to development. In the meantime all forms of inequalities and exploitation will have to be exposed and the women's point of the planning and development.

(Adented from Women and Development" from Developmental Problems of Third World, 1988)

Notes and Exercises

For a proper development of society it is necessary that women are made a part of the development. The decade of the seventies ushered in an era of equality for women. Feminism emerged as an important movement during this decade. Now women's status and

बस्तर विश्वविद्यालय जगदलपुर (धरमपुरा), जिला-बस्तर (छत्तीसगढ) www.bvvjdp.ac.in





पाठ्यक्रम बी.ए.-1 (कोड-011) B. A.-1 (Code-011) बी.ए. क्लासिक्स-1 (कोड-061) B.A. CLASSICS-1 (Code-061)

PART - I

SULLABUS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES" FOR UNDER GRADUATE

- ''इन्वाहरमेन्टल साईसेस'' के पाठ्यक्रम को स्नातक स्तर भाग-एक की कक्षाओं में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के निर्देशानुसार अनिवार्य रूप से शिक्षा सत्र 2003-2004 (परीक्षा 2004) से प्रभावशील किया गया है। स्वशासी महाविद्यालयों द्वारा भी अनिवार्य रूप से अंगीकृत किया जाएगा।
 - भाग 1, 2 एवं 3 में से किसी भी वर्ष में पर्यावरण प्रश्न-पत्र उत्तीर्ण करना अनिवार्य, है। तभी उपाधि प्रदाय योग्य
- पाठ्यक्रम 100 अंको का होगा, जिसमें से 75 अंकर सैद्धांतिक प्रश्नों पर होंगे एवं 25 अंक क्षेत्रीय कार्य (Field Work) पर होंगे।
- सैद्धांतिक प्रश्नों पर अंक 75 (सभी प्रश्न इकाई आधार पर रहेंगे जिसमें आंतरिक विकल्प रहेगा) 3.
 - (अ) लघु प्रश्नोंत्तीर

(ब) निबंधात्मक

- 50 अंक
- Field Work 25अंकों का मूल्यांकन आंतरिक मूल्यांकन पद्धति से कर विश्वविद्यालय को प्रेषित किया जावेगा। अभिलेखों की प्रयोगिक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं के समाने संबंधित महाविद्यालयों द्वारा सुरक्षित रखेंगे।
- उपरोक्त पाठ्यक्रम से संबंधित परीक्षा का आयोजन वार्षिक परीक्षा के साथ किया जाएगा। 5.
- पर्यावरण विज्ञान विषय अनिवार्य विषय है, जिसमें अनुत्तीर्ण होने पर स्नातंक स्तर भाग-एक के छात्र/छात्राओं को एक अन्य विषय के साथ पूरक की पात्रता होगी। पर्यावरण विज्ञान के सैद्धांतिक एवं फील्ड वर्क में संयुक्त रूप से 33% (तैंतीस प्रतिशत) अंक उत्तीर्ण होने के लिए अनिवार्य होंगे।
- स्नातक स्तर भाग-एक के समस्त नियमित/भूतपूर्व/अमहाविद्यालयीन छात्र/छात्राओं को अपना फील्ड वर्क सैंद्धातिक परीक्षा की समाप्ति के पश्चात 10 (दस) दिनों के भीतर संबंधित महाविद्यालय/परीक्षा केन्द्र में जमा करेंगे एवं महाविद्यालय के प्राचार्य/केन्द्र अधीक्षकों/परीक्षकों की नियुक्ति के लिए अधिकृत रहेंगे तथा फील्ड वर्क जमा होने के सात दिनों के भीतर प्राप्त अंक विश्वविद्यालय को भेजेंगे।

PART - I

SULLABUS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES" FOR UNDER GRADUATE (paper code - 0828)

M.M. 75

THE MULTI DISCIPLINARY NATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES UNIT-I

Definition, scope and importance

Need for public awarness.

Natural Resources:

Renewable and nonrenewable resources:

Natural resources and associated problems.

- Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies, Tímber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
- Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods,
- drought, conflicts over water, dams benefits and problems. Mineral resources: Use and explotation, environmental effects of extracting and (c)

(7)

using mineral resources, case studies.

- Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water (d) logging, salinity, case studies.
- Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy (e) sources, use of alternate energy sources. Case studies.
- Land resources: Land as a resources, land degradation, man induced landslides. (f) soil erosion and desertification.
 - Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.
 - Equitable use of resources for sustainable life-styles.

(9 Lecture)

UNIT-II ECOSYSTEMS

Concept of an ecosystems.

Structure and function of an ecosystem.

- Producers, consumers and decomposers.
- Energy flow in the ecosystem.
- Ecological succession.
- Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem:
 - Forest ecosystem a.
 - Grassland ecosystem
 - c. Desert ecosystem
 - Aquatic ecosystems (Ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

(9 Lecture)

UNIT-III Biodiversity and its Conservation

- Introduction Definition : genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
- Biogeographical classification of India.
- Value of biodiversity : consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
- Biodiversity at global, National and local levels.
- India as mega-diversity nation.
- Hot-spots of biodiversity
- Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, manwildife conflicts.
- Endangered and endemi species of India.
- Conservation of biodiversity: In situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity

UNIT-IV Environmental Pollution Definition

Causes, effects and control measures of -

a. Air pollution



(9 Lecture)

- b. Water pollution
- c. Soil pollution
- d. Marine pollution
- e. Noise polluation
- g. Naclear hazards.
- Solid waste management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.
- Pollution case studies
- Disaster management : floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

Human Population and the Environment

- Population growth, variation among nations,
- Population explosion Family Welfare Programme.
- Environment and human health.
- Human Rights.

(9 Lecture)

UNIT-V Social Issues and the Environment

- From Umsustainable to Sustainable development.
- Urban problems related to energy.
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management.
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people, its problems and concerns. Case studies.
- Environmental ethies: Issues and possible solutions.
- Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust. Case studies.
- Wasteland reclamation.
- Consumerism and waste products.
- Environment Protection Act
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Water (Pervention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Wildlife Protection Act.
- Forest Conservation Act.
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation.
- Public awareness.
- Value Education
- HIV/AIDS
- Women and Child Welfare.
- Role of Information Technology in Environment and Human Health.
- Case Studies.

(9 Lecture)

FIELD WORK

- Visit to a local area to document environmental assets-river/forest/grassland/hill/mountain.
- Visit to local polluted site: Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agriculture.



Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill slopes, etc. (Field work Equal to 5 lecture hours)

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 - (M) Magazine
 - (R) Reference
 - (TB) Textbook.