

GURU NANAK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

REVISED PROPOSED SYLLABUS

By

BOARD OF STUDIES



**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE & STRATEGIC
STUDIES AND RESEARCH CENTRE**

GURU NANAK COLLEGE, VELACHERY

CHENNAI – 600 042

(2017 – 18 BATCH)

APPENDIX – 11 (R & S)
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
GURU NANAK COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
BA Defence and Strategic studies

Sem	Part	Component	Subject Name	Sub. Code	Inst. Hrs	Cdts
I	I	Language	Tamil Paper I		6	3
			Hindi Paper I			
	II	English	English Paper I		4	3
	III	Core 1	Strategic Study of India		5	4
	III	Core 2	Fundamentals of War and Peace		5	4
	III	Allied 1	An Introduction to Political Science-I		6	5
	IV	NME/ Tamil/	1. Independent India (OR)		2	2
			2. Peace Studies			
			Basic Tamil I			
			Advanced Tamil I			
	IV	Soft skill	Listening and Speaking Skills		2	3
II	I	Language	Tamil Paper II		6	3
			Hindi Paper II			
	II	English	English Paper II		4	3
	III	Core 3	Art of Warfare in India (up to 1947)		5	4
	III	Core 4	World Military History		5	4
	III	Allied 2	An Introduction to Political Science-II		6	5
	IV	NME/ Tamil	1. Human Rights (OR)		2	2
			2. Criminology- An Introduction			
			Basic Tamil II			
			Advanced Tamil II			
	IV	Soft skill	Reading and Writing Skills		2	3
III	I	Language	Tamil Paper III		6	3
			Hindi Paper III			
	II	English	English Paper III		4	3
	III	Core 5	Fundamentals of National Security		6	4
	III	Core 6	International Relations		6	4
	III	Allied 3	Principles of Economics-I		6	5
	IV	Soft skill	Personality Enrichment		2	3
	IV	EVS	Environmental Science		2	-
IV	I	Language	Tamil Paper IV		6	3
			Hindi Paper IV			
	II	English	English Paper IV		6	3
	III	Core 7	Military Geography and Geo-Politics		5	4
	III	Core 8	International Organizations		5	4
	III	Allied 4	Principles of Economics-II		6	5
	IV	Soft skill	Computing Skills			3
	IV	EVS	Environmental Science		2	2
V	III	Core 9	National Security of India		6	4
	III	Core 10	Specialized Warfare		6	4
	III	Core 11	Basics of Defence Economics		6	4
	III	Core 12	Higher Defence Organization of India		5	4
	III	Elective 1(ID)	Fundamentals of Journalism		5	5
	IV	Value Edu	Value Education		2	2
VI	III	Core 13	International Law		6	4
	III	Core 14	Post Independent Wars of India		6	4
	III	Core 15	Disarmament and Arms Control		6	4
	III	Elective 2	Limited Wars		6	5
	III	Elective 3	Defence Management		6	5
	V	Extension	Part – V Extension Activities			1
						140

AUTONOMY- PROPOSED SYLLABUS FOR
B.A. DEGREE COURSE IN DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

FIRST SEMESTER

CORE PAPER – 1 STRATEGIC STUDY OF INDIA

Objectives:-

India is a civilizational concept, which has witnessed numerous ups and downs in its evolution in the contemporary international system. Modern India is destined to play a commanding role in the global affairs. This paper attempts to broaden the understanding of India in terms of its strong and weak potentialities.

Unit 1:Introduction: (a) Explanation of terms: Bharat, Hindustan and India (b) Salient features of India's freedom struggle (c) Geo-Strategic location, size, borders.

Unit 2:Physiographic Features: (a) Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic Plain and Deccan Plateau (b) Ethnic and Linguistic Composition.

Unit 3:System of Governance: (a) Salient Features of Indian Constitution (a) National Flag, National Anthem & National Institutions.

Unit 4:Power Resources: (a) Agricultural (b) Industrial (c) Natural.

Unit 5:Military Potential: (a) Defence Industries (b) Institutions of DRDO.

