

SATISH CHANDER DHAWAN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE

LUDHIANA

Website: www.scdgovtcollege.ac.in E-mail: scdgovtcollege@gmail.com

COURSE OUTCOMESU G COURSES

- 1. After completing BA/BBA/BCA/BSc students can go in for B-Ed/ Post-Graduation in the subject, and appear for UGC to take up a career in school/college teaching. Students of BSc can also join as medical representatives in pharmaceutical companies.
- 2. They are eligible to appear in competitive examinations like UPSC, PCS, SSC CGL, Railway Exams, SBI-PO, LIC, SSB (Services Selection Board) CDS etc. B Com students can pursue CA, CS along with the UG degree to boost employability and become more future ready

BACHELORS IN ECONOMICS(HONOURS)

SUBJECTS

Economics of Agriculture (SEMESTER-III)

Students will have thorough knowledge of basics of agriculture, agricultural production, transformation and risk involved so that they are able to connect this with the practical problems on the ground and work on finding solutions. Also the student will know how overall agriculture is affected by demand and supply of farm products.

Industrial Economics

(SEMESTER-4)

In the contemporary world with globalisation and liberalisation, more and more attention is being given to industry. Since industrial performance critically depends on firms' behaviour a line equilibrium outcome, the course intends to provide a rigorous knowledge of different long run equilibrium output of firms under different conditions from the point of view of public policy. The students are also equipped to deal with debates involved in the industrial development in the cogent and analytical Manner, particularly in the Indian context.

Money and Banking

(SEMESTER 5)

Money and Banking constitute important components towards understanding of economics. A

clear understanding of the operations of money and banking and their interaction with the rest of the economy is

essential to realize how monetary forces operate through a multitude channels- market, non

market, institutes and among others, the state. The operation of financial markets and their regulations are to be studied to appreciate their key-role in an economy, especially after the far reaching banking and financial sector reforms in India and elsewhere. The present course is designed to acquaint the students fully with the changing role of financial institutes in the process of growth and development. Accordingly, the paper on 'Economics of Money and banking' is an optimal interaction of monetary theory, banking and non- banking financial institutes, which combines with itself a systematic discussion of the theory, institutions and policy with special reference to India.

Public Finance



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(SEMESTER 6)

Role and function of the Government in an economy have been changing with the passage of time. The term' Public Finance' has traditionally been applied to the package of those policies and operations which involve the use of tax and expenditure measures while budgetary policy is an important part to understand the basic problems of use of resources, distribution of income etc. there are vast array of fiscal institutions- tax system, expenditure programmes, budgetary procedures, stabilization instruments, debt issues, levels of government etc., which raise a spectrum of issues arising from the operation of these institutions. Further, the existing of externalities, concern for adjustment in the distribution of income and wealth, etc. require political processes for their solution in a manner which combines individual freedom and justice. This paper combines a thorough understanding of fiscal institutions with a careful analysis of the issues which underline budgetary policies in general and Indian experience in particular.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

B.A SEM 1st

The primary objective of the syllabus is to introduce the basics of physical education, and provide basic knowledge ,about History of Physical Education, meaning, definition and importance of physical education in modern times. To enlighten them about Ancient and modern Olympic games and , Asian games and common wealth games. They are also made aware of different sports schemes and government bodies. To enable them to know the basics of handball .

Sem 2

To educate the students about the Structure and Functions of a cell, Skeletal System, Types of Bones and names of various bones, Muscular System etc. teaches about warming up and cooling down in sports. Effect of short and long duration physical Exercise on the muscular system, and the importance of exercise and training on Physical Fitness.

To enable them to play an important role in the field of Health & Health Education,. They get to know the Meaning and importance of First Aid in Physical Education of a joint, Fracture of bone, Sprain and Strain,

Biological Basis of Physical Education, Growth and Development, and Various stages of growth and development.

The course aims at the overall development of the student into a complete sports man and he learns about the aim, objectives and types of recreation theory and recreational activities, Meaning, importance and conduct of intramural and extramural competitions,

Merits and demerits of tournaments. Meaning, aim and objectives of the camp, Athletic Meets etc.

The objective of the course is to enable him to learn the importance of physical fitness in the life of a sports man and he also learns the basics of Cricket,

To enable the student to know the basics of anatomy, physiology, respiratory system, circulatory system, blood composition, blood groups, and communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, VIRAL hepatitis tetanus, their modes of transmission and prevention.



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Sem 4

To enable them to know the

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Meaning and classification of Nervous System and Excretory System, importance of

Sports Training, General Physiological concept, Physiological concepts, Definition of oxygen debt/excess post exercise oxygen consumption (EPOC) and its implication. Meaning definition and types of fatigue, Muscular contractions, Meaning of Blood pressure, Hypertension, the importance of

Coach and Coaching, coaching philosophy, definition of a coach. – Qualification, characteristics and Responsibilities of a coach. Basics of Table Tennis.

Sem 5

The course aims at the overall development of the student into a complete sports man and he learns about the aim, objectives and types of recreation theory and recreational activities, Meaning, importance and conduct of intramural and extramural competitions,

Merits and demerits of tournaments. Meaning, aim and objectives of the camp, Athletic Meets etc.

The objective of the course is to enable him to learn the importance of physical fitness in the life of a sports man and he also learns the basics of Cricket.

Sem 6

To enable the student to understand the function of various systems of the body glands, their location and functions . the students also get to know the aim ,characteristics and principles of sports training various career options available to a students of physical education.

PUBLIC ADMISTRATION COURSE OBJECTIVES

To enable the students to grasp the different phases in the growth and development of Administrative theory & Public Administration. The students get the knowledge about making implementation and working of Indian Constitution.

- To educate them about the Various aspects of Bureaucracy.
- To enable the students to understand the budget, and legislative control over finance.
- Objective of this paper is to make students aware of the functioning of local government.
- To enable students to understand the significance of planning and family welfare which improve people's quality of life.

SOCIOLOGY COURSE OBJECTIVES

Objective of this paper is to teach students the concept, theories, and

methods of the behavioural and social service. Student will be able to explain social facts and sociological concepts and exemplify social facts and express empirical observations with sociological concepts.

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Semester 2

To enable the students to understand the systematic differences in social power, economic power, cultural values, norms, conducts and other aspects making them class conscious and they learn how human interactions and relationships transform cultural and social institutions over time, having a profound impact on society

Semester 3

To enable them understand that Social change is inevitable and it affects the way human interactions and relationships transform cultural and social institutions over time, having a profound impact on society..Relationships, institutions, cultural norms also change as a result of this.

Semester 4

To enable students to understand that social Institution consists of a group of people who Come together for a common purpose. These institutions are a part of the social order of society, and they govern the behaviour and expectations of individuals. Institutions unite people and groups. They learn to maintain unity and harmony in society by following unified patterns of behaviour despite of diversities

Semester 5

The students by this time know the functioning of the society, various problems of the society, their causes and effects on the individual and this can be seen in their behaviour as they are totally changed and understand their responsibilities towards the society.

Semester 6

The course aims at teaching the students the concept of the social disorganization theory, there in by they understand that there are ecological factors that lead to high rates of crime in the communities, and these factors are also linked to constantly elevated levels of "high school dropouts, unemployment, deteriorating infrastructures, and single parent homes.

POLITICAL SCIENCECOURSE OBJECTIVES

- Semester 1 Political Theory: To enable students to grasp the meaning and foundations of Politics, Political System, democracy liberty, Equality, Justice, law etc.
- Semester 2: The course aims at enabling the students to grasp the foundations of Politics , Political System, Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Rights and Duties Political Culture and Socialisation etc.
- **Semester 3:** To enable the students to understand the implementation and working of Indian Constitution.
- Semester 4: Objective of this paper is to attach the students with Current Political situations and formulate fact based views on political processes and activities.
- Semester-5: To enable students to draw comparison between the functioning of governments in USA and UK

Semester-6:This paper enables the students to have an insight into the theories and concepts used to understand International PoliticsRealism And Idealism, National Power, Balance of Power, Collective Security System etc.

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HISTORY COURSE OBJECTIVES

SEMESTER 1:* To introduce the students to the history of the ancient period in Indian history.

- * To throw light on the past through study of historical sources. These provide students with valuable and useful information to enable them to econstruct history.
- * To provide them with insight about emergence, growth and decline of civilizations and earlier dynasties like Maurya, Gupta and the empires in Post Maurya period as well as in Post Gupta period.
- * To present the impact of the power struggle in the contemporary culture, literature, art, religion, political structure, economy that came to mark as a period of early medieval in Indian history. The course introduces this scenario from different regions of India with focus on dynasties like Pallavas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Cholas, Pandayas.
- * It is aimed to bring out a comprehensive idea of the period in terms of what forces formed the polity of the time as well as how the polity was detrimental of social life in region specific manner, which was also the phenomena across the subcontinent.
- * To develop map reading skills that is required to read and interpret historical maps.

Semester-2:* To introduce the students to the history of Medieval India.

- * To make them Understand the foundation of the Delhi sultanate and the Sultanate administration—the administration andreforms of AlauddinKhalji, Feroz Shah Tughluq, Vijaynagar Empire SherShah Suri and Mughals.
- * To make them Identify the condition of India under the Mughal Empire.
- * To throw light on the rise of the Marathas and the contribution of Shivaji.
- * To enhance their map reading skill to grasp the image and its intentional meaning, evaluating it, and integrating it into other knowledge.

Semester-3:

- * To introduce the students to the broad developments in the history of India in Modern times.
- * To impart knowledge about the penetration, expansion and consolidation of British Rule in India.
- * To familiarise students with different stages of relationship between Britain and India.



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- * To make them aware about socio cultural regeneration in 19th century (the processof Indian awakening, cultural changes and socio-religious reform movements.)
- * To revisit India"s freedom struggle and to study the vision of thefreedom fighters of India.
- * To develop understanding about the problems and significant developments after independence.
- * To develop the skill of map reading to elaborate the study of historical events in the given time period & in space.

Semester-3:

To introduce the students to the broad developments in the history of the Punjab from the mid-

15th to the mid-19th century i.e. the medieval period.

- * To throw light on the importance of the Punjab in shaping regional history.
- * To study and identify the major changes in the Punjab after Maharaja Ranjit Singh and during British Rule.
- * To make them familiar with the Sikh struggle, important agitation and their impact on the polity, society, economy and culture in the Punjab.
- * To develop critical understanding by studying Britisher"s Policies and the role of Punjab in freedom struggle and develop critical thinking to study the situation (rehabilitation and resettlement) in Punjab arises frompartition of Punjab.

Semester-4:To introduce the students to the history of the Modern World, to gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as—Feudalism, Mercantilism, etc.

- * To develop analytical thinking to understand the epoch making events of Renaissance and Reformation, which brought enlightenment to the western world.
- * To help them to grow critical vision to study the world revolutions and Identify challenges that the world faced.
- * To make students aware about major discoveries, inventions, and scientific achievements, and assess their impact on society.
- * To guide students to gain experience in the skill of map reading of Unification of Germany & Unification of Italy & to help them to recognise geographical factors which influence history trends.

Semester-5:

- * To introduce the students to the history of the Modern World in the period of European Domination.
- * To familiarise the students with the important events of the world history which caused major changes in political, social, religious, economic and cultural fields. To develop Conceptual understanding of historical terms such as New Imperialism, Colonialism, Communism, Fascism, Nazism, etc.
- * To throw light on the ways in which human groups have come into contact and interacted with one another, including systems of communication, migration, commercial exchange, conquest, and cultural diffusion.

Semester-6:

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- * To introduce the students to the history of the Modern World in the period of European Domination and to develop Conceptual understanding of historical terms such as New Imperialism, Colonialism, Communism, Fascism, Nazism, etc.
- * To familiarise the students with the important events of the world history which caused major changes in political, social, religious, economic and cultural fields.
- * To throw light on the ways in which human groups have come into contact and interacted with one another, including systems of communication, migration, commercial exchange, conquest, and cultural diffusion.

PSYCHOLOGY COURSE OUTCOMES

Semester-1&2: The course introduces to the students the general concepts and historical blueprint in general psychology. The students would also get an understanding of the principles and theories in different areas like personality, motivation, intelligence etc. The course also apprises them of the concept of growth and development and also introduces them to the elementary statistics.

Semester-3&4: The course introduces to the students the general concepts and historical blueprint in general psychology. The students would also get an understanding of the principles and theories in different areas like sensation, perception, thinking.

SEMESTER 5&6: The course will enable the students to get an introductory knowledge about clinical psychology with emphasis on the dynamics of the behavioural disorders and therapies. Students will also have some knowledge about stress and coping, and will get acquainted with elemental inferential statistics.

COURSE OUTCOMES: ELECTIVE PUNJABI

SEMESTER: This course will enable students to understand different trends in Modern Punjabi poetry, One Act Play, History of literature from 1901-2000 A.D. (Part –I). Students will understand literature in particular context and perspective. They will perceive definition, nature, objectives, significance and characteristics of Language and Punjabi Language. Different Forms/Genres of literature like Poem, One Act Play, Novel, Story etc. will enrich students to understand literature from different perspectives and will develop a base/foundation for their career.

SEMESTER - II

This course will develop an insight among students about Modern Punjabi Poetry as well as History of Punjabi Literature from 1901 A.D. (Part – II). Students will learn about reference to context, theme, subject matter and short answer type questions. In this course students will develop an understanding about Novel, Short story, travelogue etc. Doaba Novel written by AlfazAehsan Randhawa will develop an analytical understanding. Students will also understand definition, nature, elements and objectives of Indian Poetics and Literary Criticism.

SEMESTER - III

This course will enrich students with understanding about Medival Punjabi Poetry from 1701-1900 A.D. They will learn techniques to critically analyse Travelogue 'SACHO-SACH' written by Narinder Singh Kapoor . Students will read and understand Sufism and Kissa-Kav trends from History of Punjabi Literature (1701-1900 A.D.). Students will learn basic introduction of Ras-Sampardaye and VakroktiSampardaye. They will learn Basic concepts of Linguistics like Taksali Bhasha, Viakti Bhasha etc.

SEMESTER - IV



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This course will help students to build and shape basic understanding about Medival Punjabi Poetry, Literaty Critical Analysis of Short Stories, Contextual perspective of Vaar-Kaav, Jung-Naama etc. . Students will also analyse Literature and Society, Literature and Personality, Lit

SEMESTER - V

The objective of this course is to develop wisdom and understanding about History of Punjabi Literature, Indian Poetics and Literary forms of Punjabi Literature etc. . Students will critically analyse Drama 'MOEANSAAR NA KAYEE 'written by Principal Sant Singh Sekhon. Students will Learn History of Punjabi Literature like Gurmat –Kaav ,Vaar – Kaav , and Prose etc. from Origin to 1700 A.D. . They will also learn Indian Poetics and Medival Literary Forms like Janam-Sakhi, Shalok, Kaafi, Kissa , See-Harfee.

SEMESTER - VI

This course will enable students to understand old Punjabi Poetry with reference to context, theme, short anser type questions etc. . Students will learn new techniques to critically analyse Punjabi Essays. This course will teach students Western Poetics particularly with reference to context with Immitation Theory by Aristotle, Basic introduction of Marxism etc. . Students will learn Linguistics with reference to Psychology, Sociology and Anthropology. Thus this course will help students in P.G. Course and many other professional courses.

GENERAL PUNJABI

The duration of the course is 3 years and divided into 6 semesters. It comprises of different Punjabi Literary forms/genres like poetry, fiction, drama, prose and cultural etc. These literary forms/generes gives an intense wisdom to student to understand Punjabi Language as their mother tounge. This course open avenue in teaching of Punjabi as a subject for doing professional degrees like B.Ed. The other fascinating careers for students who have done Punjabi at Ug. level are journalism, Mass communication, Marketing, Translater and students can go for preparation of administrative services both and Centre and State level.

ENGLISHCOURSE OUTCOMES

SEMESTER1-6: THE course aims to enable students to have a better understanding of the language and realise that English is a global yet foreign language. The course focusses in developing the four language skills viz speaking, reading, listening and writing. To teach finer nuances of language through an integrated approach.

To acquire extensive knowledge of English as a language in its various textual forms and to become thoughtful, imaginative and effective communicators in a diverse and changing society. To write an effective

business document (such as notice, advertisement etc.) which enable them to think analytically.

To enhance their writing skills

To acquire knowledge about various literary aspects through the text which capacitates them to enrich their literary and cultural values. To empower an average student in such a way that English learning becomes a pleasurable endeavour.

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Elective English

Semester 1-6:To enable the students to develop an appreciation and understanding of different canons of literary world, and make them understand the nuances of language. The main aim of teaching English (Elective) to B.A. students is to enable them to approach a wide variety of literary texts and genres with critically sensitive and analytical understanding. The idea is to introduce the students to the basic concepts of literature and also empower them to read, analyze and write about a poem, prose essay or drama in an independent manner.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: COURSE OUTCOMES

Class- B.Sc.(NM)

Subject – Physics

The students are made aware about the Cartesian & Polar Coordinate system with frames of reference, various conservation laws and symmetry principals using mathematical formulations of Newtonian Mechanics & Applications of laws to the behaviour of the objects, Study motion under central force and other forces that helps to understand influence of the forces on the body and how it depends on the different terms like distance and how its directed. Concepts like centre of mass, momentum, torque gives the basic nature of the motion and its effect on the other parts of the system. Equation of motion makes the concept more clear for different motions like orbital motion etc.

The course content covers the periodic oscillations, provides knowledge about different wave and particle motions. It helps to understand the daily life application and implementation of the waves and vibrations, different waves like mechanical and electromagnetic waves etc. Electromagnetic waves concept is helpful in understanding the generation of field by the charges.

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The course content covers the periodic oscillations, provides knowledge about different wave and particle motions. It helps to understand the daily life application and implementation of the waves and vibrations, different waves like mechanical and electromagnetic waves etc. Electromagnetic waves concept is helpful in understanding the generation of field by the charges

To enable the students to Consolidate the basic ideas of static electric charges, electric current as a source of magnetic field. Coulomb's law helps to understand the interaction of point charges and two body interactions, potential all over the conducting surface is understood by electric images concept. Fields in dielectric is one of the basic concepts to achieve the knowledge about the energy stored in capacitors. Susceptibility and polarization make the concept more clear on the atomic levels.

The Practical of Mechanics covers most of the content learnt in theory courses. They learn precise measurement of Moment of Inertia, Young Modulus of Elasticity, Time period of oscillations, Coefficient of Viscosity, diff types of collisions, motional emf, compound pendulum, longitudinal and transverse waves through various instruments.

Mechanics-II



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The course content enables the students to understand Galilean Lorentz Transformations, Inertial and Non Inertial frame of references, Theory of Relativity, Different types of Collision. Theory of relativity helps to understand the behaviour of different objects in the space and at different spans of time. Through the vast applications one can understand the concept of light bending, black holes, orbital motion and planetary motion the basis of this concept. Law of gravity and other forces in the universe can be easily understood by the implication of the law.

Paper B: Vibrations, Waves and EM-II

Students acquire knowledge about periodic waves, can relate speed, frequency, energy, amplitude and length of wave in different systems. For the further understanding and application purposes concepts are expanded further for example impedance matching, where one can learn to minimize the reflections and transfer the maximum energy. On the other hand concepts of oscillation help to understand the problems with more than one system and their relations with each other.

Paper C: Electricity and Magnetism-II

To enable the students to understand the Maxwell's laws along with the steady and magnetic fields nature, electromagnetic waves and their important properties. They learn that Field on the moving charges is one of the most interesting and vast concepts, that is widely used in every branch of physics. The also get to learn the Microscopic form of ohm's law which is all about understanding the concepts of conductors on micro level, and Electric field and moving charges which include the magnetic effects and further applications of these concepts in different magnetic substances, they are also made aware of the Concepts like Ampere's law which have daily life implementation, with all the basic understanding of these concepts one can easily lead to the electromagnetic induction.

Paper A: Statistical Physics and Thermodynamics:

TO give students exposure to the basic laws of probability, microstates and macrostates of the system of particles, idea of equilibrium for a dynamical system and its requirement for the measurement of different parameters. It renders a conceptual link between macroscopic and microscopic view. Classical statistics explain the distribution of molecular velocities, molecular momentum and molecular energies. Quantum statistics enables the students to understand the black body radiation spectrum, Planck's law, Stefan's law, Wein's displacement law and behaviour of electron gas in a conductor .To make Students aware about the phenomenon of interference, Diffraction , Polarization, Zone plate & Resolving power of various instruments like Michelson Interferometer, Fabry-Perot Interferometer & Applications X ray diffraction study of crystal and holography.

Paper C: Quantum Physics-I

To expose the students with the hands on verification of laws of probability, adiabatic expansion of gases, ionization potential, polarisation, interference, diffraction, thermoelectric power, thermal conductivity of bad conductors, refractive index of glass, Cauchy's constants, doubly refracting prism, resolving power of telescope, height of inaccessible objects etc by using various precise instruments.

Paper A: Statistical Physics and Thermodynamics – II

The Course content makes the students aware of the laws of thermodynamics and its applications to study the efficiency of reversible and irreversible heat engines, performance of refrigerator, thermoelectric power and the thermoelectric effect. Maxwell thermodynamic Relations develop deeper understanding of Free Energy, entropy and specific heats of gas.

Students are taught the relation between various thermodynamic quantities through thermodynamic potentials. Through Clausius-Clapeyron equation students are enabled to learn the effect of pressure on the melting point of solids and boiling point of liquids. Students understand the liquification of gases through Joule Thomson effect and cooling produced due to adiabatic demagnetisation.

Paper B: Optics and Lasers -II



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To enable students to get the working knowledge of the Laser Fundamentals, Different types of laser with many applications of lasers, like Modern Communication System, Applications in Medical field, welding and Cutting, surveying, garment industry, laser nuclear fusion, communication, laser printing, CDs and optical discs, spectroscopy, heat treatment, barcode scanners etc.

