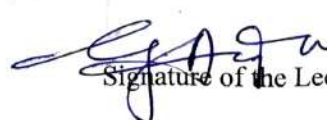


TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjaiah
Programme	B.A.
Course(Paper)	B.A. Semester IV, Economic development India AP
Name of the Topic	Agricultural and Industrial Developments
Hours Required	17
Learning Objectives	To know current status of Indian agriculture to provide a basis of monitoring and Evaluation.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Agriculture farming.
Topic Synopsis	<u>1. Indian Agriculture - Importance</u> (1) Share in National Income (2) Largest Employment providing Sector (3) Providing Raw Material to industries (4) Contribution to Capital formation - (5) Market for Industrial Products - (6) Source of foreign exchange (7) Significance for trade and transport.
Examples / Illustrations	Rural credit institutions, PDS, ICDS Project
Additional inputs	Ap. Industrial Policies & Welfare Schemes.
Teaching Aids used	Video clippings
References cited	Datt and Sundaram's Indian Economy
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Assignment on SER.
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Collect the information of New Industrial Policies in India
Any other activity	


 Signature of the Lecturer

2. New Agricultural Strategies of India

1. Consolidation of Land Holdings.
2. Improved variety of seeds
3. Greater intensity of cropping
4. Extension of irrigation —
5. Modern farm machinery
6. Role of Public institutions
7. Package of inputs
8. Guaranteed minimum prices
9. Agricultural Research and education
10. Plant protection measures

3. Factors related to Agrarian crisis

1. Climate Change/Natural calamities
2. declining share of agriculture in GDP —
3. Large proportion of small and marginal Holdings
4. Limited access to irrigation —
5. Higher indebtedness of farmers as compared to their income.
6. Limited access to institutional
7. Borrowings from money lenders leading to
8. Crop failure and harassment
9. Price of procurement and low crop yield
10. failure of investments such as prices
11. Socio-economic factors Rising expenditure on food consumption —
12. Loss of live stock due to diseases.
13. increasing tendency and terminal loss

4. Agricultural credit

Meaning of Agricultural credit

India can be classified into three major types -

- Short Term credit
- medium " "
- Long " "

Sources of Agricultural credit

I. Institutional Sources.

1. Co-operative credit Societies -
2. Land development Banks
3. Commercial Banks.
4. Regional Rural Banks.
5. Government

II. Non-Institutional Sources.

1. Money Lenders $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Professional Money Lenders} \\ \rightarrow \text{Agriculturist lenders} \end{cases}$
2. Traders and Commission agents
3. Relatives
4. Land Lords.

5. Food Security in India

Meaning.

- (1) Availability of food
- (2) Accessibility of food
- (3) Affordability of food

Important Statistics of food Security in India

Laws and food Security in India: 2013.
National food Security Act of 2013.

Food Security Programmes of India.

1. PDS, 2. mid-day Meal Scheme 3. ICDS.

Recent initiatives and Programs introduced by Government for food Security.

- (1) National food Security Mission -
 - (2) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - RKVY
 - (3) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana -
- National food Security Act (NFSA)

6. Challenges to food Security

1. Climate Change
2. Access to isolated regions is limited
3. Increasing rural to-urban migration
4. Over crowding, Poverty, a lack of education and gender inequality
5. Non-ownership of a below-poverty line.
6. Bio-fuels.
7. Unmonitored nutrition programmes.

8. Industrial Policy 1991

- 1) Meaning Industrial Policy
- 2) Objectives of Industrial Policy
- 3) De reservation of Public Sector
- 4) Foreign Investment
- 5) Public Sector Policy
- 6) Deregulating
- 7) Disinvestment of Public Sector.

9. Make in India - 2014.

10. Start-up India - 2016 - January 16.

1. Simplification and Hand-holding
2. Funding support and Incentives.
3. Industry Academic Partnership and incubation.

11. Stand up India - 2016 - April 5.

12. SEZ - 2000

2005 - SEZ Act

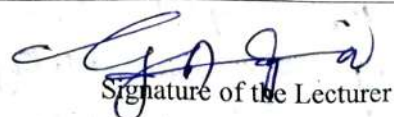
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TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjaiah
Programme	II B.A
Course(Paper)	II B.A Semester IV ^{Economic development} India & A.P.
Name of the Topic	Indian Public Finance
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	1) Define the term Budget 2) Explain the objectives of preparing budget 3) difference between Capital and Revenue ^{Expenditure}
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	family Budget
Topic Synopsis	<u>1. Features of New Economic Reforms in India</u> 1. Introduction - 2. Indian Economy During Reforms. 3. Reasons And Effects of Economic crisis of 1991 <u>New Economic Reforms in India</u> 1. Liberalization. 2. Privatization 3. Globalization,
Examples / Illustrations	Budget live, Video lesson - News paper clippings
Additional inputs	GST
Teaching Aids used	news paper clippings of Taxation -
References cited	Dattu and Sundaram's Indian Economy
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Watch the live Budget session.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	Write a short note on Capital & Revenue Receipts
Any other activity	


 Signature of the Lecturer

2. The impact of Economic Reforms on India:

Impact of New Economic Policy

Positive Reforms -

Negative Impact of new Economic Policy.

3. Atmanirbhar Bharat Package

P.M. Narendra Modi - May 2020

Objectives of Atmanirbhar Bharat

Five Pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

- A) Economy
- B) Infrastructure
- C) Demography
- D) Demand

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan - MSME Reforms

Advantages of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

4. Indian Tax System Recent Changes

Central & State Govt. taxes - with 2 types

- 1) Direct Taxes :- (A) Income Tax, 2) Capital Gains
- 2) Indirect " " " 3) Corporate Tax

- ↓
- A) Service Tax
 - B) Indian Excise duty
 - C) Value added Tax, VAT
 - D) Customs Duty
 - E) Securities Transaction Tax (STT)
 - F) Stamp Duty
 - G) Entertainment Tax.

5. Goods and Services Tax:-

The following indirect taxes could apply to the GST in India.

- a) Excise duty
- b) Entertainment Tax
- c) Octroi
- d) VAT
- e) Service Tax

- (F) Central Sales Tax (collected by state)
 - (G) Purchase Tax
 - (H) Entry Tax
 - (I) luxury Tax
- The Present State of GST:

Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)

State " " " (SGST)

Integrated " " " (IGST)

6. Financial Relations between Central & State:

1. Taxes Exclusively Assigned to the Union
- ex: Customs & Export duties, income tax, excise duty on Tobacco, Jute, Cotton -
2. Taxes Exclusively Assigned to States.
ex: Land revenue, Stamp duty except on documents including in the union list
3. Taxes levied by union but Collected and Appropriated by the State.
- ex: (i) Stamp duties on bills of exchange, Cheques;
(ii) Excise duties on Medical toilet preparation containing alcohol -
4. Taxes levied and Collected by the union but assigned to States.
Ex: Railways, taxes,
5. Taxes levied and Collected by the union but Shared -
Ex: Agricultural income and excise duties

7. Role of Public Expenditure

Introduction:-

Public Expenditure economic development in the following ways -

- (a) Social Economic overheads
- (b) Balanced Regional Growth
- (c) Development of Agriculture & Industry
- (d) Exploitation and development mineral Resources.
- (3) Subsidies and Grants
- (4) Importance of Public expenditure
- (5) Why Public expenditure is the key
- (6) Public expenditure on education
- (7) " Health expenditure
- (8) defence expenditure.

8. Public Expenditure and Public Debt

Role of Public Expenditure

- 1) Introduction:
- 2) Public expenditure promotes economic development in the following ways—
 - A) Social and Economic overheads
 - B) Balanced Regional Growth
 - C) Development of Agriculture and Industry
 - D) Exploitation and development of mineral Resources
 - E) Subsidies and Grants
 - (3) Importance of Public expenditure
 - (4) Trends in Government
 - (5) Why public expenditure is the key
 - (6) Public expenditure on education
 - (7) " " " Health
 - (8) " " " Defence
- (9) Conclusion

9. Public Debt

1. Public debt
2. Reasons for Borrowing
3. Classification of Public debt
 - (A) Internal debt
 - B) External "
 - C) Productive "
 - D) unproductive debt
 - E) Terminable debt

- (F) funded Debt
- G) unfunded "
- H) Short Term Debt
- I) Long " "

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TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjaiah
Programme	II B.A.
Course(Paper)	II B.A. Semester - IV
Name of the Topic	Andhra Pradesh.
Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	to know about the AP Economical Circumstance. to understand the IT sector as well as Skill-hub of AP State Economy
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Indian Economy to be reminded

Topic Synopsis	1. <u>fiscal policy</u> - <u>India</u> Objectives of fiscal policy - - Higher Economic growth - Price Stability - Reduction in inequality Components of the fiscal Policy of India - Government Receipts " " Expenditure - Public debt
Examples / Illustrations	Skill Hub Centres & IT Centres.
Additional inputs	Different types of Social Welfare Schemes.
Teaching Aids used	Skill Hub Centre Clipping IT Centres paper clippings
References cited	A.P. Economy - Telugu Academy.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Identify the Social Welfare Schemes & Employment Schemes.
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	What are the differences between Schemes & Programmes.
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

1. Basic Characteristics of A.P.

1. Gross State Domestic product
2. Per capita Income
3. Sectoral Contribution of GSDP -
4. Trends in population growth
5. Unemployment Rate
6. Poverty

2. Importance of Agriculture in AP Economy

1. Share in the State's GSDP
2. Sources of livelihood
3. Land utilisation
4. Area under food and non-food crops
5. Productivity of major crops.
6. irrigation -
7. other features -

3. Importance of Industry in AP

1. Share of industrial Sector in GSDP -
2. Employment opportunities
3. Plan Allocation
4. Index of industrial production
5. Number of factories registered
6. other important points.

4. transport facilities in A.P.

1. Railways
2. Roadways -
3. Civil Aviation -
4. Seaports

5. Welfare Schemes - A.P

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana.
2. Children's Health Care
3. Aids Control (ASHA)
4. ICDS.
5. Swatcha Shelter Homes for Women.
6. Girl Child Protection Scheme.
7. Kishore Sakti Yojana.
8. Widow Pension Scheme.
9. Paravavaddi Scheme.
10. Abhaya Haritham Ready to eat.
11. Bangaru Thalli Pethakani.

6. Power and Transport Information

1. Energy
2. Roads
3. Ports
4. Airports.
5. Railways.

7. Smart Cities and Urbanisation - A.P

1. Amaravathi
2. Vijayawade.
3. Vizag.

A.P Govt. Proposes Plan for 31 Cities under
Smart.

8. Skill Development and Employment

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Short-term training
Kaushal and Rozgar mela
Recognition of Prior Learning
Special Projects.

Monitoring guidelines -

Placement guidelines -

What are the Schemes for Skill Development
launched by Government of India

1. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
2. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)
3. Standard Training Assessment and Reward Scheme - STAR
4. Polytechnic Schemes.
5. Vocationalization of Education.

9. Information Technology and E-Governance

IT Action Plan

1. Infrastructure Development
2. Net working
3. Office Automation
4. Intra-DSIR
5. IT Training
6. e-Reports
7. web site

See E-Governance - GOALS

1. Better Service delivery to Citizens.
2. Improved efficiency within Government
3. Sharing in transparency and accountability
4. improve interface with business and industry
5. Empowering people through information

SEM-IV Statistical Methods for TEACHING PLAN Economics -

Name of the Department	Economics.
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjiah.
Programme	II B.A.
Course(Paper)	II B.A Semester - IV
Name of the Topic	Nature and definition of primary & secondary data
Hours Required	Census & Sampling
Learning Objectives	to know primary & secondary data to understand census & sampling method to identify difference between primary & secondary data
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	to be remained Survey & Reporting
Topic Synopsis	1. <u>Introduction to statistics.</u> 1. What are Statistics. 2. Importance of Statistics. 3. Descriptive " 4. International " 5. variables " 6. Percentiles " 7. Measurement 8. Levels of Measurement 9. Distribution. 10. Linear Transformation. 11. Logarithm
Examples / Illustrations	Socio - Economic Survey
Additional inputs	M.A Economics Entrance material
Teaching Aids used	Demand, Supply, Tabulation
References cited	S.P Gupta, Statistical Methods Tatyga Academy Book
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Identify the difference between primary & secondary DATA
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Collect the information of Agricultural Land in your village
Any other activity	


 Signature of the Lecturer

2. Scope of Statistics.

1. Statistics and the State
2. " " Economics
3. " " Econometrics
4. " " Natural Science
5. " " Physical Science
6. " " Social Science
7. " " Research
8. " " Planning
9. " " Industrial
10. " " Management
11. " " Banking
12. " " Insurance

3. Importance of Statistics

1. Gaining an understanding of the economy's performance
2. Economic Strategy
3. A study of economic fundamentals
4. It's useful for research
5. Statistics are being abused

4. Limitations of Statistics:-

1. Statistics is unable to explain individual items
2. " are unable to study qualitative characters
3. Statistical results are not accurately correct
4. Statistics deal with averages only
5. " is only one of the methods of studying a given problem
6. Statistics is liable to be misused
7. Qualitative Aspect ignored
8. Many methods to study problems —
9. Results are true only on an average
10. Statistical laws are not exact.

5. Sources of Primary Data:-

Sampling Methods types Techniques & Examples

1. Probability Sampling
2. Non-probability Sampling

Table of Contents

1. Population Vs Sample
2. Probability Sampling Methods
3. Non-probability Sampling Methods
4. Frequently asked Questions about Sampling.

6. Non-probability Sampling

1. Convenience Sampling
2. Voluntary response Sampling
3. Purposive Sampling
4. Snowball Sampling.

7. Sources of Primary Data

1. Personal investigation
2. Through Questionnaire
3. Through Local Sources
4. " Telephone
5. " Internet

8. Sources of Secondary Data

1. Govt organizations.
2. Semi-Govt-Organisation.
3. Teaching and Research organisations.
4. Research Journals and Newspapers
5. Internet.

9. Census and Sampling Methods

Merits ① Reliable and Accurate

- (2) Less Bias
- (3) Extensive information.
- (4) Study of Diverse Characteristics.
- (5) Study of a Complex investigation.

Demerits: (1) Costly

(2) Large Manpower

(3) Not Suitable for Large Investigations

10. Merits and Demerits of Sampling Method

Merits: - 1. Low cost of Sampling

2. Less time Consuming in Sampling
3. Scope of Sampling is high
4. Accuracy of data is high
5. Organisation of Convenience
6. Intensive and exhaustive data
7. Suitable in limited resources
8. Better Report

Demerits:

1. Chances of bias
2. Difficulties in selecting a truly representative sample
3. Inadequate Knowledge in the
4. Changeability of units Subject
5. impossibility of Sampling sears

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjishu
Programme	II B.A.
Course(Paper)	Semester IV Statistical Methods for Economics
Name of the Topic	Demographic Analysis - Measures of Central Tendency & Dispersion
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	Interpret data using graphs Identify the uses and importance of statistics Integrate values to real life
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Previous knowledge to be reminded to the students from their day-to-day life
Topic Synopsis	1. <u>Mean</u> : $\begin{cases} 1. \text{Geometric Mean} \\ 2. \text{Harmonic Mean} \\ 3. \text{Weighted Mean} \end{cases}$ <u>The Merits of mean</u> 1) It is simple to compute and understand 2) It is rigidly defined 3) Based on all values 4) Easy to comparison <u>The demerit of mean</u> 1. It is affected by unduly extreme values
Examples / Illustrations	Project work, Questionnaire
Additional inputs	Diagrammatic presentation of DATA Characteristics of Questionnaire
Teaching Aids used	Diagrams of Diagrammatic Presentation of DATA
References cited	S.P. Gupta, Statistical Methods
Student Activity Planned after teaching	draw the diagrammatic of Statistical Methods
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	to be prepare diagrams of Histogram, Polygon
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

- 2) Mean value may not exist in the series.
- 3) Misleading Conclusion.
- 4) Misleading.
- 5) It cannot be estimated with graph.

2. Median —

3. Mode —

2. Measures of Dispersion

1) Absolute Measures —

- a) Range
- b) Variance
- c) Standard Deviation —
- d) Mean Deviation —
- e) Quartile deviation —

2) Relative Measures :-

- A) Coefficient of Range —
- B) " " Variation
- C) " " Mean Deviation —
- d) " " Quartile deviation

3. Types of Averages

A) Mathematical Averages

- a) Arithmetic Mean
- b) Geometric "
- c) Harmonic "

B) Positional Averages

- 1) Median
- 2) Mode —

4. Characteristics of mode.

- 1) Mode, like median, can be calculated graphically
- 2) Mode is not affected by extreme values
- 3) The mode can be used for open-ended distribution and qualitative data.

$$\text{mod} = 3\text{Median} - 2\text{mean}.$$

5. Range.

Range = Highest Value - Lowest Value

" = Highest observation - Lowest observation.

" = Maximum value - minimum value.

6. Quartile deviation

$$Q.D = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

Co-efficient of Quartile Deviation.

$$\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1}$$

8. Mean deviation

Advantages of Using the Mean deviation.

1. Its definition is clear
2. All the observations are used in its computation
3. Its value is less affected by the extreme
4. It is a better measure than range and Q.D.
5. It is useful as a measure of dispersion for the study of Social Science

Limit

9. Standard Deviation:

- 1) It was first used by Karl Pearson in the year - 1893 -
- 2) SD is the Square root of the Arithmetic average of the Σ Squares of the deviations measured from the mean.
^{can be}
SD Σ Calculated under
Individual Series

- 1) Actual Mean Method
- 2) Direct method
- 3) Short-cut method
- 4) Step-Deviation Method

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N}}$$

10. Coefficient of Variation:-

$$C.V. = \frac{SD}{Mean} \times 100$$

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TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department			
Name of the Lecturer	Economics		
Programme	G. Anjishu		
Course(Paper)	II B.A. Sem-IV		
Name of the Topic	II B.A. Correlation & Regression		
Hours Required	Statistical Methods for Economics		
Learning Objectives	Previous knowledge is know about Correlation & Regression		
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	to understand the meaning as well as feature of Correlation & Regression. Previous knowledge is given to the student from lower standard.		
Topic Synopsis	<u>Introduction - Correlation</u> Meaning of Correlation Types of correlation Methods of correlation		
Examples / Illustrations	few practice problem are given to the students		
Additional inputs	types of correlation		
Teaching Aids used	youtube lessons shared		
References cited	S.P. Gupta - Statistical Methods		
Student Activity Planned after teaching	problem practice		
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	Note the difference between Correlation & Regression		
Any other activity			


Signature of the Lecturer

② Types of Correlation -

1. Positive correlation
2. Negative correlation -
3. Zero correlation - (NO Correlation)

Scatter plots.

③ Methods of Measurements of Correlation

1. Scatter Diagram Method
2. Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation
3. Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient

④ Advantages and Disadvantages of using a Correlation -

Advantages

- 1) Can show strength of relationship between two variables -
2. Study behaviour that you cannot study
3. Gain quantitative data which can be easily analysed.

Disadvantages

1. Cannot show cause and effect
2. No control of third variable that might affect the correlation.

5. Merits and Limitations of Rank

Correlation Co-efficient

1. It is simple to understand and easy to calculate as compared to Karl Pearson's method
2. It is useful for qualitative data

Such as beauty, honesty etc.

3. It is useful method when the actual data is not given but only rank are given

Limitations:-

1. It can not used for grouped frequency distribution
2. It cannot be used in continuous series.
3. It is not as accurate as Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation

6. Regression:-

Meaning
Definition:-

Types of Variables regression analysis -

- I Independent Variable -
- II dependent "

Types of Regression

1. Simple Regression -
2. Multiple "

Linear & Non linear Regression

7. Utility of Regression:-

1. Degree & Nature of Relationship
2. Estimation of Relationship
3. Prediction
4. Useful Economic & Business Research.

8. Methods for Demand forecasting

Methods of Demand forecasting

1. Survey of Buyer's choice.
2. (a) Complete Enumeration method
(b) Sample Survey Method
(c) End-use Method.
3. Collective opinion Method
4. Barometric method
5. Market Experiment method
6. Expert opinion method
7. Statistical methods
 - (a) Trend Projection Method
 - (b) Regression Analysis.

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TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjandh
Programme	II B.A.
Course(Paper)	Sem-II, Statistical Methods for Economics
Name of the Topic	Time Series & Index Numbers
Hours Required	8
Learning Objectives	to know about Time Series and Index Numbers - useful to apply day to day life
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Previous Knowledge is given to the students from lower classes -
Topic Synopsis	<u>1. Time Series</u> introduction Definitions: <u>Objectives or importance of Time Series</u> 1. Review of Current achievements 2. To study past behaviour 3. facilitate comparison. 4. To predict future behaviour 5. forecasting the trade cycle 6. Isolation of effects of different forces
Examples / Illustrations	effects of festival on sale of departmental store Agriculture Production
Additional inputs	Characteristics of Time Series -
Teaching Aids used	Graphs & Tables of Time Series - cyclical Variation -
References cited	S.G. Gupta - Statistical Methods
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Problems Practice
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Collect the information of Time Series Data from Business news
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

2. Components of Time Series:-

1. Secular Trend (or) long run variations.
2. Seasonal variations.
3. Cyclical variation.
4. Irregular variations.

3. Measurement of Trend

1. Graphic or free hand curve fitting method
2. Method of Semi averages
3. Method of moving averages.
4. Method of Least Squares (or) Curve fitting by the principle of Least Squares

4. Measurement of Seasonal variations:

1. Method of simple averages
2. Ratio to trend Method
3. Ratio to moving average Method
4. Link relative Method

5. Index Numbers

Aim of Index Number
definitions.

Importance or Uses or Advantages of Index Numbers -

1. Index numbers act as economic barometers
2. Index Numbers help in studying trends
3. Index Numbers help in measuring the Purchasing Power of money
4. Index Numbers help in measuring the Purchasing power of money
5. Index numbers help in deflating the values.

6. Types of index Numbers

1. Price Index Numbers
2. Quantity Index Numbers
3. Value Index Numbers:-

7. Tests of Adequacy of index Numbers

1. Unit Test
2. Time Reversal Test
3. Factor Reversal Test
4. Circular Test

8. Limitations of Index Numbers

1. Sampling Errors -
2. Quality of the product remains the same
3. Unreliable comparisons over longer periods -
4. Normal year -

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V SEM 6C Insurance Services -

TEACHING PLAN 2 units

Name of the Department	
Name of the Lecturer	Economics
Programme	G. Anjaiah
Course(Paper)	III B A Sem - V
Name of the Topic	Insurance Services
Hours Required	Insurance Concept and Principles & Life Insurance & products
Learning Objectives	Explain the Concept and Principles of Insurance Services.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Students will be able to communicate the Benefits of health insurance coverage Intro Insurance Companies.
Topic Synopsis	1. Objectives and Characteristics of Risk Management. <u>Characteristics of Risk Management:-</u> 1. Identify 2. Measure 3. Monitor 4. Control 5. Transfer 6.
Examples / Illustrations	Articles -
Additional inputs	Videos
Teaching Aids used	Insurance Agents, Advertisements LIC offices -
References cited	IGNO: Life Insurance P. Periyaswamy - Principles and Practice of Insurance
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Collect
Activity planned outside the Class	Collect your family insurance Plans information
Homework, if any	
Any other activity	


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2. What are the Elements of Risk Management

1. Brainstorming
2. Risk Analysis
3. Risk Response
4. Risk Monitoring
5. Different approaches to Risk Management
 - (a) Risk Avoidance
 - (b) Risk acceptance
 - (c) Risk Reduction
 - (d) Risk Sharing -

3. Different types of Risk Management

1. Risk Avoidance
2. Risk Reduction
3. " Transfer
4. " Retention -

1. Risk Avoidance

- (a) Refusal of proposal
- (b) Renegotiation
- (c) Non-Renewal
- (d) Cancellation -

2. Risk Reduction

- (a) Contract Negotiation
- (b) Standardization
- (c) Risk Transfer
- (d) Risk Retention -

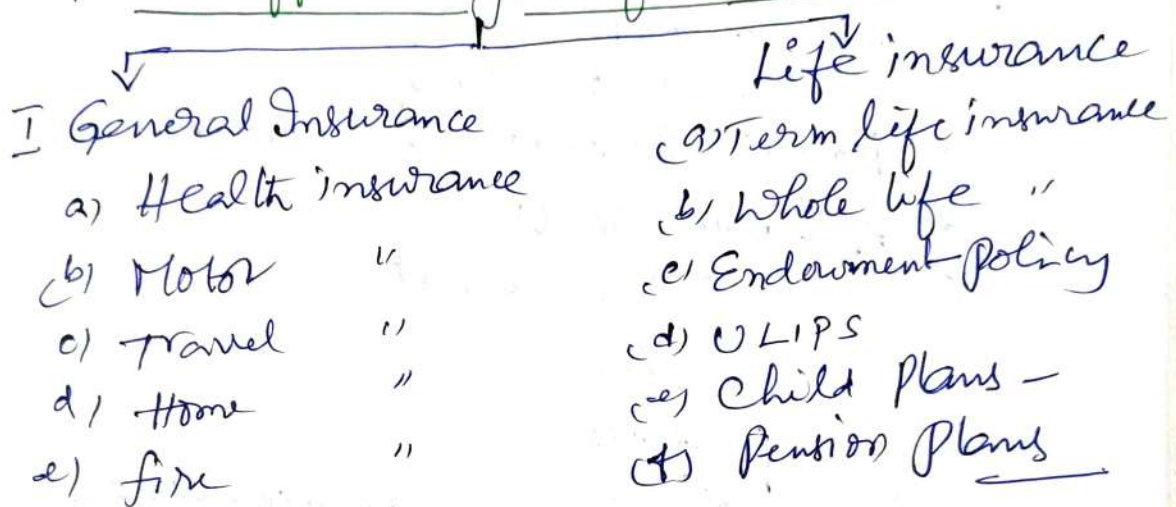
4. Nature of insurance.