Reference:-

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

Web Sites

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

CORE PAPER – II FUNDAMENTALS OF WAR AND PEACE

Objectives:

The history of mankind is highlighted by incidents of war and peace. It is therefore necessary to have in depth knowledge of these concepts for better understanding and clarity.

Unit 1 : Introduction (a) Nomenclature and understanding of the terms Military Science, Military Studies, War Studies, Peace Studies, Conflict Studies, Defence Studies and Defence and Strategic Studies (b) Relevance and significance

Unit 2:(a) Basic Concepts: War, Strategy, Grand Strategy, Tactics, Campaign, Battle, Operations, Defence and Security (b) Categorization of War: Civil war, Limited war, Chemical and Biological war, nuclear war, Guerrilla war, Insurgency and Low Intensity Conflicts

Unit 3:Causes and Principles of War.

Unit 4:Understanding of Peace: (a) Meaning, Definition and Forms of Peace (b) Role of Peace Education and Peace Movements (c) Concepts of Peaceful Co-existence & Zone of Peace

Unit 5:Mechanics of War and Peace. (a) Amicable Settlement of International Disputes (b) International Law and Peace, Peace Treaties, International Court of Justice (c) Concepts of Peace Making, Peacekeeping & Peace Building

References: -

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

Web Sites

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

ALLIED I: POLITICAL SCIENCE AN INTRODUCTION – I

Objectives

This paper tries to introduce to the discipline of Political Science- State, Government and political systems: besides the theories of governance.

UNIT I –I INTRODUCTION

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

UNIT II –STATE AND NATION

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

UNIT III—THEORIES OF ORIGIN OF STATE

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

UNIT IV—SOVEREIGNTY AND PLURALISM

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

UNIT V—THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

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

References: -

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

Web Sites

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

Non Major Elective
First Semester
B.A. Defence and Strategic Studies

NME I: -INDEPENDENT INDIA

Objectives:

To highlight the physiographic, historical, socio-political, cultural, and economic structure of independent India. To understand to relate this to the contemporary developments that impinges on its politico strategic policy orientation.

UNIT I --INTRODUCTION—Size, Location and Physical Environment

UNIT II —Cultural Patterns, Population Dimension, Rural and Urban India

UNIT III—Basics of Indian Economy-Resources and Life Lines of Economy

UNIT IV—Constitution of India-Its Features, Preamble, Fundamental Rights-Directive Principles of State Policy

UNIT V—Causes of India's Social Disharmony-Poverty, Illiteracy and Social Backwardness

Reference:-

1. India Year Book, Publication Division – New Delhi
2. Manorama Year Book
3. D.G.Chandler, The Atlas of Military Strategy: the art, theory and practice of war (London, 1980)

Web Sites

1. <http://www.publicationsdivision.nic.in/>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manorama_Yearbook
3. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/285248/India>

Non Major Elective
First Semester
B.A. Defence and Strategic Studies

NME II: -PEACE STUDIES

Objectives:-

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

UNIT I --INTRODUCTION—Meaning and Definitions

UNIT II —Approaches to Peace—A Brief Outline

UNIT III—Peace Movements—A Brief Study

UNIT IV—Peace Building—A Brief Understanding

UNIT V—Peace Making and Peace Keeping-An Overview

References:

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

Web Sites

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

SECOND SEMESTER

CORE PAPER III - ART OF WARFARE IN INDIA (Up to 1947)

Objectives:

This paper attempts to familiarize the students with the evolution of the art of warfare in India. It is to establish that the art of warfare changes with changes in political governance, nature of threat, and weapon systems

Unit 1: Warfare in Ancient India: (a) Military System in Vedic, Puranic and Epic ages (b) Alexander's Invasion of India (c) Rise of Mauryan Empire and its military system (d) Kautilya's philosophy of war and peace.