Paper C: Quantum Physics-II

To enable students to understand the Radiative transitions, selection rules, Symmetric and Antisymmetric wave functions with various laws like Zeeman Effect, Paschen- Back Effect, Stark Effect & students come to know about Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Paper A: Condensed Matter Physics - I

To enable the students understand the different types of Crystal structures like SC, BCC,FCC, Miller indices, Reciprocal lattices and Brillouin Jones in crystallography. Bloch Theorem and Kronig-Penney model explains the formation of energy gap in solids. Students are made aare of the Wiedemann-Franz law and Hall effect in metals and semiconductors

Paper B: Electronics and Solid State Devices - I

To enable the students to understand the Concepts of current and voltage sources, Working of Rectifier, Filter, Amplifier, Transistors & Various applications like use of semiconductors in various house hold electronic equipment

Paper C: Nuclear & Particle Physics - I

To give insight of Nucleus and its constituents, General properties of Nuclei & their intrinsic properties, Various Nuclear Models: Liquid drop model, Nuclear shell model. Laws of Radioactivity & Various applications of Nuclear Reactor as power generation, Medical Radio Isotopes etc.

A Paper CONDENSED MATTER PHYSICSTo enable the students to understand the lattice dynamics, Magnetic Classifications of material with classical & Quantum Approach, Langevin theory of dia and paramagnetism, Weiss theory of ferromagnetism gives deeper insight into the behaviour of dia, para and ferromagnetic substances. BCS theory of superconductivity makes the students aware of the concept of Superconductivity in details &its applications. Concept of Nanotechnology is helpful in many technical, industrial and medical fields e.g. targeting the drug to a specific location in the human body. The various theories of Einstein and Debye explain the specific heats of solids at low and high temperatures.

To enable students perform Practical of Condensed Matter & Electronics Iready taught in theory paper. The practical enables them to make precise measurement of Energy gap, Forward & Reverse Characteristics of p-n Junction diode & handling the sensitive instruments like CRO, Thermistor etc.

Paper B: Electronics and Solid State Devices - II

The Course Content Cover FET, BJT, MOSFET, Amplifier, Timer IC555(Working) & Logic Gates, Analog & Digital Communication System and various applications & uses in house hold electronic equipments.

Paper C: Nuclear & Particle Physics - II

To enable the students to put into practice their knowledge of Condensed Matter Electronics and Nuclear Physics and perform practical in lab with the help of various instruments like CRO, Hall Apparatus, GM Counter, Transistor, FET, Four Probe etc.

COURSE OUTCOMES:BOTANY & INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY

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B.Sc Botany

SEMESTER 1-2

Paper-A: PLANT DIVERSITY-I(SEM 1&2)

The basic objective of this paper is to make students aware about the diversity in various life forms of plant kingdom. It gives an idea about the most simple group of plants. A systematic study of algae and fungi included in this group would familiarize students not only with structural differentiation but also provide an insight about the heterotrophic and autotrophic modes of nutrition in the plant kingdom. This paper in fact forms the basis of any advance study in Botany.

To formulate an idea about how different life forms have evolved from simpler to complex ones with the help of sequential study ranging from Bryophytes (the amphibians of plant kingdom) and then to Pteridophytes -the first vascular land plants, would enable students to have a broad prospective of evolutionary trends in plant kingdom. Paper-B: Cell

Biology

Students will understand basic structure of life that is cell and its organelles

To enable students to understand physical structure of chromosomes, chromosomal alterations and concept of variation in chromosome number. To enable them understand how cells undergo mitosis and meiosis, and the concept of DNA. To enable them understand the structure and concept of gene, genetic code, and how gene expression is controlled.

Paper-B: Genetics.

Students will learn the basic principles of inheritance given by Mendel, Come to know about linkage to enable them learn allelic and non allelicinteractions. To make students familiar with chromosomal theory of heredity, sex linked inheritance and extranuclear inheritance, genetic variations, concept of mutations, mutagens, concept of DNA damage and repair both in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

SEM 3&4

PAPER- A: DIVERSITY OF SEED PLANTS AND THEIR SYSTEMATICS- I

To enable students to have knowledge of highly advance and evolved group of plants with naked seeds i.e. Gymnosperms giving them a fair idea of the general features, economic importance and study of fossils as well as living gymnosperms.

PAPER -B: STRUCTURE, DEVELOPMENT AND REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS-I

To enable the students to know the basic body plan and diversity in flowering plant forms giving them knowledge of vegetative and reproductive morphology of these plants and familiarizing them with plants bearing the enclosed seeds.

SEM 5 & 6

PAPER-A: DIVERSITY OF SEED PLANTS AND THEIR SYSTEMATICS-II

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This paper familiarizes the students with highly advance and evolved group of plants i.e. Angiosperm. The study of gradual transition from seedless plants to seed plants makes students familiar with origin of structural and functional complexity in plant kingdom. The systematic part of this paper is in fact backbone of the study of Botany. Without having knowledge of taxonomy and species concept, no further research work can be pursued. The identification, nomenclature and classification of the concerned plants make the first step of any research work in Botany

PAPER-B: STRUCTURE, DEVELOPMENT AND REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS-II

To enable students to understand the structure development and reproduction in flowering plants — the most fascinating group of plants on earth. The course material of this paper deals with internal structure of various plant parts, their growth patterns and abnormalities in structural development. The vast range of variation found in this group of plants provides a platform to students for acquiring basic knowledge of flowering plants which makes a foundation of applied branches like horticulture, floriculture, olericulture and arboriculture.

: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY-I

To enable students to learn plant water relations, absorption of water and its mechanism, transport of water and salutes through plants, concept of transpiration, acquisition and use of mineral nutrients by plants, explain the mechanism of their absorption and uptake . to familiarise the students with the concept of nitrogen metabolism and lipid metabolism, Concept and structure of proteins basics of enzymology and its mechanism hence enabling them to understand the mechanism of physiology of plants via demonstrations in laboratory .

PLANT ECOLOGY

To enable students to learn the Concept of abiotic and biotic factors, concept of ecology, structure and function of ecological system, Concept of community, ecology and ecological succession, the problem of pollution and its control, and concept of natural resources.

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY-II

To enable students to understand the concept of photosynthesis, pigments involved in this process in different type of plants and transportation of organic substances, phenomenon of respiration, its types, I electron transport mechanism and oxidative phosphorylation.

To familiarize them with growth and development of plants, movements in plants, concept of photoperiodism, roles of plant hormones, plant tissue culture and its application.PAPER-B:

ECONOMIC BOTANY

To give the students an insight into plant wealth such as cereal plants fibre plants and vegetables, fruit plants sugar yielding plants and oil yielding plants, elementary knowledge of economically important plants, plant wealth such as cereal plants fibre plants and vegetables.

COURSE OUTCOMES: INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGYB.Sc

Microoraganism the "invisible task force" drive the fundamental process on which all life of earth dependsPaper-A



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FUNDAMENTALS OF MICROBIOLOGY: To make the students aware of the history and basics of Microbiology along withthe introduction of concept of various ongoing reactions within the microbial life enabling them to describe the four phases of microbial growth curve when microbes are grown in a batch culture, the structure of a bacterial endospore, spore formation process, different methods of sterilization techniques, and their applications, microbial physiology and membrane properties

Paper B

MICROBIAL GENETICS AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY:To enable students to acquire the knowledge of inheritance material and applications of recombinantTechnology, theoretical aspect of the game of position of genes and how changes (physical or chemical method) cause mutations in genes, methods used to remove these mutations in genes, their identification, transfer of gene from one bacterium to another bacterium, the concept of gemomic library. its construction and importance in RT, different type of plasmids and their role.

Semester 2

Paper -201

FUNDAMENTALS OF MICROBIOLOGY (II)

To make the students aware of the history and basics of Microbiology along withthe introduction of concept of various ongoing reactions within the microbial life.IMB 202:

FUNDAMENTALS OF MICROBIAL BIOCHEMISTRY

To provide the in-depth knowledge of the nature and functions of various macromolecules including enzymes and their role in physiological reactions and their regulation.

Semester 3

PAPER-IMB-301: ENVIRONMENTAL MICRIOBIOLOGY

To make the students aware of the role of microbial interactions in environment, and recycling of nutrients in naturePaper-IMB-

302: AGRICULTURAL MICROBIOLOGY

To provide the in-depth knowledge of role of microbes in agriculture and theirrole in diseases caused to animals and plantsSemester 4

IMB-401: FOOD MICROBIOLOGY

To enable students to understand the role of microbes in food spoilage and role of useful microbes in production of various food varieties and their preservation to increase shelf life. IMB-402:

MICROBIAL TECHNOLOGY

To enable the students to understand the various type of microbes involved in the fermentation processes and the varieties of products produced and their downstream processing.

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Semester 5

PAPER IMB-501: BIODEGRADATION OF WASTES AND POLLUTANTS

To make the students understand the problems of generated waste anddevelopment of techniques to manage solid waste using microorganisms.PAPER IMB-

502: BIOFERTILIZERS

To make the students aware of the means to replace harmful chemicals used as fertilizers with biological ones which are harmless and biodegradable.PAPER IMB-601:

BIOSTATISTICS, TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

To introduce to students the importance of statistics of life science, role of various useful techniques of Biotechnology and the basic knowledge of computers in data analysis.IMB-602:

IMMUNOBIOTECHNOLOGY, TISSUE CULTURE AND GOVERNMENT

To enable the students to understand the basics of defence system, working against microbial diseases development of vaccines and latest developments in immunology, medical science like gene therapy and stem cell culturing they also learn to apply Biotechnology for tackling the modern biohazardous in the world with the help of Government programmes at national and international level.

ZOOLOGY: COURSE OUTCOMES

Paper A:-

BIODIVERSITY & CELL BIOLOGY - I

To enable the students to apply the fundamental knowledge of different fields of zoology & solve issues related to animals, understand the different systems of Non-chordates, porifera and coelenterates, life cycles of protozoan.

Paper:- B

BIODIVERSITY & CELLBIOLOGY - II

To enable them apply the fundamental knowledge of different fields of zoology & solve issues related to animals.to give them an insight into the life cycles of Platehelminthes and Aschelminthes parasites, Annelida, enzymes, structures, types and funtions of cell orgenelles:-Lysosomes, Ribosomes, Centrosome, Nucleus, Euchromatin, Heterochromatin, the basics of cancer along with immunology.

Paper A:-BIODIVERSITY & ECOLOGY - I

To enable the students to Understand the importance of classification of animals up to six levels, the principles, terminology, differences & similarities in various aspects of classifications.



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To foster curiosity among students about the importance of the biotic and abiotic factors of environment and their conservation, various nutrient cycles and different adaptations of animals in different environment.

Paper B:-

BIODIVERSITY & ECOLOGY - II

To make students aware of the classification of Mollusca.

Echinodermata and Hemichordata and different types of interaction between animals, the concept of natural resources, pollution and wildlife conservation, classification and taxonomic characters of different phylums.

To inculcate good laboratory practices in students and to train them about proper handling of lab instruments. Paper A:-

BIODIVERSITY (CHORDATES) & EVOLUTION-I

The aim of this coarse is to impart deep knowledge of the process of evolutions of evolutionary biology, similarities and dissimilarities between Urochordates and Cephalochor, animals of Chordates:- Class Pisces(Labeo), Amphibia(Frog), the concept, evidences, theories of organic evolution.

Paper B:- BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY-I

To enable them understand the concept and scope of biochemistry, carbohydrate, proteins, lipids and their metabolism, classifications and function, enzymes, digestion in human beings, their respiration and about blood composition and heart.

To inculcate good laboratory practices in students and to train them about proper handling of lab instruments, Morphological characters of animals of different classes, anatomy of Herdmania and Labeo along withskeleton of Labeo and Frog, histology of Frog along with measuring of Blood pressure, estimation of Haemoglobin and action of enzyme salivary amylase in Human being.

Paper A:-

BIODIVERSITY (CHORDATES) & EVOLUTION-II

To enable students to understand various systems of:-Class:- Reptilia(Uromastix)Class:- (Pigeon)Class:- Mammalia(Rat)To familiarise them with types of evolution, concept of species, fossils and evolution of man Paper B:-

BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY-I

The course objective is to enable students to know the key chemical concepts related to bio-molecular structures, Lipid and protein metabolism, physiology of excretion, muscles, nervous system and endocrine glandsof human beings.

Paper A:-DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY



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To enable students to articulate: Anatomical and morphological changes during developments. They also learn how general life cycle start from an unfertilised egg into adult, gametic interaction and their roles, fertilization, cleavage and fate maps of chick & frog embryos, different cell interactions, Cell determination, differentiation and development of different animals.

PAPER B:-

INLAND FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE-I

To enable students to synthesize knowledge and understanding in the field of fisheries and their management, systematic approaches of aquaculturing.

To enable them to distinguishdifferent fish culture systems, different species of fishes, different structure of mouth, comprehensive study of different species of fishes and their food values.

Paper:- A

Genetics

to enable students to demonstrate how genetics principles and experimentations help in understanding gene biology of diverse organism at different level, to evaluate the biological factors that effects human heredity; genes, their interaction & multiple factors of different alleles and how genes are responsible for modification in the mendalian action, linked genes, their linked groups, recombination, about genetic material, their replication, protein synthesis, cytoplasmic interaction with reference to paramecium, different types of mutation, mutagen agents, various inborn diseases due to mutation, how genes expression is regulated, how genetic material transferred from one cell to another.

Different techniques of duplication of DNA and DNA fingerprinting.

Paper B:-

INLAND FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE-II

To enable students to understand different types of fishing gears & various culture systemsMulticultured method, pearl culturing technique & feed seed resources, to know about:-Prawn culture, cold water fisheries, different fish diseases, Various transport method of fish to understand:-Fish by-products, their marketing & preservation methods.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: COURSE OUTCOMES

To enable students to synthesizes the study of individual, the group and the organisation as a system and the applied behavioural science concepts, principles and techniques. It provides him with an integrated view of modern organisation building and environmental interface.

BCM 104: BUSINESS ECONOMICS-I

The main emphasis of this subject is to study basic concepts of microeconomics relevant for business decision making and helping the students to understand the application of economics principles in business management

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BCM 105: PRINCIPLES OF FINANCIAL ACOUNTING

The main significance of this paper is to help the students to acquire complete conceptual knowledge of financial accounting and to impart skills for recording various. BCM 106:

COMMERCIAL LAW

CACCREDITEO GRADE. Bt

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The objective of the paper is to enable the student to understand that When a common man interacts with other members of the society, forms associations, does business, enters contracts, buys and sells goods, etc them these arises a need for some rules and regulations. To give them the most comprehensible know how of rules, regulations, provisions relating to merchantile.

BCM 107: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF MANAGEMENT

The main objective of this paper is to help the students in understanding the process of business management and its functions. The objective of the course is to emphasise on Indian Management Practices based on observations, experience, discussion with teachers, students and practitioners of management

BCM 203: E- COMMERCE

To provide fundamental knowledge to the students about E-Commerce so that they can better perform in any area of operation and can excel in the field of commerce with IT specialization. BCM 204:

BUSINESS ECONOMICS-II

To provide the knowledge of basic concepts of the distribution and modern tools of macro-economic analysis. BCM 205:

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

To enable them have an understanding of basic corporate accounting with the relevant accounting standards, the working of companies as well as stock exchange.BCM 206:

BUSINESS LAWS

To enable them understand the need of rules and regulations in business .BCM 207:

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To familiarise the students with the importance of HRM which has become a highly specialised field these days the student learns that An organisation may be rich in technology, finance or physical resources but it is only the human resources that add a magical spark to its functioning. Hence, familiarity with the concepts and practices of HRM has become quite necessary.

BCM 301: ISSUES IN INDIAN COMMERCE

To enable the students to acquire basic knowledge of different issues faced in progress and prospects of commerce in India.BCM 302: COST

ACCOUNTING

Tohelp the students to acquire conceptual knowledge of cost accounting and elements of cost.





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BCM 303: COMPANY LAW

To enable the students understand various provisions of Companies Act 2013.

to help the students in understanding mathematical and statistical tools in business decisions.

BCM 304: BUSINESS MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

to help the students in understanding mathematical and statistical tools in business decisions. BCM 305:

BANKING AND INSURANCE

To acquaint the students with Indian Banking and Insurance industry. It helps the students to understand about the functioning of banks as well as the services provided to them.

BCM-306: GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

to make students well versed with all the sections of GST and to familiarise them with the new taxation system thoroughly.B.COM. (HONS.)

BCH 307: ACCOUNTING THEORY AND REPORTING PRACTICES

To provide broad understanding to the students about the basic concepts, theories and policies regarding accounting theory. BCM 401:

SECURITY ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Enables students To understand the financial literature relating to security analysis and portfolio management and to apply their knowledge in real life practices. This will help young students to understand security market in a systematic and simple way.

BCM 402: ADVANCED ACCOUNTING

to provide knowledge to students about advanced accounting problems with the relevant Indian Accounting Standards.BCM403:

AUDITING AND SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

To help the students in understanding concepts and issues in Auditing and Secretarial Practice.BCM 404:

COST MANAGEMENT

The objective of the paper is to acquaint the students with the various methods of cost determination and tools and techniques of cost control.

BCM 405: MARKETING MANAGEMENT

To enable students to understand the basic concepts, philosophies, process and techniques of marketing.

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BCM 406: QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES AND METHODS

to acquaint the student with the various quantitative techniques and methods used in managerial decisions. B.COM.

(HONOURS) BCH407: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN ACCOUNTING

To acquaint the students with the contemporary issues in accounting.BCM

501: INCOME TAX LAW

To impart basic knowledge of the provisions of Income tax laws in India.BCM 502:

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

CACCREDITEO GRADE. Bt

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To familiarise students with the basic concepts of Management Accounting relevant in Business and helping the students to understand the usage of Accounting in Financial Management BCM 503: INDIAN

ECONOMY

to help the students know the economical facts of India and different techniques to measure the performance of the economy. BCM 504:

PRODUCTION AND OPERATION MANAGEMENT

To enable the students to understand the concepts of production and operations management of an industrial undertaking. BCM 505:

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS

To enable the learners understand various issues involved in setting up a private enterprise and develop required entrepreneurial skills in economic development. It also aims to motivate students to opt for entrepreneurship and selfemployment as alternate career options.

BCM 506: FINANCIAL MARKETS AND SERVICES

To familiarize the students with the traditional and modern financial and services. BCH 507:

STRATEGIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

To enable the students to understand various financial management concepts and to apply financial management theories and techniques for strategic decision making and informed analysis. It aims at enabling students to manage basic corporate finance transactions besides investing more profitably and operate more efficiently.BCM 601:

DIRECT TAX LAWS

To impart basic knowledge of the provisions of Income tax laws in India.BCM 602:

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

To familiarize the students with Principles and Practices of Financial Management.



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BCM 603: ISSUES IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

To provide knowledge to the students about developments in financial reporting, and understanding of reporting issues at the national and international level.BCM604: SOCIAL AND

BUSINESS ETHICS

It contributes substantially in the achievement of corporate excellence.BCM

605: OPERATIONS RESEARCH

To enable the students to understand the concepts and techniques of Operations Research for business decision making and to acquire required skills to solve various problems

COURSE OUTCOME: BBA

| SEMESTE | SUBJECT WITH CODE | CONTEN | OUTCOM |
|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| R | | T | E |
| 1 | BBAS102: ORGANIZATION BEHAVIOUR | Unit-I Introduction: The Concept of Behaviour in Organizations, Significance of Organisational Behaviour; Models; Emerging Trends: Globalisation, The Changing Workforce, Employment Relationship; Informational Technology and Organisational Behaviour. Individual Behaviour and Interpersonal Behaviour: The Factors Affecting Individual Behaviour, Models of Individual Behaviour, Transactional Analysis in Interpersonal Behaviour. Perception: Perceptual Process; Error in Perception; Improving Perception. Personality in Organisation: Determinants of Personality; Theories of Personality-Myers-BriggsTypes- Indicator (MBT). Workforce Emotions, Attitude and Organisational Commitment: Types of Emotions; Managing Emotions; The Five Dimensions of Emotional Intelligence; Components of Attitude; Cognitive Dissonance Theory of Attitude; Building Organisational Commitment. Unit II Motivation: Foundations of Employees Motivation; Content Theories of Motivation—Maslow, Herzberg, Mc Gregor and Mc Cllenland. Work Team and Conflict: Stages of Team Development; Team Norms. Team Cohesiveness; Social Loafing, Conflict: Types; Sources of Conflict; Resolving conflict. Organisational Culture and Stress: Components of Culture; Strategies to Merge Different Culture; Strategies. Organisational Culture. Stress—Causes of Stress; Consequences; Stress Management Strategies. Organisational Change: Forces for Change; Resistance to Change; Overcoming Resistance to Change. | To provide broad understanding of basic concepts and techniques related to the study of human behavior in work-environment and to manage behavioral aspects of organization. |



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| BBAS104: MANAGEMENT CONCEPTSANT PRACTICES | Unit I Objective: The objective of the paper is to help the students understand the process of business management. Introduction: Concept of Management, Process, Principles, Levels, Functions and Significance of Management, Management Vs. Administration, Role of Managers. Evolution of Management Thought: Classical, Neo-Classical Theory, Behavioural Sciences, Approach, Quantitative, Systems and Contingency Approach, Modern Management Thought (Likert, Drucker, Porter, Prahalad). Planning: Concept, Process and Significance, Types, Relationship between Planning and Controlling, Decision Making; Concept, Types and Process, Effective Decision, Rationality in Decision Making, MBO. Organization: Concept, Process and Significance, Principles, Organization Design and Classical Theory, Departmentation, Bases, Spanof Control (Classical Theory and Situational Approach), Delegation of Authority, Principles, Centralization and Decentralization, Line and Staff Organization. Unit II Direction and Motivation: Concept, Principles, Effective Supervision, Techniques. Leadership: Concept, Difference between Leadership &Management, Theorye, Contemporary Issues inLeadership (Transformational, Transaction, Charismatic and Visionary Leadership). 16 Coordination: Concepts, Importance, Internal — External Coordination. Control: Concept, Steps, Types of Controlling, Techniques of Controlling. Management in Perspective (A Brief Overview) Management of Strategic Change, Knowledge Management, Learning Organization, ManagingDiversity. | It helps the students understand the process of business management. |
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| | | It familiarize the students with the basic accounting principles and techniques of preparing and presenting theaccounts for user of accounting information. |
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| BBAS105: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING | UNIT- I Meaning and Uses of Accounting Information: Objectives and Nature of Accounting, Definition and Functions of Accounting, Book Keeping and Accounting, Interrelationship of Accounting with other Disciplines, Branches of Accounting, Limitations of Accounting, Accounting Equation. Accounting Principles, Accounting Concepts and Conventions, Accounting cycle, Basics of GST, Journals, Ledger, and Trial Balance. Depreciation Provisions and Reserves. Final Accounts: Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of a Sole Proprietary Concern. 17 UNIT II Accounting for Issue and Forfeiture of Shares, Reissue of Shares, Employee Stock Option Plan, Right Issue and Bonus Share. Accounting for Issue and Redemption of Debenture, Final Accounts of Companies. | |