1. Sharing of Risks
2. Co-operative device
3. Valuation of Risk
4. Payment made on Contingency
5. Amount of Payment
6. Large number of Insured persons.
7. Insurance is not gambling
8. Insurance is not Charity

5. Principles of Insurance :-

1. Principle of utmost Good faith
2. " " Indemnity
3. " " Insurable Interest
4. " " Subrogation -
5. " " Loss Minimization -
6. " " Contribution -
7. " " Causa Proxima

6. Different types of Insurance :-



7. Insurance Regulation in India :-

1. Responsibilities of IRDAI
2. FDI Restrictions
3. Subsidiary / Branch
4. Control of approvals -
5. Minimum Capital requirements
6. Risk - Based Capital
7. Protection of the Policyholder
8. Transfers of portfolios
9. Outsourcing

8. Scope of insurance business in India

1. Industry Structure and Capital Markets
 - a) Consolidation
 - b) Capital markets activity
 - c)

2. Business
- a) Customer Centricity
 - b) Sackit products and eco systems
 - c) Digital Commerce
 - d) Big data
 - e) Payments

3 Capital & governance

Risk-based Capital and financial reporting

9. Life insurance - Benefits & features

Benefits of life insurance Plan

- (a) Income Replacement
- (b) Independent family
- (c) Reduces the Burden of liabilities
- (d) Achieve Goals
- (e) Savings & Investments
- (f) Tax Benefits

features -

10) Various life insurance Companies in India

- a) Max life insurance Company
- b) HDFC life insurance Company
- c) Tata AIA
- d) Pramerica
- e) Exide
- f) Reliance
- g) Canara IFSBC

11) Various Group Insurance Policies -

1. Group Health insurance
2. " Life
3. " Keyman Insurance Cover

12) Role of medical (claim) Examiner

- a) Reviewing claim findings
- b) Handling Payment Policies
- c) Performing Administrative Duty

TEACHING PLAN

Unit - III

Name of the Department	
Name of the Lecturer	Economics.
Programme	G. Anjiah
Course(Paper)	III B.A Sem-V
Name of the Topic	Insurance Services.
Hours Required	General & Health Insurance Products
Learning Objectives	Identify and analyse the opportunities related Insurance Services
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Students should have basic knowledge about topic.

Topic Synopsis

1. General insurance and its types/features
Types or, features of General insurance,
1. Home insurance
2. Vehicle "
3. Health "
4. Travel "
5. Benefits of insurance

Examples / Illustrations	LIC, GIC, Crop Insurance
Additional inputs	General Insurance (Car, Home)
Teaching Aids used	Model and Chart showing different types of insurance.
References cited	P. Periya Sivaraj, Principles and Practice of Insurance
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Identify the General insurance & life insurance
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Collect the names of insurance Plans
Any other activity	Briefly describe all five types of insurance

Signature of the Lecturer

2. Major General Insurance Companies in India?

- (a) Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company
- (b) Bharti AXA General " "
- (c) Cholamandalam MS " "
- (d) Future General India " "
- (e) HDFC ERGO General " "
- (f) ICICI Lombard General " "
- (g) IFFCO TOKIO " "
- (h) Kotak Mahindra " "
- (i) Liberty General Insurance Company
- (j) Magma HDI General Insurance Company

3. Characteristics and importance of General insurance

Characteristics:-

1. Sharing of Risk
2. Co-operative device
3. Value of Risk
4. Payment at Contingency
5. Amount of Payment
6. Large number of insured persons-
7. Insurance is not gambling
8. " " " " Charity

- Importance
1. It protects your many assets
 2. you have some one to turn to in stressful situations
 3. your financial interests are protected
 4. It gives you a sense of relief

Health Insurance Companies in India

1. ICICI Lombard - Personal Protect Insurance Policy
2. Bajaj Allianz - Individual Health Guard
3. Oriental Health Insurance - Individual Mediclaim.
4. Star Health Insurance - Medi classic insurance

5. Group Health Insurance Policy

features of a typical group insurance plan

- a) No. of members -
 - b) Renewal
 - c) Ownership
 - d) Existence of a group
- (*) Benefits of Group Health Insurance:
- a) Lower premiums -
 - b) No Waiting period
 - c) Coverage for dependents
 - d) Pre-Entrance Medical Check-ups -
 - e) Tax incentive for the employer
 - f) Quick and Seamless claim settlement Procedure.

6. features of individual Health insurance

- a) Solo coverage
- b) Suitable for older people
- c) Sum Insured
- d) Wider Coverage
- e) Add-on covers
- f) multiple claims
- g) Family Discount

- h) Cumulative Bonus
- i) Renewal for life
- j) Tax Benefits

7. Types of Insurance Survey or Surveyor?

1. Insurance of motor vehicles
2. Insurance against Burglary
3. Employer's liability insurance
4. Marine Insurance
5. Fire insurance
6. Machinery insurance
7. Erection All Risks insurance
8. Loss of Profits (Machinery insurance)
9. Householders insurance

8. Advantages of a family Health insurance Plan

1. It is more affordable
2. It is hassle free
3. It facilitates tax savings
4. It makes it easy to secure new members of your family
5. Discounts and additional covers

9. Features of family Health insurance Plans

1. Cashless hospitalization
2. Maternity cover
3. Accident cover
4. Critical illness cover

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TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjishu
Programme	U.B.A. SEM - V
Course(Paper)	Insurance Services
Name of the Topic	Practicing as an Insurance Agent
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	to create awareness on Insurance Student able to understand minimum risk
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	It is assured that student has basic knowledge of insurance
Topic Synopsis	1. <u>Insurance Contract</u> - principles and characteristics - - Essentials of a valid Contract - Indemnity contract - Aleatory Contract - Uberrimae fidei - Contract of Adhesion - Principle of Subrogation - Insurable Interest - Principle of Contribution - Reinsurance
Examples / Illustrations	LIC Rural Agents
Additional inputs	Policy, Premium, P.O
Teaching Aids used	YouTube,
References cited	P. Periyasamy "Principles and Practice of Insurance"
Student Activity Planned after teaching	How to earn Income of LIC Agents
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	collect the information from your neighbor agents in activities
Any other activity	

G. Anjishu
Signature of the Lecturer

- (J) Principle of Loss minimization —
(K) " " Proximate causes.

2. Insurance Company Registration Process:

R_1, R_2, R_3 three Registration Process —

- 1) Application for issuance of a requisition for registration —
- 2) An Applicant can file an Application —
- 3) After receiving application —
- 4) After Satisfaction —
- 5) The Authority may reject —
- 6) Appellate Tribunal —

3. Process of Completing an insurance Application —

Process :-

Step-1. Search for an Insurance Company

Step-2: Completing the application —

Step-3: Getting a Physical Exam —

Step-4: Underwriting

Step-5: Approval or Denial

Consequences of an incomplete Application

4. Different Schemes for Revival Policy:-

1. Special Revival Scheme
2. Ordinary Revival
3. Installment or
4. Survival Benefit Scheme
5. Loan Cum Revival Scheme

5. Insurance Policy lapsed and revived

Life Policy Revival Schemes -

Ordinary Revival

Revival on non-medical basis -

" " Medical basis -

1. Special Revival Scheme.
2. Installment Revival Scheme
3. Loan cum Revival Scheme
- 4.

6. Surrender Value and its types.

1. Guaranteed Surrender value.
2. Special Surrender value.
- 3.

7. Nomination

I. Types of Nominees:

1. Beneficial Nominees.
2. Minor Nominees.
3. Non-family Nominees.
4. Changing Nominees.

8) Assignment in life insurance

Types of Assignment

- 1) Absolute Assignment
- 2) Conditional Assignment.

9. Principles and types of insurance undertaking.

Principles of Undertaking

- 1) Trust
- 2) Affordability
- 3) Fairness
- 4) The full picture
- 5) Potential
- 6) Growth
- 7) Reputation
- 8) Understanding

10) Types of underwriting

- (1) Loan underwriting
- 2) Insurance " "
- 3) Securities " "
- 4)

11) Policy Claim - Types of Policy Claims

(1) Maturity claim

2) Death claim -

3) Follow these four simple steps to file a claim

1. Claim intimation -
2. Documents required for claim processing
3. Submission of required documents for claim processing
4. Settlement of claim -

12) Various best insurance apps -

- (a) Seng life App -
- (b) Coverfox Mobile app - Coverdrive
- (c) Hintpro Insurance Business - App -
- (d) Toffee Insurance
- (e) Bajaj Allianz insurance wallet -
- (f) Policy Bazaar app -

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	S. Anjalei
Programme	U.B.A. Sem - V
Course(Paper)	U.B.A. HOPADE - Insurance Services
Name of the Topic	Undertaking the customer and
Hours Required	Case Studies
Learning Objectives	Students will be able to apply the knowledge in day to day life.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Student has basic knowledge of insurance
Topic Synopsis	1. Different categories of insurance Customer 1. Assertive Personality 2. Amiable Personality 3. Expressive Personality 4. Analytical Personality 5.
Examples / Illustrations	Insurance partition models
Additional inputs	Credit scores and insurance
Teaching Aids used	Types of Coverages, youtube, google
References cited	P. Periya Swamy II Principles and Practice of Insurance
Student Activity Planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	What is insurance? Write two advantages & two disadvantages
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

2. Undertaking insurance customer Mindset.

- a) Regulatory Compliance
- b) Technology Readiness
- c) Business Models
- d) Risk.
- e) Efficiency
- f) Speed

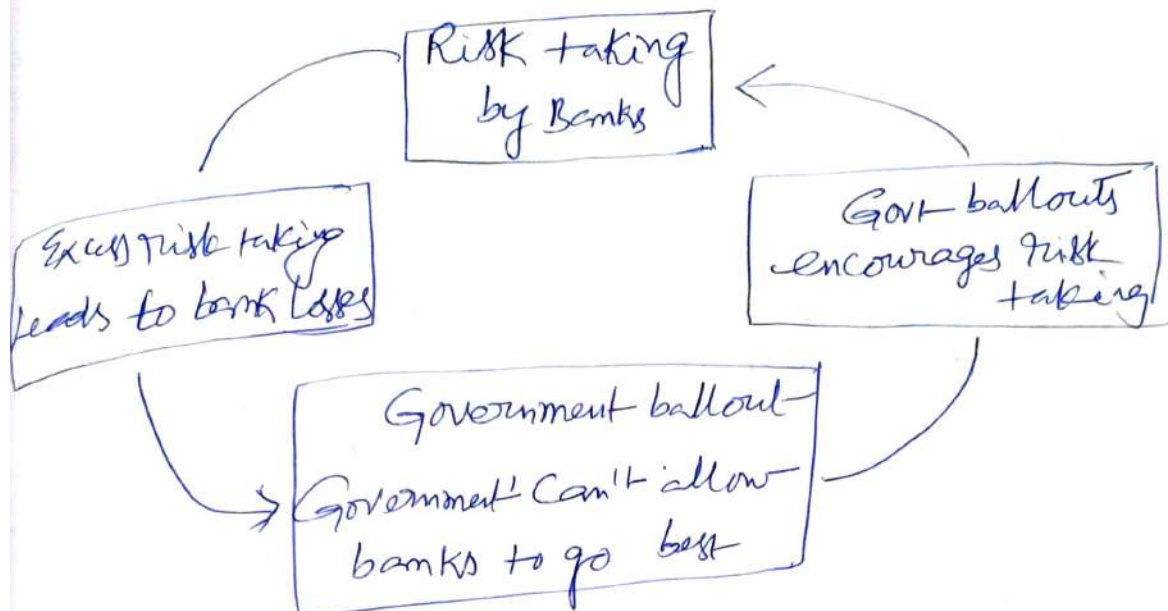
3. Grievance Redressal Process -

- a) Registration of Grievance/Complaint
- b) Mode of Registration -
- c) timeline for acknowledgement
- d) time line for resolution of the grievances.
- e) Closure of Complaint/Grievance -
- f) Grievance Redressal Structure.
 - (i) At Branch office / Micro office
 - (ii) At Divisional office
 - (iii) At Regional office
 - (iv) At Head office -

4. Ethical Behaviour in insurance

- a) Premium Collection issues.
- b) problem of Solvency
- c) Lack of Standards.
- d) poor Attitude of Government
- e) poor management
- f) Lack of integrity and trust.

5. Moral Hazards -



6. Customers want from their insurance Company -

- a) Clarity of pricing
- b) Responsiveness
- c) Empathy
- d) Loyalty
- e) Products that add value to the customer's life

7. Measuring Customer Satisfaction -

- a) Define your goals.
- b) Outline your plan
- c) Choose a type of Customer Satisfaction Survey.
- d) Determine your Survey's trigger
- e) Select your Survey Medium
- f) Analyze your Survey data
- g) Make adjustments and repeat

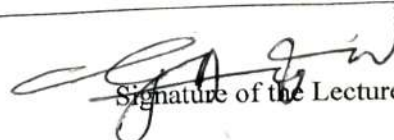
8) Improving Insurance Customer Satisfaction.

- 1) Demonstrate the value of customer - Shared data
- 2) Increasing the use of AI throughout the process end-to-end.
3. Create intelligent workflows for both the agent and policyholder
4. Use an omnichannel approach to interact with customer

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(7c) Banking and Financial Services.
III B.A **TEACHING PLAN**

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjaiah
Programme	B.A. Sem - V/VI
Course(Paper)	III B.A. Banking and Financial Services
Name of the Topic	Principles of Banking and Indian Banking System
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	to develop ^{economic} attitude among students Students will be able to explain the role of bank in daily life
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	It is assumed that the students have some basic knowledge of Banking
Topic Synopsis	<u>1. Meaning of Banking functions of Banking.</u> <u>Definition</u>: - Prof R.S. Sayers. <u>Functions</u>: - <u>I. Primary functions</u>:- a) Acceptance of deposits b) Current deposits c) Savings deposits d) Fixed deposits e) Seasonal " f) Recurring deposits g) Endowment "
Examples / Illustrations	Banks
Additional inputs	ATM card, Youtube links.
Teaching Aids used	ATM, Debit cards, A/c, Currency
References cited	N. Mukund Sharma: Banking and Financial Services
Student Activity Planned after teaching	What are the Benefits of the bank in providing Loans - Himalaya Pub.
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Role of the A/c's in the Banks.
Any other activity	


 Signature of the Lecturer

2) Advancing loans

- (a) Ordinary loans and advances
- (b) Cash credit
- (c) Discounting of bills.
- (d) Over drafts

3) Credit Creation:-

4) Purchase And Sale of foreign exchange

- (a) Modern trends -

II Subsidiary Services:

1. Agency Services -

- (a) Collection of cheques, dividends and interest
- (b) Acts as a trustee, executor and attorney.
- (c) Purchase and Sale of Securities
- (d) Acts as a Correspondent.

2. General Utility Services:-

- (a) Transfer of funds -
- (b) Safe custody
- (c) Travellers cheques
- (d) Trade information
- (e) Referees.
- (f) Letters of credit
- (g) Underwriting.
- (h) Accepting bills of exchange -
- (i) Guarantees deferred payments
- (j) Advice on financial matters

2. Principles of Commercial Bank (or)

Principles of Sound Lending

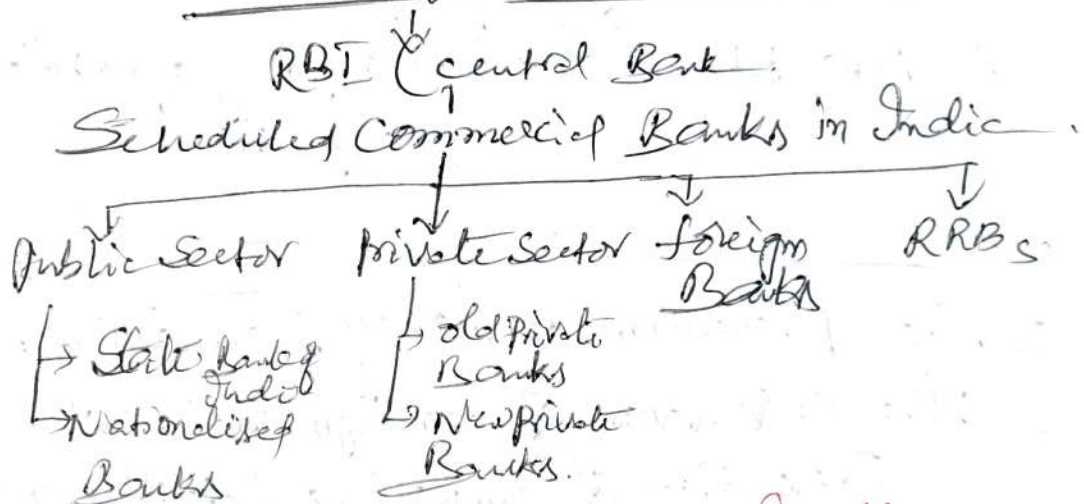
- 1. Safety
- 2. Liquidity

3. Profitability
4. Security
5. Purpose of the Loan
6. Diversification of risks
7. Assured repayment
8. Social objectives
9. The Law of limitation Act

3. Structure of Indian Banking System

- A) Structure of Banking system in India
- B) Structure of Indian Commercial Banking

Structure of Commercial Banking in India



4. Regulation of Banking in India

Banks in India comprise of

- 1) Scheduled Commercial banks.
- 2) Cooperative banks
- 3) RRBs
- 4) Small finance banks
- 5) Payment banks -
- 6) Government oversight
- 7) foreign banks -

Foreign Investment

I. Regulatory architecture

1. RBI Act 1934,
2. Banking Regulation Act, 1949
3. Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999

II. Regulatory Development in recent times

- a) Promotion of Industrial Credit
- b) Promotion of Agricultural Credit
- c) Credit to Small industries
- d) Department of Research and Statistics
- e) Control and Supervision of Commercial Banks
- f) Promotion of Exports
- g) The RBI following a policy of controlled expansion

5. Anti-Money Laundering Laws & Regulation in India

- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- a) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974
 - b) The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988,
 - c) The Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
 - d) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

6. Financial Literacy

Basics of Financial Literacy

- a) Budgeting
- b) Debt borrowing
- c) Saving
- d) Investing

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjalee
Programme	III B.A Semester - V
Course(Paper)	III B.A.
Name of the Topic	Deposits, Loans and Digital Banking
Hours Required	12
Learning Objectives	1) Understand the services offered by Banks, Saving and Loans. 2) Describe how to deposit a check
Previous Knowledge to be retained	Sources of credit
Topic Synopsis	<u>1. Problems and Challenges of Banking Sector:-</u> a) The Standing Committee on Finance - b) NPAs of Public Sector banks - c) Lowering of Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) requirement d) Banks under Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) e) Performance of the National Company Law f) Powers of the RBI in case of Tribunals g) Incentives for PSB employees.
Examples / Illustrations	Different types of Banks
Additional inputs	Using ATM card
Teaching Aids used	Bank Deposit Slips - Loan, credit card, debt card
References cited	N. Mukund Sharma - Banking and Financial Services.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	They will act out different roles that show how people earn money and what happens to that money when put into a bank - Role play
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Choosing a checking account
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

2. Various types of Bank deposits

- (a) Fixed Deposit
- (b) Current Accounts
- (c) Savings Deposits
- (d) other deposits

3. Account opening and closing

- A) Application in the prescribed form
- B) Passport size Photos -
- (c) Introduction / References
- (d) Quoting of PAN/ GIR numbers.
- (e) Specimen Signatures.
- (f) Nomination

4. Banking Customer types :-

Special types of Customers.

- (i) Minors
- (ii) Lunatics
- (iii) Drunkards
- (iv) Married Women
- (v) Insolvents
- (vi) Illiterate Persons
- (vii) Agents
- (viii) Joint Stock Company
- (ix) Clubs, Associations and Educational institutions
- (x) Partnership firm -
- (xi) Joint Accounts
- (xii) Joint Hindu family
- (xiii) Trustees

5. KYC Norms :-

Situations when KYC is required
Identity Proof.

6. Negotiable Instrument:

Important features of negotiable Instruments

1. Transferability
2. Absolute and good title to the transferee
3. Right of action
4. Notice to the debtor not necessary.

Types of Negotiable instruments:-

- 1) Bearer instruments
- 2) Order Instruments
- 3) Inland instruments
- 4) Foreign instruments
- 5) Demand instruments
- 6) Time instruments.

7. types of Bills of Exchange:-

1. Inland Bill
2. Foreign Bill
3. Demand Bills
4. Time Bills
5. Trade Bill.
6. Accommodation Bill

8. Cheque, Bill of Exchange

1. Parties to the cheque
2. Characteristics

Drawer

Drawee Banker

Payee.

9. endorsement:-

The following are the essentials of valid endorsement

1. Signature
2. Spelling
3. No addition or omission
4. No prefixes and suffixes

10. Different Kinds of Endorsement

1. Endorsement in blank
2. " " full
3. Conditional endorsement
4. Restrictive endorsement
5. Endorsement sans Recourse
6. Facultative Endorsement

11. Principles of Lending (Sound Lending)

1. Safety
2. Liquidity
3. Profitability
4. Security
5. Purpose of the loan
6. Diversification of risks
7. Assured Repayment
8. Sound objectives.
9. The Law of Limitation Act.

12. Types of Loans

1. Money at call and short notice
2. Cash credit
3. overdraft
4. Discounting of Bills of exchange
5. Loans -
6. Personal Loans
7. Credit Cards.

13. Mortgage :-

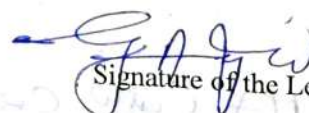
Features of mortgage

Types of mortgages

1. Simple Mortgage
2. Equitable "
3. Legal "
4. mortgage by Conditional Sale See
5. Usufructuary mortgage
6. English mortgage
7. Anamolous mortgage

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	G. Anjiah Dept. of Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjiah
Programme	III B.A Sem - V
Course(Paper)	HED 4002: Banking & Financial Services
Name of the Topic	Banking Correspondents and Common Service Centres.
Hours Required	12.
Learning Objectives	to understand the meaning and the concept of financial inclusion to understanding the objectives, policy of CSC
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	Inter "Banking"
Topic Synopsis	<u>1. Priority Sector Lending.</u> 1. Agriculture Sector 2. Small - Scale industrial Loans 3. Small Road and Water Transport operators 4. Professional and Self-employed 5. Retail Trade Loans 6. Educational Loan. 7. Housing Loans. 8. Consumption Loans 9. State Sponsored Corporations for SC/ST. 10. other Recommended Priority Sectors.
Examples / Illustrations	Deposit form, Loan forms & Digital currency
Additional inputs	Digital currency
Teaching Aids used	google, youtube links.
References cited	N. mukundsharma "Banking and financial Services"
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Short assignments
Activity planned outside the Classroom, if any	collect the types of Loans information from local farmers
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

2. Digital Currency

Characteristics of Digital currencies:

Types of Digital Currencies:-

1. Crypto currencies
2. Virtual currencies
3. Central Bank Digital currencies

3. Core Banking Solution

Need for Core Banking Technology

Basic Elements of Core banking Solutions.

