

BACHELOR OF ARTS

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION :

Candidates who have completed Two years Pre – University course of Karnataka State or its equivalent are eligible for admission into this course.

Percentage Eligibility :- 40%

Duration of the course: - 3 years

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction shall be in English

ATTENDANCE:

For the purpose of calculating attendance, each semester shall be taken as a Unit.

A student shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance for the semester, if he/she has attended not less than 75% in aggregate of the number of working periods in each of the subjects compulsorily.

SUBJECTS:-

SEMESTER I, II, III, IV

- 1) Fundamentals of sociology
- 2) Social Institutions
- 3) Sociology of mass media and communication
- 4) Anthropology

SEMESTER V

- 5) Women in India
- 6) Sociology of health and medicine.

SEMESTER VI

- 7) Research methods and Statistics.
- 8) Current Social problems

FIRST SEMESTER				
I		Business Economics		
SECOND SEMESTER				
II		Managerial Economics		
THIRD SEMESTER				
III		a) Economics of Infrastructure or		
III		b) Monetary Economics		
FOURTH SEMESTER				
IV		a) International Business Environment or		
		b) Public Economics		
FIFTH SEMESTER				
V		Corporate Economics (Compulsory)		
		Electives		
		a) Mathematics for Economists		
		b) Rural Development & Cooperation		
		c) Economics of Tourism		
SIXTH SEMESTER				
VI		Human Resource Management (Compulsory)		
		Electives		
		a) Statistics for Economists		
		b) Karnataka Economy		
		c) Hospitality Economics		

SYLLABUS. POLITICAL SCIENCE

SI NO	<u>SEMESTERS</u> I SEMESTER	TITLE OF PAPER	Page no
1.	PAPER - 1	Core Concepts of Political Science	1

	II SEMESTER		
2.	PAPER - 2	Understanding Political Theory	2
	III SEMESTER		
3.	PAPER - 3	Public Administration: Core Concepts	3
	IV SEMESTER		
4.	PAPER - 4	Western and Eastern Political Thought	4
	V SEMESTER		
5.	PAPER 5.1	Indian Constitution: Institutional Framework	5
6.	PAPER 5.2	International Politics	6
	VI SEMESTER		
7.	PAPER 6.1	Major Constitutional Systems	7
8.	PAPER 6.2	International Institutions and Foreign Policies	8

CIVIL SERVICE

The **civil service** system at the Centre provides for induction **training** to probationers. ... All new entrants called probationers (IAS,IPS,IRS etc.) first undergo a 4-month Foundation Course(common to all officers recruited through CSE) at Lal Bhadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.

The **civil service** is a collective term for a sector of government composed mainly of career civil servants hired on professional merit rather than appointed or elected, whose institutional tenure typically survives transitions of political leadership. A **civil servant** is a person employed in the public sector by a government department or agency or public sector undertakings. Civil servants work for central government and state governments, and answer to the government, not a political party.^{[1][2]} The extent of civil servants of a state as part of the "civil service" varies from country to country. In the United Kingdom, for instance,

only Crown (national government) employees are referred to as civil servants whereas employees of Local Authorities (counties, cities and similar administrations) are generally referred to as "local government civil service officers" who are public servants but not civil servants. A civil servant is a public servant but a public servant is not necessarily a civil servant.

The study of the civil service is a part of the field of public service. Staff members in "non-departmental public bodies" (sometimes called "QUANGOs") may also be classed as civil servants for the purpose of statistics and possibly for their terms and conditions. Collectively a state's civil servants form its civil service or public service. The concept arose in China and modern civil service developed in Britain in the 18th century.

An international civil servant or international staff member is a civilian employee who is employed by an intergovernmental organization. These international civil servants do not resort under any national legislation (from which they have immunity of jurisdiction) but are governed by internal staff regulations. All disputes related to international civil service are brought before special tribunals created by these international organizations such as, for instance, the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO. Specific referral can be made to the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) of the United Nations, an independent expert body established by the United Nations General Assembly. Its mandate is to regulate and coordinate the conditions of service of staff in the United Nations common system, while promoting and maintaining high standards in the international civil service.