Unit2: Warfare in Medieval India: (a) Arab Conquest of Sind (Battle of Rawar) (b) Ghazni's invasions (Battle of Somnath) (c) Md.Ghori's Conquest of India (Battle of Terrain I and II) (d) Foundation of Mughal Empire in India (Battle of Panipat I and II)

Unit 3. Military system of South India (Medieval Period) : (a) Rise of Pallavas and their Military system (b) Chola Imperialism and military system (C) Conquests of Pandya emperors and their military system

Unit 4:Revival of Hindu Monarchy: (a) Sivaji as a great guerrilla leader (b) Military system of the Marathas (c) Rise of Sikhism (d) Military system of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Unit 5: Coming of the Europeans: (a) British Conquest of Bengal (b) Anglo- Mysore Wars (c) Rise of Presidency Armies (d) First War of Independence 1857(Causes and Consequences)

References:

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

Web Sites

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

CORE PAPER – IV - WORLD MILITARY HISTORY

Objectives:

On successful completion of the paper, the candidates will be able to narrate the evolution of warfare from early times. This paper outlines the wars which were fought from 4th century BC to 19th Century AD. To make the students understand the evolution of wars in the world from early period.

Unit 1 : Military system in Ancient Greece: (a) Greek Military Organization, (b) Greco-Persian War (Battle of Marathon, Thermopylae and Salamis), (c) Rise of Alexander's Empire (Battle of Issus, Arbela)

Unit 2 : Military System in Ancient Rome : (a) Roman Military organization, (b) Rome-Carthage Conflict (Battle of Cannae, Zama) (c) Julius Caesar's Military Campaigns

Unit 3: Military System in Medieval Empire: (a) Military Reforms of Gustavus Adolphus (b) French Revolution – Causes and Consequences (c) Napoleon's art of war (Battle of Trafalgar and Waterloo)

Unit 4: World War I: (a) Causes (b) Trench and Static Warfare, Use of Gas (c) Role of Naval and Air Power (d) Military lessons

Unit 5: World War II: (a) Causes (b) Blitzkrieg Tactics, (C) Role of Air Power and Naval Power (d) Military Lessons.

References: -

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

Web Sites

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

ALLIED PAPER II : POLITICAL SCIENCE AN INTRODUCTION – II

Objectives:

This paper tries to give an introduction to government, its structure and function: forms of government structure of government and the role of public opinion, Political parties and pressure groups on governance.

UNIT I –I FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

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

UNIT II –DEMOCRACY

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

UNIT III—ORGANS OF GOVERNEMENT

Legislature: Its powers and functions and types-**Executive:** Its powers and functions-

Judiciary: Its powers and functions and Methods for independence

UNIT IV—PUBLIC OPINION, POLITICAL PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS

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

UNIT V—ELECTION

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

References: -

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

Web Sites

Allied Ii: Political Science: An Introduction II

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

Non Major Elective
Second Semester
B.A. Defence and Strategic Studies

NME: III - HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives:-

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

UNIT I --INTRODUCTION—History of Human Rights, Meaning and Principles

UNIT II –List of Human Rights and Abuses

UNIT III—International Human Rights Norms-Humanitarian Law, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNIT IV—Human Rights and International Organizations—UNO and Human Rights

UNIT V—National Human Rights Commission of India-Composition and Functions

References:-

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

Web Sites

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

Non Major Elective
Second Semester
B.A. Defence and Strategic Studies

NME: IV - CRIMINOLOGY—AN INTRODUCTION

Objective: -

Crime has been part of societal life since time immemorial. Crime has assumed more complex and multi-dimensional facet in recent times. In order to prevent crime it is imperative to know about the manifestations of crimes and its scope to curtail it. This paper endeavours towards this.

UNIT I --INTRODUCTION—Concept of Crime, Classification of Crimes and Characteristics of Crime

UNIT II –Criminology—its nature and scope, Fundamentals of Criminal law

UNIT III—Organized Crimes—Introduction, Definition and Different types of Crime Organizations

UNIT IV—White Collar Crime –Definition, White Collar Crimes in India, White Collar Crime in certain professions

UNIT V—Alcoholism, Drug Addiction and Crime

References:

1. Danielle M. Reynald Guarding Against Crime Measuring Guardianship within Routine Activity Theory, Griffith University, Australia
2. Clare Fletcher and Daniela Herrmann, The Internationalisation of Corruption Scale, Impact and Countermeasures
3. Steveny Annoulidis, Mental State Defences in Criminal Law , Monash University, Australia

Web Sites

1. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime>
2. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminology>
3. <http://www.legalmatch.com/law-library/article/what-are-the-different-types-of-crimes.html>

III SEMESTER

COREPAPER V – FUNDAMENTALS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Objectives:

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

Unit I: Introduction (a) Concepts of Nation, State and Nation – State (b) Origin, concept and objectives of National Security.