Benefits of Core Banking Solutions.

- A) Benefits for customers
- B) " " Bankers

4. Business Correspondents of Banks (BC)

Eligibility to become a Business Correspondent

Appointment of Business Correspondents of Banks

Scope of activities to be undertaken by BC

5. Activities of Banking

1. International Banking
2. Reasons for growth of International Banking
3. Types of international banking.
4. Correspondent Banking
5. Nostro & Vostro Accounts
6. Swift, chips, Chaps, Fedwire.

6. Deposit Mobilisation (Saving Mobilization Strategies)

ATM & Cash Cards
Tiered Interest Rates
Lotteries and Raffles
Prizes & Awards

Savings Boxes -
SMS Banking
incentives for Branches & Staff
Contractual Savings -

7. CSCs

- A) Government to Consumer (G2C)
- B) Business to Consumer (B2C)
- C) Business to Business (B2B)
- d) Educational Services -
- e) Financial inclusion
- f) other services.

8. Deposit Mobilization - Schemes

1. Daily deposit Schemes.
2. Farmer's deposit Scheme
3. Mind Savings Scheme
4. Cash certificate Scheme
5. old age benefit Scheme
6. monthly interest income deposit schemes
7. Educational Saving Plan.
8. Sickness benefit Scheme.
9. Housing deposit Scheme
10. Insurance linked Savings bank account

9. Correspondents:

Entities eligible to act Business Correspondent
other Major regulatory guidelines governing
Business correspondents of Banks
International experience with BCs.
Pros
cons.

10. Recovery loans by Banks:

Market in India.

11. Non-Banking Financial Institutions:

Features of Non-Banking Companies

Objectives of Non Banking finance Companies.

- (1) Promote Savings.
- (2) Helpful in investment of Savings.
- (3) Availability of Credit
- (4) Helpful in promoting Exports
- (5) Helpful in Entrepreneurial Development
- (6) Promote agriculture development
- (7) " industrial "
- (8) Helpful in pushing up the demand.
- (9) Promote employment

12) Functions of Non-Banking finance Companies.

Definition of NBFC

Number of NBFCs

financial position of NBFCs

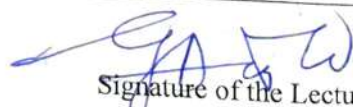
functions of NBFCs.

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TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Economics
Name of the Lecturer	G. Anjiah
Programme	III B.A. V Sem.
Course(Paper)	Banking & financial Services
Name of the Topic	Financial Services of NBFI's
Hours Required	10
Learning Objectives	→ describe the different types of financial institutions → compare financial institutions → Identify the benefits of different financial institutions
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	It is assumed that the students have some basic knowledge of NBFI's
Topic Synopsis	<u>1. Types of NBFCs</u> Basic Category of NBFC 1. Asset finance Company 2. Investment Company 3. Loan Company 4. Infrastructure finance Company 5. Systematically important Coe investment Company
Examples / Illustrations	Bajaj finance limited, HDFC, Mahindra & Mahindra, L&T finance
Additional inputs	Indian financial system
Teaching Aids used	Youtube video, Khan. M.Y. Indian financial system - Vikas
References cited	Khan. M.Y. Indian financial system
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Advantages & Disadvantages of Non-banking financial institutions
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Collect the information The effects of deregulation of the banking industry
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

6. Infrastructure Debt fund
7. Micro finance Company
8. NBFC factor
9. Mortgage Company
10. Non-operative financial Holding Company.

2. Major players of NBFC in India

1. Power finance Corporation limited
2. Shriram Transport finance Company limited
3. Bajaj finance limited
4. Mahindra and Mahindra financial Services limited
5. Muthoot finance Ltd.
6. HDB. finance Services
7. Cholamandalam
8. Tata Capital financial Services Ltd.
9. L&T finance Limited
10. Aditya Birla finance Ltd

3. Concepts of EMI

EMI. Calculating Methods

1. Flat Rate Method
 2. Reducing balance Method
 - 3.
 4. Micro finance Concept and operation
- features of Micro finance

- b) Amount of Loans.
- c) Economic Status of borrowers.
- d) Collateral requirement
- e) Loan tenure.

Benefits of micro finance .

- a) offers better loan repayment
- b) provides accessibility
- c) opens possibilities for future investments
- d) Provide education opportunities.
- e) Reduces finance burden.
- f) Creates job opportunities.

5. Chit fund - its functioning

Features of chit funds.

functioning of chit fund.

6. Various types of chit funds & its benefits

1. Registered chit funds -
2. Unregistered chit funds -
3. Online Digital Chit funds.
4. Organized Chit funds -
5. Special purpose chit funds.

∴ Benefits of Chit funds ∴ -

1. Saving and investment tool
2. Quick access to money
3. No or less Paperwork.

4. No Collateral
5. No questions asked
6. Emergency cash
7. High dividend
8. Low interest
9. flexibility in its usages:

7. Chit fund - Meaning - Top Chit funds in India

1. Margadarshi chit fund.
2. Shriram Chits
3. Government of Kerala Linked Chitty.
4. Mysore Sales international
5. Purasawalkam Santhalthe Sange Nidhi limited.
8. Payment bank

Features of Payment Banks
 Activities that can be performed by Payment Banks
 Activities that cannot be undertaken by Payment Banks.

Advantages of Having Payment Banks.

Challenges faced by Payment Banks

9. Challenges faced by NBFCs.

1. Challenge of funding due to the absence of refinancing option - zero
2. Challenges faced in obtaining NBFC license
3. Complicated NBFC Compliances in India

TEACHING PLAN Semester I

Name of the Department	Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	పాఠశాల
Name of the Topic	రాజనీతి.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	మహాభారతంలోని పద్మినికవిత్వాన్ని, నీతి విషయాలను, నన్నయ ప్రత్యేకతను తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	భారత కథలు, వివిధ ఉపాఖ్యానాలను గుర్తు చేస్తాను.
Topic Synopsis	నన్నయ తెలుగు సాహిత్యానికి శ్రీకారం చుట్టిన ఆదికవి. 11 వ శతాబ్దానికి చెందినవాడు. రాజమహేంద్రవరం రాజధానిగా నౌకకవి పాలించిన రాజరాజనరేంద్రుని ఆస్థానకవి. సవాతప గర్భాన్ని, భారతీయ సంస్కృతిని పునరుద్ధరించాలన్న లక్ష్యంతో నన్నయ వ్రాసిన భారతాన్ని ఉపవనంబం ప్రారంభించాడు. శ్రీకృష్ణుని ఆపాదం మేరకు భర్తృశిల రాజులుగా మారుతున్నారని తెలిపాడు. మరల నిర్మించిన సభాభవనంలో వైభవంగా ప్రవేశించాడు. ఉత్తరంగా వచ్చిన వారసుడు పాండవులకు రాజనీతి విషయాలను వివరించాడు.
Examples / Illustrations	మహాభారతంలోని నీతినిధిక విషయాలు.
Additional inputs	వ్రాసిన, నన్నయ భారతంలోని విశిష్టత.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల
References cited	కావ్యసూత్ర, శ్రీమదాంధ్ర మహాభారతం.
Student Activity Planned after Teaching	పద్మినికవిత్వం.
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	మహాభారతంలోని ముఖ్యమైన కథలను తెలుసుకోవడం.
Any other activity	ఉపనైషత్


 Signature of the Lecturer

- > కవిత్వం - వారి కాలం.
- > రాజరాజనరేంద్రుని వారితో కలిసి
- > నన్నయ పుట్ట పుణ్యక్షేత్రం.
- > నాంధ్రముఖ్య విశిష్టత
- > నన్నయ వేదములు.
- > వాగమయనము.
- > పాశ్చాత్యుల భాష
- > మహాభారతం - వివిధ భాషల్లోని వికాసం.
- > నన్నయ కవితా లక్షణాలు.
- > రాజరాజులకు - విశిష్టత.
- > పాశ్చాత్యుల నాటకం.
- > నాటకం రాజరాజుల భాష
- > వివిధ భాషలు నియమక విధానం.
- > సైన్యముల నియమకం.
- > మంత్రయోగ క్షేత్రాలు.
- > పుణ్యక్షేత్రాల క్షేత్రాలు.
- > సైన్యకుల లక్షణాలు.
- > వివిధ విధానం.
- > కవిత్వం - వేదములకు.

- 7. దుష్టాన్వితైర క్షోభయః .
- 7. వ్రాతాంతల పట్ల రాజు వైఖరి .
- 7. రైతుల పట్ల రాజు వైఖరి .
- 7. వీరమరణం పొందిన సైనికుల కుటుంబాల పట్ల రాజు బాధ్యత .
- 7. దేవతలు , వికలాంగుల పట్ల రాజు యొక్క భేషానం .
- 7. రాజు సౌరుకుగని సామీయాలు .
- 7. ధర్మరాజు నారదుడి బాధకు ప్రతిస్పందన .

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	I
Name of the Topic	గజ్వీలం.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	1. జాషువా ప్రత్యేకతను తెలుసుకోవడం 2. గజ్వీలము విశిష్టతను పరిశీలించడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	జాషువా ఖిందుకావ్రాణము, జీవితాన్ని గురించిన అనుభవం.
Topic Synopsis	జాషువా తావ్రాణో ప్రముఖమైనది గజ్వీలము. టెంపుల్లోని ఆలంకారము జాషువా గజ్వీలం ద్వారా పరమనిశ్చయకే సంబంధం పంపించాడు. జాషువా గజ్వీలం తావ్రాణాన్ని వివరిస్తూ "కాళిదాసుని మేధావం నోదము మనస్సులకు అంశుకాని కానికావ్రాణమును రచించెనని. గ్రంథివామము గజ్వీలము. అంతరి కథానాయకుడు ప్రముఖ సంబంధం పంపును. ఇతరసంపుటనీ 'తాకతాక' మనుకు నశ్రుసంబంధము. అంతరి శిశ్నకాలపరిమితే యొక సంవత్సరము. ఇతని శిశ్న ఆలంకారము. అంతరితములు నీని కవనీతాదు. అతడు మహాభాగ్ని అప్తము. ఇతడు శ్లేషభాగ్ని అప్తము. ఇరువురిలోని నీతడు నాయకయియును" అని చెప్పారు. మోదలకు పుణ్యము పుట్టెనావచ్చి ఆలంకారములైన మల్లులుండవచ్చి విషయము చెప్పారు.
Examples / Illustrations	జాషువా ఖిందుకావ్రాణము.
Additional inputs	జాషువా ఇతర రచనలు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల
References cited	మేధావం నోదము.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పద్యపఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	జాషువా పద్యాల పోటీలు.
Any other activity	క్విజ్ కంటెస్ట్


Signature of the Lecturer

> క్రిందికి సావేత్రికి జాబువా చెప్పినా వా.

7. జాబువా ప్రత్యేకతలు.

> కిందకావ్రాల్ ఎక్స్‌ప్రెస్.

> జాబువా నెపథ్యం - సామాజిక రుద్ధులు.

> జాబువా రుద్ధులు.

> గజ్జెలము ఎక్స్‌ప్రెస్.

> రెండుతొలసెయి వ్రీథ.

> కాలినాస మేధుమారవల - గజ్జెలముల
పొలిక.

> రెండుతొలసెయి స్థితిగలవ వర్ణన.

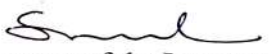
> గజ్జెలము రెండుతొలసెయి సన్నిధి
చెరిక క్రమం.

7. రెండుతొలసెయి మేండు శరీరాలవలన
పచ్చపాక ముద్దని వ్రీతరొకింబడం.

- > కైలాస నాథుడికి అన వేదనను ప్లెటించును గుర్తింపుకే రుంధతో సుతుని వేసుకోట.
- > గుర్తింపును రుంధతో సుతుడు వివిధ రకంగా ఉత్పాదించును.
- > గుర్తింపునకు మార్గ నిర్ణయం పోయెను.
- > కైలాస మార్గ వర్ణన.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu.
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	I
Name of the Topic	అలంకార పుష్పాలు - కథానిక.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	1. కథానిక లక్షణాలు తెలుసుకోవడం. 2. అలంకార పుష్పాలు కథలోని సమాజప్రవృత్తి.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	తెలుగులోని విభిన్న కథలు - వాటి విశిష్టతను, వివిధ రచయితలను గుర్తుపెంచడం.
Topic Synopsis	అలంకార పుష్పాలు పాఠ్యాంశం కల్పితా సందర్భంగా ఒకన్నా కథతో రచనపడింది. పంగల్రాయలకి మనసిద్ధి సజ్జీవితీ, అన్ని సజ్జారాయలకి మాట కదనతొక వేరొచ్చి సోపకుంటుంది. కదా అత్రవారింట్లో ఇంకొక పుట్టింటకి వచ్చేస్తుంటుంది. ఒకసారి అత్రవారింటకి తీసుకువెళ్తున్న అన్నకు ఎదురు చెప్పతొక అత్రవారింటకి వెళ్ళడం ఇష్టంకొక, పంగల్రాయలకి ముట్టిపోతొక బల్లకట్టుపై నుండి నీటిలోకి 218 మునిగి పోతుంటుంది. మరొక అయినా స్వీకరిస్తుంది గాని అత్రవారింటకి వెళ్ళడు. ఒకప్పుడు కంటేమొప్పానా డొరంటాటిని శాసించిన సజ్జారాయలు అత్రవారి మంచంపట్టి అన్ని పానిగాట్టుకొని, అత్రవారి వద్దాన్ని పొంది మరణిస్తాడు.
Examples / Illustrations	తెలుగులోని గాఢ ప్రేమ కథలు/రచయితలు.
Additional inputs	కథానిక లక్షణాలు కథానిక లక్షణాలు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	అపరసంధ్య, నేరు చెమటలు, చందనం.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	మంచకథలను వింతుకొని, విద్యార్థులతో చెప్పించడం
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	కథానిక చదవడం.
Any other activity	ఆన్లైన్ డిస్కంట్.


Signature of the Lecturer

- > తెలుగుసాహిత్యంలోని కథానిక రకాలకు విశిష్టత.
- > ప్రాచీన, ఆధునిక కథల భేదాన్ని.
- > తెలుగులోని ప్రసిద్ధ కథలు.
- > తెలుగులోని ప్రసిద్ధ కథకులు.
- > ప్రసిద్ధ కథకుల గీర్వాణము.
- > కల్పితానందరి విగ్రహానికి నామము.
- > రచయితల రచనలు.
- > రచనల పుట్టింపు కథా నామము.
- > సుప్రసిద్ధులైన పాత్ర.
- > సత్రిప్తి ప్రేమ కథ
- > సత్రిప్తి నామము మునిగిపోయినది.

- 7. సుబ్బారాయుడి కుటుంబం వేతికొప్పోడుం.
- 7. సుబ్బారాయుడి కెకల వృద్ధప్రిం.
- 7. సుబ్బారాయుడి వరమదన.
- 7. తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో మహాభారత రాయల్రుల ప్రత్యేకత.
- 7. ప్రవాద రాయల్రులు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu.
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	ఉపమర్శని జీవరూప్ర. నవల..
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	1. నవల లక్షణాలను తెలుసుకోవడం. 2. గానీషివండ్ ప్రత్యేకతను అర్థంపెంపడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	తీర్థంనాని రామస్వామి నౌరరి ప్రత్యేకత.
Topic Synopsis	గానీషివండ్ ప్రదిన్త మోతువాని, కవి రంపన కవిరూప్రతీర్థంనాని రామస్వామి నౌరరి కుమారుడు. ఉపమర్శని జీవరూప్రతీర్థంనాని నవలల్లో ప్రదిన్తమైన నవల. కొన్ని రెల్లలో నేకుకొని, అన్ని విధాలా ఉపమర్శనిన వికవిద్యోగికుని వైరిక్రమైన విధానాన్ని జీవిత తత్వోన్ని వర్ణంనాని నవల ఇది. ఇందులో వాస్తవికత ప్రస్థుటంగ గానీవరిస్తుంది. మనావైజ్ఞనిక నవలల్లో ప్రమఖమైన నవల ఉపమర్శని జీవరూప్ర. ఉత్తర సింధుగ్రం నుండి వీక్షమైన విలంబాని భూమిమద పది మలనాన్ని కలుపుకుని మురికి రూపంబికి ప్రవహించాని నెలయేటిని ముప్పికి తెస్తుంది.
Examples / Illustrations	తీర్థంనాని వివిధ నవల రచయితలు.
Additional inputs	వివిధ మనావైజ్ఞనిక నవలలు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	బుచ్చీబాబు నవలలు.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	నవల పఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	విద్యార్థులు తాము నడివిన నవలలపై విశ్లేషణ.
Any other activity	అసైన్మెంట్.


Signature of the Lecturer

- 7 నవలా ప్రక్రియలు పుట్టు పూర్వోత్తరాలు.
- 7 పోస్టుమోర్త నవలా నాపథ్యం.
- 7 నవలా లక్షణాలు.
- 7 నవల ప్రారంభ దశ.
- 7 నవల వికాస దశ.
- 7 నవల తీర్మానక దశ.
- 7 నవల - సమకాలీన దశ.
- 7 ప్రసిద్ధ నవలా కారులు.
- 7 ప్రసిద్ధ నవలలు.
- 7 ఆధునిక నాటిక గానీషిక నాటిక నాటిక.
- 7 ఆధునిక నాటిక నాటిక.

7 మనోవైఖ్యక నవలలు.

7 సమర్థుని జీవయాత్ర విశిష్టత.

7 నీలరామరావు పాత్ర వైశిష్ట్యం.

7 నీలరామరావు వైకృత్త రూపకల్పనలకు
నెపథ్యం పాత్ర.

7 నీలరామరావు భార్య ఇందిర పాత్ర.

7 రామయ్యచాత విశిష్టత.

7 నీలరామరావు మైనమామ ప్రవృత్తి.

7 వస్త్రవికలకు, ఆదర్శాలకు పాఠన
కుదరని నీలరామరావు.

7 నీలరామరావు ఆలోచన.

7 సమర్థుని జీవయాత్ర సంకలనం.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	BA / Bcom / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	మన వాక్యాల శిక్షణ.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	1. తెలుగులోని గాఢ వాక్యాలను తెలుసుకోవడం. 2. తరుమల రామచంద్ర, మానవల్లి, నిడదవోలు, వేలూరి గార్ల భాషా సాహిత్య సేవలను తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	తెలుగు భాషలోని గాఢ పరిశోధకుల గురించి సదుపాయం.
Topic Synopsis	తరుమల రామచంద్ర సంపాదకుడు, రచయిత, స్త్రీలంఠా సమరంకించుడు, బహుభాషావేత్త. వేలూరి గార్ల వాక్యాల శిక్షణ అనే జీవితాంశం గ్రంథం వే. లుకాచివారిద్దీ ముందుగా రాశారు. మానవల్లి రామకృష్ణులు, వేలూరి ప్రభాకరశాస్త్రి, నిడదవోలు వెంకటరావుల జీవితాలను, వారి భాషా సాహిత్య సేవలను తరుమల రామచంద్ర గ్రంథం పోషిస్తోంది. మానవల్లి వారి సేవ మును రకాలుగా విస్తరించేంది. 1. ప్రాంత ప్రజలను సకరించడం 2. తిరిగి వాటిని సమరించడం 3. భారతీయ సంగీతం పోషించడం. వేలూరి వారు తెలుగులో అనేక కవితలు రచించడంలో పాల్గొని ఉన్నారని, వివరము గ్రంథాలు రచించారు. నిడదవోలు వెంకటరావు గారు సుప్రసిద్ధులైన నిడదవోలు నిర్మలం ప్రముఖ పాత్ర వహించారు. అనేక గ్రంథాలను రచించారు.
Examples / Illustrations	మానవల్లి - పుట్టుకాంశం, మనోహరం
Additional inputs	హాంబుర్గ్ పాఠశాల నాకా.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల
References cited	విశ్రాంత కవులు, మనదేశం, మనదేశం,
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Reading the Text
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	ఈ మధ్య శిక్షణపై విద్యార్థుల సేవ.
Any other activity	Assignment

Signature of the Lecturer

7 తీరుమల రామనంద్ర విశిష్టత.

7. పత్రీకారంగానికి తీరుమల రామనంద్ర
జాతిన సేవ.

7. సాహితీలుగానికి తీరుమల రామనంద్ర
జాతిన సేవ.

7. నిడదవోలు పెంకటరావుగారి
వాక్యాల సేవ.

7. నిడదవోలు పెంకటరావుగారి
రచనలు.

7. మానవల్లి రామకృష్ణ కవి విశిష్టత.

7 మానవల్లి పరిష్కరములు.

7 మానవల్లి రచనలు.

7 గ్రంథ పరిష్కరము ప్రత్యేకత.

- 7 వేలూరి ప్రభాకర శాస్త్రిగారి విశిష్టత.
- 7 వేలూరివారి శాసన పరిష్కరము
- 7 వేలూరివారి గ్రంథ పరిష్కరము.
- 7 వేలూరి రావనలు.
- 7 మును వాఙ్మయినిశ్చయ సాహితీసావ.

TEACHING PLAN

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Signature of the Lecturer

- > కవితానికి లెంకాల తీవ్రత.
- > లెంకా గ్రంథాలు .
- > తెలుగు సంస్కృతాలకుని లెంకా గ్రంథాలు & తలంకరీకులు .
- > భిన్నాభివృద్ధి .
- > లాగిననము .
- > లోభనననుప్రయోగము
- > తలంక వర్ణములు .
- > వివిధ తలంక సాహిత్య ప్రస్థానాలు .
- > తలంకకాలంకు వస్తువు కవితానికి తలంక లెంకరీకులు .
- > లెంకాలకు ప్రయోగములు

7 లెంకొరాలు - విశిష్టత .

7 శబ్దాలంకారాలు .

7 గ్రంథాలంకారాలు .

7 ఉపమాలంకారం . - లక్షణాలు .

7 ఉత్ప్రేక్షలంకారం - లక్షణాలు .

7 రూపకాలంకారం - లక్షణాలు .

7 రోచితయోక్తి లంకారం - లక్షణాలు .

7 స్పృహవాక్తి లంకారం - లక్షణాలు .

7 ప్రసిద్ధ తవ్రాలలీని లంకారాలు .

7 ప్రసిద్ధ కవయ వాడిన లంకారాలు .

7 పంత్రిభాగాలలీని లంకారాల

లక్ష్యలక్షణ సమన్వయం .

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu.
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	భండస్సు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	వైదికభరతమైన భండస్సును ఓర్పియినం చేయడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	గురులగ్రంథాలు, గణాల లక్షణాలను గుర్తు చేయడం.
Topic Synopsis	పద్యలక్షణాలను తెలిపే శాస్త్రాన్ని భండస్సు అని అంటారు. పద్యాల ప్రధానంగా ప్రకృతపద్యాల, జాతులు, అపజాతులు అని మూడు రకాలు. ప్రకృతాలకు మొదటిపాదం అని గణాల వరుసగా మిగిలిన పాదాలలో కూడా అంటుంది. ప్రాసనియమం అంటుంది. రుచిమైత్రీ పాటించాలి. అనా పంపకమాల, అక్షరమాల, శబ్దాలమాల, మత్తేభమాల మొదలైనవి. జీతలకు మూలగమాల, ఇంద్ర, సుర్య గమాలంటాయి. (ప్రాస నియమం అంటుంది. రుచిమైత్రీ అంటుంది. అపజాతులకు ఇంద్ర గమాల, సుర్య గమాల అంటాయి. (ప్రాసనియమం అంటుంది.
Examples / illustrations	వివిధ పాదాలను అంటుంది అంతా అంటుంది
Additional inputs	ప్రాసని అంటుంది కవిత్వాల నమూనాను వ్రాసింది.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల
References cited	కావ్యసూత్ర, సులక్షణ సారము.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	నల్లబల్లపై విద్యార్థుల అంటుంది.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	అంతా అంటుంది సాధించడం.
Any other activity	Slip Test


 Signature of the Lecturer

- > ఖండానిబద్ధ కవిత్యం.
- > దేనిబద్ధ కవిత్యం.
- > ప్రాచీన పద్యకవులు.
- > కిషుక కవులు.
- > కిషుక కవిత్యం చూసి ముఖ్య లక్షణాలు.
- > వివిధ ఖండాగ్రంథాలు.
- > కిషుక ఖండస్రులు.
- > ప్రాచీన ఖండస్రులు.
- >

7 భంధస్ర

7 గణాలు

7 గురులఘువుల విభజన.