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| BBAS106 | 5: ESSENTIALS OF BUSINESSECONOMICS - I | UNIT – I Micro vs. Macro Economics Fundamental Concepts used in Business Decision Making: Opportunity Cost, Marginal Principle, Incremental Principle Contribution Analysis, Equi Marginal Principle. 18 Theory of Demand, Law of Demand, Movement Alongvs. Shift in Demand Curve. Concept of Elasticity of Demand, Types of Elasticity of Demand (Price income and Cross), Factors Affecting Elasticity of Demand. Measurement of Elasticity of Demand Demand Forecasting: Need, Objectives and Methods. Supply: Determinants, Law of Supply andElasticity of Supply. Theory of Production: Meaning and Concept of Production, Factors of Production and Production Function with One Variable Inputs, Production Function and Technological Progress. Law of Variable Proportions, Returns to a Scale. UNIT – II Concepts of Cost and Revenue Types of Cost, Cost Function, Short run and Long run Cost Curves, Economies and Diseconomies of Scale. Concept of Total, Average and Marginal Revenue, Relationship between AR and MR and through Elasticity of Demand. Market Conditions: Perfect Competition: Features, Equilibrium of Firm, Equilibrium of Industry, Role of Time Element in Price Determination. Monopoly: Features, Equilibrium of Firm/Industry, Price Discrimination and its Types, Peak load Pricing, Regulation of Monopoly. Monopolistic Combination: Features, Price-Output Policy of the Firm, Selling Cost:Meaning, Effects, Equilibrium of Firm with respect to Selling Cost. | To study the basic concepts of micro and macroeconomics relevant for Business decision making and helping them to understand the application of economic principles in business management. |
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| 2 | BBA 122: BUSINESS STATISTICS | Statistics-Definition, Functions, Scope, Usage and Limitations of Statistics Measures of Central Tendency: Types of Averages- Arithmetic Mean (Simple andWeighted),Median and Mode, Harmonic and Geometric Mean. Measures of Dispersion: Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation andCoefficient of Variation.Correlation Analysis: Meaning, Types, Measurement of SimpleLinear Correlation, Karl Persons Correlation Coefficient Method, Rank Correlation Method (Excluding multiple correlations).Regression Analysis: Simple Linear Regression, Why there are two RegressionLines,Estimation of Coefficient (Intercept and Slope Parameters), Properties of Regression Coefficient UNIT -II Measures of Dispersion, Skewness and Kurtosis Index Numbers: Meaning and Importance, Methods of Construction of Index Numbers: Weighted and Unweighted; Simple Aggregative Method, Simple Average of Price RelativesMethod, Weighted Index Method: Laspeyres Method, Paasches Method and Fisher's IdealMethod including Time and Factor Reversal Tests, Consumer Price Index.Time Series Analysis: Components, Estimation of Trends (Graphical Method, Semi AverageMethod, MovingAverages Method and Method of Least Squares), Seasonal Variation. | To impart the students about the basic knowledge of statistics |
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| UNIT – I Nature and Scope of Macro Economics, Limitations of Macro Economics ,National Income: Concepts, Methods of National Income, Measurement and Problems involvedin National Income Measurement. Say's Law of Market: Meaning, Implications, Classical Theory of Income Output and Employment: Keynesian Theory of Employment, Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply function. Consumption Function: Meaning, Factors influencing Function, Average and Marginal Propensities to Consume, Propensity to Save, Psychological Law of Consumption and its Importance. UNIT – II Marginal Efficiency of Capital: Meaning, Determinants, Theory of Secular Stagnation. Investment: Meaning, Types, Factors Affecting Investment, Importance of Investment. Multiplier. Meynesian Income or Investment Multiplier, Leakages, Uses, Limitations of Multiplier. Government Policies: Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy. Inflation: Meaning, Types, Causes, Effects, Measures to control it. | | TO give knowledge of basic concepts of the Macro Economics. Modern tools of Macro Economic analysis are discussed at length. |
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| | Nature and Scope of Macro Economics, Limitations of Macro Economics, National Income: Concepts, Methods of National Income, Measurement and Problems involvedin National Income Measurement. Say's Law of Market: Meaning, Implications, Classical Theory of Income Output and Employment: Keynesian Theory of Employment, Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply function. Consumption Function: Meaning, Factors influencing Consumption Function, Average and Marginal Propensities to Consume, Propensity to Save, Psychological Law of Consumption and its Importance. UNIT – II Marginal Efficiency of Capital: Meaning, Determinants, Theory of Secular Stagnation. Investment: Meaning, Types, Factors Affecting Investment, Importance of Investment. Multiplier: Meaning, Keynesian Income or Investment Multiplier, Leakages, Uses, Limitationsof Multiplier. Government Policies: Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy. | |



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| BBA124: LEGAL A BUSINESS | UNIT- I The Indian Contract Act, 1972:Contract- Meaning, Characteristics and Kinds, Essentials of a Vali Contract- Offer and Acceptance, Consideration, Contractual Capacity, Free Consent, Legality of Objectives. Void Agreements, Discharge of Contract- Modes of Discharge including Breach and i Remedies. Special Contracts: Contingent Contracts, Quasi- Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee, Contract of Bailment, Contract of Agency. UNIT- II The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1932: Contract of Sale, Meaning and difference between Sale and Agreement to Sell, Conditions andWarranties, Transfer of Ownership in Goods including Sale by Non- Owners, Performance of Contract of Sale, Unpaid Seller- Meaning and Rights of AnUnpaid Seller against the Goods and the Buyer The Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Introduction, Objectives Commencement & Application, Definitions, Salient Features, Grievance Redressal Machinery. Practical Work: How to file an application under Consumer Protection Act | its l |
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| BBA125: PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENTAND PROFESSIONAL SKILLS | UNIT-I PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT Interpersonal Skills:Components of self-concept, factors affecting self-concept, selfmanagement techniques, forms of interpersonal relationships, competencies and enhancing interpersonal skills. Improving Personal Skills: improving reading skills, problem solving skills, creativity skills, listening skills, time management skills. Career Development: Public speaking and presentation skills, group discussion, types of group discussions, tips for successful participation in GD, job interviews and it's types, preparation and do's and don'ts for an interview, Resume writing and job application. UNIT-II PROFESSIONAL SKILLS Team Building and Negotiation Skills: Team development, conflict resolution and team behaviours, concepts and guidelines for successful negotiation, leadershipskills, trends in leadership style. Work Culture, Ethics and Stress Management: Meaning and learning organizational culture, work environment and ethics, sources of stress and ways to cope up with stress, need and importance of capacity building, zones of learning and strategiesfor capacity building. Non-Verbal Communication:Work Place Etiquettes: Personal appearance, posture and gestures, facial expressions, conduct at the work place, telephone and email etiquettes. | In today's business context requires adaptation to changethrough acquisition of new skills and abilities to seize opportunities and improve productivity. This course deals with personality development, creativity skills, ethics in business and help students to acquire a range of useful strategies and other skills for enhancing their professional effectiveness. |
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| BBA 126: MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING | Unit I Origin, Concept, Nature and Scope of Management Accounting, Distinction between Management Accounting and Financial Accounting. Nature, Importance and Limitations of Financial Statements Tools of Financial Analysis: Trend Analysis, Common Size Financial Statements and Comparative Financial Statements, Ratio Analysis, Fund Flow and Cash Flow Statements Analysis Unit II Cost concepts, classification of costs, Absorption and Marginal Costing. Cost Volume Profit Analysis: Marginal Cost Statement/Equation; P/V ratio; Break EvenPoint (BEP), Break Even Chart; Margin of Safety; Decisions relating to Key Factor, Price fixation, Export Order, Make or Buy, Deletion or Addition to Product/Services, Sell or Process Further. | To acquaint students with concepts of cost and managementaccounting and their application in managerial decision making. |



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| 3 | BBA 202: OPERATION RESEARCH | UNIT-I Operations Research: Meaning, Significance and Scope. Introduction to Linear Programming, Formulation of Linear Programming—Problems, GraphicalMethod, Simplex Method. Transportation Problem, Assignment Problem. UNIT-II Queuing Theory: Introduction, Arrival System, Queue Discipline, M/M/I Single Channel, M/M/Iand M/M/S ModelGame Theory: Two Persons Zero Sum Games, Pure Strategies, Mixed Strategies, Dominance, Introduction to Frequency Problems, Classification of Sequencing Problems, Processing in Jobthrough Two Machines | To understand the concept of operations Research and its applications in managerial decisions. It also helps tounderstand the required skills tosolve the problems on OR. |
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| | BBA 203: MARKETING MANAGEMENT | UNIT – I Introduction to Marketing: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Marketing, Marketing Philosophies, Marketing Process, Marketing Mix. Marketing Research: Meaning, Importance, Marketing Research Process. Consumer Buying Behaviour: Factors influencing Buying Behaviour, Buying Decision Process. Market Segmentation: Levels and Patterns of Market Segmentation, Major Segmentation Variables for Consumer Markets, Concepts of Market Targeting and Positioning. Product Planning and Market Strategies: Product Life Cycle, New Product Development Process, Product Classification, Concept of Branding, Packaging and Labeling. UNIT – II Pricing Decision: Pricing Policies and Strategies. Distribution Decisions: Channel Design Decisions, Major Channel Alternatives, Channels Management Decision, Causes and Managing Channel Conflict, Physical Distribution. Promotion Decisions: Communication Process. Promotion Tools: Advertising, Sales Promotions, Public Relations, Personal Selling. Emerging Trends and Issues in Marketing: Concepts of Direct Marketing, Online Marketing, Green Marketing, Retail Marketing and Customer Relationship Marketing | The paper aims at making students to understand basic concepts, philosophies, process and techniques of marketing |



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To understand basic concepts of economics of money and banking. One can also learn the basic concepts of which are urrently prevailing in the banks. UNIT- I Money: Introduction, Functions & Types of Money. Theoretical and Empirical Methodsto Distinguish Money from Near Money Assets. Types of Monetary System and Qualities of Good Monetary System. Demand for Money: Classical and Keynesian Approach, Baumol and Tobin Inventory Theoretic Approach, Freedman's Theory. Supply of Money: Measures of Money Supply and Money **BBA 204: ECONOMICS OF MONEY** Multiplier. Monetary Policy: Targets, Goals and Trade off among Alternate Goals. Transmission &BANKING Mechanism - Classical Model, Keynesian Model and Monetarist Model. Supply of Money, Theories of Money Supply. UNIT- II Banking: Meaning, Types and Functions of Banks, Management and Organisational Set Up of Commercial Banks. Central Banking: Origin & Evolution; Main Functions, Monetary Management. Risk Management: Types of Risk, Management, Asset/Liabilities Management, Major Developments in Commercial Banking in India since Independence, Banking Sector Reforms, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Liquidity. WTO and GATT: Implications for India. Introduction to E-Banking and Electronic Fund Transfer (RTGS & NEFT), Cheque Truncation System (CTS).



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| BBA 205: REGULATORY FRAMEWORKFOR COMPANIES | UNIT- I Company: Meaning and Definition, Characteristics. Concept of Lifting of Corporate Veil, Kinds of Companies - Private, Public, One Person Company, LLP, Government Companies, Statutory Companies, Registered, Limited and Unlimited. Formation of Company: Promotion, Incorporation, Capital Subscription, Commencement of Business, Pre-Incorporation Contract and Provisional Contracts. Memorandum of Association-Definition, Clauses and Procedure for Alteration, Doctrine of Ultra - Vires, Articles of Association – Definition, Contents, Procedure for Alteration. Doctrine of Indoor Management, Constructive Notice, Distinction between Memorandum and Articles of Association Prospectus – Contents, Statement in Lieu of Prospectus, Types, Liabilities for Misstatement. UNIT II Shares: Classes of Shares, Preference and Equity Shares, Public Issue of Shares, SEBI Guidelines, Employees Stock Option Scheme, Book Building Process, Allotment of Shares, Irregular Allotment, Issue of Shares. Listing of Shares, Sweat Equity Shares, Right Shares, Bonus Shares, Shares with Differential Rights, Share Certificate and Share Warrant, Calls, Forfeiture, Lien, Surrender of Shares, Membership of Companies. Company Management: Directors, Managing Director, Appointment, Qualification, Rights, Responsibilities and Liabilities, Disqualification of Directors. Meetings: Requisites, Statutory, Annual, Extra ordinary and Board Meetings, Resolutions, Types. Emerging Issues in Company Law: Securities and Exchange Board of India Act 1992. Introduction, Objectives, Establishment and Management of SEBI. Functions and Powers of SEBI, Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) | To impart basic knowledge of the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 with relevant case laws. Toavailtheknowledge about the MOA, AOA and prospectus . |
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| BBA 206: DIRECT TAX LAWS | UNIT – I Introduction, Definitions: Assessee, Concept of Income, Types of Income, Assessment Year & Previous Year, Agricultural Income & its Assessment. Residential Status & Tax Liability (Basis of Charge), Exempted Incomes. Income from Salaries and House Property. UNIT – II Income from Profits and Gains of Business and Profession including Depreciation, Capital Gains, Income from other Sources. Deemed Incomes and Clubbing of Incomes (Aggregation of Incomes), Set-Off and Carry Forward of Losses, Deductions to be made in Computing the Gross Total Income, Assessment of Individual. | Practical Work: 1. Preparation of Form 16 and 16A 2. Different types of ITR Forms 3. Filing of Return by an Individual 4. PAN Form can be learnt .To impart basic knowledge of the provisions of direct tax laws in India. |



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| 4 | BBA 222: PROJECT MANAGEMENT | UNIT – I Concept of Project: Meaning, Characteristics, Classification of Projects, Project Life Cycle and its Phases. Project Management, Steps Daming Cycle for Project Management, Project Management and Line Management. Project Manager: Roles and Responsibilities, Project Management as a Profession. Generating and Screening Ideas – Steps, Monitoring theEnvironment, Scouting for Project Ideas, Preliminarily Screening, Project Rating Index. Feasibility Studies – Technical, Financial, Economic, Social, Legal and Managerial. UNIT – II Project Appraisal Techniques: Objectives, Types and Methods. Project Risks: Meaning, Types, Measurement of Risk, Sensitivity Analysis, Stimulation, Monte Carlo. Decision Tree Analysis (Basic Concepts only). Project Evaluation – Meaning, Evaluation v/s Appraisal, Objectives of Project Evaluation, Types of Evaluation, Essential of Sound Evaluation, Techniques, Agency for Evaluation, Scope of Evaluation. Project Organisation and Control – Project Network Analysis (Basic concepts of PERT, CPM, Cost and Time Over Run). Project Reporting: Meaning, Purpose, Process, Requirements of a Good Report, Methods, Principles of Good Reporting System. | to acquire basic knowledge of different facets of Project Management. |
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| | BBA 223: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | Unit-I Research-Meaning, Characteristics, Types, Process and Utility. Research Design-Meaning, Types and Features of Good Research Design. Qualitative and Quantitative Research. Importance of Review of Literature. The Research Proposal. Primary and Secondary Data. Methods of Data Collection. Measurement and Scaling, Designing of Questionnaire and Schedule, Formulating Hypothesis, Ethics in Business Research. Unit-II Sampling Design and Sampling Procedure. Sampling and Non-Sampling Errors. Data Analysis and Interpretation. Hypothesis Testing-t-Test, Chi-Square Test, Test of Mean and Proportion, Report Writing. Roleof Computers in Research. | This course enablesthe students to learn how to write the project report. Understand the concept of hypothesis .It also enable the students to learn the various tests used in RM. |



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| BBA 224 : HUMAN RESOURCEMANAGEMENT | UNIT - I Human Resource Management: Introduction, Meaning and Definitions, Brief History, Nature, Functions, Importance and Limitations of HRM. Challenges faced by Modern HR Managers. Human Resource Planning: Introduction, Definitions, Features, Need for HR Planning, Objectives, Process, Factors affecting HR Planning, Types, Benefits, Problems in HR planning and Suggestions for Making HR Planning Effective, Succession Planning. Recruitment, Selection, Training and Development. Placement and Induction, Transfers and Promotions. UNIT – II HR Department and Policies – Organisational Design of HR Department, Composition, Functions, HRM Environment. HR Information System – Meaning, Need, Objectives, Process, Designing of HRIS, Computerized HRIS, Personnel Inventory. HR Records– Meaning, Purpose, Essentials of Good Record Keeping, Significance, Description. HR Research – Objectives, Kindsand Techniques. HR & Audit – Objectives, Need, Process, Types and Approaches. | to familiarize the students with the different aspects of managing human resource in the organization. |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| BBA-225: GOODS AND SERVICE TAX | Unit I Tax structure in India, Direct and Indirect Taxes, Overview of Goods and Services Tax, Implementation of GST, Reasons for GST introduction, Pros and cons of GST,Registration procedure under GST, CGST/ SGST Act, 2017,Classes of officers under GST, their appointment and powers; Levy and collection of CGST/ SGST; Composition Levy scheme; Time and value of supply. Unit II IGST Act, 2017: Definitions, Supplies in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, Supplies in the course of intra-State trade or commerce, Levy and collection of IGST, power to grant exemption from tax, place of supply under IGST; Input tax credit; Returnsunder GST; Refund of tax; offences and penalties, Prosecution and Appeals under GST, GST Portal: GST Eco system, GST suvidha provider. | Understanding of basics of GST.To get the knowledge aboutthe tax interstate sales aswell as the implementation of GST. |



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| 5 | BBA 301: INSURANCE AND RISKMANAGEMENT | UNIT – I Insurance: Concept, Nature of Insurance, Functions of Insurance, Importance of Insurance, Principles of Insurance Contract-Features of Life and Non-life Insurance. Insurance and IRDA: IRDA Act 1999, Provisions, Duties, Powers and Functions of IRDA. UNIT- II Risk and risk management process - Concept of risk, risk vs. Uncertainty, types of risks, risk identification evaluation. Risk management objectives-selecting and implementing risk management techniques. Commercial risk management applications—property—liability— commercial property insurance different policies and contracts—business liability and risk management insurance—workers' compensation and risk financing. | to familiarize students with the principles and practices being followed in the insurance sector. The students will alsolearn risk management process and application. |
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| | BBA 302: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS | Unit –I Introduction to International Business: Globalization and its growing importance in world economy; Forces behind globalization; Criticism of globalization; International businesscontrasted with domestic business- complexities of international business. Modes of entry in international business. International Business Environment: Economic, Cultural, Political and Legal environments; Global Trading environment – recent trends in world trade in goods and services. Theories of International Trade (a brief overview) - Mercantilism, Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage, Factor Endowment, Product life cycle, Porter's DiamondModel. Government Influence on Trade- Tariff and non-tariff measures. International Organizations: WTO- Its Objectives, principles, organizational structure and functioning. An overview of—UNCTAD, World Bank and IMF. Unit – II Regional Economic Co-operation: Formsof regional groupings; Integration efforts among countries in Europe, North America and Asia. India's recent Trade Agreements. Developments and Issues in International Business: ForeignDirect Investments in India; Measures for promoting foreign investments in India. Outward Foreign Direct Investments from India; Indian joint ventures, acquisitions and greenfield investments abroad. Trends in India's Foreign Trade- volume, composition and direction of trade. Balance of payment crisis. Foreign Trade Promotion Measures in India: Latest EXIMPolicy. | TO familiarize students with the concepts, importance and dynamics of international business. The course also discusses theoretical foundations of international businessto the extent these are relevant to understand the mechanics of global business operations and development. |



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| BBA 303: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT | Unit- I Theoretical Framework of Business Environment: Concept, Significance and Nature of Business Environment; Elements of Environment- Internal, External, Micro and Macro; Interaction Matrix between various Environmental Factors. Environmental Analysis: Need, Process, Techniques & Limitations of Environmental Analysis. Economic Environment: Key Elements of Economic Environment – Economic factors, Economic Systems, Economic Planning – Objectives & Strategies of Current Five Year Plan, Formation and Functions of NITI Aayog, Economic Policies – Industrial, Monetary & Fiscal (Tools & Latest Policies). Unit- II Political & Legal Environment: Key Elements of Political Environment, Relationship between Business andGovernment, Economic Role of Government. FEMA, Competition Act, SEBI & Consumer Protection Act, 1986 with latest amendments Socio-Cultural Environment: Nature and Impact of Culture on Business, Social Responsibilities of Business, Social audit, Emergence of Middle Class and its influence on Business Natural Environment: Ecological Issues and Indian Business. | This course is to acquaint the students with various environmental factors that create a profound impact on thebusiness organization. It would also make the students capable of analyzing and understanding the implications of different macroeconomic policies implemented by the Government. |
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To familiarize the budding entrepreneurs with the competencies and qualities of successful entrepreneurs andto help learners understand various issues involved in setting up a private enterprise and develop required entrepreneurial skills in economic development. UNIT-I Entrepreneurship- Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Definition, Characteristics, Need, Theories, Difference between entrepreneur and self employed person- entrepreneur and manager, Intrapreneur, Intrapreneurship, Socio-Economic role of Entrepreneurship; Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development Entrepreneurial Motivation: Entrepreneurial Motivation, Internal and External factors affecting motivation, Relation of Entrepreneurial Motivation and Entrepreneurial Behaviour Entrepreneurial Competencies: Essential **BBA 304: ENTREPRENEURSHIP** competencies of entrepreneur; Entrepreneurial Development Programmes: EDP's, relevance and ANDSMALL BUSINESS achievements; Role of Government in organizing EDP's, Critical Evaluation; Project Identification and MANAGEMENT Project Plan: Considerations in Product/Project Selection, Market Survey, Project Classification, Writing a Project Plan/Proposal; Project Appraisal and Documentation: Project Appraisal Criteria, Various formalities for Project Appraisal and clearance for availing financial support; UNIT-II Small Business: Small Business as a Seed Bed of Entrepreneurship: Evolution and development of Small Business, SSI, concept, definition, characteristics, classification, advantages and problems; Role of Small Business in the national economy; 54 The Start-Up Process: Procedure for setting up a small scale unit; Planning, Implementation, Initial Strategic Planning, Management Process in Small Business: Product and Marketing Scope, Legal and Tax consideration, Risk analysis and financial considerations. Profit Planning; National Policies for small business development: Governmental and Non-Governmental policies and assistance in setting up SSI, Institutional support to small entrepreneurs from NSIC, SIDO and TCOs for entrepreneurship development in India