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

Unit III: Instruments of National Security (a) Power (b) National Power (c) Military power and its components.

Unit IV: Mechanics of National Security (a) Threat Perception, b)Threat Assessment and c) Threat Analysis and Policy Formulation

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

References: -

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

Web Sites

1. <http://www.bing.com/search?q=Concepts%20National%20Security&pc=cosp&ptag=AD1AD60C705EF45AF85F&form=CONMHP&conlogo=CT3210127>
2. <http://www.princeton.edu/~dbaldwin/selected%20articles/Baldwin%20%281997%29%20The%20Concept%20of%20Security.pdf>
3. <file:///C:/Users/defence/Downloads/ADA417522.pdf>
4. <file:///C:/Users/defence/Downloads/9783642177750-c1.pdf>

COREPAPER VI – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Objectives: -

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

Unit I: Introduction (a) Components of State (b) Evolution of State system

Unit II: State System and its corollaries (a) Elements of National Power (b) National Interest c) Foreign Policy

Unit III :Theories of International Relations (a) Idealist and Realist (b) Integration and (c) Behaviouralist

Unit IV: Diplomacy a) Concept of Diplomacy, b) Kinds of Diplomacy c) Functions of Diplomacy

Unit V :Control of International Relations (a) Collective Security (b) Balance of Power (c) International Law

References:

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

Web Sites

1. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/international%20relations>
2. <http://bijugayu.blogspot.in/2012/04/meaning-nature-scope-and-approaches-to-17.html#.VIEqvdKUdQk>
3. <http://www.cssforum.com.pk/css-optional-subjects/group-f/international-relations/28720-meaning-nature-scope-international-relations.html>
4. <http://www.irtheory.com/know.htm>

ALLIED PAPERS FOR

B. A. DEGREE COURSE IN DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES

SEMESTER - III

ALLIED PAPER III: PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS - I

UNIT – I INTRODUCTION

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

UNIT – II CONSUMPTION

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

UNIT – III PRODUCTION

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

UNIT – IV MARKET STRUCTURE

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

UNIT – V DISTRIBUTION

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

Study Material

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

Web Sites

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

PART IV: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (Applicable to III & IV Semesters)

(FOR UNDER GRADUATE COURSES OF ALL BRANCHES)

Objectives: -

The importance of environmental science and environmental studies cannot be disputed. The need for sustainable development is a key to the future of mankind. Continuing problems of pollution, loss of forest, solid waste disposal, degradation of environment, issues like economic productivity and national security, Global warming, the depletion of ozone layer and loss of biodiversity have made everyone aware of environmental issues. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and world Summit on Sustainable Development at Johannesburg in 2002 have drawn the attention of people around the globe to the deteriorating condition of our environment. It is clear that no citizen of the earth can afford to be ignorant of environment issues. Environmental management has captured the attention of health care managers. Managing environmental hazards has become very important.

Unit 1: Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies Definition, scope and importance and need for public awareness.

Unit 2: Natural Resources: Renewable and non-renewable resources: Natural resources and associated problems. a) Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people. b) Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems. c) Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies. d) Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies. e) Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources. Case studies. f) Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

Unit 3: Ecosystems: Concept of an ecosystem. 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:-

a. Forest ecosystem

b. Grassland ecosystem

c. Desert ecosystem

d. Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit 4: Biodiversity and its conservation Introduction – Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. Bio geographical 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 a mega-diversity nation .Hot-spots of biodiversity.Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts. Endangered and endemic species of India, Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

Unit 5: Environmental Pollution. Definition. Cause, effects and control measures of: -a. Air pollution b. Water pollution c. Soil pollution d. Marine pollution e. Noise pollution f. Thermal pollution g. Nuclear 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.

Unit 6: Social Issues and the Environment. From Unsustainable to Sustainable development urban problems related to energy Water conservation, rain water harvesting, and watershed management Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Case Studies: Environmental ethics: 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 (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act. Wildlife Protection Act .Forest Conservation Act. Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation. Public awareness.