7 ఇంద్రగణాలు

7 సుప్రీ గణాలు.

7 వ్రత పద్యాల.

7 జాతులు

7 ఉపజాతులు.

7 ఉత్పలమాల - లక్షణాలు

7 పంపకమాల - లక్షణాలు

7 మంత్రోఽమ - లక్షణాలు

7 శాస్త్రాలమ - లక్షణాలు

7 కందమ - లక్షణాలు

7 సీసమ - లక్షణాలు

7 ద్విపద - లక్షణాలు

7 తోటగీత - లక్షణాలు.

> పాశ్చాత్యులకు పద్యాలకు లక్ష్యలక్షణ
సమన్వయం చేయడం.

> ఆధునిక కవిత్వంలో లెంకాలు.

> నిరలంకార కవిత్వం.

> భావనాత్రయంగా పరిమళింపబడిన
లెంకాలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.Com / B.A / B.Sc.
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	సంధులు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	సంధులను గుర్తించడం, సంధి పదాలను గుర్తించడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	తెలుగు సంధులు, సంస్కృత సంధులను గుర్తించడం.
Topic Synopsis	<u>సంస్కృత సంధులు</u> : సవర్ణదీర్ఘసంధి, గుణసంధి, వృద్ధి సంధి, ఔషాదోఽసంధి, ఔషాదాపిక సంధి, విసర్గసంధి, ఖిప్తసంధి, శ్చుప్తసంధి. <u>తెలుగు సంధులు</u> : టెప్తిసంధి, టెప్తిసంధి, డెప్తిసంధి, ఔషాగమసంధి, ఔషాదోఽసంధి, గ సడవవాదోఽసంధి, రుగాగమసంధి, లుగాగమసంధి, ఆవ్రేడితసంధి, త్రికసంధి, పరశాదోఽసంధి మి
Examples / Illustrations	వాసుకభాష్యలలో ఆణువిక సంధి రూపాలు.
Additional inputs	ఆణువిక సాహిత్యంలోని సంధులను గుర్తించడం.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	కావ్యసూత్ర, పన్నెండుసూరి బాలవ్రాకరములు
Student Activity Planned after teaching	విద్యార్థులకు ఉపాధానములు వ్రాయుటకు ప్రోత్సహించడం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	సంధి సూత్రాలకు విద్యార్థులకు ఉపాధానములు వ్రాయుటకు ప్రోత్సహించడం.
Any other activity	Slip Test


Signature of the Lecturer

౧) చెన్నయి సుక బాలవ్రాకరం .

> సంధి నిర్వచనం .

> తెలుగు సంధులు

> సంస్కృత సంధులు .

> టెచ్చి, ఇచ్చి, ఉచ్చి సంధులు .

> సవర్ణనిర్ణయసంధి

> గుణసంధి

> యశాదేశసంధి

> ప్రతిసంధి

> ఆమ్రేడితసంధి

> ఋప్తసంధి

> శ్చుచ్చి సంధి

> విసర్గసంధి

> రేఖానిక సంధి

> ప్రాంతానిక సంధి

> ఆకస్మాత్ సంధి.

> గాఢానిక సంధి

> ~~ఇది~~ ~~ఇది~~ ~~ఇది~~

> సమాంతర.

> రూపసాధన.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu.
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.com / B.A / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	సమాసాలు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	వివిధ సమాసాలను గుర్తించడం. విగ్రహవాక్యాలు వ్రాయగలగడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	సమాసి పదాలను విడి గుర్తించాలని — గుర్తుపెట్టడం.
Topic Synopsis	విడిగా ఉన్నప్పుడు కూడా ఊర్ధ్వా ఇచ్చిగల పదాలు ఒకే పదంగా ఏర్పడినప్పుడు వాటిని సమాసాలు అంటారు. సమాసంబడి పెరిగిపోయినా పూర్వపదమని, తరువాత పదాన్ని ఉత్తరపదమని అంటారు. అచ్చురూప సమాసము, కర్కశారయ సమాసము, ద్వింశ్చ సమాసము, ద్విస సమాసము, నిమిషా సమాసము, పెరిగిపోయిన సమాసాలు మొదలైనవి సమాసాలు అని పిలుస్తారు.
Examples / Illustrations	వాసుకభాషణిని సమాసాలను గుర్తించడం.
Additional inputs	ఉత్తరపద సమాసాలను సమాసాలు పై విధానాన్ని గుర్తించడం.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబొగ్గ
References cited	తామ్రలింగం సంగ్రహం, బాలరాజు కరమణి.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	వివిధ పదాలను సమాసాలు గుర్తించడం విగ్రహవాక్యాలను వ్రాయడం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	హోమ్ వర్క్
Any other activity	Slip Test.


Signature of the Lecturer

> సమాస నిర్మాణం.

> సమాసాలు విచ్ఛేద పద్ధతులు.

> ఆత్మరూప సమాసాలు

> బహువ్రీహి సమాసాలు

> ద్వింద్వ సమాసాలు

> ద్విగు సమాసాలు

> కర్మధారయ సమాసాలు

> ప్రాబావకావ్యాలింగి సమాసాలు

> ఆధునికకావ్యాలింగి సమాసాలు విచ్ఛేదపద్ధతులు.

TEACHING PLAN Semester III.

TEACHING PLAN

[illegible]

Signature of the Lecturer

7 భాష - నివృత్తనాలు

7 భాష - లక్షణాలు

1. నిర్మాణ ద్వైవిధ్యం

2. ఉచ్చారణ శక్తి

3. శబ్దార్థ సంబంధ శక్తి

4. వక్రత్రోత్ర విపరీతము

5. ప్రత్యేకత.

6. ప్రేరణ సూత్ర

7. సాంస్కృతిక ప్రసంగ

7. భాష - ఆవృత్తి

7 భాష - ప్రయోజనాలు.

7 ఆధునిక భాషాశాస్త్ర గ్రంథాలు.

7 ఆచార్య భట్టాచారి ప్రభుత్వ

7 ఆచార్య పోతురి రామారావు

7 వివిధ పాశ్చాత్య భాషాశాస్త్ర పేర్లు.

7 ఉత్తర భాషా శాస్త్ర సిద్ధాంతాలు.

7 తెలుగు భాషా శాస్త్రం.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	వర్ణం - వసం - వాక్యం - వాక్య లక్షణాలు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	వర్ణ సమూహాలను యింకా ప్రాధాన్యతను తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	భాషావిశ్లేషణకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలను గుర్తు చేస్తాను.
Topic Synopsis	మానవుడు భాష మాట్లాడటంపై ఉపయోగించే శబ్దాన్ని స్వరం అంటారు. స్వరముల్లో కొన్ని ప్రధానమైనవి, మరికొన్ని ఉపప్రధానమైనవి ఉంటాయి. ప్రధానస్వరాలకు వర్ణం అంటారు. వర్ణాలన్నీ స్వరమేగాని స్వరములన్నీ వర్ణాలు కావు. వర్ణాలు విడివిడిగా ఉంటే వాటికే ల్లగాలు అందువు. పదంగా ఏర్పడితే ల్లవంశమువుంటాయి. భాషానిర్మాణంలో ల్లవంశమైన కనిష్టాంశాన్ని పదాంశం అంటారు. ఒక సంపూర్ణ భాషాన్ని వ్రాకేకరిస్తూ రెండు విధముల ముఖ్యమైన ఉచ్చారణను వాక్యం అని అంటారు. యోగ్యత, ఆకాంక్ష, ఆసక్తి ల్లకే 3 లక్షణాలు వాక్యంలో ఉంటాయి.
Examples / Illustrations	వివిధ వాక్య నిర్మాణ సంబంధాలు.
Additional inputs	వాక్య నిర్మాణంలో పదాల ప్రయోగాలు.
Teaching Aids used	శబ్దబల్ల
References cited	సృజనభారతి, తెలుగువాక్యం.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్య పఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	వివిధ రకాల వాక్యాల సెకం.
Any other activity	Slip Test


Signature of the Lecturer

- > వర్షం
- > స్పృశులు
- > పదం
- > పరాంతం
- > వాక్యం.
- > వాక్యలక్షణాలు
- > వాక్యకరమాలు.
- > వాక్యం అంగప్రభావం.
- > ఆంగీకరణ, అకాంక్ష, అసత్య.
- > వాక్య నిర్మాణ సంబంధాలు.
- > స్థాన సంబంధం
- > ఆంగీకరణ సంబంధం
- > అవేశ సంబంధం.
- > వాక్యం - శబ్దాలు.
- > సంపూర్ణ వాక్యం.

> సెంశుర్ల వాక్యం.

> సామాన్య వాక్యం.

> సంక్షిప్త వాక్యం.

> సంయుక్త వాక్యం.

> క్రూర వాక్యం

> కర్మణ వాక్యం.

> తెలుగు వర్ణమాలపై భిన్నభిప్రాయాలు.

> అప్రమ పదాలు.

> యవనాలు.

> గ్రామీణ పదాలు.

> రక్షా పదాలు.

> ప్రాచీన పదాలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	కథారసన - ఉత్తమ కథ - లక్షణాలు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో కథారసన ప్రవర్ణ సాహిత్య ప్రక్రియగా వికాసం పొందిన తరు.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	వివిధ కథారసనల సరళి, కథల సరళి గుర్తు పొందడం.
Topic Synopsis	తెలుగు సాహిత్య ప్రభావంతో ఆధునిక తెలుగు కథ పురుడు పోసిపడుతుంది. కథానికా సాహిత్యం తెలుగులో విస్తృతంగా ఆవిర్భవించింది. తెలుగు కథను సుసంపన్నం చేసిన రచయితలు వివిధ ప్రాంతాల వారు మనకు ఉన్నారు. ఉదా. రామకృష్ణ, కేశవ విశ్వనాథ రెడ్డి, మధుసూదనం రామమూర్తి, సహజం వెంకటేశ్వరం, కె.వి.కృష్ణమూర్తి ముఖ్యమైన వీరినవం. తాల కథానికా రచయిత్రులు బందారు రామమూర్తి (1902) రామమూర్తి లోకా కథానికా లక్షణాలను సంపూర్ణంగా తెలియజేస్తూ మొదటి కథగా సరళిని నిర్ణయించారు.
Examples / Illustrations	వివిధ కథారసన పద్ధతులు
Additional inputs	కథాసాహిత్య ప్రక్రియలు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	కథానికా, పుష్పభారతి.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్య పఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	ఉత్తమ కథల పాఠం.
Any other activity	Slip Test.


Signature of the Lecturer

- > సృజనాత్మక రాసల విశిష్టత.
- > కవిత్వం - కవి విశిష్టత
- > అలంకారముల అభివృద్ధి.
- > కవిత్వం - పాశ్చాత్యుల నవీకరణలు
- > కవిత్వం - ఆధునిక కవుల అభివృద్ధి.
- > ఉత్తమ కవిత్వ లక్షణాలు.
- > ప్రశంస
- > పునరుద్ధరణ
- > అభివృద్ధి.
- > ఆధునికత, కవిత్వం - సంప్రదించుకుంటున్నాయి
- ప్రతిభలు
- > తెలుగు సాహిత్య విమర్శ సిద్ధాంతాలు.
- > తెలుగు కవిత్వం - అభివృద్ధి

TEACHING PLAN

III Semester.

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	వ్రాసరాన - ఉత్తమ వ్రాసం - లక్షణాలు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలోని వ్రాసప్రాధాన్యాన్ని తెలుసుకోవడం. మంచి వ్రాసాన్ని ప్రాయోగం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	వివిధ గణాంక వ్రాసరాలను గురించి గుర్తు చేయడం.
Topic Synopsis	ఆంధ్ర సాహిత్య ప్రభావంలోని ఆధునిక తెలుగు వ్రాస మహా ప్రక్రియ వ్రాసం. 1597లో ఆంధ్రంలో ఈ ప్రక్రియ ప్రారంభమైంది. తెలుగు మీదటిసారి 1860లో సామెతల మధ్యనకరింపానారంభం. హితవాని ప్రక్రియలో తన ప్రయోగాన్ని ప్రయోగించారు. కాకిభట్ల తిమ్మరాజుగారి కందుకూరి, నానా శ్రీరామలు మీదటివారూ ఆనాటి వ్రాసాన్ని రచించారు. 1. వానవత్సం 2. మిత్రవత్సం 3. అనిల్వత్సం 4. హస్తవత్సం 5. ప్రజనవత్సం 6. అపరీక్షితవత్సం 7. వీరవత్సం అని 7 లక్షణాలు ఉత్తమ వ్రాసంలో ఉంటాయి.
Examples / Illustrations	వివిధ రకాల వ్రాసాలు - సమాజంపై వాటి ప్రభావం.
Additional inputs	వివిధ వ్రాసాలు - వాటి ప్రయోజనాలు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లుబట్ట.
References cited	ప్రజనభారతి, సాక్షి వ్రాసాలు.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	వాల్మీకి పఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	ఉత్తమ వ్రాసాల సేకరణ.
Any other activity	ఉపన్యాసం


Signature of the Lecturer

> వాన్రీసరహన .

> వాన్రీస నల్వోననం .

> వాన్రీసం - ఊల్లవ నీకాసాల

> వాన్రీస లక్షణాల .

> వాననత్వం .

ఊల్లవత్వం

మీత్రత్వం

హస్తీత్వం

సృజనత్వం

ఊసంపూర్ణత్వం

వ్రీకీత్వం .

> వాన్రీసం - భాగాలు .

సాహితీవాన్రీసాలు

భాషావాన్రీసాలు

శాస్త్రాల వాన్రీసాలు

కళా వాన్రీసాలు

పరిశోధన వాన్రీసాలు

పారిశ్రామిక వాన్రీసాలు .

సాంఘిక వ్రాసినాలు

రాజకీయ వ్రాసినాలు

ఆర్థిక వ్రాసినాలు

జీవిత పత్ర వ్రాసినాలు.

సంపాదకీయ వ్రాసినాలు

సమీక్ష వ్రాసినాలు

ఉపాసనాలు

ఆధ్యాత్మిక వ్రాసినాలు

ఉత్తమ వ్రాసినాలు.

ఉత్తమ వ్రాసినాలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	ఋషాదం - నిర్వీరనం - పథములు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	భాషల ఋషాదానికి ఋషాదం ప్రధానమైన ఋషాదాని తెలుసుకుంటారు. మంచి ఋషాదాదరశన వేరొనరు.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	గాఢ ఋషాద(గంధాలను, రసాలను) గుర్తు వేయడం.
Topic Synopsis	భాష నిర్వీరనం. ఋషాదం తెలుసుకో. ఒక భాషను పుట్టిన గాఢ సాహిత్యం తెలుసు భాషల వారికి ఋషాదానికి ఋషాదాలమైన సాధనం ఋషాదం. Translation: ఋషాదం పదానికి ఋషాదం, భాషాంతరీకరణం, అర్థము ఋషాద పద్ధతులు పదాలున్నాయి. ములవిధాలు, ములభాష లక్ష్యభాష ఋషాద ఋషాదాలను ప్రధానంగాలు. వివిధ ఋషాద పథములు 1. ములవిధాలును వాదం 2. ప్రాసానువాదం 3. సుదీకరపు ఋషాదం 4. ఋషాదానువాదం 5. సాహిత్య ప్రక్రియం ఋషాదం 6. సాస్త్రినువాదం.
Examples / Illustrations	ఋషాద నియమాలు.
Additional inputs	ఇంగ్లీషు, తెలుగు నిర్వీర పథములు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	ప్రజనభారతి, ఋషాద సమన్వయ.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్య పఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	ఇంగ్లీషు నుంచి తెలుగుకు ఋషాదం వేరొనరు.
Any other activity	Slip Test


Signature of the Lecturer

> అనువాదం - పరివర్తనం.

> అనువాదం - సాహిత్యం.

> నిర్వచనాలు.

> మూలవిషయం (Textual Material)

> మూలభాష (Source Language)

> లక్ష్యభాష (Target Language)

> అనువాద ప్రక్రియ ప్రభావాలు.

> అనువాద ప్రమాణాలు.

> అనువాద పద్ధతులు.

> మూలవిషయ అనువాదం

> స్వేచ్ఛా అనువాదం

> ముదితరూపు అనువాదం.

> అనువాదకావ్య అనువాదం

> సాహిత్యరూపు అనువాదం.

> శాస్త్రానువాదం .

> పరిపాలనా సంబంధిత అనువాదాలు .

> వ్యాపార పరిమైన అనువాదాలు .

> వ్యక్తిగత అనువాదాలు .

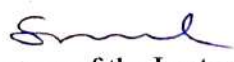
> కవిత్వానువాదాలు .

> భౌతిక శాస్త్రానువాదాలు .

> వైద్య శాస్త్రానువాదాలు , etc.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	ఆనువాద సమస్యలు - భౌగోళిక, భాషా, సాంస్కృతిక
Hours Required	సమస్యలు.
Learning Objectives	1. ఆనువాదం పోస్తే సరైన విధానాలు తెలుసుకోవడం. 2. వివిధ సమస్యలను గుర్తించడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	మంచి ఆనువాద గ్రంథాలను గుర్తు పోయడం.
Topic Synopsis	ఆనువాదం నాగరికతా వికాసం ఖరీదేకాన్తా జీవిత విధానాల్లో మార్పులు వచ్చేకాన్తా భాషలు పెరుగుతాయి. ఆనువాదకుడికి తెలుసుకోవలసిన కేవలం పదాలకు అర్థాలు తెలిస్తే మాత్రమే సరిపోవు. ఆనువాదాల్లో వాటి సమస్యలు విడుదలవుతాయి. 1. భౌగోళిక సమస్యలు 2. భాషా సమస్యలు 3. సాంస్కృతిక సమస్యలు ప్రధానమైనవి. వాటిని అర్థమయ్యే మంచి ఆనువాదాలు చెప్పిగలగడం కావాలి. వ్రాసిన పదాల సమస్యలు, లింగ- వచన- విభక్తుల సమస్యలు, బంధుత్వ సంబంధ పదాల ఆనువాద సమస్యలు, అంశ స్వరూప ఆనువాదాలు మొదల అనేక సమస్యలు ఆనువాదాల్లో వస్తాయి.
Examples / Illustrations	వివిధ గ్రంథాల్లోని ఆనువాద సమస్యలు.
Additional inputs	నాగరికత అభివృద్ధిలో భాగంగా కొత్త పదాల ప్రయోగం.
Teaching Aids used	స్లైడ్లు.
References cited	ఆనువాద సమస్యలు, ప్రజనభారతి.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్యపఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	ఆనువాదంలోని విద్యార్థులు ఎదుర్కొనే వివిధ సమస్యల సేకరణ.
Any other activity	Slip Text


 Signature of the Lecturer

> మేవాద సమన్వయ - పరిష్కార మార్గాలు

> భౌగోళిక సమన్వయ.

> మేవాదం - భాషా సమన్వయ.

> నాగరికతాభివృద్ధి - క్రొత్త పదాల ప్రయోగం.

> శాస్త్ర సాంకేతికాభివృద్ధి లోపం - పదాల
వేగవంతమైన రూపాంతరం.

> సాంస్కృతిక సమన్వయ

> ప్రాచీనకాలమునకు సమన్వయ.

> వచనాలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	తెనువార డిక్షనరీ - తెనువారీవదం.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	తెనువార ప్రాధాన్యత, విశర భాషలు నేర్పుకోవడం వల్ల కలిగే ప్రయోజనాలు తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	తెలుగు, ఇంగ్లీషు వాక్య నిర్మాణాల్లోని భేదాలు.
Topic Synopsis	ఒక భాష నుండి మరొక భాషలోకి తెనువారీంచేటప్పుడు తేలిక సమస్యలు వస్తుంటాయి. ఎంత బిగ్గరగా పోడినా భాషల్లోని మూలక భేదాల వల్ల కొన్ని పొరపాట్లు నార్తే తేలికతనం తలంటుంది. ప్రత్యేకించే తెనువారాన్ని వ్రాత్రగా వ్రీకరించేనవారు, పేత్రకరించులు, మేదియకు సంబంధించేనవారు తెనువార సమస్యలను బిగ్గరగా పరిశీలించే, సాధ్యమైనంతమేరకు ఎక్కువమందకి ఆమోదయోగ్యంగా తేదా తెనువారాలు నెయ్యికం తేవరం. సమస్యలు నిరంతరం ఎదుర్కొనేవైవపుటకి తెనువారకుడు బాతవక్రింగా ఎవక్కునా తేవయ్యినినే తెనువారం నెయ్యిడం తేవరం.
Examples / Illustrations	'తెమక' నవల.
Additional inputs	తెనువార ప్రయోజనాలు ఎవరించడం.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్లు.
References cited	ప్రబునభారతీ, తెనువార సమస్యలు.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాత్రి పరనం కి తెనువారము
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	ఇంటి నర్నర తెనువార డిక్షనరీ.
Any other activity	Slip Test


Signature of the Lecturer

1 తెలుగు మేనువారం.

- భోజనానికి నైపుణ్యాలు

- నాయకత్వపు నైపుణ్యాలు

- మధ్యవర్తిత్వ నైపుణ్యాలు

- యుద్ధ పరిష్కార నైపుణ్యాలు.

- సమయాల నిర్ణయ నైపుణ్యాలు.

- వాణిజ్య సంబంధ నైపుణ్యాలు

- సమయపాలన నైపుణ్యాలు.

- ప్రజానాయక నైపుణ్యాలు.

- పెంపొందించే విజయ పాఠశాల నైపుణ్యాలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	మహాప్రభాతామాధ్యాయం - పరిచయం, పరిభాష
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	మహాప్రభాతామాధ్యాయం నాగరికతను ప్రాచీనమైనదిగా చూపించి, నాగరికత వల్ల కలిగిన అపరాధాలను గురించి తెలియజేయాలి.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	రాష్ట్రం యొక్క భారతదేశానికి చెందిన రాష్ట్రం.
Topic Synopsis	రాష్ట్రం యొక్క మహాప్రభాతామాధ్యాయం యొక్క ప్రజలకు మధ్య ఉన్న సంబంధం గురించి తెలియజేయాలి. నాగరికత వల్ల కలిగిన అపరాధాలను గురించి తెలియజేయాలి. నాగరికత వల్ల కలిగిన అపరాధాలను గురించి తెలియజేయాలి. మహాప్రభాతామాధ్యాయం యొక్క ప్రజలకు మధ్య ఉన్న సంబంధం గురించి తెలియజేయాలి. నాగరికత వల్ల కలిగిన అపరాధాలను గురించి తెలియజేయాలి. నాగరికత వల్ల కలిగిన అపరాధాలను గురించి తెలియజేయాలి.
Examples / Illustrations	పుస్తకాలు, వార్తాపత్రికలు ద్వారా తెలియజేయాలి.
Additional inputs	కాగితం, కలం కనుగొనడం వంటివి విజ్ఞప్తిగా మార్చాలి.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల
References cited	సృజనభారతి
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్యపఠనం
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	పాఠ్యపత్రికల సేకరణ
Any other activity	Slip Test


Signature of the Lecturer

➤ ముద్రా ముఖ్యము - పరివర్తన

➤ అక్షరముఖ్యము - పరిధి - వికాసం.

➤ ముద్రా ఆవిష్కరణ.