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| BBA 305: CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR | Unit I Consumer Behaviour: Nature, characteristics, Scope, Relevance & Application; Importance of consumer behaviour in marketing decisions; Consumer Vs Industrial Buying Behaviour 55 Determinants of Consumer Behaviour: Role of Motivation; Personality and Self Concept; Attention and Perception; Consumer Learning; Consumer Attitudes- Formation and Change; Consumer Values and Lifestyles External Determinants of Consumer Behaviour: Influence of Culture and Sub Culture; Social Class; Reference Groups and Family Influences; Basic models of consumer behaviour Unit II Consumer Decision Making Process: Problem Recognition- methods of problem solving; prepurchase search influences-information search; alternative evaluation and selection; outlet selection and purchase decision (compensatory decision rule, conjunctive decision, rule, Lexicographic rule, affect referral, disjunctive rule); Post Purchase Behaviour; Situational Influences; Cognitive Dissonance Diffusion of Innovation: Definition of innovation, product characteristics influencing diffusion, resistance to innovation, adoption process Consumer Involvement: Role of Consumer Involvement; Customer Satisfaction; Consumer behaviour- interdisciplinary approach Researching Consumer Behaviour: Online Customer Behaviour; Diversity of Consumer Behaviour; Role of Consumer Behaviour in Marketing Strategy; | The course of Consumer Behaviour aims at enabling students to understand the process of consumer behaviour, issues and dimensions, various internal and external factorsthat influence consumer behaviour and to apply this understanding to the development of marketing strategy. |
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| BBA 306: SALES AND DISTRIBUTIONMANAGEMENT | UNIT-I Introduction to Sales Management & Importance of Sales Force. Functions of sales manager. Nature and importance of Personal Selling and Salesmanship, objectives and theories of personal selling. Sales forecasting Methods, Sales Budget - Importance, Process of Sales Budget, Uses of sales budget, Sales territory considerations in allocation of sales territory, Sales Quota, Objectives, Principles of Ceiling Sales Quota, Administration of Sales Quota, Uses of Sales Quota. UNIT-II Physical Distribution: Meaning, Organization & Management. Channels of Distribution: Its functions, selection & motivation of intermediaries. Market Logistics and supply chain management - Transport system, inventory and warehousing. Distribution warehousing: Its modern Concepts, Functions, Types & features of warehousing, Locations, Automation in warehousing. International Sales and Distribution management. | The purpose of this paper is to acquaint the student with the concepts which are helpful in developing a sound sales and distribution policy and in organizing and managing sales force and marketing channels. |



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| 6 | BBA 321: BUSINESS POLICY ANDSTRATEGY | UNIT-I Definition, nature scope and importance of strategy and strategic management. Strategic decisionmaking. Process of strategic management and levels at which strategy operates. Defining strategic intent: Vision, Mission, Business definition, Goals and Objectives. Environmental Appraisal—Concept of environment, components of environment (Economic, legal, social, political and technological). Environmental scanning techniques- ETOP, QUEST and SWOT (TOWS). Internal Appraisal: The internal environment, organizational capabilities in various functional areas. Methods and techniques used for organizational appraisal (A brief overview of: Value chain analysis, Financial and non financial analysis, historical analysis, Industry standards and benchmarking, Balanced scorecard and key factor rating). Corporate level strategies-Stability, Expansion, Retrenchment and Combination strategies. Corporaterestructuring, Concept of Synergy. Mergers&Acquisitions. Corporate Restructuring. UNIT- II Business level strategies-Porter's framework of competitive strategies. Differentiation and Focus strategies. Concept, importance, Building and use of Core Competence. Strategic Analysis and choice-Corporate level analysis (BCG, GE Nine-cell, McKinsey's 7-S Framework). Industry level analysis, Porter's five forces model. Strategy implementation: Resource allocation, Projects and Procedural issues. Organisation structureand systems in strategy implementation. Strategic control and operational Control. Organisational systems and Techniques of strategic evaluation. | The course structure gives an insight into the strategic planning process done by organizations. The student is required to learn basics of that how a strategy is formedandfinally implemented by organizations. |
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| BBA 322: PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT | Unit I Introduction to Production and Operations Management: Concepts, Functions, Scope, Types of Production System. Product Design and Development: Product Design and its Characteristics, Product Development Process, Product Development Techniques. Facility Location and Layout: Facility Location – Importance, Factors in Location Analysis, Location Analysis Techniques, Facility Layout – Objectives, Advantages, Basic Types of Layouts Production Planning & Control (PPC): Concepts, Objectives, Steps Work Study - Productivity; Method Study; Work Measurement. Unit- II Production Techniques: Introduction to modern productivity techniques-Just in Time, Kanban system, Total Quality Management and Six Sigma.Make or Buy decisions. Inventory Control and Management Purchase Management - Objectives; Functions; Methods; Procedure | This course aims to impart knowledge regarding production and operation management tools, techniques and processes and familiarize students how to take managerial decisions with respect to production function. |
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| | system, Total Quality Management and Six Sigma.Make or Buy decisions. Inventory Control and Management | |



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| | | to familiarize the students with the importance of ethics inbusiness and understanding of issues related to corporate social responsibility and corporate governance. |
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| BBA 323: SOCIAL AND ETHICAL ISSUESIN BUSINESS | Unit 1 Business Ethics: Meaning and Concept, Principles of Business Ethics, Characteristics of Ethical Organisations, Theories of Business Ethics, Globalization and Business Ethics, Stakeholder's Protection, Corporate Governance and Business Ethics. Ethical Issues in IndianBusiness. Corporate Social Responsibility: Social Responsibility of business with respect to different stakeholders, Arguments for and against social responsibility of business, Social Audit, Corporate Social Responsibility and Corporate Governance. Unit 2 Corporate Governance: Conceptual framework of Corporate Governance, Need for Corporate Governance, Benefits, Historical background, Theories of Corporate Governance, OECD principles, Cadbury Committee Report, Corporate Governance Vs Corporate Excellence, Corporate Governance Reforms and Initiatives in India. | |



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BBA 325: ADVERTISING AND BRANDMANAGEMENT

UNIT I Advertising & Advertising Management: Introduction, scope, need & importance; types & classification of advertisement, advertising & the promotion mix, Role of advertising in Social & Economic development, Ethics in Indian advertising. Advertising Planning: Advertising Objectives-DAGMAR, determining advertising budgets: percentage of sales method, objective to task method, competitive parity & all you can afford; Advertising planning and strategy, creative strategy development and implementation Media planning & Scheduling: broadcast &non-broadcast media; Key factors influencing media planning; setting media objectives, media decisions; media class, media vehicle & media option; Scheduling: flighting, pulsing & continuous; developing media strategies, evaluation of different media and media selection, media buying, measuring advertising effectiveness UNIT II Brands and Brand Management: concept, nature, importance, brand evolution, brand life cycle, brand v/s generics, associating feelings with a brand; branding challenges and opportunities; Brand Identity: conceiving, planning and executing (Aaker model); Brand Loyalty: concept and measures of brand loyalty Brand Equity: concept and measures of brand equity, cost, price and consumer based methods, sustaining brand equity Brand Personality: concept, measures and formulation of brand personality; Brand Image Vs Brand Personality 67 Brand Positioning: Concept,

repositioning, Celebrity Endorsement, Brand Extension, Differential Advantage, Strategies for Competitive Advantage, Brand Pyramid.

To provide an understanding of the basic principles of advertising management, nature, purpose & complex constructions in the planning and execution of a successful advertising program and to develop an interest of the brandconcept and the operational aspects of managing a brand. The course will expose student to issues in brand management, faced by firms operating in competitive markets.



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| | BBA 326: MARKETING OF SERVICES | UNIT I Introduction to Services Marketing: Meaning and Nature of Services, Growing Importance of Services Sector; Classification of Services; Differentiating goods from services; Introduction to services marketing: Growth and importance of services marketing. Understanding Consumer Behavior and markets: Consumer purchase process; consumer behaviour in service encounters; Customer Expectations and Perceptions; Market Segmentation and positioning of services. UNIT- II Services Design and Development: Creating new service, Identifying and classifying supplementary services, Service blue printing. Pricing of services: Objectives and foundations for setting prices, Value based pricing. 68 Services Distribution Management: Distributing services; Options for service delivery, place and time decisions. Implementing Services Marketing: Defining and Measuring Service Quality; The GAP Model; Customer Feedback and Service Recovery; Managing relationships and building loyalty. | This course aims at enabling students to apply marketingconcepts and principles to the unique challenges and opportunities of services marketing to create customer value. |
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COURSE OUTCOMES PG MASTERS IN ECONOMICS SUBJECTS CONTENT OBJECTIVES/ HOW ARE THE OUTCOME ACHIEVED? **OUTCOME DESIRED MICRO** (SEMESTER 1) The objective of the paper To achieve the desired outcomes apart from lecture **ECONOMICS** Central ideas of is to rigorously and methods teachers uses audio visual clips, PPT Economics.Methodolo comprehensively equip the presentations and mass media tools. Extension lectures gy of Economics as a students with theoretical by eminent personalities and veterans in the field are Social concepts, methodology and organised. For topics requiring more pragmatic Science, Equilibrium, Ty process of reasoning exposure field trips and workshops are arranged, group pes,Stability involved in analysing discussions, debates and quizzes and article writing also Analysis, Analysis of economic behaviour of encourage deep insight into the curriculum. Many of the consumer choice individuals, firms and students have been able to carve a niche for under markets using, in general, a themselves in business world with start -up and others Certainty, Consumer static and partial have been placed well in jobs. Students have been able Surplus, Application of equilibrium framework. to crack competitive exams like Indian Economic Indifference Services, UGC-NET, Bank P.O.'s and clerical and TET. In Curve.Market last 5 years ,more than 15 students have cleared UGCdemand, Analysis of NET, one cleared Indian Economic Services and 2 Bank Consumer Choice P.O's and 10 have cleared clerical. Also our 3 students are doing higher degree's in the subject from foreign under Uncertainty, Analysis universities. The understanding of the curriculum has of Consumer been able to equip the students to be productive and Behaviour under employable for the society. Students are well settled Asymmetric across the world. Many of them are pursuing higher



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| Information | on,Theory of | studies i.e. doing M.Phil and PHD in India also and are | |
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| production | on and | working as the lecturers, school teachers, bank | |
| costs,Mult | tiple Input | employees, research scholars and are on administrative | |



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| ECONOMICS | International Trade | provide a deep | |
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| INTERNATIONAL | (SEMESTER 1) | The course intends to | |
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| | Efficiency) | | |
| | Externalities & | | |
| | and Efficiency, | | |
| | General Equilibrium | | |
| | Welfare Function, | | |
| | Economics(Social | | |
| | Competition), Welfare | | |
| | Imperfect | | |
| | Pricing under | | |
| | Competition: Factor | | |
| | Pricing under Perfect | | |
| | Factor Inputs(Factor | | |
| | ,Oligopoly, Markets for | | |
| | Competition | | |
| | Monopolistic | | |
| | Monopoly, | | |
| | Competitive Markets, | | |
| | Analysis of | | |
| | (SEMESTER 2) | | |
| | Scale | | |
| | and Diseconomies of | | |
| | decisions, Economies | | |



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| Theory: Trade Base | ed understanding about the |
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| on Absolute | broad principles and |
| Advantage: (Adam | theories, which tend to |



Models),

International Trade
Policy: Theory of
Tariffs: Partial

Equilibrium analysis of

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Smith), Comparative govern the free flow of Advantage (David trade in goods, services and Ricardo) Advantage capital – both short-term and Opportunity Costs and long-term –at the (Haberler's theory, global level. The contents of the paper spread over Gains from trade different modules, lay under constant cost as stress on the theoryand well as increasing costs). Resources and nature of the subject Trade: Heckscherwhich, in turn, will greatly Ohlin Model, Leontief help them to examine the Paradox. Imperfect impact of the trade policies Competition and followed both at the International Trade national and international (Intra-industry trade), levels as also their welfare Trade Based on implications at macro level Dynamic Technological and the distribution of Differences gains from trade. (Technological Gap and Product Cycle



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| Tariff (both small | | |
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| country case),General | | |



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| | | | |
| | Equilibrium analysis ofa Tariff | | |
| | (both small country and large | | |
| | country case). | | |
| | Ontimum tariff Non Tariff | | |
| | Optimum tariff. Non- Tariff Barriers and Neo-protectionism. | | |
| | Barriers and Neo-protectionism. | | |
| | Economic Integration: Theory of | | |
| | Customs Unions. Static effects | | |
| | (Trade creation and trade | | |
| | diversion). | | |
| | Dynamic effects of custom | | |
| | unions, The Balance of | | |
| | Payments: Concept and | | |
| | Components of Balance of | | |
| | Payment. The Price Adjustment | | |
| | Mechanism with Flexible and | | |
| | Fixed Exchange Rates, Marshall- | | |
| | Learner conditions, J-curve effect, | | |
| | Gold Standard (Price-Species | | |
| | Flow Mechanism). The | | |
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| Mechanism, ForeignTrade | | |
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| Multiplier. | | |
| Open-Economy Macroeconomics | | |
| and Adjustment Policies: | | |
| Equilibrium in the Goods Market, | | |
| in the Money Market and in the | | |
| Balance of Payments (Mundell- | | |
| Fleming Model), Foreign | | |
| Exchange Markets and | | |
| International Monetary | | |
| System: Foreign Exchange Rates, | | |
| Arbitrage, Spot and Forward | | |
| Arbitrage, Spot and Forward Rates, Currency Swaps, Futures | | |
| and Options, Foreign Exchange | | |
| Risks, Hedging and Speculation. | | |
| Euro currency Markets. The | | |
| International Monetary System: | | |
| Past, Present and | | |
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| | Future. | |
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| | | |
| PUBLIC FINANCE | (SEMESTER 2) | Role and functions of the |
| | Comparison of | Government in an economy |
| | Provision of Private | have been changing with |
| | Goods and Public | the passage of time. The |
| | Goods in General | term 'Public Finance' has |
| | Equilibrium (Pareto's | traditionally been applied |
| | Optimality criteria.) | to the package of those |
| | Equity in Distribution. | policies and operations |
| | Various approaches to | which involve the use of tax |
| | distributive Justice. | and expenditure measures |
| | Public Choice and | while budgetary policy is an |
| | Fiscal Policies. Voting | important part to |
| | rules. Various | understand the basic |
| | Approaches of Equity | problems of use of |
| | in Taxation: Benefit | resources, distribution of |
| | Principle including | income etc. Thereare vast |
| | Lindahl Theory. Ability | array of fiscal institutions – |
| | to Pay Approach. | tax systems, expenditure |
| | Incidence analysis of | programmes, budgetary |
| | taxation in various | procedures, stabilization |
| | markets. Effects of | instruments, debt issues, |
| | Taxation on Work | levels of government etc., |
| | Effort, Savings and | which raise a spectrum of |



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| Investment, Deficit | issues arising from the | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Financing: Concept | operation of these | |
| and its relation with | institutions. Further, the | |



Structure and

Classification of Public expenditure in India. Principles of Multiunit Finance (Central. State

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Inflation, Deficit existing of externalities, Financing in India. concern for adjustment in the distribution of income Issues relating to Public Debt: Debt and wealth, etc. require Burden Analysis and political processes for their Management of Public solution in a manner which Debt, Domar's concept combines individual of Debt Sustainability freedom and justice. This Public Debt in India. paper combines a thorough Need for rule based understanding of fiscal fiscal consolidation. institutions with a careful Fiscal Responsibility analysis of the issues which and Budget under line budgetary management (FRBM) policies in general and act, 2003. Recent Indian experience in amendments to FRBM particular act. Theories of Public Expenditure: Wagner's Law and Peacock -Wiseman Hypothesis.



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and regional level)

Centre – State

Financial Relations in



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| | 1 | T |
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| | India: Assessment of | |
| | Horizontal and vertical | |
| | imbalances. Role | |
| | ofFinance | |
| | commissions | |
| | | |
| ECONOMICS OF | (SEMESTER 3) | As a sequel to the post- |
| GROWTH AND | Understanding | second war developments, |
| DEVELOPMENT | Development:Measuri | the study of Economic |
| | ng Inequalities in a | Development gained |
| | heterogeneous World | impetus because three- |
| | – Islands of Prosperity | fourths of humanity was |
| | and how the other half | experiencing wretched |
| | Lives. Dividing the | conditions of existence. |
| | World and levels of | There was a pressing need |
| | development. | in those countries for |
| | Development as an | uplifting their economic |
| | evolving concept. | conditions by restructuring |
| | Goulet's Three Core | their economies to acquire |
| | Values of | greater diversity, efficiency |
| | Development. Sen's | and equity, in consonance |
| | Conception of | with their priorities. Since a |
| | Development. Income | variety of perspectives |
| | based Measures and | were available, the policy |
| | their Inadequacies. | makers were eager to |



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| PQLI and HDI as | acquaint themselves with | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| indicators of | various policy options in | |
| development, | their bid to re-construct | |



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their dilapidated Common Characteristics of economies. In addition, **Developing Nations:** various international bodies The Vicious Circle of were also keen to help and Poverty (Nurkse), Low guide the laggards. Level Equilibrium Trap Consequently, the study of (Nelson), Critical development economics Minimum Effort assumed greater Theory (Lebenstein). significance. In recent times, Dualism (Social and the resurgence of Technological). marketism and greater Institutions and focus on areas like Economic education, health, Development (D.C. sanitation, energy and North). Development environment, and in Historical infrastructure Perspective: development, hithperto Dependency theory: relegated to the its forms and effects. background, have Neo Imperialism and reopened some of the old Neo colonialism, debates besides opening up Theories and Models new areas of investigation. of Development: Growth and Development Classical, Karl Marx, economists are making

earnest efforts at theorizing

Schumpeter, Rostow's



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| Theory of stages of | to break fresh grounds. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Economic growth. | Consequently, study of this |
| Harrod-DomarModel, | discipline continues to be |



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Solow Model, of prime importance. Endogenous growth Modules incorporated in models.Population this paper are devoted to Growth, Economic the theories of growth and development, importance **Development and** of agriculture, and the **Environment:** Theory of Demographic rational and pattern of Transition, industrialization in Interrelation between developing countries. The Population Growth other important issues in and Economic the context of development Development, Urban such as infrastructure -Development and linkages, role of Environment, Natural international trade. importance of economic resources. Environmental policies and relevance of degradation and planning have been Sustainable Economic included in the modules of this paper. The time-tested Development. method of imparting verbal instructions through lectures would be used. Examples, in so far as possible, would be selected

from everyday



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| | | life/experience. |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (SE | SEMESTER 4) | The main objective of this |
| Eco | Conomic Growth and | course is to look at the |



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Structural Change: process of growth and Structural Changes in development in terms of its the Composition of characteristics such as Gross Domestic structural transformation, Product and pattern of distribution of Occupational income, its inter sectoral Structure. Exploring interface. In addition, it the Relationship also aims to take up issues between Economic pertaining of the emerging Development and lobal scenario and the Income Distribution: debate concerning the planning vs marketism Kuznets' inverted U-Shaped Curve and which is so vital for Augmented development theorists and Kuznets'Curve, practitioners. Agriculture-Industry

Interface: The Models of Lewis, Fei and Ranis

and Todaro. The
Balanced Growth
Doctrine (Rosenstein
Rodan), Unbalanced
Growth (Hirschman's
version), Investment
Criteria: Investment



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| Criteria; Choice of | | |
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| Technique. Economic | | |
| Isolation and | | |



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| Integration with | the | | |
|--------------------|--------|--|--|
| Global Market: | | | |
| International Tra- | de | | |
| and Economic | | | |
| Development; Fo | oreign | | |
| aid and Economic | e | | |
| Development; R | ole of | | |
| Foreign Direct | | | |
| Investment (FDI) | and | | |
| Multi-National | | | |
| Corporations (M | NCs) | | |
| in the Emerging | | | |
| Scenario. Marke | t and | | |
| State: An Overv | iew of | | |
| the Economic | | | |
| Functions of the | | | |
| Market and State | | | |
| Planning and Ma | rket: | | |
| Planning by direc | ction, | | |
| Planning by mark | ket, | | |
| Planning in back | | | |
| areas. From | | | |
| Washington to po | ost- | | |
| Washington | | | |
| consensus. | | | |



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| ECONOMICS OF | (SEMESTER 3) | In the contemporary world |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| INDUSTRY | Constraints of | with globalization and |



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Proprietorship. liberalization, more and Advantages of Modern more attention is being Corporation. Critiques given to industry. Since of Profit Maximization industry performance Hypothesis. Non-profit critically depends on firms' Maximization models: behaviour allowing Boumol, Williamson, equilibrium outcome, the Marris and Cyert and course intends to provide a March. Critical rigorous knowledge of overview of Non-Profit different long-run Maximization equilibrium outcome of firms under different Hypothesis, Monopoly Power and conditions from the point Oligopolistic Market of view of public policy. The Structure. Measures of students are also equipped Sellers' Concentration to deal with debates and advantages of the involved in the industrial HHI index. development in a cogent and analytical manner, Deterministic Explanation of Sellers' particularly in the Indian context. However, it should Concentration: Economies of Scale. be noted that Game Barriers to Entry, Theoretic approach to any Mergers, Size and topic/problem is outside Growth of Markets; the scope of the present



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Stochastic syllabus

Explanation, Market

Conduct under



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| 1 | T | |
|---|---|--|
| Oligopoly: Concepts and Overview | | |
| of Outcomes under | | |
| Interdependence: Concepts of | | |
| Cournot and Bertrand Rivalry, | | |
| Collusive Conduct and Dominant | | |
| Firm Behaviour and Potential | | |
| Competition.Limit Price and | | |
| Contestable Markets. Non-Price | | |
| Competition with Reference to | | |
| Advertising: Dorfman- Steiner | | |
| Condition and its Critique. | | |
| Evolution of Structure-Conduct- | | |
| Performance Hypothesis, Market | | |
| Performance: Market Structure and Profitability; Collusion versus | | |
| Efficiency. Issueof Allocative | | |
| Efficiency. Issues of | | |
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| Productive Efficiencyand Sub- | | |
| Optimal | | |
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| Capacity; factors | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| explaining sub-optimal capacity | | |
| (SEMESTER 4) | | |
| Rivalry; Conditions | | |
| Facilitating and | | |
| Hindering Collusive | | |
| Conduct. Potential | | |
| Competition: Limit | | |
| Price versus Strategy | | |
| by Dominant Firm. | | |
| Direct costs based | | |
| strategy: rising Rivals | | |
| Costs; Indirect | | |
| Strategies: capacity | | |
| and marketing. Rivalry | | |
| with Efficiency and | | |
| Product | | |
| Differentiation | | |
| Relationship between | | |
| Market Structure and | | |
| Technological | | |
| Progress: Economics | | |
| of innovation; Arrow | | |
| and Schumpeter. | | |



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| Timing of Innovation | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| and Innovation as a | | |
| strategic Conduct, | | |



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LUDHIANA-141 UUT Market Power and Efficiency Related Causes of Different Types of Merger: Horizontal; Vertical and Conglomerate. Causes of different types of Takeovers. Evaluation of Merger Policy: US experience, Macro Economic Issues: Means Thesis on Administered Pricing by Firms; The Kinked Demand Curve and Full Cost Pricing; Transaction Costs and Price Rigidity, Issues of Price Discrimination: Nature of Price Discrimination, Effectsof Price Discrimination: welfare, Efficiency and Competition, Public Policy towards Market Structure, Conductand Performance.