Unit 7: Human Population and the Environment. Population growth, variation among nations.Population explosion – Family Welfare Programme.

Unit 8: Field Work: Visit to a Local Area to document Environmental assets-river/forests/grassland/hill/Mountain/Visit to local polluted sites-Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural Study of common plants, Insects, Birds Study of Simple Ecosystems-Ponds, Rivers, hill, slopes etc

References:

Environmental Studies, UGC Syllabus, Periyar EVR College, Trichy

Web Sites

1. <http://fes.yorku.ca/about/envs>
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_studies
3. http://collegesat.du.ac.in/UG/Envinromental%20Studies_ebook.pdf

IV SEMESTER

COREPAPER VII – MILITARY GEOGRAPHY & GEO – POLITICS

Objectives: -

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

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

Unit II: Geo – Political Thought: a)Theories of Mackinder, b)Haushofer and c) A.T. Mahan.

Unit III: Applied Military Geography: a) Basics of Global Positioning System (GPS), b)Global Information System (GIS) and c) Remote Sensing.

Unit IV: Geo – Strategic significance of India: (a) Geographical Location (b) Natural resources, Land mass, Rivers, Minerals & Oil (c) Importance of Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands

Unit V :India's Borders (a) Nature and characteristics of land borders (b) Maritime boundaries (c) Concept of Territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone.

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- 3) Chandler, David G., Atlas of Military Strategy: The Art, Theory and Practice of War, 1618-1878, (1980 reprint, London: Arms and Armour, 1996)
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2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_geography
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4. http://www.researchgate.net/post/How_do_you_see_the_relationship_between_geopolitics_and_political_geography

COREPAPER VIII – INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Objectives:

In the contemporary world the survival of the mankind is conditioned by the facts of war and peace. The conditions of war and peace are influenced by various actors, viz., State, non-state and international organizations. This paper introduces the students to all these factors.

Unit I: Introduction (a) Evolution of International Organisation (b) Overview of related theories.

Unit II: League of Nations and UN system: Principles, Powers and Structures.

Unit III: Objectives, Functioning and Evaluation of SAARC, ASEAN and Asian Regional Forum (ARF)

Unit IV: Salient Features of European Union (EU) and Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Unit V: Fundamentals of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), and Organisation of American States (OAS).

References: -

- 1) Palmer, N.D. and H.C.Perkins, International Relations, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1953.
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2. <http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006AC19C/%28httpPages%29/17C8E6BCE10E3F4F80256EF30037D733?OpenDocument>
3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations
4. https://www.google.co.in/?gws_rd=ssl#q=Regional+Organisations&safe=active
5. <http://www.iccnw.org/?mod=rto>

SEMESTER – IV
ALLIED PAPER IV: PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS - II
UNIT - I NATIONAL INCOME

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

UNIT – II PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

UNIT – III PUBLIC FINANCE

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

UNIT – IV INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

UNIT – V INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

Functions of IMF and IBRD, the EURO, Meaning of Foreign Exchange- Purchasing Power Parity Theory - FEMA

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

V SEMESTER

COREPAPER IX – NATIONAL SECURITY OF INDIA

Objectives:

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

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

Unit II: Internal Security Threats: (a) Poverty and Communal harmony (b) Corruption (c) Insurgency in North East.

Unit III: Issues with Pakistan: (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Siachin (c) Sir Creek Island (d) Wuller Barrage (e) Terrorism.

Unit IV: Issues with China: (a) Boundary dispute (b) Misperceptions on Tibet (c) Mutual Rivalry for Regional and Global Dominance –

Unit V : Indian Ocean: (a) Strategic significance (b) India's interests (c) Power rivalry (militarization).

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- 4) Kelin, John. Space Warfare: Strategy, Principles and Policy' London: Routledge, 2006.
- 5) Nair, K.K., Space the Frontier of Modern Defence, New Delhi: Knowledge World, 2006.
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- 7) Rappert, Brain (ed)., Technology and Security: Governing Threats in the New Millennium, New York: Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.