➤ ముద్రా - వికాసం.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Sc / B.Com
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	వివిధ రకాల పత్రకాలు
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	పత్రకాల ప్రాధాన్యతను వివరించుట. తెలుగు భాషలో వాడుక పత్రకాలను విశ్లేషించుట.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	ప్రచుర సాధనాలు మానవ ప్రగతిలో కీలక పాత్ర పోషించాయని గుర్తుచేయుట.
Topic Synopsis	పత్రకాలు ప్రచురిస్తూ సమాచారం గలవిగా ఉండే పాత్రను పోషిస్తాయి. మానవ జీవితంలో పత్రకాలకు 1500 సంవత్సరాల ప్రాచీన చరిత్ర ఉంది. తెలుగులో అతిపాత్రక ఆంధ్రపత్రిక. ఈ పత్రిక 1908లో ప్రారంభమైంది. దీని వైవిధ్యం కన్నా వాణిజ్యం నాగవైభవం. ప్రచురించే కాలాన్ని అనుసరించి పత్రకాలు దిన, వార, పక్ష, మాస పత్రకాలుగాను, వాటిలో ప్రచురితమయ్యే అంశాలను బట్టి వార్త, సాహిత్య, ఆర్థిక, సాంకేతికత పత్రకాలుగాను, ప్రచురణ విధానం పత్రకాలను బట్టి అక్షు, రాత, గాడిద పత్రకాలుగా విభజించారు. సోదా వివిధ రకాల అంశాల పత్రకాలు అందుబాటులో ఉన్నాయి.
Examples / Illustrations	సమాచార పత్రకాలకు పాటుపడిన పత్రకాల వివరాలను, వాటిలోని, ఆంధ్రపత్రిక
Additional inputs	సాహిత్య పత్రకాల అంశాలు.
Teaching Aids used	వార్త పత్రకాలు
References cited	సమాచార పత్రకాల, పత్రకాల రచన.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాత్ర పరచు.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	అంశాలను పూర్తి పత్రకాలను పరిశీలించుట.
Any other activity	Slip Text


Signature of the Lecturer

7 పత్రకలు - పరిచయం

7 వివిధ రకాల పత్రకలు - పరిచయం.

7 సాంకేతికత ఆధారంగా వచ్చిన పత్రకలు.

7 పత్రికాభాష - శైలి

7 శైలి ప్రామాణికాలు

7 వార్తారచన - పద్ధతులు

1. కథనాత్మక పద్ధతి

2. ప్రాధాన్య పద్ధతి

3. ఆలోచన కుగింపు పద్ధతి.

7 వార్త - నిర్మాణం

7 వార్త - లక్షణాలు.

7 వార్తారచన - వివిధ రకాలు

1. సాంకేతిక

2. సాంకేతిక

3. వార్త

4. బాని (విషయ వివరము)

5. ఉపశోధకలు.

> వార్తల సంకేప్తీకరము, విపులీకరము.

> వార్తల సకరము

> ప్రత్యేక వ్రాసాలు

> సంపాదకీయాలు.

> పుస్తక సమీక్షలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	ప్రసారమాధ్యమములు - విస్తృత ప్రయోజనాలు
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	వివిధ శీర్షికల క్రింద రాసే విభిన్న అంశాల గురించి తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	పత్రకాల విశిష్టతను, తెలుగులోని పత్రకాల రంగ విశిష్టతను గుర్తుచేయడం.
Topic Synopsis	మానవుల అభిరుచులను బట్టి వారికి విస్తృతమైన వార్తలను వదువుతారు. అందుకే పత్రకాలలో పాఠకుల అభిరుచులకు అనుకూలమైన వార్తలను ప్రచురిస్తారు. వార్తకు కొన్ని లక్షణాలు ఉంటాయి. 1. ప్రాధాన్యత 2. సంఘటన 3. సామర్థ్యం 4. సంబంధము 5. అభివృద్ధి. వార్తలు రెండు రకాలు. 1. నిరీక్షిత వార్తలు, 2. ఆకస్మిక వార్తలు. వార్తారచనకు సంబంధించి 5 విధాలు ఉంటాయి. 1. శీర్షిక 2. తేదీ 3. లోక్ 4. విషయవివరాలు 5. ఉపశీర్షికలు. ప్రత్యేక వార్తలు, సంపాదకీయాలు, సమీక్షలు మొదలైన రకరకాల విషయాలలో పత్రకాల రచన విధానం గా సాగుతుంది.
Examples / Illustrations	మాధ్యమాలకు రచన, తెలుగు - మతావగాళి.
Additional inputs	వార్తాపత్రకాలలోని వివిధ అంశాలను గుర్తించడం.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	ప్రజానాటిక రచన, వార్తా పత్రకాలు
Student Activity Planned after teaching	విద్యార్థులను స్టూడెంట్ రిలీఫ్ అంశాల గురించి తెలుసుకోవడం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	క్విజ్ కంటెంట్
Any other activity	Slip Text


Signature of the Lecturer

> ప్రసారమాధ్యమాల - స్వీకరణం.

7 ముద్రిత పత్రకలు

బెంగాల్ గెజిట్

వృత్తాంతం

అవకాశవర్ధిని

నీలగిరి

గానకొండ

కృష్ణవృత్తాంతం

భారతీ

కేంద్రప్రభ

కేంద్రబహిరీ

కేంద్రభూమి

విశాఖాంధ్ర

ప్రభావతి

ఉనయం

వార్త

ఈనాడు

సాక్షి

నమస్తే తెలంగాణ

• మాధ్యమాల-భాష

పత్రాల - భాష

ప్రసారమాధ్యమాల - ప్రయోజనాలు.

'టెలివిజన్

రేడియో

డిఎమ్

టెలిఫోన్

ఇ-మెయిల్

సాంఘిక ప్రసార మాధ్యమం. (Social Media)

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	ప్రసార మాధ్యమాలు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	1. వివిధ ప్రసార మాధ్యమాలను తెలుసుకోవడం 2. ప్రసార మాధ్యమాల ప్రయోజనాలను తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	వివిధ మాధ్యమాల గురించి చాలాదశలు వికాసాన్ని సమీక్షించడం.
Topic Synopsis	మాధ్యమం అంటే చాలాదశలు చుట్టూ పత్రుకా. 17వ శతాబ్దం నేవర అనక భారతదేశం మాధ్యమాల ఆవిర్భావం జరిగింది. భాష ఆధారిత సిందడం, ప్రజల భాష అన్ని సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలలోని స్థిర పడిపోవడానికి మాధ్యమాల ఎంతగానో దానినానపడ్డాయి. మాధ్యమాల వల్లనే భాష మార్పులను సంతరించుకుంటుంది. పరిణామం సిందుచే పరిపుష్టమవుతుంది. తెలుగులో 60 లక్షల పత్రుకలు, మేగజిన్లు అమ్మకం వున్నాయి, 90% కుటుంబాలకు టెలివిజన్లు ఉన్నాయి అందుకే సామాజిక, పోలిటిక్, షాప్, టెలి-ట్యూన్ ట్యూట్, వాల్ట్యూట్, బ్లాక్ మెసేజ్ సామాజిక మాధ్యమాలన్నాయి.
Examples / Illustrations	తెలుగు-మతాంతరాలు, మాధ్యమాలకు రూప
Additional inputs	ప్రసార మాధ్యమాల ప్రయోజనాలు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల
References cited	ప్రజనభారతి, పత్రకభాష, మాధ్యమాలకు రూప.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్యపఠనం
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	ప్రసారమాధ్యమాల ప్రభావం గురించి డిస్కస్ అవుట్.
Any other activity	Slip Test


Signature of the Lecturer

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.Com / B.A / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	ఉపనిషత్తులు - రెండో భాగం
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	1. రెండో భాగం విశ్లేషణ 2. రెండో భాగం రాసిన రచయితలను తెలుసుకుంటారు.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	1870లలో రెండో భాగం గ్రాహంబెట్ టెలెఫోన్ కు కనెక్ట్ చేయబడింది. 1927 నుండి రెండో భాగం ప్రసారం చేయబడింది.
Topic Synopsis	స్వీడన్ లోని ఉపనిషత్తులు ప్రపంచ ప్రఖ్యాతి పొందిన నాటి నుండి ఉపనిషత్తుల సమాఖ్యను రెండో భాగం అంటారు. 1993 నాటికి భారతదేశంలోని ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం రెండో భాగం వీడియో టేప్ గా విస్తరించింది. భారతదేశంలోని ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం 96 నాటికి భారతదేశం అంతటా ఉపనిషత్తుల ప్రసారం ప్రసంగాలు, వర్ణనలు, నాటకాలు విడుదల చేసింది. రెండో భాగం విద్య, ఆధ్యాత్మికత, వీడియో టేప్ గా విస్తరించింది. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం సంబంధించిన కార్యక్రమాలు ప్రసారం చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రైవేట్ రంగంలోని ఎఫ్.ఎం రెండో భాగం పై ప్రసంగం వివరాలను తెలుసుకోవచ్చు, బీజేఎఫ్.ఎం వార్తలు.
Examples / Illustrations	ఉపనిషత్తులు, ఉపనిషత్తులకు రచన.
Additional inputs	రెండో భాగం ఉపనిషత్తుల ఉపనిషత్తులు.
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల
References cited	ప్రభుత్వ భారతీయ, ఉపనిషత్తులకు రచన.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్య పదం
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	రెండో భాగం ఉపనిషత్తులకు రచన
Any other activity	Slip Test


 Signature of the Lecturer

7 ఆహార మార్పిడిలు

7 రోగియొ రోగం

7 ఆహారము

7 రోగియొ ప్రసంగాలు

7 వాటికలు.

7 ప్రసార సమాచారం.

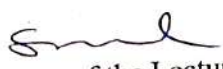
7 రోగియొ - భాష

7 F.H. రోగియొ

7 రోగియొ రోగంకు ప్రాథమిక లక్షణాలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Latha
Programme	B.A / B.Sc / B.Com
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	వ్యక్తి మాధ్యమాల - వ్యాఖ్యానం, రచన.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	టెలివిజన్ రచనకు సంబంధించిన అంశాలను అంతర్గతంగా తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	1959 లు టెలివిజన్ ప్రయోగాలకు గా ప్రారంభమైంది.
Topic Synopsis	1975-76 సం॥ల మధ్యకాలంలకు మనదేశంలోని స్థానిక ప్రజల ప్రజాస్వామిక టెలివిజన్ ప్రయోగంపై మన దేశంలోని 2400 కి పైగా గ్రామాల్లోని ప్రజలు టెలివిజన్ ప్రసారం మూలకంగా తెలుసుకున్నారు. 1976 లు వాణిజ్య ప్రకటనలు ప్రసారం చేయడం మొదలైంది. 1980 నాటికి దీని విస్తరణ జరిగింది. 1991 లో వచ్చిన ఎడ్యుకేషనల్ ప్రసారం అంశాలకు సంబంధించిన వార్తలు. అంతేకాకుండా టెలివిజన్ లక్షణాలను తెలుసుకోవడానికి చక్కని వివరాలు, సందర్భాలను సామర్థ్యం తెలుసుకుంటే, అంతేకాకుండా వాటిని మెచ్చుకుంటే అంతే.
Examples / Illustrations	స్టేషన్ రచనలకు పాఠ్యాంశాలను నియమాలను
Additional inputs	అంతర్గతంగా మనదేశంలోని ప్రజాస్వామిక వివరాలు.
Teaching Aids used	వర్గాలు
References cited	ప్రజాస్వామిక, మాధ్యమాలకు రచన.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్యాంశం.
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	శ్రేణులకు విద్యార్థులకు అంతర్గతంగా అంతర్గతంగా
Any other activity	Slip Test


 Signature of the Lecturer

> 'టెలివిజన్' రచన.

> వాణిజ్యసం - (అంతరింగ్)

> అంతరింగ్ లక్షణాలు.

> అంతరింగ్ లక్షణాలు

> టెలి

> 'టెలివిజన్' - రచన - భాగం

> టెలివిజన్ పాఠశాల.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Telugu
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	వైకీకరణ వైపున - భాష, ప్రాథమికంగా
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	భాష యొక్క వినియోగం, ప్రాథమికంగా తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	భాషా ప్రయోగ వాదనలు గుర్తుపెట్టడం.
Topic Synopsis	> భాష - ప్రాథమికంగా. > భాష - నిర్మాణాలు. > భాష - లక్షణాలు. > భాష - ఆవృత్తి > భాష - ప్రయోజనాలు. > వైకీకరణభాషలు.
Examples / Illustrations	భాషా నిర్మాణాలు, భాషా-శాస్త్రం.
Additional inputs	వివరణాత్మకంగా ఉన్న సమాచార వీక్షణ.
Teaching Aids used	వల్లనలు
References cited	ప్రఖ్యాత భాషా, తెలుగుభాషా చరిత్ర
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్య పఠనం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	మాండలిక వాదనల సేకరణ.
Any other activity	డైరీ నోట్స్.


Signature of the Lecturer

7 భాషా నిర్వచనాలు.

భాష్యతో ఇతి భాషా.

- హాకెట్
- స్ట్రక్చురలిస్ట్
- బ్లూక్ & ట్రాగర్
- మాంటె
- ఇబ్జెక్ట్
- సఫ్ట్
- సైమన్ పాటర్
- రామబండ్రవరర్ వెంకట వారి నిర్వచనాలు

7 భాషా వ్రాసే

- వ్రాసేతరము వ్రాసే
- భిన్నాభిన్న వ్రాసే
- సంధివ్రాసే
- ర్థ సంబంధ వ్రాసే
- భిన్న వ్రాసే

- 7 భాషా లక్షణాలు.
- సంకలన ద్వైవిధ్యం
- ఉచ్ఛారణ శక్తి
- శబ్దార్థ సంబంధ శక్తి
- వ్యుత్పత్తి విపరీతము.
- ప్రత్యేకత.
- ప్రాథమిక సూత్రం.
- సాంస్కృతిక ప్రసరం.

7 భాష - ఆవశ్యకత.

- వికాసాల భాషావాదం.
- ఆధార భాషలు.
- మాండలిక భాషలు

7 భాషా ప్రయోజనాలు.

- భావ వ్యక్తికరం
- భావ గ్రహణ
- సైనిక వైవహారం.
- భాషా వివిధత & భేదం.

- విజ్ఞాన సమలపార్శ్వన
- వైకి వికాసం
- సమజాభివృద్ధి
- ప్రజనామృతకం
- జీవితరీతి భావన
- దేశభక్తి
- సంగీత కళా సంబంధిత ఉపాదాన
- విజ్ఞాన సాస్త్ర ప్రయోగాల ఫలితాలు
- వాణిజ్యం, వాణిజ్య రంగాలు
- సాంకేతికతంగాలు మొదల.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu.
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	BA / B.Com / B.Sc.
Course(Paper)	I
Name of the Topic	వర్ణం - పదం - వాక్యం.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	భాష యొక్క అంశాలను తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	భాష లక్షణాలను, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ వాతావరణం గురించి తెలుసుకోవడం.
Topic Synopsis	> వర్ణాలు - వర్ణాలు > పదం - పదాలను. > వాక్యం - వాక్యాలను > వాక్యం - వాక్యాలను > వాక్యం - అంశాలను > వాక్య భాగాలు.
Examples / Illustrations	వాక్య నిర్మాణ సంబంధాలు.
Additional inputs	వాక్య నిర్మాణం వాక్యాలను
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	తెలుగువాక్యం, తెలుగుభాషా శాస్త్రం.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	విశ్లేషణ వాక్య నిర్మాణం.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	వివిధ వాక్యాల నిర్మాణం
Any other activity	Assignment


 Signature of the Lecturer

> పౌరపాటిక

> సంఖ్యలు.

> ముఖ్యయంత్రం.

> వర్ణములు

> వర్ణములపై భీష్మభీష్మాయలు.

> భాషా నిర్మాణం పదం.

> అక్షరము పదాలు

> అక్షరాలు.

- వర్ణాగమం

- వర్ణాగమం

- వర్ణాగమం

- వర్ణాగమం

- వర్ణాగమం

> రోమా పదాలు

> గ్రామీణ పదాలు.

> తెలుగు పదజాలం

- శబ్దాలు

- ఉచ్చారణాలు.

- సహజీయ భాషలు

- విదేశీయ భాషలు.

> వాక్యం ప్రాధాన్యత.

> నామ భాషాన్ని

> Transformational Grammar.

> Syntax.

> నామకరణం.

> ప్రాథమిక సూత్రాలు

> పరిమిత సూత్రాలు.

> సంకీర్ణ వాక్యాలు

> సంకీర్ణ వాక్యాలు

> సంకీర్ణ వాక్యాలు.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Telugu.
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	B.A / B.Com / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	I
Name of the Topic	తెలుగు భాష - చరిత్ర, తెలుగు పదాలు.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	చరిత్ర తెలుగు భాష చరిత్ర, తెలుగు పదాలు పరిచయం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	తెలుగు భాష చరిత్ర గురించి.
Topic Synopsis	> తెలుగు - పరిచయం - చరిత్ర. > తెలుగు పదాలు పరిచయం. > తెలుగు పదాలు. > తెలుగు పదాలు. > తెలుగు పదాలు. > పదాలు పరిచయం.
Examples / Illustrations	తెలుగు పదాలు.
Additional inputs	ఇంగ్లీష్, తెలుగు భాషా సంస్కృతి పదాలు
Teaching Aids used	నల్లబల్ల.
References cited	ప్రజాభివృద్ధి, తెలుగు పదాలు.
Student Activity Planned after teaching	పాఠ్య పదాలు
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	తెలుగు పదాలు పరిచయం కు సంబంధించి
Any other activity	Assignment


 Signature of the Lecturer

> కేసువాదం - సాంకేతికత

> మూలవిషయం

> మూలభావ

> లక్ష్యభావ

> కేసువాద పోరాట పోలికలు

> కేసువాద ప్రమాణాలు

> కేసువాద పద్ధతులు

- మూల విధానమునువాదం

- స్వేచ్ఛానువాదం

- ముడికాంక్ష కేసువాదం

- యంత్రకానువాదం

- సాంకేతికప్రక్రియల కేసువాదం

- శాస్త్రానువాదం. etc.

> కేసువాద సమస్యలు.

- ఔన్నత్య సమస్యలు

- భాషా సమస్యలు

- సాంకేతిక సమస్యలు

7 సువాస సమస్తాలు - పరిష్కార మార్గాలు.

7 సువాస ప్రమాణాలు.

7 తెలుగునుండి ఇంగ్లీషుకి సువాస రచన.

7 ఇంగ్లీషునుండి తెలుగుకు సువాస రచన.

7 అప్రెంటిస్కరమ్ (Transliteration)

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Department of Telugu.
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. G. Swarna Lakshmi
Programme	BA/Bcom / B.Sc
Course(Paper)	II Semester
Name of the Topic	మాధ్విమాలకు రచన-పత్రికారచన.
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	పత్రికారచనలని వివిధాంశాలను వివరిస్తూ తెలుసుకోవడం.
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	వివిధ వార్తాపత్రికలను గుర్తుచేయడం.
Topic Synopsis	> వార్త లక్షణాలు > వార్త రచనలని వివిధాంశాలు. > సంపాదకీయాలు. > ప్రస్తావనలు. > ముద్రణా మాధ్విమం యొక్క రచనాకథ.
Examples / Illustrations	ప్రసార మాధ్విమాల - మాధ్విమాలకు రచన.
Additional inputs	వివిధ వార్తాపత్రికల తగిన పద్ధతులు
Teaching Aids used	వార్త పత్రికలు, వల్లనలు
References cited	మాధ్విమాలకు రచన, పి. బి. ఆర్. అంబేద్కర్ రచనలు (మహాత్మా)
Student Activity Planned after teaching	వార్త పత్రికల అభివృద్ధి.
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	తెలుగులకు రచన కార్యక్రమాలను వివరిస్తూ రచన.
Any other activity	


 Signature of the Lecturer

> ముద్రణా మార్పిడి (రిప్రెజెంటేషన్) - పరివర్తన

> రిప్రెజెంటేషన్ - పరిధి - వికాసం.

- ముద్రణా రివ్యూ

- ముద్రణ - వికాసం.

> పత్రకాలు - పరివర్తన

> వివిధ రకాల పత్రకాలు - పరివర్తన.

> కౌలన్ రిప్రెజెంటేషన్ విధాన

> ముద్రణా రిప్రెజెంటేషన్ విధాన.

> సాంకేతికంగా ఉత్పత్తి చేసిన పత్రకాలు.

> పత్రకాభివృద్ధి - క్రైతి.

> క్రైతి వివరాలు.

> వార్తారసన - పత్రకాలు

- కథనాత్మక పత్రక

- ప్రాధాన్య పత్రక.

- ఉత్పాదక కలిగించే పత్రక.

> వార్త - లక్షణాలు

- ప్రాధాన్యత

- సంఘర్షణ

- సామప్రేం.

- సంవలన మార్పు

- ఆశీర్వాద.

> వార్త రకాలు

- నిరీక్షిత వార్తలు

- ఆకస్మిక వార్తలు

> వార్తారచన - వివిధ రంగాలు

- హెడ్ లైన్ / శీర్షిక

- తేదీ / సెకండ్ లైన్.

- లీడ్ / విషయ పరిచయం.

- బాడీ (విషయ వివరం)

- ఆప శీర్షికలు.

> వార్తల సంక్షిప్తీకరణ, విపులీకరణ:

> వార్తారచనకు రకాలు.