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| | Optimality of Perfect | |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Competition. Costs of | |
| | Monopoly: Theoretical | |
| | Issues and Empirical | |
| | Measurement of | |
| | Social Welfare Loses. | |
| | Evolution of Govt. of | |
| | Indian Policy towards | |
| | Monopolistic and | |
| | Restrictive Practices: | |
| | Theoretical issues. | |
| | | |
| ECONOMICS OF | (SEMESTER 3) | The main objective of this |
| POPULATION | Theories of | paper is to make the |
| | Population; Malthus, | students aware of the |
| | Marxian, Liebenstein, | importance of population |
| | Becker. Demographic | in economic development |
| | Transition Theory and | and the various theories |
| | Optimum Population | that explain the growth of |
| | Theory. Population | population in a country. |
| | Theory. Toparation | population in a country. |
| | and Economic | 43 The study of |
| | | |
| | and Economic | 43 The study of |
| | and Economic Development. | 43 The study of Quantitative and |



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Population Structure dynamics of population and Characteristics: growth. Migration and Impact of Population urbanization are the



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| Growth on Age and | characteristics of structural | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Gender Structure. | changes taking place in the | |
| Aging of Population. | economy | |
| Concept of Fertility | | |
| Transition. | | |
| Measurement of | | |
| Fertility and Fertility | | |
| Differentials in India. | | |
| Mortality: | | |
| Components and | | |
| Measurement. | | |
| Mortality Differentials | | |
| in India: Rural-Urban, | | |
| Age and Gender, | | |
| Migration : Concepts, | | |
| Measurement, | | |
| Migration Selectivity, | | |
| Causes and | | |
| Consequences of | | |
| Migration. Migration | | |
| in India: Causes and | | |
| Trends. Migration | | |
| Differentials in India: | | |
| Rural-Urban, Male- | | |
| Female. Estimation of | | |



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| Population in India: | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Census, Sampling Vital | | |
| Registration Methods. | | |



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| | Growth and Structureon Indian Population since Independence. Population Policy in India since Independence. | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------|--|
| MACRO | (SEMESTER I) | Macroeconomics or | |
| ECONOMICS | Income and | aggregative economics | |
| | Employment | analysis establishes the | |
| | Determination: | functional relationship | |
| | Integrated Classical | between the large | |
| | and Keynesian Models | aggregates. The aggregate | |
| | of Income and | analysis has assumed such | |
| | Employment | a great significance in | |
| | Determination; | recent times that a prior | |
| | commodity, money | understanding of | |
| | (including bond | macroeconomic theoretical | |
| | market of Keynes), | structure is considered | |
| | and labour markets. | essential for the proper | |
| | Wage-Price Flexibility | comprehension of the | |
| | and Automatic Full | different issues and | |
| | Employment: Classical | policies. Macroeconomics | |
| | Versus Keynesian | now is not only a scientific | |
| | Approach. | method of analysis; but | |
| | Consumption and | also a body of empirical | |



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Consumption economic knowledge.

Function: Keynes The paper entitled "MacroConsumption and Economics-I" equips the



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saving functions under students at the Psychological law of postgraduate level to consumption, understand systemic facts Consumption Puzzle: and latest theoretical developments for empirical Absolute Income hypothesis, Relative analysis. The students would be Income hypothesis, Permanent Income evaluated at the end of hypothesis and Life each semester through Cycle Hypothesis. subjective type Consumption under questions/answers (both Uncertainty: Random short and essay type). The Walk Hypothesis; scripts would be evaluated Interest Rate and by the examiners having Saving; Consumption adequate postgraduate and Risky Asset: teaching experience in the paper/option concerned. Consumption CAPM. Investment and

Investment Function: Type of Investment, Role of investment using Investment Multiplier, Classical and Keynesian Theories of



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| ESSITIANA-141 001 | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Investment, | |
| Accelerator Theory of | |
| Investment, Neo- | |



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| Classical Theory of Investment | | |
|--|--|--|
| and Tohin's-a Theory of | | |
| and Tobin's-q Theory of Investment. Effects of Uncertainty, | | |
| Kinked and Fixed Adjustment | | |
| Costs, Investment in the Housing | | |
| Market, Supply of Money: | | |
| Theoretical Debate and Empirical | | |
| Attempts to define money; Components of Supply of Money, | | |
| Components of Supply of Money, | | |
| Credit Creation by Commercial | | |
| Banks, Money Multiplier. | | |
| Demand for Money: Classical | | |
| Quantity Theory, Keynesian Theory, Baumol and Tobin's | | |
| Theory, Baumol and Tobin's | | |
| Contributions.Friedman's | | |
| Restatement of Quantity Theory | | |
| of Money. | | |
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(SEMESTER-II)



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| | IS and LM Framework:Derivation, | T | |
| | | | |
| | Properties, Shifts and Rotations of IS | | |
| | and LM Curves under closed and | | |
| | openeconomy systems. | | |
| | Derivation, Properties, Shifts, and | | |
| | Rotations of BP Curve. | | |
| | Cincultant and Equilibrium in | | |
| | Simultaneous Equilibrium in | | |
| | Moneyand Product Markets. | | |
| | Impact of Opening-upon | | |
| | simultaneous equilibrium (i.e., IS- | | |
| | LM-BP simultaneous | | |
| | equilibrium). | | |
| | Monetary and Fiscal Policies: | | |
| | Objectives, Conflicts among | | |
| | Objectives, Conflicts among Objectives. Relative Effectiveness | | |
| | Objectives. Relative Effectiveness | | |
| | of Monetary and Fiscal Policies under Different Situations inIS- | | |
| | under Different Situations in IS- | | |
| | LM-BP Framework.International | | |
| | Trinity | | |
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| | and Quadrilemma | | |
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LUDHIANA-141 UUT choices under IS-LM-BP framework. Inflation: Effects of Inflation. Theories of Inflation: Quantity Theory, Keynesian Theory, Monetarist views on Inflation, Modern theory of Inflation, Structural Theory. The menu of policy choices: Philips Curve Analysis –Short Run and Long Run views. The Monetarist-Keynesian Debate and the Phillips Curve. (Trade Cycle Models/Theories) Trade Cycle: Hansen–Samuelson Accelerator-MultiplierInteraction Model, Hicks Model, Kaldor Model, Goodwin model of endogenous cycles. The New Classical



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| | School: Rational Expectations | | |
| | Hypothesis: Dynamic Time | | |
| | Inconsistency, Policy | | |
| | Ineffectiveness Proposition. The | | |
| | Inconsistency, Policy Ineffectiveness Proposition. The Random Walk of GDP:The | | |
| | Relative Importance of AD and | | |
| | AS. Real Business Cycle Model: | | |
| | AS. Real Business Cycle Model: Disturbances and Propagation | | |
| | mechanism. | | |
| | Macroeconomic Policyin Real | | |
| | Business Cycle Model. The New- | | |
| | Keynesian School: Realand | | |
| | Nominal Wage- Price Rigidity | | |
| | Models - Menu Costs Model, | | |
| | Implicit Wage ContractModels, Efficiency Wage Models, Insider- | | |
| | | | |
| | Outsider Models. | | |
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| MA GEOGRAPHY | |
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MA-I

Paper-IContributions of the Greeks and Romans with special reference to Herodotus, Eratosthenes, Strabo and Ptolemy, Geography in the Middle Ages, Geography and the Renaissance, Pre-Classical and Classical Geography, Darwinism in Geography, Environmental Determinism and Possibilism, Regional Geography, Positivism, Schaefer and Geography as a Spatial Science, Quantitative Revolution, Scientific Method in Geography Criticism of Positivism, Radicalism, Humanism, Behavioralism, Recent Trends and Ideas.

Paper-IIImportant Concepts in Geomorphology, Nature, Scope, Approaches and Recent Development, Morphogenetic Region, Volcanic Topography, Fluvial and Aeolian Landforms and Processes, Glacial and Marine Landforms and Processes, Models of Landscape Evolution and Slope Development Paper-IIINature, history and recent trends of Cartography, . Landform Mapping and Analysis, Profiles, Calculation of Gradient, scales of slopes, Methods of slope analysis, Representation of Population data & Agriculture data.

Paper-IVDefinition, scope and importance of Political Geography, Recent developments inpolitical

geography, Elements of Political

To enable them to understand the development of Geographyin the context of developments in the larger arena of knowledge.

To understanding of important geomorphic concepts, processes and mechanisms that control the development oflandscapes.

To awareness the students of the various cartographic techniques available for graphic representation of relief, population, agriculture, industrial and transport data, thesteps of construction of the techniques—their merits and demerits.

To create awareness about the role of geographical factors ininfluencing political character of individual countries/regions.



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|-------|--|--|--|
| | Geography Elements of Political Geography, | | |
| | Special themes in Political Geography, Place ofelectoral | | |
| | study in political geography. | | |
| MA-II | Paper-IClimatology, The earth's atmosphere, Atmospheric energy and terrestrial radiation, Temperature, Atmospheric pressure and winds, Atmospheric moisture and precipitation, Air masses, Fronts, Paper-IIUnity in diversity of India, Role of language, religion and culture in the formation ofregions, Regionalisation schemes of India, Northwest India as a Geographic Entity, Land, people, Economy. Paper-IIIRemote Sensing, Radiation Principles, Energy- Atmosphere Interaction, Energy-Earth Interaction, Image Processing and Interpretation, Aerial Photography and Photogrammetry, Paper-IVIntroduction to Hazards & Disasters, Hazard Mechanisms and Processes, Hazards and Disasters in India, Disaster Management Mechanism | To foster comprehensive understanding of atmosphericphenomena, their dynamics and global climates. The geographic dimensions of India in terms of its political andadministrative characteristics. The physical and climatic attributes and their interface with developmental strategies. To expose the students to geospatial technology and develop their skills of interpretation and map making using remote sensing. To introduce students with the idea of natural hazards and disaster management. | |



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Concept, Map Projection, Data Input,

| MA-III | Paper-IHuman Settlement, Settlement System, Town | To understand the | |
|--------|--|---------------------|--|
| | Planning, Preparation of town plan, Problems of town | and analyses. | |
| | planning in India, Country Planning, Rural Land use and its | To expose the stud | |
| | determinants, Rural development in India during Five Year | Information System | |
| | Plans, Planning for the following problems of rural India | concepts and defin | |
| | i.e. Drinking water, Floods and Soils, Public utilityservices, | To train the studen | |
| | Poverty and employment | from geographical | |
| | Paper-IIMeaning and objectives of research, Research | | |
| | problem, Research Design, Measurements in research, scale, | | |
| | Data collectionMethods, Processing and Analysis of data, . | | |
| | Hypotheses, Interpretation and Report Writing. | | |
| | Paper-IIIIntroduction, Overview & History of GIS, Map | | |

To understand the ways data are collected, classified,tabulated and analyses.

To expose the students to fundamental principles of Geographical Information Systems and Global Positioning System including basic concepts and definitions, methods and techniques.

To train the students to look at Indian political scenario, issues and challenges from geographical lenses



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| | Storage and Editing, Concept of Vector and Rasterbased Models, GPS, Cartography and Map Production, Presentation of GIS Output. Paper-IVGeographical Bases of the Indian State, Geographical Factors in India's Political History, Geography of Electoral support and Representation, Geography of International Relations. | | |
|-------|--|---|--|
| MA-IV | Paper-IRegional planning, Preparation of a regional plan, Planning regions, Surveys for planning, Role of Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS, The process of regional development, Case studies from selected countries. Paper-IIField Based Project Report in GeographyPaper- IIIQuantification in Geography, Measuresof central tendency, Measures of dispersion, Correlation and Regression. Paper-IV Introduction of Urban Geography, Attributes and Processes of urban geography, Urban Systems, City- Region Relations, Contemporary Urban Issues | To understand and evaluate the concept of region in geography and its role and relevance in regional planning. To acquaint the student with the importance of field work asone of the methodologies in Geography. To provide knowledge of statistical techniques and theirapplication in geography. To provide an understanding of evolutionary, morphological, and functional attributes of urban places at different scales. | |

PG DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

Paper/ unit-content wise Course outcomes: most course objectives are given in the syllabus. An example is attached for you in anadobe file **Class: MA Subject:**

HINDI

attainment of course outcomes:

Semester Title of the Course content Objectives of How were the paper the course/ objectives met



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content

SEM-1 (PAPER-I)

HINDI SAHITYAKA MADHYKAAL (HSM)

PART-1

- 1. Importance of Hindi Literature, Philosophy of Hindi Literature: Historical point of view, Tradition of History writing of Hindi Literature, Basic facts for the History of Hindi Literature, Problems in Re- writing of History of Hindi Literature
- 2. History of Hindi Literature, Time Division, Time limits, Naming of TimePeriod
- **3.** Historical Environment & background of Aadikaal,

- 1. To develop critical and analytical thinking enabling the students to solve the problems of life through their understanding of literature. To increase theintensity of cognition.
- 2. Preservation of Indian culture and tradition by studying Hindi language and literature.
- 3. To develop the creative potential among the

Objectives are achieved by: offline and online classes, video lectures, oral presentation, assignments, online guest lectures, extension lecture, seminars, conferences, group discussions, celebration of birth and death anniversary of writers, visitinghistorical places during educational trips, by encouraging participation in



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Literary Feautures, Different trend of Hindi Poetry,Leading Poets 4. Siddha literature, Naathliterature, Jain literature & Raaso literature.

PART-2

1. Historical
Environment of
Bhaktikal, Bhakti
Movements, Sagun &
Nirgun Bhakti-Kavya,
Different trends and
features of BhaktiKavya
2. Sant-Kavya,
Important &
Leading Sant- Kavi
& his contribution
3. Soofi-Kavya,
Important Poets,
Indian culture and

scholars by
motivating them to
writeand publish
research papers.
4. To inculcate human
values in the students.
5. To developthe
quality ofacting in
the students through

the study of dramas.

youth festivalsand farewell- and welcome parties,



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traditional elements in Soofi-Kavya

4. Raam-Kavya, Important Poetsand their writingfeatures

5. Krishan- Kavya, Important Poetsand their writingfeatures

6. Reeti-kaal: Naming of this writing period, features, different trendsin Reeti-Kaal, Important Poets& their Writings



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SCD Govt College Dept. Of Geography organized Extension Lecture entitled with "Map Projection and Map Symbology" Delivered by Dr. Simrat KahlonChairperson Punjab University Chandigarh Dated on 18.11.201

COURSE OUTCOME: M.COM BI



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| | LUDITIANA-141 UUT | | |
|----|---|--|---|
| 1. | MCBI 101: MANAGERIAL SKILLS AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT | Unit-I Management defined – Basic Principles and process of Management. The evolution of Management Science. Planning: – Basic techniques of Planning – Basic factors involved in planning –Key planning points – Strategic consideration in planning. Policy Making: Policy making as a guide to action in the organization – General policies – Basic areas of policy making. Concept of control — Application of the process of control at different levels of management (top, middle and first line). Performance standards — Measurements of performance – Remedial action. An integrated control system in an organization. Motivation – determination of behaviour- Employee as a "Total Person" – | The purpose of this subject is to give the students the knowledge of the basic managerial skills. It also helps in not only development of oral and written communication skills but also to enhance the overall personality of students. |
| | | Primary incentives. Management by objectives – Management by exception – Decision making theory in management. Unit-II Managerial Skills-Classification: Technical Skills, Human Skills, conceptual skills. Understanding Management and Leadership-Differentiating the roles of managing people – leading, managing, supervising, coaching and performance management Understanding the responsibility of being a manager and a role model. Personal strategies to establish yourself as the new manager or team leader. Management and personal development: Self-assessment and planning for personal development aimed at managerial effectiveness. Managing stress: Symptoms of stress, coping approaches, Major skills needed to initiate, manage and sustain personal development – the skills involved in managing stress. Communication skills, Negotiation skills, Engaging employees for superior Performance, Leadership skills. Self Esteem and Confidence Building, Unit III | |
| | | Managerial Personality Development: Find out how you think, determine what you value, be clear what drives you, audit your | |
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| | | | skills, and describe your personality. Take a process view of your | |
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| | | | life, paint your figure, define your goals, make choices, identify | |
| | | | your developmental needs, and overcome resistance. Build Your | |
| | | | Network, develop a positive self-image, empowerment, use a | |
| | | | mentor, learn how to learn, measure yourself, Increase Your | |
| | | | Professionalism, Group Discussion on current social, cultural and | |
| | | | popular topics. Unit-IV Interpersonal Skills: Negotiations, social | |
| | | | skills, assertive skills, cross-cultural communications. Leadership | |
| | | | Skills: Concepts of leadership, leadership styles, insights from | |
| | | | good leaders. Be assertive, aim for win-win, consult effectively, be | |
| | | | a team player, help other achieve, use power and influence, look | |
| | | | good, sound good. Career management - selfassessment, moving | |
| | | | forward. Managing ethically. Managing diversity, coaching skills | |
| M | MCBI 102 | 2: BUSINESS | Unit-I Theoretical Framework of Business Environment: Concept, | This subject is taught to the students to |
| E | ENVIRONMENT | | significant and nature of business environment; elements of | provide them insights about various |
| | | | environment - internal and external; changing dimensions of | environmental factors and their |
| | | | business environment; techniques of environmental scanning and | repercussions on business. This will help |
| | | | monitoring. Economic Environment of Business: Significance and | the students to remain vigilant about |
| | | | elements of economic environment; Economic systems and | various changes in the business |
| | | | business environment; economic planning in India; Unit-II | environment. |
| | | | Industrial Policies: A brief review of industrial policies since | |
| | | | independence, Industrial policy of 1991 and recent | |
| | | | developments, Policy on foreign direct investment in Indian | |
| | | | industry. Fiscal Policy: Public revenues, public expenditure, public | |
| | | | debt, development activities financed by public expenditure, an | |
| | | | evaluation of recent fiscal policy of Government of India - | |
| | | | Highlights of Budget. Monetary Policy: Demand for and supply of | |
| | | | money, Objectives of monetary and credit policy, recent trends- | |
| | | | Role of Finance Commission. Unit-III Balance of Payments: | |



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| Structure, Major components, causes for dis-equilibrium in |
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| Balance of Payments, correction measures, Impact of New |
| Economic Policy on Balance of Payments, Recent trends. India's |
| Trade Policy - Magnitude and direction of Indian International |



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| | trade, bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, EXIM Policy, | |
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| | Role of EXIM Bank. WTO: Nature and scope - Organisation and | |
| | structure - trading blocks - role and functions of WTO in | |
| | promoting world trade - Principles followed- Agreements | |
| | reached in the Uruguay round including TRIPS, TRIMS and GATS, | |
| | Disputes settlement mechanism- Dumping and Anti-dumping | |
| | measures - Critical review of WTO functioning. Unit-IV Money | |
| | and Capital market: Features and components of Indian Financial | |
| | system, objectives, features and structure of Money market and | |
| | capital market, recent developments- Stock Exchanges, Investor | |
| | Protection and Role of SEBI. Legal Framework: Special features of | |
| | The SICA (Special Provisions) 1985. | |
| MCBI 103: ORGANISATION | Unit-I Introduction, emergence of O.B. as a discipline, | OB is directly concerned with the |
| BEHAVIOUR | Contributing disciplines to the O.B. field, Organisational | understanding, prediction and control of |
| | Behaviour Trends, the changing workforce, challenges and | human behaviour in organisations. This |
| | opportunities for O.BPersonality: Determinants of personality, | area of study that investigate the impact |
| | measurement and various dimensions of personality | that individuals, groups and structure |
| | development Perception: concept and meaning; factors | have on behaviour within organisation for |
| | influencing perception, link between perception and individual | the purpose of applying such knowledge |
| | decision making; managerial application of perception Attitude: | help towards improving an organisation's |
| | Types of attitude, Management of attitudes and work- force | effectiveness. |
| | diversity in business organization Values: significance of values in | |
| | business management. Unit -II Motivation: Concept and | |
| | definition Theories of motivation Leadership: Theories of | |
| | leadership style . Contemporary issues in leadership learning: | |
| | concepts and theories. Leadership - Trait theories, cognitive | |
| | theories, inspirational approaches to leadership, emotional | |
| | intelligence and leadership challenges to the leadership, | |
| | construct power, policies and leadership. Unit-III Individual | |
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| decision making and problem solving Group dimensions of | |
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| organizational behaviour: Understanding and managing group | |
| processes, Nature and Concept of group, Group development | |
| process; Interpersonal and group dynamics: Meaning and | |