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

CORE PAPER: X - SPECIALIZED WARFARE

Objectives:

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

Unit – I: Psychological Warfare

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

Unit – II: Biological and Chemical Warfare

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

Unit – III: Guerilla Warfare

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

Unit – IV: Nuclear Warfare

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

Unit – V: Terrorism

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

References: -

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

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

COREPAPER XI –BASICS OF DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Objectives:-

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

- Unit I** Introduction: (a) Definition of Economics and Defence Economics (b) Economic System: kinds, features, merits and demerits (c) Defence and Development debate.
- Unit II** Defence Budget : (i) Concepts of Finance, Revenue, Expenditure, process of Budget, National Income and Gross National Product (b) Analysis of India's Defence Budget.
- Unit III** Defence Planning : (a) Parameters of Defence Planning (b) Use of Systems Analysis (c) Cost – effectiveness in selection of weapon systems.
- Unit IV** Defence Production : (a) Assessment of Defence requirements (b) Role of Ordnance Factories and Public and Private sector undertakings (c) Contribution of DRDO.
- Unit V** Effects of War on Economy: (a) Inflation (b) Balance of Payments (c) Mobilization of Resources.

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

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

CORE Paper XII –HIGHER DEFENCE ORGANISATION OF INDIA

Objectives:

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

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

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

Unit III: Organization & Function of various Indian Intelligence Agencies.

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

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

References: -

- 1) Venkateswaran, A.L., Defence Organisation in India, New Delhi: Government of India, 1967.
- 2) Government of India, The Army of India and its Evolution, Calcutta, 1924.
- 3) Ministry of Defence, Government of India, Indian Armed Forces Year Book, (Annual).
- 4) Palit, D.K., Essentials of Military Knowledge, (New Delhi:1989)
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3. <http://pages.rediff.com/national-security-council--india-/980882>
4. http://knowindia.gov.in/myindia/myindia_frame.php?id=6
5. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Indian_intelligence_agencies

ELECTIVE – I :FUNDAMENTALS OF JOURNALISM

Objectives:-

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

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

Unit II Defence News: (a) Purpose and meaning (b) Kinds and sources (c) Theories of news selection.

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

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

Unit V Hurdles in Defence writing: (a) Media Ethics (b) Media Laws (c) Military vs. Media debate (d) News Photography.

References: -

- 1) Menon, P.K., Practical Journalism, Jaipur :Aavishkar Publishers & Distributers, 2005.
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- 5) Professional Journalism, New Delhi: Vikas, 1983.

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3. <http://www.poynter.org/how-tos/journalism-education/190429/in-defense-of-journalism-education-the-3-essentials-it-teaches/>
4. <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/media.html>

PART IV: VALUE EDUCATION

Objectives:

Values are socially accepted norms to evaluate objects, persons, and situations that form part and parcel of sociality. A value system is a set of consistent values and measures. Knowledge of the values are inculcated through education. It contributes in forming true human being, who are able to face life and make it meaningful.

Unit I:

Value education-its purpose and significance in the present world – Value system – The role of culture and civilization-Holistic living – Balancing the outer and inner – Body, Mind and Intellectual level- Duties and responsibilities.

Unit II:

Salient values for life- Truth, commitment, honesty and integrity, forgiveness and love, empathy and ability to sacrifice, care, unity , and inclusiveness, Self-esteem and self-confidence, punctuality – Time, task and resource management – Problem solving and decision making skills- Interpersonal and Intra personal relationship – Team work – Positive and creative thinking

Unit III:

Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Human Rights violations – National Integration – Peace and non-violence – Dr. A P J Kalam's ten points for enlightened citizenship – Social Values and Welfare of the citizen – The role of media in value building.