> ప్రత్యేక వ్రాసాలు

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hun Babu
Programme	B.A., B.Com & B.Sc
Course (Paper)	III - मध्य काल
Name of the topic	आधुनिक कविता - पश्चिम
Hours required	2
Learning objectives	छात्रों को आधुनिक कविता की विशेषताओं का पश्चिम देना। छात्रों में भाषा-कौशल का विकास करना।
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्व ज्ञान से प्रसृत पाठ्यक्रम को जोड़ा जाय।
Topic Synopsis	छात्रावाक्य तथा छात्रावाक्य के आधार पर कवि : प्रसाद, सुमित्रांतरेण पंत, सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी (निराला) तथा महादेवी वर्मा। प्रतिवाद - समर्थन/विरोध दिखाने, न्यायपूर्ण प्रयोग - सुमित्रांतरेण, उल्लेख आदि
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)	
Examples / Illustrations	समाज कोष पर उदाहरण दिया जाएगा।
Additional inputs	—
Teaching aids used	श्वास-पट
References cited	
Student activity planned after the teaching	कविता पढ़न - गृह कर्म
Activity planned outside the class room ,if any	" "
Any other activity	अपने विषय मय के बारे में बहस।


Signature of the Lecturer

मातृभूमि :-

सैंथिली शरण गुप्त

- * आधुनिक हिन्दी के प्रतिनिधि कवि सैंथिली शरण गुप्त का जब झाँसी के लिये चिरगाँव नामक गाँव में हुआ।
- * साकेत आपका सबसे प्रसिद्ध महाकाव्य है।
- * भारतीय इतिहास की उपेक्षित नारियों को गरिबमय स्थान दिलाने का इन्होंने सफल प्रयास किया है।
- * 'साकेत' काव्य में गुप्तजी ने उपेक्षित कुमिलों के चरित्र को कलात्मक रूप से चित्रित किया है।
- * इनकी भाषा सरल बोलाचाल से प्रभार गुण सेपल खड़ीबोली है।
- * आपके इतिहासत्मक काव्य में संवाद-घोषना का अनुपम प्रयोग अत्यंत सराहनीय बन पड़ा है।
- * हिन्दी के अनेक विस्मृत शब्दों का आपने पुनरुद्धान किया है।

प्रमुख रचनाएँ :

भारत भारती, पंचवटी, जपहुँध बंध
साकेत, ठापर, कावा और कबीला --- आदि।

मातृभूमि कविता:-

* मानव जीवन की सभी पराओं में माता के समान बाल्यलय, प्यार और दुलार से आजीवन पालन - पोषण करने वाली पुण्यदात्री ही भारत माता हैं।

* कवि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जी मातृभूमि के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा व भाक्ति-भावना प्रकट करते हैं।

* हे मातृभूमि ! हम तुम्हारी धूल में लोट-लोट कर बड़े हुए हैं।

* हमारे जीवन के आधारभूत अन्न तुम ही देती हो। इसके बरतों में तुम किसी से कुछ नहीं लेती हो।

* जीवन के अंत में भी इस अचल (निजीव) देह को अपनाते वीले तुम ही हो। अंत में यह शरीर तुम ही में मिल जाती है।

Seen

19/11/20

PRINCIPAL
SGK GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE
VINUKONDA - 522 647
PALNADU Dist.,

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi		
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Harsh Babu		
Programme	B.A., B.Com & B.Sc		
Course (Paper)	III		
Name of the topic	गोडती पत्थर कविता		
Hours required	3		
Learning objectives	छात्रों को कवि निराला की जीवनी, उनकी प्रगतिशील भावनाओं के साथ प्रदान करना। छात्रों को अपने विचारों को आत्मिक रूप से समझा देना।		
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्व ज्ञान से प्रेरित वाक्यों को जोड़कर पढ़ाया जाएगा।		
Topic Synopsis	कवि निराला का परिचय गोडती पत्थर कविता का संस्वर वाचन कविता का भाव बोध कविता का सौन्दर्य बोध प्रश्नोत्तर पुनरावृत्ति सूचना कल		
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)			
Examples / Illustrations	भिन्न कविता का उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।		
Additional inputs	कवि की भावनाओं से अवगत कर दिया जाएगा।		
Teaching aids used	श्वास-फट, कवि निराला का चित्र		
References cited	निराला से संबंधित साहित्य → उदाहरण के लिए		
Student activity planned after the teaching	सारांश लेखन		
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	सौन्दर्य बोध वार्क		
Any other activity			


Signature of the Lecturer

तोडती पत्थर

- सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'

सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला का जन्म
सन् 1899 ई में मेदिनीपुर (बंगाल) के महिषादल
नगर में हुआ।

* पौरुष और अंज, कठोरता और कोमलता का
अद्भुत मिश्रण निराला जी के व्यक्तित्व
में हुआ था।

* चाहे छायावाद रहा हो, चाहे रहस्यवाद,
प्रगतिवाद हो या नयी कविता ... सभी का
पताका हाथ में लेकर सबसे आगे चलने
वाले कवि निराला थे।

* 'जुही की कली' में प्रणय का कोमल
स्पंदन है तो 'कुकुरमुत्ता' में व्यंग्य की
पैनी छुरी भी है। कविता में "मुक्तछंद"
के प्रणेता निराला ही थे।

* निराला की भाषा में अंज है, प्रवाह है,
चोट है, कसक है और है ... एक विचित्र
गरिमा।

* परिमल, अनामिका, नये पत्रे आराधना आदि
आपके काव्य-संग्रह हैं। 1937

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hari Babu
Programme	B.A., B.Sc
Course (Paper)	III
Name of the topic	कबीरदास - साखी
Hours required	03
Learning objectives	छात्रों के विवेक, क्षमता को जागृत करना और तार्किक दृष्टिकोण का विकास करना। संत कबीर आत्मिक व कृत्रिम की जानकारी देना
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्वज्ञान से प्रसुत पाठ्यों का संवर्धन करके पढ़ाया जाएगा।
Topic Synopsis	निर्गुण संत - कवि, समाज सुधारक के रूप में कबीरदास का विश्लेषण कबीर का जीवन वृत्तान्त कबीर की विचारधारा — आध्यात्मिक एवं दार्शनिक — सामाजिक — साहित्यिक — दोहों का व्याख्यान एवं विश्लेषण — मूलभूत कान (Turn the page for remaining synopsis)
Examples / Illustrations	तत्संबंधी उदाहरण दिया जाएगा।
Additional inputs	नाथ साहित्य - उच्छ्राय साधना कबीर के बारे में जानकारी देना
Teaching aids used	श्याम-पट, चित्र
References cited	कबीर - डॉ. हजरी प्रसाद (द्वितीय)
Student activity planned after the teaching	कबीर के दोहों का स्मरण करना
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	कबीर तथा तेलुगु कवि वेंमना का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
Any other activity	—

काबीर दास

काबीर (सन् 1399-1495 ई) अपने समय के उच्चकोटि के संत और क्रांतिकारी सुधारक थे। अपनी विचारधारा को उन्होंने कविता के माध्यम से प्रचारित किया, वैसे कविता मात्र करना उनका लक्ष्य नहीं था।

- * काबीर बड़े मस्तराँला और अमथड प्रकृति के थे।
- * सामाजिक कुरीतियों और धार्मिक बाह्याडंबरों को वे प्रबल विरोधी थे और इसीलिए उन्हें हिन्दू तथा मुसलमान दोनों की ओर से खूब परखण्डपूर्ण मान्यताओं पर चोट की।
- * काबीरदास ने राम और रहीम के अमोढ़ स्थापित कर "ईश्वर सबका एक है" के सिद्धान्त को प्रतिपादित कर धार्मिक झगड़ों को प्रचार किया।
- * इस प्रकार हिन्दू - मुसलमानों के बीच जो भेद-भाव की खाई थी, उसे मिटाने का भरपूर प्रयास किया।
- * इनकी कविताओं को अनुभूति की सच्चाई और भाव प्रवणता तो है, परन्तु कला के कारीगरी नहीं है।

ksr

PRINCIPAL
SGK GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE
JALANDHAR
JALANDHAR
JALANDHAR

only 3 chapters covered for
III seminar -
planned for eight hours only
what about remaining chapters
and remaining work load -
what about
symposium

Discus.

19 June
16/11/23

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hanu Babu
Programme	B.A & B.Sc
Course (Paper)	III
Name of the topic	प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी (Functional Hindi)
Hours required	05 Hindi
Learning objectives	छात्रों को व्यवसाय कुशल बनाना। कार्यालयों में होने वाली गतिविधियों एवं पत्राचार से छात्रों को अवगत कराना।
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्वज्ञान से प्रस्तुत पाठ्यों के को जोड़कर पढ़ाया जाएगा।
Topic Synopsis	* प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी का अर्थ तथा स्वरूप * कार्यालयीन कार्य प्रणाली * पदनाम (अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद) * विभिन्न कार्यालयीन पत्राचार * परिपत्र (Circular) * आपन (Memorandum) * कार्यालयीन आदेश
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)	
Examples / Illustrations	कार्यालयीन संबंधित उदाहरण (दिखा जाएगा)
Additional inputs	
Teaching aids used	प्रियामपट तथा दृश्य-श्रवण साधन
References cited	https://rajbhushan.gov.in/
Student activity planned after the teaching	पत्र-लेखन एवं अनुवाद कार्य
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	व मासिक स्टेट बैंक में जाकर बैंक के पदनाम, बैंक के पारिभाषिक शब्दावली से सीधा अनुभव प्राप्त करना।
Any other activity	

Signature of the Lecturer

कार्यालयीन पत्राचार

* संप्रेषण मनुष्य का प्रमुख लक्षण है और संचार से मनुष्य ही ऐसा प्राणी है, जो अपने सुसाधनों से विभिन्न ध्वनियाँ, ध्वनि-प्रतीकों का निर्माण कर सकता है।

* लिपि के विकास के बाद ही लिखित संप्रेषण संभव हो सका।

* "पत्राचार" लिखित संप्रेषण का एक साधन है।

* गोपनीय या गुप्त सूचनाएँ देने की सुविधा, अवसरोचित तर्क निरूपण, समय व धन की बचत, तत्काल प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त करने की सुविधा तथा जहाँ स्थिरता प्राप्त करने से बाध होती है, वहाँ लेखन या लिपि का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।

* पत्राचार एक सामाजिक प्रक्रिया है। जिसके विविध रूप प्राप्त होते हैं, जो निम्नांकित हैं —

1. व्यक्तिगत / निजी / पारिवारिक पत्र
2. सामाजिक पत्र
3. व्यावसायिक पत्र
4. प्रशासकीय पत्र
5. कार्यालयीन पत्र

* कार्यालयीन-पत्र केन्द्र सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में अनेक स्तरों पर प्रयुक्त किये जाते हैं। इन कार्यालयों से प्रयुक्त पत्र एक प्रकार का नहीं होते हैं, बल्कि अनेक प्रकार के होते हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं —

1. सरकारी पत्र (Official Letter)
2. अर्ध-सरकारी पत्र (Semi-official Letter)
3. कार्यालय - ज्ञापन (Office Memorandum)
4. ज्ञापन (Memorandum)
5. परिपत्र (Circular)
6. कार्यालय आदेश (Office Order)
7. राजपत्र (Gazette)
8. संकल्प (Resolution)
9. अधिसूचना (Notification)
10. प्रकाशक (Enlargement)
11. प्रेस विज्ञापन (Press Communication)
12. अनुस्मारक (Reminder)
13. प्रतिवेदन (Report)
14. तार (Telegram)

* कार्यालय ज्ञापन का इस्तेमाल किसी कर्मचारी के कोई विशिष्ट सूचना या परामर्श देने या किसी प्रकार की गलती या किसी नियम की अवहेलना करने पर चेतावनी देने या स्पष्टीकरण मांगने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

* परिपत्र : जब एक से ज़्यादा अनेक व्यक्तियों, विभागों या संस्थानों आदि के लिए लिखा जाता है, उसे परिपत्र कहते हैं। परिपत्र के माध्यम से आदेश, अनुदेश सूचना, नियमों आदि की जानकारी दी जाती है। यह संप्रेषण का बहुत सशक्त और सफल माध्यम है।

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hanu Babu
Programme	B.A. & B.Sc.
Course (Paper)	III
Name of the topic	प्रेमाश्रयी काव्य एवं जायसी
Hours required	4
Learning objectives	छात्रों को सूफी साहित्य का प्रेम काव्य काव्य की कवियों एवं काव्य का स्वरूप (प्रकार) का ज्ञान प्राप्त हो सके। → छात्रों में अपनी भावनाओं, उद्देश्यों पर नियंत्रण रखने, उन्हें सही दिशा में मोड़ने की क्षमता का विकास हो सके।
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्व ज्ञान से प्रसन्न पाठ्यक्रम को संबद्ध करने प्रयोग जायगी।
Topic Synopsis	प्रस्तावना सूफी का अर्थ एवं व्युत्पत्ति सूफी दर्शन - प्रवृत्तियाँ सूफी काव्य परम्परा के प्रमुख कवि व काव्य जायसी का जीवन-परिचय प्रेमाश्रय काव्य
Examples / Illustrations	(Turn the page for remaining synopsis) सन्दर्भ के अनुसार उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया जायगा।
Additional inputs	
Teaching aids used	श्याम-पट
References cited	हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास → डॉ. नगेन्द्र
Student activity planned after the teaching	बस्तु निरूपण
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	निबंध - लेखन
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

प्रेमाख्यान काव्य

* जायसी का पदमावत हिन्दी का सर्वोत्तम प्रेम-काव्य या प्रेमाख्यान काव्य है।

* कुतुबन → सुगवली
संझन → मधु मालती
उसमान → चित्रावली
शेखनवी → ज्ञान दीप

प्रेमाख्यान / इसी काव्य की विशेषताएँ

* ये प्रबंधात्मक शैली में लिखे गये। इन काव्यों में कथा वस्तु प्रसिद्ध हिन्दी पुराणों, लोक कथाओं, इतिहास आदि से ली गयी है।

* इनमें दो प्रकार के पात्र मिलते हैं - (1) मानवीय श्रेणी के पात्र - राजकुमार, राजकुमारी ... आदि।
(2) मानवोपर श्रेणी के पात्र - शकस, बेताल, ट्रेस ... आदि।

* वस्तु वर्णन - शैली मिलती है। एक ही वस्तु अनेक उपमानों द्वारा वर्णित है।

* इनमें शृंगार-रस प्रमुख है। इसके अतिरिक्त वीर रस, अद्भुत आदि रसों का चित्रण भी मिलता है।

* कथा के आरंभ में देवता या गुरु की वंदना है।

* पात्र दार्शनिक तत्वों के प्रतीक हैं।

* अधिकांश काव्यों की भाषा अवधी है। इसमें लोक-प्रचलित शब्दों, मुहावरों व लोकोक्ति मिलती हैं।

* उपमा, उपेक्षा, रूपक, अतिशयोक्ति जैसे अलंकारों का प्रयोग मिलता है।

पद्मावत → जायसी

* जायसी सूफ़ी कवियों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ हैं।
उनका पूरा नाम मुलिक मुहम्मद जायसी है। वे कानूनी व
कुरुप थे। वे हठयोग, वेदांत, रसायन, गोरख वेद, सूफ़ी
सम्प्रदाय ... आदि की जानकारी रखते थे।

* जायसी के तीन रचनाएँ हैं - पद्मावत,
असरारत और आशिरी कलम।

* पद्मावत उनकी सबसे कुंठित रचना है।

* यह सन् 1575 के आस पास लिखा गया था।

* इसकी रचना इतिहास तथा कलम के आधार पर
की गयी है। इसमें सिन्ध के महाराज रतनसेन
और सिन्ध द्वीप की राजकुमारी पद्मावती का प्रेम
वृत्तान्त है।

* 'पद्मावत' में रतनसेन आत्मा के रूप में और
पद्मावती परमात्मा के रूप में चित्रित है।

* कवित्व और भाव-भंगना की दृष्टि से 'पद्मावत'
इसकी कोटि का काम है। इसमें पद्मावती की
सौन्दर्य, जायसी के विरह, रतनसेन का धौधे
आदि का वर्णन बहुत प्रभावशाली ढंग से
किया गया है।

TEACHING PLAN

Semester - I

Name of the Department	- Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hari Babu
Programme	B.A. B.Com & B.Sc
Course (Paper)	I
Name of the topic	साहित्य की महत्ता
Hours required	4
Learning objectives	→ छात्रों से साहित्यिक चेतना जागृत करना। → अभिव्यक्ति करण क्षमताओं का विकास तथा भाषा कौशल को का विकास करना।
Previous knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	- महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी का परिचय - द्विवेदी जब उनके इनको सुधारवादी दृष्टिकोण हिन्दी गद्य के प्रामाणीकरण में द्विवेदी का योगदान। - साहित्य का अर्थ - साहित्य सर्जना की आवश्यकता - साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है - सामाजिक चेतना तथा साहित्य का परस्पर संबंध
Examples / Illustrations	सन्दर्भों में उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे।
Additional inputs	राष्ट्रीय व सामाजिक चेतना से साहित्य का योगदान।
Teaching aids used	श्याम पट
References cited	हिन्दी नामजगारण जब महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी
Student activity planned after the teaching	वस्तुमित्र प्रश्न
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	सन्दर्भ सहित व्याख्या
Any other activity	


Signature of the Lecturer

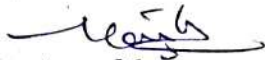
TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi		
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Harin Babu		
Programme			
Course (Paper)	I. Gadya Samblesh		
Name of the topic	मित्रता		
Hours required	4		
Learning objectives	छात्रों में शुक्लजी युग की सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक बोध होगा। आपनी समायोजन क्षमता का विकास होगा।		
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के ज्ञान से प्रस्तुत पाठ्योपनिषद् को संवह करने पढ़ाया जाएगा।		
Topic Synopsis	* लेखक रामचन्द्र शुक्ल जी का परिचय * बोध प्रश्न * पाठ का संक्षेप वाचन * आदर्श मित्रता के लिए उदाहरण * सच्चे मित्र की तुलना * निचारोजेजक प्रश्न * मूल्यांकन		
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)			
Examples / Illustrations	कवि-दुर्योधन, राम-शुक्राचार्य, कृष्ण-सुभद्रा आदि प्रमुख मित्रता के उदाहरण के रूप में दिखा जायगा।		
Additional inputs	आचार्य शुक्ल की (निबंध-शैली)		
Teaching aids used	श्याम पट		
References cited	चिन्तामणि - आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल		
Student activity planned after the teaching	सन्दर्भ व्याख्या		
Activity planned outside the class room ,if any	आचार्य शुक्लजी के व्यक्तित्व के बारे में टिप्पणी लिखिए।		
Any other activity	—		


 Signature of the Lecturer

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi		
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hari Babu		
Programme	BA, B Com & B.Sc		
Course (Paper)	I Gadya Samvadh		
Name of the topic	मुक्तिदान कहानी		
Hours required	3		
Learning objectives	छात्रों में सामाजिक, नैतिक मूल्य उजागर करना। प्रेमचन्द के साहित्यिक योगदान का ज्ञान प्रदान करना।		
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्वज्ञान से प्रसृत पाठ्यक्रम को जोड़कर पढ़ाया जाएगा।		
Topic Synopsis	* प्रेमचन्द जी का परिचय * उपन्यास सम्राट प्रेमचन्द का साहित्यिक योगदान * मुक्तिदान कहानी के दृष्टि से सामाजिक परिवेश * कथानक तथा कथा-वस्तु * कथोपकथन * भाषा - शैली * चरित्र - चित्रण * कहानी का मौल-वाचन		
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)			
Examples / Illustrations	संबंधित उदाहरण बताया जाएगा।		
Additional inputs	तत्कालीन भारतीय सिखान की सुरक्षा व वर्णन		
Teaching aids used	प्रियाम पट, चित्र		
References cited	http://gadyasamvadh.org/uk मान सरोवर - प्रेमचन्द		
Student activity planned after the teaching	कहानी का सारांश लेखन		
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	छात्र- संशोधी के लिए तैयारी करना।		
Any other activity			


 Signature of the Lecturer

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi		
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hari Babu		
Programme	B.A., B.Com & B.Ed		
Course (Paper)	I Year Semester		
Name of the topic	व्याकरण - लिंग, वचन एवं काल		
Hours required	7		
Learning objectives	→ छात्र हिन्दी व्याकरण के नियमों का ज्ञान हासिल करेंगे। → बिना त्रुटियों से अपनी भावनाओं को हिन्दी में अभिव्यक्त कर सकेंगे।		
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्व ज्ञान से प्रस्तुत पाठ्यपत्र को जेष्ठकर पढ़ाया जाएगा।		
Topic Synopsis	लिंग - परिभाषा — पहचान कैसे — लिंग परिवर्तन के नियम वचन - परिभाषा — प्रकार — बदलने के नियम — वचन के अनुसार संज्ञा, विशेषण क्रिया में होने वाले परिवर्तन। (Turn the page for remaining synopsis)		
Examples / Illustrations	आनन्दमल/छुसारे उड़ोहरण प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।		
Additional inputs			
Teaching aids used	श्याम पट		
References cited			
Student activity planned after the teaching	सूचना के अनुसार लिंग बदलिया वचन बदलिया।		
Activity planned outside the class room ,if any	भाषा से होने वाले त्रुटियों के बारे में (विषय) लिखिए।		
Any other activity	जोड़ी बनाइए। काल परिवर्तन से जिए।		


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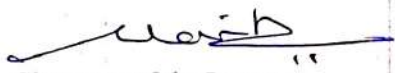
Name of the Department	Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Haru Babu
Programme	B.A, B.Com & B.Sc
Course (Paper)	I Year English Sample
Name of the topic	पुरस्कार कहानी
Hours required	3
Learning objectives	* कहानीकार जयशंकर प्रसाद की रचनाओं का ज्ञान हासिल करना। * अभिव्यक्तिकरण क्षमता का विकास कर सकेंगे।
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्वज्ञान से प्रस्तुत पाठ्यपत्र को संवद करने प्रवृत्त जायगा।
Topic Synopsis	* कहानीकार : जयशंकर प्रसाद का परिचय * प्रसादजी का साहित्य * पुरस्कार कहानी का कथन * संवाद - योजना * बोध प्रश्न * कहानी की भाषा - शैली * चरित्र - चित्रण
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)	
Examples / Illustrations	संबंधित उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया जायगा।
Additional inputs	प्रेम, त्याग, देश-भक्ति ... इत्यादि भावनाओं से छात्रों को प्रभावित कराया जायगा।
Teaching aids used	श्यामपट एवं कहानीकार का चित्र
References cited	
Student activity planned after the teaching	सारांश लेखन
Activity planned outside the class room ,if any	प्रसादजी की रचनाओं (गीत) की विशेषताओं का अध्ययन।
Any other activity	


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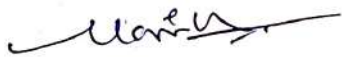
Name of the Department	Hindi		
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Hari Babu		
Programme	B.A., B.Com & B.Sc		
Course (Paper)	I Gadya Samkesh		
Name of the topic	अनुवाद		
Hours required	5		
Learning objectives	छात्रों से पारिभाषिक शब्दों अनुवाद क्षमता का विकास करना।		
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्वज्ञान से प्रसृत पारिभाषिक शब्दों को संवह करके पढ़ाया जाएगा।		
Topic Synopsis	* प्रस्तावना * पारिभाषिक शब्द : अर्थ एवं स्वरूप * पारिभाषिक शब्दों का प्रयोग कहाँ व कैसे) * पदनाम, प्रारूप * हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के प्रचलित पारिभाषिक शब्द * सूचकांकन		
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)			
Examples / Illustrations	तत्संबन्धित उदाहरण दिया जाएगा।		
Additional inputs	राजभाषा तथा संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रवृत्ति एवं आधिनियम		
Teaching aids used	श्यामपट		
References cited	राजभाषा (हिन्दी)		
Student activity planned after the teaching	अनुवाद - अभ्यास		
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	प्रशासनिक शब्दों का अनुवाद		
Any other activity			


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 Signature of the Lecturer

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Dr. Ch. Hari Babu
Programme	B.A., B.Com & B.Ed
Course (Paper)	Kavya Avesh
Name of the topic	कावीरदास और उनके दोहे
Hours required	03
Learning objectives	छात्रों के स्वीकृत क्षमता को जागृत करना और नैतिक जीवन बिता के लिए प्रेरित करना।
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के पूर्व ज्ञान से प्रस्तुत पाठ्यक्रम को संवर्धन करके पढ़ाया जाएगा।
Topic Synopsis	कावीरदास * ज्ञानी, भक्त, संत, समान सुधारक, कवि -- इत्यादि अनेक रूपों में कावीरदास को देखा जा सकता है। * कावीर का जीवन - वृत्तान्त * कावीर की विचारधारा * आध्यात्मिक * सामाजिक * साहित्यिक * दोहों का व्याख्यान तथा विश्लेषण (Turn the page for remaining synopsis)
Examples / Illustrations	संबंधित उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा।
Additional inputs	कावीर - डॉ. इजारी प्रकाश (दुबई)
Teaching aids used	श्यामपट, चिज
References cited	कावीर - डॉ. इजारी प्रकाश (दुबई)
Student activity planned after the teaching	कावीर के दोहों को पढ़कर, व्याख्या करना।
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	कावीर तथा वेम्बा (लेखक रवि) का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन
Any other activity	


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कबीर द्वारा (1894-1495 ई.)

कबीर अपने समय के
उच्चकोटि के संत और अधिकांश सुधारक
थे। अपनी विचारधारा को उन्होंने कविता
के माध्यम से प्रचारित किया। कविता सात
करना उनका लक्ष्य नहीं था।

- * कबीरदास का एक मात्र ग्रन्थ 'बीजक' है।
- * बीजक के तीन भाग हैं - साखी, सबर और रसनी।
- * आपके दोहों में हिन्दु, मुस्लिम की प्रकृति,
समन्वयवादी भावना, मूर्तिपूजा का विरोध, अन्ध-
विश्वासों का खण्डन, बाह्यउत्तरों का विरोध
आदि विशेषताएँ स्पष्ट होती हैं।
- * आपकी भाषा सधुनकड़ी है।
- * ये गुरु को महान मानते हैं।
- * जाति पाँत के भेद भाव का विरोध किए गए हैं।
- * कबीर निर्गुण भावधारा में जानाकारी शास्त्र
के प्रवर्तक थे।
- * जीवन में आंतरिक शुद्धता पर बल दिया गया है।

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TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Hindi
Name of the Lecturer	Ch. Harin Babu
Programme	B.A., B.Com & B.Sc
Course (Paper)	II Kavya deep
Name of the topic	मातृभाषा के प्रति रुचि
Hours required	3
Learning objectives	मातृभाषा के प्रति श्रद्धा की भावना छात्रों में पैदा करना है।
Previous knowledge to be reminded	छात्रों के व्यक्तिगत वे प्रथम पाठ्यक्रम के संबंध कसे पढ़ाया जा चुका।
Topic Synopsis	* मातृभाषा के प्रति रुचि के द्वारा से जो प्रक है - डा. गिरीश शर्मा, *
(Turn the page for remaining synopsis)	
Examples / Illustrations	
Additional inputs	
Teaching aids used	
References cited	
Student activity planned after the teaching	
Activity planned outside the class room ,if any	
Any other activity	

Signature of the Lecturer

March

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Political Science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavitha
Programme	B.A. Semester - 4
Course(paper)	5
Name of the Topic	Unit-5
Hours Required	8
Learning Objectives	Marxist political thought
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	Marks revolutionized and popularized with ideas a socialism, therefore he is called the father of Modern Socialism

Topic Synopsis

Unit-5 - Marxist political Thought

Karl Heinrich Marks - 1818-1883

- * Was German philosopher. He believed all countries should become capitalist and develop that production capacity
- * and then workers would naturally revolt, leading to Communism where by the workers would become the dominant social class and collectively control the means of production
- * Marks revolutionized and popularized the ideas of socialism. Therefore he is called as the father of Modern Socialism

Examples/Illustrations	Ethics, Consequentialism - social classes - Communism.
Additional inputs	Individualism, Socialism
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	Text book, political theory, political philosophy
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Home work. Reading
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Introduce competition
Any other activity	Reading philosopher stories. To carry's prompt

K.S. Kavitha

Signature of the Lecturer

Marks dialectical materialism

- * Dialectical materialism, a philosophical approach to reality derived from the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels for Marks and Engels.
- * material world perception to the senses has of reality independent of mind or spirit
- * The three laws of Dialectical Materialism are:
 1. Law of Unity and Struggle of opposites
 2. Law of Transformation from quantity to quality
 3. Law of Negation of negation.