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| | Applications of emotional Intelligence in organization; | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | Understanding work teams. Unit-IV Conflict and negotiation. | |
| | Conflict and inter-group behaviour, types and sources of conflict, | |
| | functional and dysfunctional aspects of conflicts, approaches of | |
| | conflict management. Organization culture, functions of | |
| | organization culture, creating and sustaining organization culture, | |
| | development and implications of organization culture. | |
| MCBI 104: QUANTITATIVE | Unit-I Mathematical basis of managerial decision: Functions- | This course provides an introduction to |
| SKILLS FOR BUSINESS | Applications of Functions-Some special Functions. A.P. & G.P. and | use of quantitative tools and techniques |
| INNOVATION | their managerial Application, Matrices, Matrices: Simultaneous | to analyse corporate/business situations |
| | equations by Cramer's rule, Matrix Inversion method, Guass | in current market scenario. |
| | Elimination method. Markov Chains & their applications. | |
| | Frequency Distribution and their Analysis; Unit-II Mathematics of | |
| | Finance Limits and Continuity, Differentiation. Applications of | |
| | Differentiation, Integration. Unit-III Algebra Refresher, | |
| | Applications of Equations and Inequalities, Functions and Graphs, | |
| | Lines, Parabolas, and Systems, Exponential and Logarithmic | |
| | Functions. Unit-IV Measures of Central Tendency, Standard | |
| | Deviation, Variance, Correlation and Regression Analysis, Time | |
| | Series Analysis and Forecasting. Probability Theory and | |
| | Probability Distributions - Binomial, Poisson, Normal and | |
| | Exponential, ANOVA. | |
| MCBI 105: ENTREPRENEURSHIP, | Unit-I Entrepreneurship definition, framework models, | This subject provides overview of |
| CREATIVITY AND INNOVATIONS | entrepreneurship as a process, importance for the society and | entrepreneurship and supports |
| IN BUSINESS | economy, entrepreneurial attitudes. Entrepreneurial personality: | entrepreneurial attitude and skills so that |
| | Personality characteristics, skills, motivation, and attitudes of | they can be used to motivate students to |
| | entrepreneurs. Analysis of own strengths and weaknesses related | start their own business. This subject will |
| | to business foundation and management. Unit-II Creativity | help to inculcate entrepreneurial skills |
| | development: Methods supporting creative thinking and | among students. |
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| | innovations and their application. The creative process in new |
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| | product, service and organisational development Entrepreneurial |
| | opportunities recognition and development: Coming up with new |
| | ideas, innovation process. Recognition of unsatisfied market need |



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| | and/or ineffectively used resources. Becoming an entrepreneur: | |
| | Start-up activities and process, steps and challenges. Creativity | |
| | and innovation in entrepreneurial organisations. Cultural diversity | |
| | and creativity Unit-III Buying an existing venture. Project | |
| | validation: Techniques and concepts used for opportunity | |
| | evaluation. Business idea development, business concept | |
| | Acquisition of an entrepreneurial team and employees: | |
| | composition and management of an entrepreneurial team, | |
| | employee selection. Training of sales and negotiation skills. | |
| | Business idea and intellectual property. Corporate | |
| | entrepreneurship: the need for entrepreneurship in corporations, | |
| | barriers and how to overcome them, innovation champion and | |
| | his/her activities, entrepreneurship support. Unit-IV Managing | |
| | business growth: growth dimensions and phases. The role | |
| | change: from an entrepreneur to a manager. Overcoming growth | |
| | barriers. Self-development and time management, finding | |
| | balance between business running and personal life. Business | |
| | succession and exit strategies. Technology, creativity and | |
| | innovation. Creative talent and the rise of the creative businesses | |
| MCBI 106: ACCOUNTING FOR | Unit-I Financial Accounting-concept, importance and scope, | This subject enhances the knowledge of |
| MANAGERS | accounting principles, journal, ledger, trial balance, depreciation | students regarding various concepts, |
| | (straight line and diminishing balance methodology), and | techniques and methods of financial |
| | preparation of final accounts with adjustments. Brief Introduction | accounting which will further help them in |
| | of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Unit-II | making good managerial decisions. |
| | Financial statement analysis, Ratio analysis, Common Size | |
| | statements, Comparative analysis, trend analysis, cash flow | |
| | analysis, accounting for price level changes, human resource | |
| | accounting, social and environmental accounting. Unit-III | |
| | Management accounting- concept, need importance and scope; | |



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| cost accounting meaning, importance, methods, techniques and | |
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| classification of costs, inventory valuation. Unit-IV Budgetary | |
| control- meaning, need, objectives, essentials of budgeting, | |
| different types of budgets; standard costing and variance analysis | |



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| | (materials, labour); marginal costing and its application in | |
| | managerial decision making. | |
| MCBI 107: WORKSHOP ON | Unit-I Computer Literacy: Understand how a computer works. | This subject gives the knowledge about |
| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | Components of a computer. Machine language used by | the basics of computers, its functions, |
| | computers, the components of the hardware, and how it all fits | tools and its uses in commerce and |
| | together low-level workings of computer networks. Artificial | management. |
| | intelligence, Creative aspects of Computer, an algorithm and a | |
| | computer program, what are the underlying structure of a | |
| | computer network, and computer crime, and the impact of | |
| | computers on society. Unit-II Basics of the Computer: Navigation | |
| | of the computer-overview of basics, saving on the computer, | |
| | A:/drive, Minimize and Maximize, Basic mouse features, Double- | |
| | click and single-click, Creating folders, Deleting files, Renaming | |
| | files, Customizing folder views, Keyboard familiarity. Word basics: | |
| | Opening Programs from Start button Opening existing | |
| | documents, Editing a document, Creating a new document, Undo | |
| | , Highlighting shortcuts, Entering and formatting text, Bold, Italic, | |
| | Underline, Center, right and left aligned, Change font and size, | |
| | Save and Save as, Print preview and Printing, Find and Replace, | |
| | Page numbers , Headers and footers, Changing margins, Using | |
| | preset tabs, Showing hidden characters, Checking spelling, | |
| | Finding help, Typing a business letter, Formatting the paragraphs, | |
| | Double-spacing and single spacing, Moving and copying text, | |
| | Creating a poster, Using word art, Drawing tools, Clipart, Copying | |
| | a picture from a file Unit-III Excel Basics: What is a spreadsheet | |
| | and why would I use one?, Create a simple spreadsheet, Common | |
| | ,Definitions: rows, columns, and cell, Formatting a cell, | |
| | Demonstration of advanced features (by instructor), charts, | |
| | graphs, formulas, sort, find, and filter. Basics of Microsoft Power | |



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| Point. Unit-IV Internet Basics: What's so great about the | |
|---|--|
| Internet?, Basic Navigating inside and between web pages, | |
| Copying text and graphics from the web, Bookmarks, Search | |
| engines and how to perform searches , How to evaluate | |



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| 2. | MCBI 201: | ECONOMICS | FOR | Unit-I Introduction to Managerial Economics: Managerial DecisionMaking and Economic | The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with |
|----|------------|-----------|------|---|---|
| | INNOVATIVE | BUSI | NESS | Theory, Goals of the firm: Measuring and Maximizing Economic Profit, Economic Cost | the basic economic theory useful for taking innovative |
| | DECISIONS | | | of Using Resources, Economic Profit versus Accounting Profit, Other Goals (Value | business decisions. |
| | | | | Maximization, Revenue Maximization etc.), Forms of Business | |
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Organization, Separation of Ownership and Control, Pricingdecisions under Risk and Uncertainty, The Principal Agent Problem, Asymmetric Information, Moral Hazard and Adverse Selection. Demand Analysis: (A) Demand Functions - Law of Demand, Explaining the law of demand, Violations of the Law of Demand, Shifts in Demand; Elasticity of Demand: Price Elasticity (at a point and over and interval), Factors affecting price elasticity, Price elasticity and Change in Total Revenue, AR, MR and Price elasticity, Range of Values of Price Elasticity; Income Elasticity, Inferior, Superior and Normal goods, Income Elasticity and Share in Total Expenditure; Cross- Price Elasticity, Substitutes and Complements; (B) Introduction to methods of demand estimation (C) Indifference curves, budget line and consumer equilibrium, ICC, PCC (idea only) Unit-II Production and Cost Analysis -(A) Production Function, Short Run and Long Run, Production with One Variable Input, Total Product, Average and Marginal Products, Law of Variable proportions, Relationship between TP, AP and MP. (B) Short Run Costs of Production, Fixed and Variable Costs, Short Run Total, Average and Marginal Cost and Relationship between them, Short Run Cost Curves, Relationship between AVC, MC, AP and MP; Long run cost curves, Relationship between LAC and SAC, Economies of Scale and Scope, (C) Production with Two Variable Inputs, Iso-quants - Characteristics, Marginal Rate of Technical Substitution, Laws of Returns to Scale, Isocost Curves, Finding the Optimal Combinationof Inputs, Production of a given output at Minimum Cost, Production of Maximum Output with a given level of Cost, Expansion Path, Finding the Long Run Cost Schedules from the Production Function, (D) Law of supply, elasticity of supply, market equilibrium, changes in equilibrium. Unit-III Managerial Decision Making under Alternative Market Structures-(A)

Characteristics of Perfect Competition, Profit Maximization in Competitive Markets, Output Decision in the Short Run, Shut



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| | Down Point, Short Run Supply for the Firm and Industry; Output Decision in the Long Run, Break Even Point, Long Run Supply for the Perfectly Competitive Industry, Profit Maximizing Input Usage under Competitive Conditions; (B) Profit Maximization under Monopoly, Output and Pricing Decisions in the Short and Long Run, (C) Short and long run equilibrium under monopolistic competition (D) Interdependence of strategic decision making – oligopoly, Collusion – cartels, price leadership. Unit-IV Pricing Decisions-Price Discrimination under Monopoly, Average Cost Pricing, Marginal cost pricing, Peak Load Pricing, Limit Pricing, Multi-product Pricing, Transfer Pricing. Externalities and Market Failure Understanding externalities and market failures, pricing under market failure | |
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| MCBI 202: FINA | L Unit-I Introduction – traditional and modern Concept of Finance Function, nature, Scope The objective of this subject is to provide conceptual |
|----------------|--|
| MANAGEMENT | and Importance, function and Financial decisions, Financial Environment. Financial Planning – Meaning and Steps in Financial Planning, Capitalization – Over and Under Capitalization, capitalization Theory. Unit-II Capital Budgeting: Evaluation of Projects using DCF and Non DCF methods. Leverage — Meaning, Significance and Types. Cost of Capital: Simple problem based on Computation of Cost of Individual source of finance (Equity, Debt and Preference) and Weighted average cost of capital, Theories of Capital Structure, Designing Optimal Capital Structure and Cost of Capital, Theories of Capital Structure, Designing Optimal Capital Structure, EBIT, and EPS Analysis. Unit-III Working Capital, Management — Concepts, Needsand Nature of working Capital, Methods of determining Working Capital, Requirement, Financing and Control of Working Capital. Management of Earnings, Retained Earnings, and Dividend Policies, Dividend Practice and Dividend Models. Unit-IV Management of long term funds, Source of Long term Finance, Financial Institutions and Term Lending Lease Financing, mergers and Acquisitions. |
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PERFORMANCE

MCBI 203: CORPORATE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

MCBI: **MEASUREMENT** Objective: The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the types of managerial information used to effectively and efficiently run the business. The emphasis is on understanding the kind of information to ask for in various decision settings and how to use it (the managerial function) as opposed to the technical details of how to produce the data (the accounting function). Unit-I Performance Corporate Measurement-Need Importance; Historical Overview; Product Costing in price estimates and profit management; Techniques to measure and enhance profitability and quality of products and services; Activity Based Management, Target and Kaizen costing; benchmarking and environmental costing; Flexible Budgeting, and Activitybased Budgeting. Unit-II Setting of performance goals and incentives, and the use of diagnostic tools and control; systems to achieve the goals; Strategic Profitability Analysis; Measuring performance using Economic Value Added (EVA) methodology; Comparison between Return on Investment (ROI) and EVA methodology of measuring performance. Unit-III Measurement of Corporate Performance through Balanced Scorecard and its value creation potential;. Rationality behind balance score card; performance dimensions of the balance score card; Throughput Accounting; Comparison of Activity Based Costing, Unit-IV Information Systems aspects of management control; Control-needs of Information flow, and its consolidation in multi-locational setting; Management Control System and its applications; Responsibility Accounting-Meaning and Methodology, types of responsibility of responsibility centres, organizational structure centres; objectives and methods of transfer pricing, pricing corporate

203-CORPORATE

services and administration of transfer pricing.

The purpose of this subject is to introduce students to the types of managerial information used effectively and efficiently run the business. The emphasis kind understanding the of information to ask for in various decision settings and how to use it (the managerial function) as opposed to the technical details of how to produce the data (the accounting function).

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MCBI 204: PRODUCTION AND
Unit-I Operations management: Concept, Functions. Product

OPERATOINS MANAGEMENT
Design and development – Product design and its characteristics:

Product development process (Technical): Product development

operational aspects of business, modern



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| | techniques .Process selection- Project, job, Batch, Mass and | productivity techniques and inventory |
| | Process types of Production Systems. Product –Process Mix Unit-II | management. |
| | Facility Location – importance, Factors in Location Analysis: | |
| | Location Analysis Techniques. Facility Layout - Objectives: | |
| | Advantages: Basic types of layouts. Capacity Planning – Concepts: | |
| | Factors Affecting Capacity Planning, Capacity Planning Decisions. | |
| | Production Planning & Control (PPC) -Concepts, Objectives, | |
| | Functions. Work Study - Productivity: Method Study; Work | |
| | Measurement. Unit-III Introduction to modern productivity | |
| | techniques - just in time, Kanban system. Total Quality | |
| | Management & six sigma. Functions of Purchasing Management – | |
| | Objectives, Functions: Methods: Procedure. Value analysis – | |
| | Concepts. Stock control systems. Virtual factory concept. | |
| | Production worksheets. Unit-IV Inventory Management – | |
| | Concepts, Classification: Objectives: Factors Affecting Inventory | |
| | Control Policy: Inventory costs: Basic EOQ Model: Re-order Level: | |
| | ABC Analysis. | |
| MCBI 205: BUSINESS | Unit-1 Business Intelligence Foundation : Background | This subject aims at giving the student an |
| INTELLIGENCE | Introduction, Concepts, information storing and retrieval, | understanding of the area of business |
| | semantics and ontologies, handling unformatted information, | intelligence, from both a technical and a |
| | handling information with many different formats, information | person/organization perspective and ways |
| | logistics, interpreting information and learning Unit-II Business | of finding business advantages. The |
| | Intelligence Techniques: A. Data Warehousing B. Data Mining and | student will have both a theoretical |
| | Techniques C. OLAP D. Business Intelligence System & Software | knowledge of relevant concepts of the |
| | Unit-III Decision Support System (DSS) A. Concepts B. Basic Tools | area, as well as a more practically oriented |
| | of DSS C. Process of Building DSS D. Decision Trees (DT) Unit-IV | view of possible tools and experiences of |
| | Customer Value Creation: Mapping Customer Value Creation, | their use. |
| | perceived benefits and perceived costs, new strategies, | |
| | techniques and technologies to win the customers. Customer | |
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| | | | | Value Management (CVM), CVM Process. Customer relationship: | |
|--|------|------|------------|--|---|
| | | | | Role of commitment, loyalty and trust in customer relationships; | |
| | | | | managing customer relationships, customer lifetime value | |
| | MCBI | 206: | OPERATIONS | Unit – I Development – Definition– Characteristics and Phases – | The basic idea of this subject is to acquaint |



RESEARCH

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Types of models - peration Research models - applications. ALLOCATION: **Programming** Problem Linear formulation Graphical solution - Simplex method - Artificial variables techniques - Two-phase method, Big-M method - Duality Principle. Unit - II TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM - Formulation -Optimal solution. unbalanced transportation problem Degeneracy. Assignment problem - Formulation - Optimal solution - Variants of Assignment Problem- Traveling Salesman problem. SEQUENCING – Introduction – Flow –Shop sequencing – n jobs through two machines - n jobs through three machines -Job shop sequencing – two jobs through m' machines. Unit – III REPLACEMENT: Introduction - Replacement of items that deteriorate with time when money value is not counted and counted - Replacement of items that fail Completely, group replacement. THEORY OF GAMES: Introduction - Minimax (maximin) – Criterion and optimal strategy – Solution of games with saddle points – Rectangular games without saddle points – 2 X 2 games – dominance principle – m X 2 & 2 X n games – graphical method. Unit –I V WAITING LINES: Introduction – Single Channel – Poisson arrivals – exponential Service times – with infinite population and finite population models- Multichannel Poisson arrivals - exponential service times with infinite population single channel Poisson arrivals. INVENTORY: Introduction - Single item - Deterministic models - Purchase inventory models with one price break and multiple price breaks - shortages are not allowed - Stochastic models - demand may be discrete variable or continuous variable – Instantaneous production. Instantaneous demand and Continuous demand and no set up cost.

the students with the resource allocation techniques and make them familiar with the methodology of finding the best solution in different managerial situations.



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| MCBI 207: WORKSHOP C | N Unit-I Foundation of Research: Meaning, Objectives, Motivation, | The plan of this subject is to equip the |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| BUSINESS RESEARCH METHODS | Utility.Concept of theory, empiricism, deductive and inductive | students with latest tools of research in |
| | theory. Characteristics of scientific method - Understanding the | commerce and management to make |
| | language of research - Concept, Construct, Definition, Variable. | them competent to analyse the market |



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Research Process: Problem Identification & Formulation Measurement Issues trends and behaviour. Hypothesis - Qualities of good Hypotheses -Null Hypothesis & Alternative Hypothesis. Hypotheses Testing - Logic & Importance Unit-II Research Design Concept and Importance in Research - Features of a good research design - Exploratory Research Design - concept, types and uses, Descriptive Research Designs - concept, types and uses. Experimental Design: Causal relationships, Concept of Independent & Dependent variables, concomitant variable, extraneous variable, Treatment, Control group. Qualitative and quantitative research: Qualitative research -Quantitative research - Concept of measurement, causality, generalization, replication. Merging the two approaches. Measurement Concept of measurement - Problems in measurement in management research - Validity and Reliability. Levels of measurement -Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio. Unit-III Attitude Scaling Techniques Concept of Scale - Rating Scales viz. Likert Scales, Semantic Differential Scales, Constant Sum Scales, Graphic Rating Scales - Ranking Scales - Paired Comparison & Forced Ranking. Types of Data Secondary Data - Definition, Sources, Characteristics. Primary Data - Definition, Advantages and disadvantages over secondary data, Observation method, Questionnaire Construction, Personal Interviews, Telephonic Interview, Mail Survey, Email/Internet survey. Unit-IV Sampling: Concepts of Statistical Population, Sample, Sampling Frame, Sampling Error, Sample Size, Non-Response. Characteristics of a good sample. Probability Sample – Simple Random Sample, Systematic Sample, Stratified Random Sample & Multi-stage sampling. Non-Probability Sample - Judgment, Convenience, Quota & Snowballing methods. Determining size of the sample - Practical considerations in sampling and sample size. DataAnalysis Data Preparation – Univariate analysis (frequency tables, bar charts, pie charts, percentages), Bivariate analysis - Cross



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| | tabulations and Chi-square test including testing hypothesis of association. Interpretation of Data and Report Writing - Layout ofa Research Paper | |
|---|---|--|
| MCDI 200. STIMMED TDAINING | After the Completion of Second Semester Evenination the students will go on 6.8 Weeks | This halps the student to gain practical knowledge by |
| MCBI 208: SUMMER TRAINING REPORT AND VIVA VOCE | After the Completion of Second Semester Examination the students will go on 6-8 Weeks summer training in various Industrial undertakings, banking and financial services institutions, and Retail Sector organizations. There they will undertake a project to study a particular problem and file three copies of summer training report within 15 days completion ofthe training. The student has to file a certificate of completion of training issued by training organization. A VIVA-VOCE Examination will be conducted by the External examiner appointed by the University on the problems undertaken in the summer training report. | This helps the student to gain practical knowledge by working in the company. It helps in overall development of the students. |
| | | |



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| 3. | MCBI 301: BUSINESS | Unit-I Law of Contract: Definition, Essentials and Types of Contracts, Offer: definition | The basic idea of this subject is to acquaintthe students |
|----|--------------------|---|---|
| | LEGISLATION | and essentials, Acceptance-definition and essentials, Consideration- definition and | with the business laws and its operational knowledge to |
| | | essentials, Exceptions to the rule 'no consideration, no contract,' Doctrine of Privity of | run the business. |
| | | Contract, Capacity of Parties, Free Consent, Quasi Contract, Legality of Object, | |
| | | Performance of Contract, Termination of contract, Breach of Contract and Remedies. Law | |
| | | of Agency: Essentials, kinds of agents, Rights and Duties of Agent and Principal, Creation | |
| | | of Agency, Termination of Agency Bailment and Pledge –Bailment, Definition, Essential | |
| | | Elements, Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee. Pledge- Essentials, Rights and Duties | |
| | | of Pledger and Pledgee Unit-II Negotiable Instruments Act 1881: Nature and | |
| | | Characteristics of Negotiable instruments, Kinds of Negotiable Instruments-Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques. Parties to Negotiable Instruments, Negotiation, | |
| | | Presentment, Discharge and Dishonor of Negotiable Instruments. Law of Insurance – | |
| | | General Principles of Insurance | |
| | | and Life Insurance. Sale of Goods Act 1930: Definition of sale, Sale | |
| | | and Life insurance. Sale of Goods Act 1950. Definition of sale, Sale | |
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| | | v/s Agreement to Sell, Goods, Price and Time, Condition and | |
|------|--------------------|--|--|
| | | Warranties, Express and Implied Conditions, "Doctrine of Caveat | |
| | | Emptor", Performance of Contract of Sale, Rights of Unpaid Seller. | |
| | | Unit-III Law of Partnership 1932: Definition, Essentials of | |
| | | Partnership, Formation of Partnerships, Kinds of Partners, | |
| | | Authorities, Rights and Liabilities of Partners, Registration of | |
| | | Partnership, Dissolution of Partnership Firm. Companies Act 1956: | |
| | | Definition, Characteristics and Kinds of Companies, Steps in | |
| | | Formation of Company. Memorandum of Association, Articles of | |
| | | Association and Prospectus. Shares: Kinds of Shares, Kinds of | |
| | | Debentures. Directors: Appointment, Power, Duties and Liabilities | |
| | | of Directors. Meeting and Resolutions: Types of Meetings. | |
| | | Auditor: Appointment, Rights and Liabilities of Auditor. Modes of | |
| | | Winding-up of a Company. Unit-IV FEMA: Meaning, Objectives | |
| | | and Scope. Consumer Protection Act 1986: Objectives, Definition, | |
| | | Consumer Protection Councils. Right to Information Act. | |
| MCE | BI 302: TECHNOLOGY | Unit-I Technology management: Scope, components. Technology | The intention of this subject is to acquaint |
| MAN | NAGEMENT AND | and environment, Technology and society, Technology Impact | the students with various aspects of |
| INNO | IOVATIONS | analysis, environmental, social, legal, political aspects, methods | innovations in technology and its impact |
| | | or techniques for analysis, steps involved. Technology policy | on business. |
| | | strategy: Science and technology Policy of India, implications to | |
| | | industry. Unit-II Technology forecasting need, methodology and | |
| | | methods. Trend Analysis, Analogy, Delphi, Soft System | |
| | | Methodology, Mathematical Models, Simulation, and System | |
| | | Dynamics. Technology Choice and Evaluation, Methods of | |
| | | analyzing alternate technologies, Techno-economic feasibility | |
| | | studies, need for multi-criteria considerations such as, social, | |
| | | environmental, and political, Analytic hierarchy method, Fuzzy | |
| | | multicriteria decision making, and other methods. Unit-III | |