Unit IV:

Environment and Ecological balance – interdependence of all beings – living and non-living. The binding of man and nature – Environment conservation and enrichment

Unit V:

Social Evils – Corruption, Cybercrime, Terrorism – Alcoholism, Drug addiction – Dowry – Domestic violence – untouchability – female infanticide – atrocities against women- How to tackle them

References: -

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2. Chakravarthy, S.K. : Values and ethics for Organizations: Theory and Practice, Oxford University Press, New Delhi , 1999.
3. Satchidananda, M.K.: Ethics, Education, Indian Unityand Culture, Ajantha Publications, Delhi, 1991

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4. <http://www.publishyourarticles.net/knowledge-hub/essay/essay-on-social-evils-in-india.html>

SIXTH SEMESTER

CORE PAPER: XIII - INTERNATIONAL LAW

Objectives:

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

Unit II Introduction:

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

Unit III Laws of Land, Sea and Air Warfare

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

Unit IIII Laws of Neutrality

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

Unit IV Management of International Law

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

Unit - V Legal Mechanisms

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

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- 1) Tandon, M.P, and Rajesh Tandon, An Introduction of International Law, Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency, 1987.
- 2) Kapoor, S.K., International Law, Allahabad; Allahabad Law Agency, 1989.
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2. http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/pdf/law_warfare-1956.pdf
3. <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/57jpcl.htm>
4. http://www.geneva-academy.ch/docs/academyLecture/Lecture_Heinegg.pdf
5. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/blockade>

CORE PAPER: XIV – WARS IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

Objectives: -

The course of Political and strategic dynamics in Indian sub-continent becomes essential to appreciate the series of wars India encountered with her neighboring states

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

Unit II: Operation in Kashmir – 1947 – 48 (a) Events leading to annexation (b) Operations of Indian Army (c) Military lessons.

Unit III: Chinese invasion of India – 1962; (a) Causes of War (b) Important Operations of War (c) Military Re – organization.

Unit IV: (a) Indo – Pakistan War of 1965: Outline of the Operations, Role of Artillery (b) Operation Cactus- Lily.
(c) Liberation of East Pakistan 1971- Origin and Causes of War.

Unit V :Internal Security Operations: (a) Operation Blue Star – 1984 (b) Operation Rhino (Northeast Region) (c) Operation Vijay.

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2. Johari, Sitaram - Chinese invasion of NEFA
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4. Subramaniam. K. - Liberation War
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2. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/india-pakistan-war>
3. <http://www.ndtv.com/article/cheat-sheet/how-india-bungled-1962-war-with-china-10-points-496995>
4. http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/indo-pak_1971.htm
5. <https://www.quora.com/India-Pakistan-Rivalry/What-is-the-truth-behind-kargil-war>

COREPAPER XV – DISARMAMENT AND ARMS CONTROL

Objectives:

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

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

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

Unit III: Elementary study of Treaties: (a) Nuclear – weapon Treaties, (PTBT, TTBT, PNET & CTBT) (b) Nuclear Arms Limitation Treaties (ABM, SALT, INF,

and START) (c) Nuclear – Weapon proliferation Treaties (NPT, MTCR) FMCT, NSG and its impact on Indo-US Agreement

Unit IV: (a) Conventions of (a) Chemical and Biological Weapons (b) Prevention of Accidental Wars

Unit V : (b) India's contribution in the process of arms control.

References: -

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- 2) Glasstone, S., and Dolan, P.J., The Effects of Nuclear Weapons (Washington, 1977).
- 3) Grace, Charles, Nuclear Weapons: Principles, Effects and Survivability (London, 1994).
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2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arms_control
3. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missile>
4. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/421797/nuclear-strategy>
5. <http://blog.oup.com/2014/11/cold-war-nuclear-strategy-agreed-framework/>

ELECTIVE II: LIMITED WARS

Objectives:-

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

Unit – 1: Korean War

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

Unit – 2: Vietnam War

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

Unit – 3: Arab Israeli Wars, 1967 & 1993

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

Unit – 4: Iran – Iraq War

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

Unit – 5: Gulf of War I & II

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

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3. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam_War
4. [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab-Israeli conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab-Israeli_conflict)
5. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran-Iraq_War
6. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_War

ELECTIVE – III - DEFENCE MANAGEMENT

Objectives:

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

Unit I : Introduction (a) Definition of administration and management (b) Principles and process of defence management.

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

Unit III: Organizing (a) Structure, function and characteristics of military organizations

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

Unit V : Directing and controlling (a) Military leadership (b) Parameters of morale and motivation (c) Control techniques.

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2. Principles of Management, Tripathi, Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
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3. **[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_organization)**
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5. **www.managementstudyguide.com/directing_**
6. **www.managementstudyguide.com/leadership**