Theory of surplus value and class struggle

- * According to Marx's theory, surplus value is equal to the new value
- * Created by workers in excess of their own labor
- * which is appropriated by the capitalist by the as profit when products are sold
- * Since the capitalist claims to own the means of production, the worker's labor-power, and even the product that is thus produced.

Antonio Gramsci - 1891 - 1937

- * In Gramsci's view, a class can not dominate in modern conditions by merely advancing its own narrow economic interests: neither can it dominate purely through force and coercion.

- * Rather, it must exert intellectual and moral leadership, and make alliance and compromises with a variety of forces.

Views on Hegemony Gramsci's

- * He employed the concept "hegemony" to describe
- * that a process of intellectual and moral leadership
- * that embedded a ruling class across society
- * He rejected the economic determinism of classical Marxism in favor of a nuanced political analysis
- * attained to contingent variation in historical circumstance.

Civil Society of Gramsci

- * Gramsci saw civil society as the public sphere where trade unions and political parties gained
- * concessions from the bourgeois state and the sphere in which ideas and beliefs were shaped.
- * where Bourgeois 'hegemony' was reproduced in cultural life through the media, universities and religious institutions to - - -

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Scope and Importance of political Science

- * Scope of political Science provides analysis and predictions about political and governmental issues
- * Importance of political Science in the world By studying and understanding politics
- * both locally and globally, we can make informed decisions on a wide range of topics
- * including international relations, public policy, legal systems, human rights, and economic development

Relation with allied disciplines; History and Economics

- * History is also closely related to Economics.
- * As the activities of a man in society are very closely.
- * related with economic matters, the history of
- * any period must possess at least a rudimentary knowledge of Economics.

Relations with allied disciplines. Philosophy and sociology

- * The intersection of philosophy and sociology
- * provides a rich and dynamic framework
- * for understanding fundamental questions

- about human existence and society
- * while each discipline has its own unique methods and approaches
 - * they are closely related and can inform and enrich one another.

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February

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	political science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavitha
Programme	B.A. Semester - 2
Course(paper)	Fundamentals of political science
Name of the Topic	Unit - 2 Unit - 3 Approaches to the study of political science
Hours Required	23
Learning Objectives	Approaches - Traditional and Modern approaches
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	The approaches is the way of looking at political phenomenon, and methods to the study of political science.
Topic Synopsis	<u>Unit-2 - Approaches</u> <u>Approaches to the study of political science</u> * An approach is the way of looking at a political phenomenon and then explaining it. * The approaches and methods to the study of political science are many. * There are both traditional and modern of scientific approaches. * The traditional approaches highly speculative and normative and the
Examples/Illustrations	States and nations, powers, rights, communication - informations.
Additional inputs	Different States. Kerala, Telangana
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	Text Book
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Home work, Reading
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Introduced Competitions.
Any other activity	Journals, Newspapers, etc.


Signature of the Lecturer

- * modern approaches are more empirical and scientific in nature.

2. Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, Historical

- * philosophical This is the oldest approach, and its major proponents
- * include Aristotle, Plato, Hobbes, Locke, and Marx.
- * It involves thinkers using their imagination to find truth and knowledge. Topics of international justice, liberty, equality, and the idea of good.
- * Historical method is the collection of techniques and guidelines
- * that historians use to research and write histories of the past.

3. Modern Approaches: Behavioral and Post-Behavioralism

- * is an attempt to improve understanding of political science using systematic method with emphasis on empirical data.
- * so that political process could be interpreted scientifically
- * post-behavioralism claimed that behavioralism's bias towards observable and measurable phenomena
- * meant that too much emphasis was being placed on easily studied trivial issues at the expense of more important topics.

- * Research should be more relevant to society and Intellectual, have a positive role to play in society.

Modern Approaches : System and Structural Functional Approaches

- * The structural-functional approach is a perspective in sociology that sees society
- * as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability
- * It asserts that our lives are guided by social structures
- * which are relatively stable pattern of social behavior.

Unit - 3: State

Definition of the state, Nature

- * The state is form of human association distinguished from other social groups by its purpose
- * the establishment of order and security; its methods
- * the laws and their enforcement; its territory
- * the area of jurisdiction or geographic boundaries and finally by its sovereignty.

2. Elements of the state

- * Key Terms. The definitions highlight the fact that the state consists of four basic components.
1. population 2. Territory 3. government and
4. sovereignty are the four categories of
Independence.

3 Theories of origin of the state: Divine origin

* Theories of State origin 1. Force theory 2. Evolutionary Theory

* Divine right theory and Social Contract theory.

Divine origin Theory -

* The oldest theory about the origin of the state is the divine origin theory.

* It is also known as the theory of Divine right of kings. The exponents of this theory believe that the state did not

* come into being by any effort of man.

4 Force Theory and Evolutionary theory

* The force theory of Govt holds that the relationship between rulers and those ruled is established by force.

* Evolutionary theory highlights the adaptive value of within-species variability.

* Optimal biological and behavioral strategies differ depending on the nature of the environmental context

* as well as the characteristics of the organism such as age, sex, health, or physical size.

G. S. Qureshi

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March

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	political Science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavitha
Programme	B.A. Semester-2
Course(paper)	1
Name of the Topic	Unit-4 Fundamentals of Political Science
Hours Required	Theory of social contract.
Learning Objectives	25 social contract theory: origin of the theory - Hobbes Locke - Rousseau
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	The idea of the social contract goes back at least to Protagoras and Epicurus.
Topic Synopsis	<u>Social Contract Theory: Origin of the theory</u> * Although similar ideas can be traced to the Greek Sophists, social contract theories * had their greatest currency in the 17th and 18th Centuries * are associated with the English philosophers Thomas Hobbes * and John Locke and the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
Examples/Illustrations	Divine Theory - Theory of states.
Additional inputs	Marx's Socialism Ideal State
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	Text Book
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Home work, Studying
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Observation Different states, and Idealism theories
Any other activity	Journals - Newspapers prompt


 Signature of the Lecturer

Thomas Hobbes theory of social Contract

- * The state of nature was therefore a state of war
- * which could be ended only if individuals agreed (in a social contract)
- * to give their liberty into the hands of a sovereign, on the sole condition
- * that their lives were safeguarded by sovereign.

John Locke's theory of social Contract

- * In simple terms, social contract theory asserts
- * that government exists only by the consent of the people.
- * in order to protect basic rights
- * and promote the common good of society.

Jean Jacques Rousseau social Contract theory

- * social contract theory holds that a people is free when it is governed by its own laws.
- * This is accomplished through the general will
- * which is like a collective ideas of the common good,
- * and through the election of members of government.

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April

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department

Name of the Lecturer

Programme

Course (Paper)

Name of the Topic - Unit - 5

Hours Required

Learning Objectives

Political Science

K.S. Kaveltha

B.A. Semester - 2

Fundamentals of Political Science

Modern State

"

Concepts of Modern State: Meaning origin

Nature of Modern State - welfare state - origin

- Nature of welfare state

Previous Knowledge to the
demanded.

A study of State and Government

Unit: 5 - Modern State

Concepts of Modern State

- * A State in which power is Centralised and exercised by Sovereign
- * Control over a clearly defined territory. Modern States are
- * ruled by a Centralised power and authority.

Meaning, Origin of Modern State

- * a government or politically organized society having a particular character.
- * Origin of Modern state refers to a collection of
- * inter connected and frequently overlapping views
- * regarding a variety of political issues.

Examples / Illustrations

Additional Inputs

Teaching Aids used

Reference Cited

Student activity planned
after Teaching

Activity planned out side the class
room if any

any other activity.

Theories of states.

Different types of states - Telangana

Black Board

Test Book

Home work, Reading

Introduced Competitions

New's paper, Journals prompt

Topic synopsis

B.S. Beate

2. Nature of Modern State

- * This ideal of Modern State comprises of four defining characteristics that is bureaucracy.
- * legitimacy, territory, and sovereignty (External & Internal)
- * States uses these four characteristics to provide their citizens.
- * goods such as security, a legal system, and infrastructure

3. Welfare state - Origin

- * A welfare state is a state that is committed to providing basic economic security.
- * for its citizens by protecting them from market risk associated
- * with old age unemployment, accidents, and sickness
- * The term 'welfare state' first emerged in the UK during world war II.

Q. Nature of welfare state

- * India is referred to as a welfare state --- It is a governance model
- * in which the state plays a significant role in the preservation and promotion
- * of its residents' economic and social well-being
- * The ideas of quality of opportunity and equitable wealth distribution support a welfare state.

D. S. Reddy

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January

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	political science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavaltha
Programme	B.A. Semester-6
Course(paper)	6D
Name of the Topic	Unit-1. Electoral politics and voting behaviour
Hours Required	9
Learning Objectives	Electoral Democracy. Pre-post independence nature.
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	Electoral system mechanism by which people can choose their representative at regular intervals.
Topic Synopsis	<u>Electoral Democracy</u> * The mechanism by which people can choose their representation at regular intervals and change them * Whenever they want to is called an election. Indian election the voters make many choices. * They can choose who will make laws for them * Electoral system are the detailed constitutional arrangements and voting systems that convert the vote into a political decision <u>Electoral politics in India</u> * The Democratic system in India is based on the
Examples/Illustrations	Voting, people, Rights, Majority politics Indian Democracy
Additional inputs	Parliamentary form of Govt, America
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	Text book, Indian political system
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Home work, Reading
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Reading Introduced competition
Any other activity	Observation headers, Elections


Signature of the Lecturer

- principles of universal adult suffrage.
- * That is to say any citizen over the age of 18 can vote in an election
 - * In Lok Sabha & Vidhan Sabha (before 1989 the age was 21)
 - * The right to vote is irrespective of caste, Creed, sex or gender.

Pre and post Independence, Nature

- * India is a parliamentary secular democratic republic in which the president of India.
- * is the head of state and first citizens of India and the prime minister.
- * of India is the head of Government. It is based on the federal structure of government
- * although the word is not used in the constitution itself.

Pre-post Independence

- * The constitution adopted in 1950 made India a democratic country - and this democracy has been sustained since then. India's sustained democratic freedom are unique
- * among the world's newly independent states.

Define Democracy

- * Democracy is a political concept or system of Government formation in which people have decision making power.

- * The English words 'democracy' and 'Kratos'
- * 'Demos' means 'The people' and 'Kratos' means power. Democracy means government by the people.
- * There is no universally acceptable definition of Democracy.
- * But according to political science definition, democracy follows two main rules:
 1. Every one in society is equal
 2. Enjoy independence for all people

Definitions

- * Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as government by the people, for the people and of the people.
- * Democracy is a way of deciding who will rule and how.

Features of Democracy

- * Freedom, Independent Judiciary, Civil Government
- * Equality, Majority rule, Implementation of Constitutional provisions, Imperialism, is opposed to war
- * No chance of using force, priority to human rights, Freedom of speech.

Advantages of Democracy

- * Effective Government 2. protection of personal freedom 3. Emphasis on Equality 4. political consciousness 5. promote patriotism.

Types of Democracy

- * 1. Direct Democracy 2. Indirect Democracy.

Defects of Democracy

- * Costly Government
- 2. weak unstable Government
- * Minority Government
- 4. Inhibition of Culture civilization and knowledge
- 5. Delay in taking decisions

Success of Democracy

- * For democracy to succeed certain conditions must exist in some countries. Democracy shall succeed
- * Impartial and independent press
- 2. written constitution
- 3. Desire for democracy
- 4. Sustained vigilance
- 5. Independent Judiciary

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D. S. Anil

February

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Political Science
Name of the Lecturer	K. S. Kavitha
Programme	B.A. Semester - 6
Course (paper)	60
Name of the Topic	Unit - 2 Unit - 3
Hours Required	21
Learning Objectives	Composition of the Election Commission of India Issues in Electoral politics.
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	Indian political system The election commission is a permanent and an independent body.
Topic Synopsis	<u>Composition of the Election Commission</u> * The election commission of India (ECI) is a Constitutional body * It was established by the constitution of India to conduct and regulate... * The election commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the constitution of India. * directly to ensure free and fair election in the country. <u>Composition</u> * Article 324 of the Constitution has made the
Examples/Illustrations	political participation in India
Additional inputs	India - America
Teaching Aids used	Black Board, Reading, Home work, objects
References cited	Text book, Indian political system
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Introduced Competition - Survey Reading
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Introduced Competition -
Any other activity	Social issues associated with making decisions other groups


Signature of the Lecturer

following provisions with regard to the composition of election commission.

- * The election commission shall consist of the chief election commissioners.

- * The chief election commissioner and election commissioners shall hold office for a term of six years

- * or until they attain the age of 65 years which ever is earlier.

Powers and functions of the Election Commission of India

- * Election Commission on every aspect of conduct and control of election

- * from the announcement of elections to the declaration of result

- * It implements the code of conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.

Powers of Election Commission

- * Election Commission takes decision on every aspect of conduct and control of election from the announcement of election to the declaration of results

- * It implements the code of conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.

Merits and Demerits of Electoral System in India

- * It Creates competition among parties to serve the people better
- * People will have lot of options among various leaders
- * People select a particular leader who can solve their problems.
- * Political competition mostly benefits the people as parties will do their best to the people

Political participation General elections in India since 1952

- * political parties in India General election were held in India between 25 October 1951 and 21 February 1952
- * They were the first elections to the Lok Sabha after Independence on 15 August 1947
- * It was conducted under the provisions of the Indian Constitution which was adopted on 26 Nov 1949
- * Election to most of the state legislature took place simultaneously.

Election to Local Bodies - State Election Commission

- * Urban and local bodies (ULBS) are small local bodies that administer & governs a city or a town of specific population
- * Urban local bodies are vested with a long list of functions delegated to them by the State Government

Art 32 - Issues in Electoral Politics

Issues in electoral politics in India

*

Issues in Electoral politics of India

- * The Election at present are not being held in ideal conditions
- * because of the enormous amount of money required to be spent and large muscle power need for winning the elections
- * The major defects which come in the path of electoral system in India are: money power, muscle power Criminalization of politics.
- * Poll violence, booth capturing Communalism Casteism

Emergence of political party system in India.

- * political factions & parties began to form during the struggle over ratification of the federal constitution of 1789
- * Friction between the ministers asked as attention shifted from the creation of a new federal Govt to the question of how powerful that federal Govt would be

What is political party

- * A political party is an organized group of people & leaders who seek to capture political power through an election in order to run the affairs of country
- * It often puts forward candidates for public office

Description of various political parties in India

- * A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the Govt
- * They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

Coalition politics in India

- * The first successful coalition Govt in India which completed a whole five-year term was the (BJP) Bharatiya Janata party led National Democratic Alliance with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as Prime Minister from 1999 to 2004

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	
Name of the Lecturer	
Programme	
Course(paper)	
Name of the Topic	
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	
Topic Synopsis	<u>Political party Defections</u> * Defection means voluntarily giving up the membership of a political party. * or disobeying the party leadership on a vote in the legislature * the term Defection conscious abandonment of allegiance or duty (as to a person, cause or doctrine) * Paragraph - 2. Disqualification on grounds of defection * Paragraph 2.2 states that any member, after being elected as a representative of a certain political party, shall be disqualified if he/she joins any other political party after the election. <u>Money and Corruption in Indian Election</u> * During the elections their power is very visible Candidates
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional inputs	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Students Activity Planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	
Any other activity	

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- * who can raise money are nominated Rich people and companies who gives fund
- * have influence on politics. it is called money and muscle power in politics.
- * political corruption undermines Democracy and good govt by flouting or even subverting formal process.

Political party Defection Act in detail

- * As per prevention of Defection to political party Act, disqualifications applies to members of parliament and state legislature in the following cases.
- * Applicable in case of Voluntary Resignation from the party after election on behalf of any party
- * Applicable when elected as an Independent Candidates and joins any political party ^{total} Defection Act, 1985 shall not apply when 1/3rd of the party members split into a splinter group.

Importance of Caste in Indian elections.

- * one's Caste can control access to political power
- * land, and police or judicial assistance Caste also tend to influence local politics
- * by being local to certain areas
- * political parties in everywhere tend to represent the interests of specific Caste women in politics tend to be from upper castes.

Role of Religion in Indian politics

- * Gandhiji believed that politics must be guided

- by ethics drawn from all religions
- * Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can and perhaps should play role in politics.
 - * People should be able to express in politics, their
 - * needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community

Political reservation in India

- * Several seats in the parliament of India, state assemblies urban and rural level institutions
- * are reserved for (SC) ~~the~~ Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- * These reserved seats are elected by all voters in constituency without a separate electorate
- Various Committees as a part of electoral

Various Committees as a part of electoral reform in India

- * In the few decades, many associations and study groups have been formed to give appropriate suggestion in the matter of electoral reforms.
- * They are C. Subrahmanyam, V. S. Tarkinda, P. G. Wavulankar, A. G. Nodhani, R. D. Along with Desai T. N. Seshion, J. M. Inglow, T. S. Krishnamurthy the Eminent
- * people organisations like 'Loksatta' have made many suggestion towards electoral reforms.
- * Dinesh Goswami (1990) Indrajit Gupta Committee on Electoral Reforms (1998)

* T.S. Krishnamurthy 2004 election Commission reports made several recommendations.

Booth Capturing in our national elections

* Booth capturing refers to a type of electoral fraud in which members of a party or hired

* Criminals cast false votes either by threatening voters or by preventing genuine voters from reaching the polling booth.

* Explore more such questions and answer at.

Sum
11/9/2017
11/10/2017

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March

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Political Science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavitha
Programme	B.A. Semester - 6
Course(paper)	Electoral politics and voting Behaviour
Name of the Topic	Unit - 4 Unit - 5 Public opinion Management of election
Hours Required	21
Learning Objectives	Electoral politics and voting behaviour Public opinion - Management of Elections.
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	Constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body. First gained popularity 18th Century Europeans
Topic Synopsis	<u>Public opinion: Meaning and its role in Democratic politics</u> * public opinion is the collective opinion on a specific Topic or voting intention relevant to society * It is the people's views on matters affecting them - The term originates from France. * and first appeared in the 17th century. Though writers * had identified the importance of the opinion of the people long before this * public opinion is of great importance in a democracy
Examples/Illustrations	Contemporary political theory European parliament has been directly elected every five years since 1979
Additional inputs	United States House of Representatives has been directly elected using first past-the-post behaviour
Teaching Aids used	Black board, Common Examples
References cited	Text Book. Indian political system
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Observation in society, leaders & campaigning Students interactive, Instructions
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Campaigning, organizing
Any other activity	Leaders, and Civic awareness observation

K.S. Kavitha
Signature of the Lecturer

as it is a government for the people, by the people and of the people for a democratic government. It is necessary to pay attention to the views of the people.

- * It guides government action, influences public policy gives feedback to politicians. It gives self rule in democracy.

Democratic politics in India

- * India is a Parliamentary Secular democratic republic in which the president of India is the head of state and first citizen of India
- * And the Prime Minister of India is the head of Govt
- * It is based on the federal structure of Government although the word is not used in the Constitution itself.
- * This means that our government is elected by citizens.
- * Here citizens vote for their government officials
- * These officials represent the citizens' ideas and concern in government

Meaning of Voting Behavior

- * Voting Behavior can also be termed as voter behaviour. It can be termed as a form of political behaviour.
- * It refers to the behaviour of voters during election in a democratic political system.

Definitions of Voting Behaviour

- * Plano and Regges; Voting behaviour is a field of study. It describes the way in which people vote in public elections and the reasons why they do so...
- 2. Garden Marshall 3. Dinan Kulabendhu, Stephen was by.

Democratic politics in India

- * India is a parliamentary secular democratic Republic in which the president of India
- * is the head of state and first citizen of India
- * and the prime Minister of India is the head of Government
- * it based on the federal structure of government although the word is not used in the Constitution itself.

Weapon of vote to achieve Social, Economic and Equality in Democracy

- * In Democracy the people have to be treated equally i.e there should be not be any.
- * discrimination be it social, economic, & political
- * Those all Equality must be granted to all the citizens
- * a true democracy is one where there is no poverty and people have basic needs for living.

Representation of the people Act 1950-51

- * The representation of people Act 1950-51 is an act of Parliament of India

- * To provide for the conduct of election of the House of Parliament
 - * And to the House & Houses of the legislature of each state the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses the corrupt practices and other offences at
- Delimitation act - 2002

- * Delimitation literally means the act & process of fixing & boundaries of territorial
- * Constituencies in a country & a province having power body
- * Such a body is known as Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission.

Types of Advantages and Disadvantages of Constituencies.

- * They Can Choose who will make law for them
- * They Can choose who will form the Government and take major decisions
- * They Can Choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making.

Disadvantages.

- * It Creates disunity and factionalism in every locality.
- * Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another
- * It is often said that the pressure to win electoral fights does not allow sensible long term policies to be formulated.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	
Name of the Lecturer	
Programme	
Course (paper)	
Name of the Topic	
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to the Reminded	
Topic Synopsis	<u>Unit. 5. Management of Elections</u> <u>Election Code of Conduct</u> * The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India. * for the conduct of political parties and candidates during election mainly with respect of speeches polling day. * polling booths, postpolls, election manifestos, processions, and general conduct * A Code of Conduct is a set of rules outlining the norms, rules, and responsibilities of proper
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional inputs	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Students Activity Planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	
Any other activity	

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- * practices of an individual party or an organization
- a set of values, rules, standards, and principles
- * outlining what employers expect from staff within an organization.

Use of EVMS in our Elections

- * Electronic voting systems may use electronic ballot to store votes in computer memory.
- * Systems which use them exclusively are called ^{DR} or _x Evoting system
- * When electronic ballots are used there is no risk of exhausting the supply of ballots.

Formation of VVPATs in election

- * voter verifiable paper Audit Trail
- * A VVPAT is intended as an independent verification system for voting machines.
- * designed to allow voters to verify that their vote was cast correctly, to detect possible election fraud or malfunction
- * and to provide a means to audit the stored electronic results.

Election Campaign in India

- * In India, Election Campaigns take place for a two-week period.
- * between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling

* During this period the candidates conduct their voters

* political leaders address election meeting and political parties mobilise their supports.

Election rules to be followed by a candidate who want to contest an election

* Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill out a nomination form and give some money as 'security deposit'

* This information is made available to the public so that voters can make their decision

* on the basis of the information provided by the candidates.

Polling research arrangement

* opinion polls are usually designed to represent the opinions of a population

* by conducting a series of ratio or within confidence intervals. A person who conducts polls is referred to as a pollster

Vice president's calls for increase in voter turnout in general elections

* The number of people who are present at an event especially the number who go to vote at an election

* Good weather on polling day should ensure a good turnout present all over somewhere idiom

* The rotation allows for greater extension of the leg especially when raising it to the said and seat.

Public opinion polls

- * Public opinion is the collective opinion on a specific topic or voting intention relevant to society
- * It is the people's views on matters affecting them
- * The term originates from France and first appeared in the 17th century.
- * Though writers had identified the importance of the opinion of the people long before this.