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| | Technology | Transfer | and | Acquisition | Import | regulations, |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Implications of ' | 'Uruguay Rou | nd", and | WTO, Bargaini | ng process, | |
| | Transfer option, | MOU. Tech | nology A | Adoption and Pr | oductivity, | |
| | Adopting technol | logy-human in | teraction | s, Organizational | redesign | |



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| | | and re-engineering, Technology productivity. Unit-IV Technology | |
|------|-------------------------|---|--|
| | | Absorption and Innovation, present status in India, need for new | |
| | | outlook, Absorption strategies for acquired technology, Creating | |
| | | | |
| | | new/improved technologies, Innovations. Technology | |
| N/CF | DI 202 DINOVIA EVONG DI | Measurement. Technology Audit. | The state of the s |
| | BI 303: INNOVATIONS IN | Unit-I Concept, Nature and scope of Human Resource | The ambition of this subject is to |
| | MAN RESOURCES | Management; Human Capital: Work force Challenges in the 21st | introduce the concept of Human |
| MAN | NAGEMENT | Century; Multi-sector workforce: Challenges and effective | Resources Management and latest |
| | | practices; Growth and development of Human Resource | innovative aspects in managing the human |
| | | Management in India, Emerging trends of HRM in global | capital. |
| | | economy. Human Resource Management for advanced | |
| | | technology, HR strategies for managing innovations. Unit-II | |
| | | Creating the Human Resource base: Concept of equal | |
| | | employment opportunity, Recruitment & Selection-Concept & | |
| | | Objective Concept of affirmative action (Reservation for priority | |
| | | categories), Selection: Procedure, Tests and Interviews | |
| | | Orientation, Promotion: Bases of Promotion, Transfer: Types of | |
| | | Transfer, Separations, and Outplacement. Unit-III Developing | |
| | | Human Resources: Training & Development-Concept, Training Vs | |
| | | Development, Learning Principle, Training need assessment, | |
| | | Types of training programmes, on-the-job and off-the-job, In | |
| | | basket Training, Transactional Analysis, Sensitivity Training, Grid | |
| | | training, Apprenticeship training; Evaluation of Training | |
| | | Programmes. Unit-IV Monitoring and Evaluation Performance | |
| | | Management- Performance Appraisal – objectives, uses, | |
| | | methods, Traditional vs. Modern Methods, Management by | |
| | | objectives (MBO), Assessment center, 360 Appraisal, BARS, | |
| | | Kaizen, JIT and QC. | |
| MCE | BI 304: INTELLECTUAL | Unit-I Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Introduction - Invention | The purpose of this paper is to acquaint |



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| PROPERTY LAWS | and Creativity - Intellectual Property (IP) - Importance - Protection | the students with basic knowledge of | |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| | of IPR - Basic types of property (i. Movable Property ii. Immovable | Intellectual property laws in India and in | |
| | Property and iii. Intellectual Property). Economic Importance of | international scenario. | |
| | Intellectual Property. International Scenario: TRIPS and other | | |



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| | Treaties. Unit-II Copy Right: Introduction to Copyright, The | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| | Copyright Act, 1957, Copyright vis-à-vis Digital Technology, | |
| | Software Copyright. Implication of International Conventions in | |
| | India. Unit-III Industrial Design: Need for Protection of Industrial | |
| | Designs, The Designs Act, 2000 International Regime relating to | |
| | Industrial Design. Industrial Designs and Integrated circuits - | |
| | Protection of Geographical Indications at national and | |
| | International levels - Application Procedures. Unit-IV Trademark | |
| | and Passing Off: Introduction to Trade Mark and its Relevance | |
| | and Need for Protection, Trade Mark Act, 1999, Passing Off. | |
| | Exhaustion of Right in Trade Mark Domain Name dispute and | |
| | cyber-squatting. Introduction to Patents Indian Patent Act, 1970 | |
| | International Regime relating to Patent: Convention and Treaties, | |
| | Relevant provisions under TRIPs Drug Patent Vis-à-vis Public | |
| | Health, Software Patent. | |
| MCBI 305: WORKSHOP ON | Unit-I Evolution of legislative regulation of banking in India; | The objective of this workshop is to make |
| REGULATORY FRAMEWORK | prudential policy framework for banking regulation and | the students familiar with the regulatory |
| FOR BANKS AND FINANCIAL | supervision; Banking Regulation Act, 1949; Reserve Bank of India | frame work of banks and financial services |
| SERVICES | Act, Bank Nationalization Act, 1969; A Study of Negotiable | in India. |
| | Instruments Act, 1881 based on case law. Unit-II the Regional | |
| | rural banks act, 1976; Regulatory issues and developments in the | |
| | financial services sector; Indian Insurance Contract. A Study of | |
| | Indian Insurance Act, 1938. Principle, Policy Conditions, Policies | |
| | and Organizations of Life Insurance. Unit-III General Insurance | |
| | Business Act, 1972. General Insurance Corporation of India Act, | |
| | 1976. Practice of Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance | |
| | General Insurance in India- Organisation and Management of | |
| | General Insurance Companies in India. Regulatory framework for | |
| | Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC's) in India; Registration of | |



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| NBFC's; Procedure of Registration of NBFC's with RBI; Types of | |
|---|--|
| NBFC's registered with RBI; Regulations relating to acceptance of | |
| deposits by NBFC's. Unit-IV the Laws relating to regulation of | |
| Housing Finance in India; National Housing Bank Act, 1987. | |



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| | Desired Garden (Desired and Desired | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Depository Services: [SEBI (Depositories and Participants) | |
| | Regulations, 1996]: Introduction, opening and account, filling of | |
| | dematerialization and rematerialisation request forms, filling the | |
| | forms for sale and purchase instructions to DPs. Mutual Funds | |
| | [under SEBI (MF) Regulations 1996]: Introduction, Studying | |
| | contents of Trust Deed and Investment Management Agreement | |
| | of a mutual fund, Computation of N.A.V. considering all relevant | |
| | provisions. | |
| MCBI 308: INNOVATIONS IN | Unit - I International Business: Nature, importance and scope; | The intention of this subject is to |
| INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS | Framework for analyzing international business environment - | introduce to the students the concept of |
| | geographical, economic, socio-cultural, political and legal | international business, its environment, its |
| | environment. Unit-II International Economic Environment: World | working and challenges. |
| | economic and trading situation; International economic | |
| | institutions and agreements - WTO, UNCAD, IMF, World Bank; | |
| | Generalized system of preferences, GSTP; International | |
| | commodity agreements. Unit – III Multinational Corporations: | |
| | Conceptual framework of MNCs; MNCs and host and home | |
| | country relations; Technology transfers - importance and | |
| | types.Nature of International Business Environment : Forces - | |
| | Political environment – Legal Environment – Technology – | |
| | Cultural Environment – Country Classifications – Economic Trade | |
| | Policies Unit – IV Foreign Investment: Capital flows – types and | |
| | theories of foreign investment; foreign investment flows and | |
| | barriersForeign Direct Investment | |
| MCBI 309: INNOVATIONS IN | Unit-I Marketing Concepts & Challenges: Nature and scope of | The subject will help students understand |
| MARKETING | Marketing Management, Marketing process, Marketing | the major concepts and tools of |
| | environment, Marketing Organizations, Marketing Challenges, | marketing, the environment and how |
| | Marketing in 21st Century-Innovative approaches (Concepts of | marketers make quick decisions, make |
| | Green Marketing, Social Marketing), and Marketing Mix. Unit-II | adjustments to rapidly changing market |
| | Steel Manager, Seem Manager, and Manager, Chief | adjustments to rapidity changing market |



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| | Marketing Plan | ning & C | Control: Marke | ting Plann | ning and Marketing | | | conditions, | lower | costs | and | build |
|--|------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|-----|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-----|-------|
| | Competitivenes | s, Custo | omer Value, N | I arketing | Planning Process, | | | relationships. In | n that proces | s, they ensi | ure | |
| | Identifying | and | analysing | the | competitors, | Defining | the | share of the m | arket, share | of the m | ind | |
| | competitive stra | ategy an | nd Marketing | Control- | Control process. | | | and add to the b | ottom line. | | | |



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| | | Unit-III Understanding Customer and Marketing Information System: Types of Consumers, Factors influencing consumerbehaviour, Consumer Decision making Process, MISsubsystems, Conducting Marketing Research and Demand forecasting. Unit-IV Marketing Strategy: Market Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning, Brand Equity and Crafting Brand Positioning. Internet Marketing-An innovative approach: terminology, foundations of intenet commerce, Internet micro and macro environment, Consumer behaviour on the internet, Concepts of B2B and B2C market, marketing strategy on the internet especially segmenting, targeting and positioning business models on the web. | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 4. | MCBI 401: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT | Unit-I Introduction: Definition, evolution, need, drivers, scope, approaches in Organizations, strategies in organizations, components and functions, - understanding knowledge; Learning organization: five components of learning organization, knowledge sources, and documentation. Unit-II Essentials Of Knowledge Management, knowledge creation process, knowledge management techniques, Knowledge creation process, systems and tools, organizational knowledge management architecture and implementation strategies, building the knowledge corporation and implementing knowledgemanagement in organization. Unit-III Knowledge management system life cycle, managing knowledge workers, - knowledge audit, and knowledge management practices in organizations, few case studies. Unit-IV Futuristic KM: Knowledge Engineering, Theory of Computation, Data Structure. | of today's organisational culture. The future of knowledge lies in its increasing propensity for value, social networks and knowledge enrichment. The behaviourists have to accept the use of technology for storing and disseminating |



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| MCBI 402: ENVIRONMENTAL | Unit-I Introduction to Environmental Law and Policy: Concept of Law & Policy, | The main aim of this subject is to acquaint the students |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| LAWS AND MANAGEMENT | Environmental Law and the Indian Constitution, Lawof Crimes & Tort and Environment, | with the current environmental laws and policies of the |
| | Environmental Justice, Equity and Governance, The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 | government. The course will also innovatethe students in |
| | and Draft National Environmental, Policy 2006 Unit-II Environmental Audit. | the field of environment management to make the |
| | Environmental Management Systems Standards: ISO 14000 | business |
| | (EMS). Related Issues in Environmental Management. | environment friendly. |
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| | Environmental Design. Environmental Economics. Basics of Data | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| | base Management System (DBMS), Geographic Information | |
| | System (GIS) and Remote Sensing Geographic Information System | |
| | (GIS) and Remote Sensing in Environmental Management. Unit-III | |
| | Principles of Environmental Management. Principles of Ecology, | |
| | Environment & Environmental Management. Policies and Legal | |
| | Aspect of Environmental management. Environmental Issues, | |
| | Policies and regulation Impact of urbanization and | |
| | industrialization, Environmental Impact Assessment, restoration | |
| | of degraded ecosystems, bioremediation, environmental | |
| | pollution, global climatic change. Unit-IV Trade and Environment: | |
| | Introduction to Trade and Environment, Negotiations on Trade | |
| | and Environment, GATT, WTO, DOHA and beyond, Committee on | |
| | Trade and Environment, WTO agreements and its relevance to | |
| | multilateral, Environmental agreements (MEAs) Green Business: | |
| | Principles and practices of creating and managing a green | |
| | business. Strategies for setting business goals for sustainability. | |
| | Aspects of sustainable business practices. Social Responsibility, | |
| | Firms and Sustainable Development | |
| MCBI 403: BUSINESS ETHICS | Unit-I Ethics in Business: Ethical Theories and Approaches - | The intention of this subject is to orient |
| AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE | Teleological, Deontological, Virtue and system development | students into the ethical orientation in |
| | theories; Conflict between moral demands and interest and Ethics | various functional areas of management |
| | in work. Ethical Aspects in Marketing, Finance, HRM and Ethics in | decision making. |
| | Global Business. Unit-II Corporate Governance: Corporate | |
| | Governance – Meaning, Definition and role, Historical | |
| | developments, Introduction to agency concepts and problems, | |
| | Market model of governance, benefits of good governance to | |
| | companies. Committees on Corporate Governance, International | |
| | efforts on Corporate Governance-Cadbury Committee, Hampel | |



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| | Committee, Greenbury Committee, OECD Principles. Corporate | |
| | Governance in Indian Scenario-Growth and Development. Unit-III | |
| | Corporate Governance and financial performance. Role Players in | |
| | Corporate Governance: SEBI, Institute of Companies Secretaries | |



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| | of India, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and | |
| | Government. Corporate Governance and Companies Act 1956. | |
| | Role of Directors. Harmonization of Accounting Standards Unit- | |
| | IV Business Ethics and Corporate Governance: Introduction, | |
| | Importance and need for Business Ethics, Corporate Governance | |
| | ethics. Roots of unethical behavior and issues, National and | |
| | International Corporate frauds, role of investors. | |
| MCBI 404: BUSINESS PROCESS | Unit-I Introduction to Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR)- | |
| RE-ENGINEERING AND QUALITY | History and Basics of BPR, Need and benefits of BPR. Overview of | The main purpose of this subject is to |
| MANAGEMENT | Business Process Re-engineering: Changing business processes: | introduce students with Business Process |
| | the importance of technology as a driver for organizational | Re-Engineering, its methodology and the |
| | change. Change and the manager: change and the human | concept of quality management in |
| | resource: the cultural web and the past: the cultural attributes of | Industry. |
| | change. Business Process Analysis and Selection- Process | |
| | Mapping and Process Analysis; Business Process Redesign- | |
| | Assumption Surfacing § Idea Generation, § Selection and | |
| | Integration, and Process Validation. Detailed Process Design- | |
| | Process Structure, Technology Structure and Organization | |
| | Structure. Unit-II BPR Implementation methodology, Necessary | |
| | attributes of BPR Methodology, Different phases of BPR | |
| | methodology, BPR Models, Common steps to be taken for | |
| | implementation of BPR.BPR in Manufacturing Industry-Enablers | |
| | of BPR in Manufacturing-Agile manufacturing, Lean | |
| | manufacturing, Just in Time (JIT), Collaborative manufacturing, | |
| | Intelligent manufacturing, production planning, product planning | |
| | and development, supply chain management. Unit-III | |
| | INTRODUCTION: Definition of quality, dimensions of quality, | |
| | quality planning, quality costs - Analysis techniques for quality | |
| | costs, basic concepts of Total Quality Management, historical | |



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| | review, principles of TQM, lea | adership - concepts, role | of senior |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | management, quality | council, quality | statements, strategic |
| | planning, Deming philosophy, | barriers to TQM implen | nentation. |
| | Unit-IV TQM PRINCIPLES | Customer satisfaction | - customer |



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| | perception of quality, customer complaints, service quality, | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| | customer retention, employee involvement - motivation, | | |
| | empowerment, teams, recognition and reward, performance | | |
| | appraisal, benefits, continuous process improvement - Juran | | |
| | trilogy, PDSA cycle, 5S, Kaizen, supplier partnership - partnering, | | |
| | sourcing, supplier selection, supplier rating, relationship | | |
| | development, performance measures - basic concepts, strategy, | | |
| | performance measure. QUALITY SYSTEMS Need for ISO 9000 and | | |
| | other quality systems, ISO 9000:2000 quality system - elements, | | |
| | implementation of quality system, documentation, quality | | |
| | auditing, QS 9000, ISO 14000 - concept, requirements and | | |
| | benefits | | |
| MCBI 407: INNOVATIONS IN | Unit-I Foundations of international finance; The importance, | The objective of this paper is to acquaint | |
| INTERNATIONAL FINANCE | rewards and risks of international finance; Some recent | the students with the innovations in the | |
| | innovations in international finance-product innovations, | financial management in the open | |
| | securitization, liberalization of domestic financial market | economies featured by large volume of | |
| | practices, incentives resulting from regulations, improvements in | international trade and high international | |
| | technology, increased financial volatility, competition in financial | mobility of factors of production. | |
| | sector and advances in financial research; different faces of risk | | |
| | management and control; Unit-II International financial markets | | |
| | and institutions: international banking and money market; | | |
| | international bond market; international equity markets; futures | | |
| | and options on foreign exchange; currency and interest rate | | |
| | swaps; international portfolio investment. Unit-III Evolution of | | |
| | The International Monetary and Financial System; Managing | | |
| | Short-Term Assets and Liabilities, Long-Run Investment Decisions | | |
| | - The Foreign Investment Decision, Political Risk Management, | | |
| | Multinational Capital Budgeting – Application and Interpretation, | | |
| | The state of the s | | |



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LUDITIANA-141 UUT

| | | | | Firm Dividend Policy of the Multinational Firm, Taxation of the | ı |
|--------|------|------------|--------|---|--|
| | | | | Multinational Firm, Country Risk Analysis, Long Term Financing. | |
| MCBI | 408: | INNOVATION | ONS IN | Unit-I Overview of Retailing Environment and Management: | The intention of this paper is to acquaint |
| RETAIL | AND | SUPPLY | CHAIN | Retailing, Definition and Concept, Functions of Retailing Driving | the students with the innovations which |



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MANAGEMENT

Forces for Retailing, Building and Sustaining Relationships, Strategic Planning, Structural Change, Type of Retail Outlets, Market Structure, Retail Planning, Development and Control. Innovations in the Retail Industry and IT revolution. The Customer and Retail Business: Knowing your Customers, focusing on the Consumer, Mapping Out Society, Learning, Attitude. Motivation and Perception. Unit-II Situational Analysis: Retail Institutions by Ownership. Retail Institutions by Store-based Strategy-Mix, Web, Non-store-based and other Forms of Non-Traditional Retailing. Targeting Customers and Gathering Information. Communicating with Customers. Mobile point of sale, Customer identification using RFID, E-catalogue based selling, Digital signage, Intelligent data base. Promotional Strategies used in retailing. Choosing a Store Location: Trading Area Analysis, Site Selection, Store Design and Layout, the Store and its Image, the External Store, Internal Store, Display, Visual Merchandising and Atmospherics. Unit-III Managing Retail Business: Retail Organization and HRM, Retail Organisation and Operations Management, Financial Dimensions, Managing Retail Services. Service Characteristics, Branding, Perceptions of Service Quality. Delivering the Product: Retail Information Systems, Merchandise Management Retail Pricing, Development and Implementing Plans, People in Retailing. International Retailing: Internationalization and Globalization, Shopping at World Stores, Going International, the Internalization Process. Unit-IV Concept of Supply Chain Difference between retail supply chain and manufacturing supply chain, supply chain and logistics. Category and format specific supply chain issues: Food and Grocery supply chain, Apparel and Footwear retailing supply chain, Consumer electronic retailing

are taking place in the field of retail management and expose them to the modern concept of retail and supply chains management.