Media is considered as the fourth Estate in a democracy

- * The Victorian writer Thomas Carlyle called the press the fourth Estate of the Realm
- * By this he meant that it acted as a sort of watch dog of the Constitution and
- * as such, formed a vital part of democratic Government

Prepoll - Exit poll - post poll - survey

- * Early voting also called advance polling or pre poll voting is a convenience voting process by which voters in a public elections can vote before a scheduled election day.
- * Early voting can take place remotely - such as via postal voting

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Name of the Department	
Name of the Lecturer	
Programme	
Course(paper)	
Name of the Topic	
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to the Reminded	
Topic Synopsis	* In person, usually in designated early voting polling station <u>Exit poll-Survey</u> * An Election's Exit poll is a poll of voters taken immediately after they have exited the polling station * A similar poll conducted before actual voters have voted is called an Entrance poll <u>Post poll-Survey.</u> * Many people think exit poll and post poll are the
Examples/Illustrations	
Additional inputs	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Students Activity Planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	
Any other activity	

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Same. But exit poll and post poll surveys are different. Exit poll is conducted on polling day.

- * Any survey is done by random sampling methodology is the Science of Scientific analysis of Election results.
- * Not only elections but, also surveys are conducted on various issues. News papers TV Channels and private organizations conduct surveys.

"None of the above" or NOTA

- * has been provided as an option to the voters of India in most elections since 2009
- * By expressing a preference for none of -----
- * The Supreme Court in 1996 judgement in the case people's Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) vs Union of India held that tapping someone's phone without any permanent prevention
- * or without following the procedure established by law was a infringement of the fundamental right to privacy of an individual
- * the Supreme Court in Patel vs Union of India judgement 2013 directed the "None of above" NOTA or none for short

also known as "against all" & a "scratch" vote is a ballot option in some jurisdictions or organizations.

* Use of NOTA in the context of direct elections to the Lok Sabha and the respective state assemblies.

Sen
KS *11/01/24*

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April

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	political science
Name of the lecturer	K. S. Kavittha
Course (paper)	GD Electoral politics and Voting Behaviour
Hours Required	11
Name of the Topic	Revision
Learning objective	
previous knowledge to be reminded	

Revision Subject

Closure of instructions for VI semester students
15-4-2024

Examples/illustrations	
Additional Enquiries	
Teaching aids used	
References cited	
Student activity planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the class room, if any	
any other activity.	

K. S. Kavittha

January

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Political Science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavitha
Programme	B.A. Semester - 6
Course(paper)	7D Legislative procedures and practices
Name of the Topic	Unit-1 Introduction
Hours Required	9
Learning Objectives	Legislature, assembly, council, speaker, chairman legislative bodies
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	Historical origin of the legislature Indian Govt and politics
Topic Synopsis	<u>Historical origins of the legislature</u> * The Legislative bodies are representative bodies as they express will of people as subject of the sovereignty * As a rule they are elected but also other forms of representation are used. * Legislature of the Union, which is called parliament. consists of the president and two Houses. * Known as Council of State (Rajya Sabha) and House of the people (Lok Sabha) * Each house has to meet within six months of its previous sitting.
Examples/Illustrations	UK is called to be parliament US is called to be Congress
Additional inputs	United Kingdom UK United States - US
Teaching Aids used	Common Examples, Black Board
References cited	Text Book, Indian Government and politics
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Observed legislative body & organizing
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Observation legislative body
Any other activity	Other social issues, associated making decision Other Groups

K.S. Kavitha
Signature of the Lecturer

Importance and Structure of Legislative Bodies.

- * The Legislative Department is mainly concerned with drafting of all principal legislation for the Central Govt.
- * Bill to be introduced in parliament, ordinance to be promulgated by the president.
- * measures to be enacted as president's Acts for states under the president's rule and Regulations to be made by.

Composition of Legislative Assembly

- * Article 158 of the Indian Indian Constitution
- * The legislative assembly consists of not more than 500 members and not fewer than 60
- * The biggest state, Uttar Pradesh has 403 members in its Assembly

Various resolutions passed in the State legislature

- * When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the parliament to enact laws on a matter in the state.

Composition of Legislative Council

- * However, its size cannot be less than 40 members
- * These members elect the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the state
- * legislative council MLAs are chosen in the following manner.
- * one third are elected by the members of local bodies

- * such as municipalities, Grampanchayat samities and district Council

Powers and functions of the legislature (Vidhan Sabha)

- * legislative Assembly of the state has the power to create or abolish the state legislative Council
- * by passing a resolution to that effect by a majority of not less than two-third of the members present and voting.

Powers and functions of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of legislative Assembly

- * Questions relating breach of privilege and Contempt of the house
- * is raised by the members with consent of the speaker or the Deputy speaker
- * with regards to matters within the assembly house or related to the members of the legislative assembly
- * it is the right of the speaker to interpret the constitution and rules.

Appointment of Chairman and Deputy chairman Council Vidhan Parishad

- * The Chair person is elected by the members of the legislative Council
- * composition the size of the state legislative Council cannot be more than one third
- * of the membership of the state legislative Assembly
- * However, its size cannot be less than 40 members
- * These members elect the Chairman and Deputy chairman of the state legislative Council

Sessions of the state legislature are held

- * A legislative session is the period of time in which a legislature, in both parliamentary and presidential systems, is convened for purpose of lawmaking
- * Usually being one of two or more smaller divisions of the entire time between two elections.

Kinds of Bills

- * Bills introduced in the parliament are of two kinds
1. public bills & government bills 2. private bills - also called private members bill
- * parliament can also be classified into four categories as mentioned below
- * Ordinary bills - These bills are concerned with any matter other than financial
- * Money bills - The bills are concerned with financial matters like taxation, public expenditure etc
- * Financial bill - These bills are also concerned with financial matters (but are different from money bill)
- * Constitutional amendment bill - These bills are concerned with the amendment of the provisions of the constitution.

10/10/24

10/10/24
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February

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	political Science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavalitha
Programme	B.A. Semester- 6
Course(paper)	7D legislative procedures and practices.
Name of the Topic	Unit-2 people's representation in legislative process
Hours Required	Unit-3 Drafting of the Bills.
Learning Objectives	20 Union Council - Ministers Drafting of the Bill
Previous Knowledge to the reminded	Indian Government and politics - president shall have a council of Ministers by the prime minister to carry out his duties.
Topic Synopsis	<u>Union Council - Ministers and Cabinet in the Legislative process</u> * Article 75-1 states that the president shall have a council of Ministers by the prime Minister to carry out his duties. * 42 and 44 of the constitution amendment Acts make the president defy this advise. * Moreover, the court has no power to examine the advice of the Council of Ministers to the president * This clause conveys the close and fiduciary relationship between the president and the Cabinet Appointment * Pursuant to Article 75 a minister who works at the pleasure
Examples/Illustrations	Laws, Executive, Judiciary
Additional inputs	C.K. O.S
Teaching Aids used	Black Board
References cited	Text book - Indian Government and politics Comparative politics
Students Activity Planned after teaching	Interaction, Instructions, Homework
Activity planned outside the classroom, if any	Observation in social issues. Organization
Any other activity	Observation in leaders. Explained the Cerec awareness.


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* of the President on the advice of the prime minister.

Role of the President and Prime Minister

- * The prime minister of India is the head of Government and heads the responsibility for Executive power.
- * The President's Constitutional duty is to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law per article 60

Role of Council Ministers in State Legislature

- * The Andhra Pradesh Council of Ministers are elected legislative members.
- * who are appointed as ministers by the Governor of A.P to form the Executive branch of the Govt of A.P
- * They hold various portfolios as decided by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Role of the Governor and Chief Minister in the governance of the State Government

- * Executive power of the state is vested in Governor
- * Council of Ministers with Chief Minister as head aids and advise Governor in Exercise of his functions
- * Except in so far as he is bound under the Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion
- * City mayor in the system of local self. Government
- * In the local self-government systems of India, the municipal corporation plays a central role in city governance.
- * The first citizen of the city is the mayor. He has status respect and influence.

- * The first citizen of the city is the mayor. He has status respect and influence
- * the office of mayor has only a formal significance as a city government
- * According to the Municipal Corporation Act, all voters of the city elect a mayor exclusively for a term of five years.

Municipal Chairperson in local governance

- * The Chairperson of the Municipal Corporation is considered as the first citizen of the town
- * He is directly elected by all qualified voters in the town. Reservations are applicable for the post of Municipal Chairman SC, ST / Backward Classes
- * However this reservation system is implemented on a state-level basis. This post is allotted to the respective communities on the basis of the state census.
- * Election to local government bodies are held on party basis. The term of the Chairperson is five years.

Powers and functions of the people representative in the legislature

- * Parliament is the legislative organ of the central Govt. Lower House of Lok Sabha it is the House of the people and the members of this House are directly elected
- * Article 81 of the Constitution deals with the constitution of the Lok Sabha. The current number of members in Lok Sabha is 552
- * Mainly 530 are elected from states and

20 from Union territories. Two Anglo-Indians are appointed by the president

Powers and function of Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA)

* is a representative elected by voters of an electoral District Constituency

* to the legislature of State Govt in the Indian system of Government

* who then becomes a member of the legislative assembly

MLA

* From each constituency the people elect one representative

political leaders in rural local government

* The chairperson of the Zilla parishad is the political head of this body

* Zilla parishad District level panchayat ~~Block~~ - Block

* level Grampanchat - village level

Zilla parishad chairman in public service

* The chief executive officer, who is an IAS officer or Senior State Service officer.

* heads the administrative staff of the Zilla parishad
He/she supervises the divisions of the parishad

* and is assisted by deputy CEO and other officials at district- and block level - officers.

Mandal prajapanchayat president in local self Govt

System

* the objective of Mandal prajapanchayat is to minimize the gap between the

- * Common man and officials for better administration
- * The Mandal President is elected by the MPTC members
- * one member shall be elected to the MPP from each territorial constituency

Powers and Duties of Gram Sarpanch in Rural Self-Governance

- * Sarpanch should preside over the Gram Sabha meetings
- * Except that of social audit Grama Sabha Sarpanch should sign the register meant for recording the minutes of Grama Sabha meeting. As the Chairperson of the Gram Sabha meeting

- * The Sarpanch can answer the questions raised at the Gram Sabha by the members. The Sarpanch, and gram Panchayath are responsible for the overall development of the village and play a key role in providing basic services vital for the health and well being of rural people like drinking water and sanitation

Powers and Duties of Collector in District Administration

- * He is responsible for the collection of land revenue other kinds of Govt Taxes, fees and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue
- * As a district collector, his/her responsibility is to collect and revenue, this kinds of Government Taxes fees and all dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue.
- * Her responsibility includes ensuring the maintain need of accurate and up-to-date record of rights regarding the land.

Unit 3 - Drafting of the Bill

Drafting of the Bill

- * It means the preliminary version which can be amended and changes can be brought in it
- * The legislative process begins with the introduction of a bill in either house of parliament i.e. the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.
- * A bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member.
- * In the former case it is known as a government bill and in the latter case it is known as a private member bill

The Bill - First reading and Departmental Standing Committee

- * It is necessary for a member in-charge of the bill to ask for the leave of the house to introduce the bill
- * If leave is granted by the house, the bill is introduced. This stage is known as the first reading of the bill

Second Reading of a bill

- * The second stage of the second reading consists of clause-by-clause consideration of the bill

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department		
Name of the Lecturer		
Programme		
Course(Paper)		
Name of the Topic		
Hours Required		
Learning Objectives		
Previous Knowledge to be reminded		
Topic Synopsis	* As introduce or as reported by select or joint committee * Discussion takes place on each clause of the bill and amendments to clause can be moved at this stage <u>Third reading of a bill</u> * A third reading is the stage of a legislative process in which a bill is read with all amendments and given final approval by a legislative body	
Examples / Illustrations		
Additional inputs		
Teaching Aids used		
References cited		
Student Activity Planned after teaching		
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any		
Any other activity		

Signature of the Lecturer

Passing of the bill, Consent by the president of India and Gazette Notification.

- * In passing an ordinary bill, a simple majority of members present and voting necessary.
- * But in the case of a bill to amend the constitution a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting is required in each house of parliament.

Passing of General bill

- * In the case of the ordinary bill, the three actions that the President can take are as follows:
 - i. Bill becomes a law with the assent of the President
 - ii. The bill ends there as the President withhold his assent that does not make the bill a law.
 - iii. The President has to give his assent 1. Approval of Constitution Amendment bill 2. Assent to money bill 3. power of president's veto.

Types of bill

four types of bills mentioned in the Constitution

1. General
2. Money
3. Finance
4. Constitution amendment bill

General bill - 1. Ordinary bill 2. Money bill

Departmental standing Committees

Departmental Standing Committees

- * A standing committee is a group of members of Parliament (MPs) in the Indian Parliament
- * It is a parliament regular committee that is established according to the requirements of an Act of Parliament or the Rules of Procedure and conduct from time to time
- * There are 24 depts-related standing committees (DRSCs)
- * Each committee has 31 members - 21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha.

NITI Aayog

- National institution for transforming India Govt of India
- * On 1 January 2015 a cabinet resolution was passed to replace the planning commission with the newly formed NITI Aayog
 - * Subrahmanyan Sinha as Chief Executive Officer of NITI Aayog on 25-2-2013
 - * NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the twin mandate of overseeing the adaption and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the country.
 - * And promote competitive and cooperative federation among states and UTs

Inter-State Council

- * This option was exercised in 1990. Therefore the ISC was established as a permanent body on 28 May 1990
- * By a presidential order on recommendation of Sarkaria - a commission.

Centre - State relations

- * Article 245 to 255 of the Constitution deals with the legislative relation between the Centre and States.
- * Indian Constitution also divides the legislative power.
- * between the Centre and States with respect to both territories and the subjects of legislation.

State - Finance Commission

- * The State Finance Commission's role is to examine the financial situation of a state's panchayati Raj institution
- * On terms of Articles 243(G) and 243(G) of the Constitution
- * It advises the governor on the principles that should govern the division of tax revenues like taxes duties.
- * Fines, and toll fees between a state and its panchayati Raj institutions.

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March

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	Political Science
Name of the Lecturer	K.S. Kavitha
Programme	B.A Semester - 6
Course(Paper)	7D Legislative Procedures and Practices
Name of the Topic	Unit-4 Legislative Committee in India
Hours Required	Unit-5 Budget Process 20
Learning Objectives	Legislative Committee in India Budget Process
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	The Committee on public undertakings is a Committee of selected Members of Parliament
Topic Synopsis	<u>Public Undertaking Committee</u> * Introduced 1st May 1964. 59 years Committee on public undertakings is a type of Financial Committee. * which came into existence on the recommendation of the members - 22. * Chairman speaker appoints him/her from amongst the members Note election of members by parliament every year with proportional representation. * Through the Committee on public undertakings is a Committee of selected members of parliament
Examples / Illustrations	Calculate your net income, list monthly expenses, label fixed and variable expense
Additional inputs	Organizations - major elements - people - data and process
Teaching Aids used	Black Board, Common Example
References cited	Text book
Student Activity Planned after teaching	Homework, reading interactive instructions
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	Organizing, participation to observation
Any other activity	observation social issues leadership observation

K.S. Kavitha
Signature of the Lecturer

Functions of the Committee on public Undertaking

- * Give below are the functions of the committee on public Undertaking
- * Examining the Reports and account of PSUs
- * Analysing Controller and Auditor General's Reports on PSU
- * Checks the efficiency and Accountability of (PSUs Public sector Undertaking in India)

Business advisory Committee

- * Advisory Committee are structured way for individual citizens to share their opinion
- * and perspectives, study issues, and develop Recommendations in focused small group structure
- * S.No Three members of parliament of whom two shall be elected by the House of people and one by the Council of states.
- * An advisory Committee is a Collection of individuals who bring unique knowledge and skills.

Function of the advisory Committee

- * Advisory Committee are a structured way for individual citizens
- * to share their opinions and perspectives, study issues and develop recommendations in a focussed small Group structure.

- * The advisory committee appointed by the Tribunal shall consists of not more than twelve members.
- * being and contributors of the company or such other person

Joint Parliamentary Committee

- * It is formed when motion is adopted by one house and its supported or agreed by the other house
- * Another way to form a joint parliamentary committee is that two presiding chiefs of both houses can write to each other
- * Communicate with each other and from the joint parliamentary committee

Functions of Joint Parliamentary Committee

- * Joint parliamentary committee (JPCs) can be set up for the purpose of discussing a particular bill
- * Like the joint committee to discuss bills, or for the purpose of investigating financial irregularities.
- * Member of those committees are selected from both houses
- * The four joint committees made up of senators and representatives provide
- * Administration coordination between the House and Senate and conduct studies of or the benefit of both houses.

Adhoc Committee

- * are established for a limited time and to address a specific issue.

- * The council also often creates committees to monitor sanctions and other mandatory measures.
- * The Executive committee and/or full board established an ad hoc committee
- * to perform a specific lesser or project task once the task is completed. the committee disbands.

Functions of Ad hoc committee

- * Generally, the primary functions of an ad hoc committee is to give specific advice and suggestions
- * The advice suggestions should focus on the purpose and duties stated in the board resolution establishing the committee.

Types of parliamentary committee

- The parliamentary committee are of two kinds.
- * Standing & parliamentary committee and ad hoc committee

Functions of parliamentary committees

- * parliamentary committees also perform functions such as
- * studying the demands for grants made by various ministries, looking into expenditure incurred by various departments. investigating. case of corruption etc.

Standing Committee

- * a permanent committee. especially: one in house and senate with jurisdiction over legislation in a

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	
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Course(Paper)	
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Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	Particular area as the Judiciary or the armed service <u>Function of the Standing Committee</u> * what is a standing committee? Standing Committees are permanent panels identified in Chamber rules which also list the jurisdiction of each Committee * because they have legislative jurisdiction Standing committees * consider bills and issues and recommend measures for consideration by the house
Examples / Illustrations	
Additional inputs	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Student Activity Planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	
Any other activity	

Signature of the Lecturer

Ethics Committee

Ethics committee or similar institutional mechanisms

- * offer assistance in addressing ethical issues that arise in patient care and facilitate sound decision making that respects participants' values, connection and interests.

Functions

- * The three primary functions commonly cited for an ethics committee
- * are Education, policy development and review
- * and case analysis. Each of these functions are important
- * In the contribution of an ethics committee to end-of-life decision-making

Role of the Assembly

- * As the seat of Govt. the legislative assembly is able to grant approval for any legislation.
- * appropriating money for the ordinary annual services of Govt. with or without the support of the legislative council
- * reviewing Govt. policies - one of the duties of the committee is to ascertain that money granted by the legislature has been spent ^{by} the Govt. within scope of the Demand.

Finance Committee in India

- * There are Three financial committees namely the Estimate, public Accounts, public understanding Committees which are set up under the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha and Vidhansabhas of the state.

Functions

- * oversee the financial leadership of the charity, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, to ensure its short and long-term viability
- * Assist the Chair, trustees and the Chief Executive in ensuring that the Board fulfils its duties and responsibilities for the proper financial governance of the Charity.

Unit-5 - Budget process

Emergence of Budget system in India

- * The Indian budget system, or the Union budget, is delivered in the month of February every year
- * The Indian Finance Minister presents the Country's budget to the Lok Sabha.
- * Because the fiscal year begins on 01 April the Lok Sabha must approve the budget before it takes effect on that day
- * Budget was first introduced in April 1860 two years after the transfer of Indian Administration

Meaning and Definition of Budget

- * A budget is a spending plan based on income and expenses.
- * Definition of a budget - Budgeting is the process of creating a plan to spend your money.
- * Budgeting is simply balancing your expenses with your income

Process of Budget system

- * It involves reviewing past budgets, identifying and forecasting revenue for the coming period
- * And assigning amounts to spend on a company's various costs. When done well
- * The process involves input from senior management, your finance team - and budget managers across the organisation

Process and Structure of Union budget

- * The budget of India is divided into two parts: Capital and Revenue budget
- * A part from these, the budget of India also includes the fiscal estimates for the next financial year.

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	
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Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	* Capital budget and revenue budget: Capital Budgets includes both capital payments and Capital receipts <u>Four stages of the Budget process</u> * Formulation or preparation. 2. Enactment of legislature approval. 3. Implementation or execution. 4. Audit or Review. <u>Types of Budget</u> * The three types of budgets are a surplus
Examples / Illustrations	
Additional inputs	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Student Activity Planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the Class room, if any	
Any other activity	

Signature of the Lecturer

budget a balanced budget, and a different budget.

Seven types of budgeting used by companies are 1. Strategic plan 2. Cash, 3. Master & Labor 5. Capital - 6. Financial 7. operating budgets.

Various Steps Involved in the Budget

Execution process

- * 4 steps involved in the budget Control process.
 1. Setting standards to coordinate and control the budget process (policies and procedures)
 2. Recording and measuring current financial performance (preparing budget)
 3. Making comparisons between actual and budgeted results (variance analysis)
 4. Taking appropriate correction

Executive implements the budget approved by Parliament

- * A budget is the total estimated costs for an organization to achieve its objectives, given planned.

- * Expenditures on products or services, within the set time frame
- * a good budget included specific information about revenue and costs, as well as financing requirements
- * Who implement the budget? The budget director is responsible for the implementation of the budget

Different types of Grants

- * What is a grant? A grant is a way the government funds your ideas and projects to provide public services and stimulate the economy
- * A government grant is a financial award given by the federal, state, or local government to fund some type of beneficial project
- * It is granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation.

Types of Grants

They are 1. Supplementary 2. Additional 3. Excess Grant - vote of Credit 4. Exceptional and Token Grants

Resolutions passed in the Lok Sabha

- * Motion of no Confidence is one of the most powerful Constitutional
- * Confidence Motion - It should be introduced in Lok Sabha only

* Adjournment Motion - is moved with the permission of the speaker to discuss sudden events of public importance.

* Attention Resolution - This resolution is introduced to urgently discuss an issues of public importance and bring the issue to the attention of the Govt

* Cut resolution: when the Govt introduces the budget cut resolutions that seek some reduction in the amount of the budget

These are of three types - 1. Policy 2. Austerity & Resolutions of nominal sums Resolutions

Question time process in Lok Sabha

* Thus we can say that duration of the Question hour is 1 hour.

* The Question hour starts at 11 AM and the Zero hour starts at 12 noon. Both the Zero hour and question hour end before the agenda of the day i.e Regular business of the house

* the speaker gets Notice from members between 8:30 AM to 9:00 AM for the Zero hour discussion

* Question hour is the first hour of a sitting session of India's Lok Sabha devoted to questions that members of parliament

TEACHING PLAN

Name of the Department	
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Course(Paper)	
Name of the Topic	
Hours Required	
Learning Objectives	
Previous Knowledge to be reminded	
Topic Synopsis	<u>Parliamentary Seed Committees</u> * The seed (Control) order, 1983 was promulgated under essential Commodities act 1955 in order to ensure the production marketing and equal distribution of the seeds * The object of seed act is to regulate the quality of certain notified kind/varieties of seeds for sale and for matters connected therewith.
Examples / Illustrations	
Additional inputs	
Teaching Aids used	
References cited	
Student Activity Planned after teaching	
Activity planned outside the Class room ,if any	
Any other activity	

Signature of the Lecturer

- * Thus parliamentary committees are constituted to delve deeper into matters of public concern and develop expert opinion

Types of Committees

- * There are various types of committees: Standing, 2. Standing Joint & legislative & special, 5 special joint and sub committees.
- * Functions studying the demands for grants made by various ministries, looking into expenditure incurred by various department, investigating case of corruption.

Functions of Ministry of finance and its importance

- * A key duty of the finance Minister is to present the annual Union Budget in Parliament
- * detailing the Govt's plan for taxation and spending in the coming financial year.

Functions of Ministry of Finance India

- * The Ministry is responsible for formulating institutionalizing, and administering economic
- * Development fiscal and tax policies to promote

- * prudent and efficient administration of the government's financial resources.

Privileges of parliament

- powers and function of the parliament
- * legislative functions - The primary functions of the parliament is to make laws
- * Administrative, Financial, Judicial powers
- Power to Amend the Constitution
- Creation of new States. Functions

Functions of the parliament

- * Dates of summoning and prorogation of the two houses of parliament
- * Dissolution of Lok Sabha, President's Address to parliament
- * Planning and coordination of legislative and other official business in both houses
- * Allocation of Govt time in parliament for discussion of motions given notice of by Members.

Comptroller and Auditor General

- * The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is considered one of the most important institutions in the Indian Govt and plays a crucial role in promoting good governance and ensuring.
- * The proper utilization of public resources.

Powers and Functions of the Comptroller and Auditor General

- * CAG Audits the accounts related to all Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
- * Consolidated Fund of each State and UT having a Legislative Assembly
- * CAG audits all Expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India
- * as well as the Contingency Fund and Public Account of each State.

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