Management:



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| | supply chain, Jewelry, , Home furnishing, Health and Beauty, pharmacy, books and others retailing supply chain. | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| MCBI 409: INNOVATIONS IN | Unit-I Fundamentals of Information Systems, Systems approach | The main purpose of this subject is to |
| INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | to Problem Solving, Developing IS Solutions, Case studies. Unit-II | familiarize the students with the |



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| Acces | orate Databases: Data Organization, Data Arrangement and ss, Creating the Database, Database Management, DBMS | management information system in the |
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| | | business world. |
| I COIIII | ponents, Data Models, Data Security. Case studies. Unit-III | business world. |
| | • | |
| | | |
| | utive Information Systems, Expert Systems, Information | |
| | ems in Marketing, Manufacturing, HRM, Accounting and | |
| Finan | | |
| | agement, Planning, Implementing & Controlling Information | |
| | ems, Computer Crimes, Security, Privacy, Ethics & Social | |
| | s. Case studies. | |
| | I Human Resource Development (HRD): Meaning and | |
| | ept, Human Resource Development Vs Human Resource | The aim of this course is to provide |
| | agement, HRD Philosophy and Goals of HRD, HRD Sub- | students with the theory and practice of |
| syster | ms/Process Mechanisms, HRD Intervention Mechanism. The | human resource development (HRD) - a |
| | tion of the theory and practice of HRD; The impacts of | framework for helping employees to |
| globa | lization on HRD; Shifts in HRD thinking and practice: from | develop their personal and organizational |
| trainin | ng to learning; from formal intervention to informal | skills, knowledge and abilities. Students |
| workp | place learning, and others. Unit-II Roles and functions of | will gain insights into how HRD has |
| huma | an resource development: Developing human and social | evolved over time to ensure that an |
| capita | al Undertaking a training needs analysis (TNA) Key stages in | organization has the most appropriate |
| the de | evelopment of the HRD strategy; The roles of the HRD | means to train employees and to fully |
| practi | itioner and line manager in integrating learning in the | exploit the organizations store of |
| workj | place; Selecting and training trainers and facilitators; | knowledge. |
| Form | al training approaches vs. informal training in the work | |
| place | ;• Effectiveness of Training: Identifying Training Needs, | |
| Organ | nizing Training Programmes, Innovative tools of effective | |
| evalu | nation and Follow-up of Training, Recent Development in | |
| Train | ing System . Unit-III Performance Appraisal & Management, | |
| Poten | ntial Appraisal & Development, Feedback and Performance | |



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| Counseling, HRD Climate and Practices in organizations, HRD | |
| Culture, HRD Audit, HRD Culture and Climate in Indian | |
| Organizations. Career & succession Planning & Development, | |
| Introduction to concept and Processes of Quality Management | |



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| | and continuous improvement processes. Unit-IV HRD in small and medium sized enterprises; HRD in international offices and with international workforces; The HRD wheel: factors influencing the role, responsibilities, and structure of the HR function; Ethical issues for the practitioner and corporate social responsibility; Continuing professional development and reflective practice. Principle challenges for the future of HRD | |
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| COURSE OUTCOME: M.COM | | |



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| | | products; Price discrimination - International price discrimination & Dumping, Transfer Pricing; Risk and Uncertainties in managerial decision making; Measuring risk with probability distribution; Utility Theory and risk aversion. UNIT-IV Technological change and the global market economy: Impact of technological change on productivity, labor and market structure; Industrial innovation and technology and technological environmental forecasting. | |
|--------|-----------------|---|---|
| MC. | - QUANTITATIVE | UNIT-I Probability and Probability Distribution: Definitions -Probability Rules – | The objective of the course is to acquaintstudents with |
| METHOD | OS FOR BUSINESS | Application of Probability RulesConditional | some of the important |



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| | Probability- Bayes theorem- Random Variable and Probability | statistical techniques for managerial |
|------------------|---|--|
| | Distributions; Binomial Distribution- Poisson Distribution and | decision making. The emphasis will be on |
| | Normal Distribution. UNIT-II Statistical Estimation and hypothesis | their applications to business and |
| | testing: Introduction to Hypothesis testing - Meaning of | economic situations. |
| | Population, sample and sampling distribution - parameters and | |
| | statistics - Central limit theorem - Concept of Standard Error - | |
| | Confidential limits - Estimation of population parameters - | |
| | properties of a good estimator - Point and interval estimation - | |
| | Hypothesis Formulation and testing procedure - Type I and Type II | |
| | errors - one tail and two tail tests - Sampling of Attributes - | |
| | Estimation and testing Number and Proportions of Successes, | |
| | Difference between two proportions. UNIT-III Sampling Variables | |
| | : Large Samples - Difference between large and small samples - | |
| | Estimating population mean - testing the significance of Mean - | |
| | Significance of the difference between means of two samples - | |
| | Significance between the standard deviations of two samples - | |
| | Small Samples -'t' test - fixing fiducial limits to population mean - | |
| | testing the significance of the mean - testing the significance of | |
| | the difference between two independent means - testing the | |
| | significance of the difference between two dependent meansF | |
| | test - meaning - Applications of F test - ANOVA - Assumptions - | |
| | Procedure - one way and two-way analysis of variance. UNIT-IV | |
| | Statistical Quality Control - Introduction - Chance and Assignable | |
| | Causes of Variation Uses of SQC - Process Control and Product | |
| | Control- Control Charts - Control Charts for Variables -X: Chart - | |
| | Range chart - Standard deviation chart - Control charts for | |
| | attributes - C chart -p chart - np chart. Decision Tree Analysis - | |
| | Decision Making under Uncertainties | |
| MC. 103 - MODERN | UNIT-I The Regulatory and Financial Reporting Framework: The | In view of the convergence of the Indian |



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ACCOUNTING International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)-The role and the THEORY Accounting Standards with the IFRS, it is desirable to equip the students with the REPORTING PRACTICES standard setting process. Progress towards international harmonization. The IASB-Framework for the Preparation and required knowledge of International Presentation of Financial Statements; The first-time adoption of financial standards reporting and



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| | international financial reporting standards: Objective of financial | practices. The students are expected to |
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| | statements, Qualitative characteristics of financial statements, | achieve a clear conceptual understanding |
| | Elements of financial statements, Recognition and measurement | of the IFRS and possess sufficient |
| | of elements of financial statements, Fair value basis of | knowledge expected out of an expert. |
| | measurement, Concepts of capital and capital maintenance. | |
| | UNIT-II Elements of financial statements as per International | |
| | Financial Reporting Standards: (a) Property, plant and equipment | |
| | (b). Intangible assets inventories (c). Construction contracts (d). | |
| | Liabilities (e). Financial instruments (f). Provisions and | |
| | contingencies (g). Employment and post-employment benefits | |
| | (h). Accounting for tax (i). Accounting for agriculture (j). Share | |
| | based payment (k). IFRS- 6: Exploration for and evaluation of | |
| | mineral resources. UNIT-III Presentation and additional | |
| | disclosures as per International Financial Reporting Standards (a). | |
| | Events after the balance sheet data (b). Earnings per share (c). | |
| | Related party disclosures (d). Interim financial reporting (e). | |
| | Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates (f.) Segment | |
| | reporting. UNIT-IV Preparation of external financial reports for | |
| | single entities as per International Standards (a) Income | |
| | statements and discontinuing operations (b) Cash flow | |
| | statements (c) Statement of changes in equity | |
| MC. 104 - ORGANISATION | UNIT-I Organizational Theories and Behaviour: Classical, Neo - | The objective of the course is to develop a |
| THEORY AND BEHAVIOUR | classical and Contemporary. Authority, Power, status, formal and | theoretical understanding among students |
| | informal structure. Flat and Tall structures. Bureaucratization of | about the structure and behavior of |
| | organizations. Organizational Behaviour Concepts, determinants, | organization as it develops over time. The |
| | models, challenges and opportunities of OB. Transaction cost and | course will also make them capable of |
| | organizational behaviours. Contributing disciplines to the OB. | realizing the competitiveness for firms. |
| | Individual Behaviour: Foundations of individual behaviour, values, | |
| | attitudes, personality and emotions. Theory X and Theory Y, Chris | |



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| Argyris behaviour patterns, Perceptual process. UNIT-II Group | |
|---|--|
| Decision making and Communication: Concept and nature of | |
| decision-making process, Individual versus group decision making, | |
| Nominal group technique and Delphi technique, models of | |



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| | communication, communication effectiveness in organizations. | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| | Feedback, TA, Johari Window. Motivation: Need hierarchy, | |
| | Maslow's Need Hierarchy, Two factor theory, Contemporary | |
| | theories of motivation (ERG, Cognitive evaluation, goal setting, | |
| | and equity) expectancy model. Behaviour modification, | |
| | Motivation and organizational Effectiveness. UNIT-III Leadership, | |
| | Power and Conflict: Concept and theories, Behavioral approach, | |
| | Situational approach, Leadership effectiveness, Contemporary | |
| | issues in leadership. Power and conflict. Bases of Power, power | |
| | tactics, sources of conflict patterns, levels and conflict resolution | |
| | strategies. Transactional Analysis (TA) - Work Stress. UNIT- IV | |
| | Organizational Culture, Organizational Development and Stress | |
| | Management: Concept and determinants of organizational | |
| | culture, Organizational Development: Concept and intervention | |
| | techniques. Individual and organizational factors to stress, | |
| | Consequences of stress on individual and organization, | |
| | management of stress. Case Studies: Some cases of real business | |
| | world are required to be discussed | |
| MC. 105 - MARKETING | UNIT-I Introduction to Marketing Management; Marketing - | The objective of the course is to |
| MANAGEMENT | Meaning and approaches, Role of Marketing in Organizations, 4Ps | familiarize the students with the basic |
| | & beyond, Marketing Challenges, Marketing Process and | concepts and principles of marketing and |
| | Marketing Planning, Marketing information system UNIT -II | to develop their conceptual and analytical |
| | Analyzing Market Opportunities; Analyzing the Marketing | skills to be able to manage marketing |
| | Environment- Economic, Demographic, Social, Cultural, Technical, | operations of a business firm. |
| | Political & Legal Buying Behaviour- Consumer, Business & | |
| | Industrial Measuring and Forecasting Market Demand. UNIT -III | |
| | Product management: Product - Meaning and Classifications, | |
| | New Product Development. Managing Product Life Cycles, Brand | |
| | Strategies and Management. Managing Service - Idea, Institution, | |



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| Person, Place and Event. UNIT-IV Pricing, Distribution and |
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| Promotion Pricing- Influencing factors, Approaches, Strategies |
| and Programmes. Channels of Distribution and Logistics. |
| Promotion Strategies - Advertising, Sales Promotion & Public |



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| | Relations. | |
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| MC. 106 - MANAGEMENT | UNIT-I MIS Definition - Characteristics - Evolution of MIS: | The objective of the paper is to offer a |
| INFORMATION SYSTEM | Concepts; framework for understanding and designing MIS in an | comprehensive overview of Management |
| | organization; MIS and other related disciplines: MIS and | information systems (MIS). It will explore |
| | Management Accounting, MIS and Computer Science, MIS and | technical, strategic and tactical issues |
| | OR, MIS and Organizational Behavior, MIS and Management. | related to MIS. Basic concepts in analyzing |
| | Concept of information: definition, features, types, process of | and designing information systems will be |
| | generation and communication; quality of information; | presented. |
| | information overload; techniques for managing overload; | |
| | summarizing; filtering; inferences and message routing. System | |
| | concepts: definition, types and characteristics of system-control | |
| | in systems: feedback: positive and negative; negative feedback | |
| | control system, input, process and output control; law of | |
| | requisite variety. UNIT-II Structure of MIS: Basic structural | |
| | concepts: formal and informal information systems; public and | |
| | private information systems; multiple approaches to the structure | |
| | of MIS: Operational elements (physical components, process, | |
| | outputs for users), activity subsystems, functional subsystems and | |
| | decision support - synthesis of multiple approaches into a | |
| | conceptual structure for MIS. UNIT-III Information systems: | |
| | Transaction Processing Systems, Office Automation Systems, | |
| | Information Reporting Systems, Decision Support Systems, | |
| | Executive Support Systems, Expert systems. UNIT-IV Systems | |
| | Development and Implementation: System development | |
| | methodologies; SDLC approach; prototyping approach and user | |
| | development approach - Systems Analysis; Systems Design; | |
| | Concepts of database and database design; system | |
| | implementation; management of information system projects; | |
| | system documentation - information system audit. Security of | |



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| | information resources; threats to information resources; security | | |
|--------------------------|---|------|--|
| | systems for risk management. Enterprise Resource Planning | | |
| | Systems – Features-ERP Modules - implementation of ERP. | | |
| MC. 107 - WORKSHOP ON IT | UNIT-I IT applications in commerce-application areas | - An | The objective of the course is to expose |



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| APF | PLICATIONS IN COMMERCE | Overview of Management Science and Quantitative Analysis: The Management Science Process - Model development- Steps in modeling- Benefits of Business models. UNIT-II | |
|-----|------------------------|--|--|
| | | Introduction to Spread sheet- Understanding basic features of Spread sheet – Statistical | |
| | | functions- Database Functions -Finance Functions - Logical statements and formula | |
| | | creation- Creating Charts. UNIT-IIIBuilding decision models and data analysis through | |
| | | Spreadsheets - Forecasting Analyzing Financial Statements using accounting ratios - Project Appraisal | |
| | | IRR, NPV, MIRR - Inventory management | |
| | | - EOQ and Quantity discounts- Leasing decisions - Flexible budgets -Break even | |
| | | analysis-goal seek- scenario managementand pivot table applications. UNIT-IV Database | |
| | | management systems - Concept of database-features- components of DBMS, Types of databases hierarchical, network, relational, - Normalization- Database administrator- Data | |
| | | warehousing- Data mining. Features of RDBMS -Database design and application | |
| | | development –Tables- creation- relationships- Forms designingforms queries- types of | |
| | | queries- reports- report design-use of | |
| | | RDBMS in business decisions. | |
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| 2 | MC. | 201 | BUSINESS | UNIT-I Business Environment: Cultural, social, political,technological, economic and | The objective of the course is to acquaint students with the |
|----|---------|---------|--------------|---|--|
| ۷. | ENVIRON | | DODITION | legal environment - scanning - techniques of environmental forecasting - SWOT – Internal | concepts of macro – economics and the macro |
| | ENVIKON | IVIEIVI | | | |
| | | | | environment - their impact on policy formulation. UNIT-II Economic reforms in India - | environment in which a business organization operates. |
| | | | | Liberalization - privatization and globalization - Competitive Strength of Indian industry | The course would also make the student capable of |
| | | | | - Impact of liberalization policy on different sectors – Foreign Investments policy in India. | analyzing and understanding the macroeconomic policies |
| | | | | Multi-national corporations - Their participation in India – Their strategies, competitive | of the government implemented from time to time and |
| | | | | strengths policies and performance. UNIT-III Industrial Policies: A brief review of | assess their impact on business. |
| | | | | industrial policies since independence, Industrial policy of 1991 and recent developments, | |
| | | | | Policy on foreign direct investment in Indian industry. Fiscal Policy: Public revenues, | |
| | | | | public expenditure, | |
| | | | | public debt, development activities financed by public | |
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| | expenditure, an evaluation of recent fiscal policy of Government | |
| | of India - Monetary Policy: Demand for and supply of money, | |
| | Objectives of monetary and credit policy, recent trends - Role of | |
| | Finance Commission. Integration of World's economies and its | |
| | impact on Indian Business. UNIT-IV Money and Capital market: | |
| | Features and components of Indian Financial system, objectives, | |
| | features and structure of Money market and capital market, | |
| | recent developments - Stock Exchanges, Investor Protection and | |
| | Role of SEBI. Legal Framework: Consumer Protection Act, 1986, | |
| | Right to Information and Right to Service Acts and its implications | |
| | for business. | |
| MC. 202 - RESEARCH | UNIT-I Introduction: - Meaning of the Research - Qualities of a | The objective of this paper is to impart |
| METHODOLOGY IN COMMERCE | research worker - Scientific Method - Definition - stages of | knowledge about various stages of the |
| | scientific study - Different steps in scientific study - Logical | research processes and their application in |
| | Methods - Inductive & Deductive Methods - Nature of the | Commerce and Management Education. |
| | Phenomena & the use of the scientific methods. Approach to a | |
| | Research Project:- Purpose of Research – Functions in Research – | |
| | Research Programme - Problem solving through research | |
| | /financial aspects of research – Research Design (Selective topic, | |
| | Coverage, Hypothesis) – Sources of Information – Nature of study | |
| | - Definition of terms - Techniques of study - Collection, Analysis | |
| | & presentation of the data – Testing hypothesis – Stating results. | |
| | UNIT-II Use of the Library: - Finding the correct sources of | |
| | information – Uses of books, periodicals & encyclopedia – Taking | |
| | down notes - Collection & organization of Material. Research | |
| | Method: - Sampling Method – Observation Method – Case Study | |
| | Method - Interview Method - Survey Method - Experimental | |
| | Method – Questionnaire Method - Library Method – | |
| | Documentary Method – Suitable Combination & Selection of | |



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| Method – advantages, disadvantages & limitations of methods. |
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| UNIT-III Presentation of Information: -Analysis of information – |
| Classification, tabulation & interpretation – Presentation of data |
| & its application - Pictorial presentation - Composition of |



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| | information (quotation, footnotes, bibliography - tables, | |
| | standards, abbreviations) - style of writing. Coordinating | |
| | contents: - Front matter (blank sheet, title page, dedication, | |
| | preface, table of contents, list of tables, list of figures, list of | |
| | appendices etc.) – Text proper (Chapter wise information) – Back | |
| | matter (appendices, glossary, bibliography, index, blank sheet). | |
| | UNIT-IV Multivariate analysis – an overview of dependence and | |
| | interdependence methods (multiple regression, discriminate | |
| | analysis, conjoint analysis, factor analysis, cluster analysis); | |
| | research report; ingredients and constructions of research report | |
| | - procedure of preparation of reference and bibliography. | |
| | Research Findings and Preparation and writing of a Research | |
| | Report: - Benefits of implementation of actual research findings – | |
| | carrying forward the studies - Management of research unit - | |
| | Preparation and writing of a 'Research Report'. | |
| MC. 203 - FINANCIAL | UNIT-I Financial management - Scope, finance functions and its | The objective of the course is to acquaint |
| MANAGEMENT AND POLICY | organization, objectives of financial management; time value of | the students with the basic analytical |
| | money; sources of long-term finance. Financial Forecasting: Sales | techniques and methods of financial |
| | Forecast Preparation of Performa Income Statement and Balance | management of business firms. The |
| | Sheet Growth and External Funds Requirement (EFR). UNIT- II | course also provides students the |
| | Investment decisions; importance, difficulties, determining cash | exposure to certain sophisticated and |
| | flows, methods of capital budgeting; risk analysis (risk adjusted | analytical techniques that are used for |
| | discount rate methods and certainly equivalent methods) cost of | taking financial policy decisions. |
| | different sources of raising capital; weighted average cost of | |
| | capital. UNIT- III Capital Structure decisions - Leverage: Measuring | |
| | and analyzing the implications of Leverage Operating Leverage, | |
| | Financial Leverage and Total Leverage; capital structure theories - | |
| | NI, NOI, traditional and M-M theories; Capital Structure Policy: | |
| | Business & Financial Risk, A Total Risk Perspective Business & | |



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| Financial Risk, A Market Risk Perspective Determinants of Capital | |
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| Structure Decision Approach to Estimating the Target Capital | |
| Structure Variations in Capital Structures, EBIT / EPS Analysis and | |
| ROI/ROE Analysis. UNIT- IV Determinants of dividend models - | |



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| | | Walter, Gordon & M.M. models. Working Capital – Meaning, need, determinants; estimation of working capital need; management of cash; inventory & receivable. | |
|------------------|------------|--|--|
| MC. 204 - PRODUC | CTION AND | UNIT-I Introduction to Production Management - Nature, Scope, | To impart knowledge regarding |
| MATERIALS MANAC | GEMENT | Importance and Functions Materials Management - Evolution, | production and management techniques, |
| | | Importance, Scope and Objectives - Interface with other | process, tools, and acquaint the students |
| | | functions. Introduction of Inventory Control, Static Inventory | with the knowledge of marketing |
| | | problem under risk. Dynamic Model under risk, policy | functions, techniques and strategies. |
| | | coordinated, Replacement with discount. Introduction to | |
| | | purchasing, Functions of purchasing, procedure of purchasing, | |
| | | Selection Sources of Supply, Negotiation with Suppliers. UNIT-II | |
| | | Price determination; Price Cost Analysis, Quality determination | |
| | | and control value analysis. Scope & functions of operations | |
| | | management, Forecasting of demand. Delphi. Methods, Statistical | |
| | | Quality Control Technique. UNIT-III Facilities Location & Layout – | |
| | | Strategic importance - Factors affecting location & layout - | |
| | | Installation of facilities – Single location, multi-location decisions. | |
| | | Principles and Types of Facilities Layout. Importance and | |
| | | Functions of Production Planning & Control. Introduction to PERT | |
| | | / CPM - Network Crashing. UNIT-IV Productivity - Work Study - | |
| | | Objectives, Scope and Uses - Methods Study - Flow process chart, | |
| | | Flow diagram & Process mapping - Work Measurement - | |
| | | Elements - Performance Rating - Allowances - Standard Time - | |
| | | Synthetic Time Standards – Work Sampling | |
| MC. 205 - | OPERATIONS | UNIT-I Operations Research: Evolution, methodology and role in | Tounderstand the concepts and |
| RESEARCH | | decision making; Linear programming: Meaning, assumptions, | techniques of Operations Research for |
| | | advantages, scope and limitations: Formulation of Problem and | business decision making and to acquire |
| | | its solution by graphical and simplex methods (Including Big M | required skills to solve various problems in |
| | | Method and Two-Phase Simplex Method); special cases in | OR. |



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| | simplex method; infeasibility, degeneracy, unboundedness and |
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| | multiple optimal solutions; duality. Dual Simplex Method. UNIT-II |
| | Transportation problems including transhipment problems; |
| | Special cases in transportation problems; unbalanced problems, |



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| | degeneracy; maximization objective and multiple optimal | |
| | solutions; assignment problems including travelling salesman's | |
| | problem. Special cases in assignment problems; unbalanced | |
| | problems, maximization objective and multiple optimal solutions. | |
| | UNIT-III PERT/CPM: Difference between PERT and CPM, network | |
| | construction, calculating EST, EFT, LST, LFT and floats, probability | |
| | considerations in PERT, time cost trade off. Decision theory: | |
| | decision making under uncertainty and risk, Bayesian analysis, | |
| | decision trees. Replacement problem (Individual and Group | |
| | replacement problems both). UNIT-IV Game theory, pure and | |
| | mixed strategy games; principle of dominance; two-person zero | |
| | sum game; Queuing theory: concept, assumptions and | |
| | applications; analysis of queue system, Poisson distributed | |
| | arrivals and exponentially distributed service time model (MMI | |
| | and MMK); simulation; meaning, process, advantages, limitations | |
| | and applications. | |
| MC. 206 - BUSINESS POLICY & | UNIT-I Strategic Management - An Introduction - Evolution of | The objective of the course is to help the |
| STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT | business policy as a discipline - Strategy and the SYLLABUS OF | students develop an understanding of the |
| | M.COM. (SEMESTER SYSTEM) EXAMINATIONS 17 Quest for | basic inputs in making and implementing |
| | Competitive Advantage: Military origins of strategy – Evolution - | corporate strategic decisions and also |
| | Concept and Characteristics of strategic management – Defining | familiarize them with the issues and |
| | strategy - Mintzerbg's 5Ps of strategy - Corporate, Business and | practices involved. |
| | Functional Levels of strategy - Strategic Management Process. | |
| | UNIT-II Strategic Options Porter's Generic Strategies Integration | |
| | Strategies, Intensive Strategies. Diversification and Differentiation | |
| | Strategies, Functional Strategy - Manufacturing, Financial, | |
| | Marketing, Human Resource, Research & Development. Strategic | |
| | Intent & Strategy Formulation: Vision, mission and purpose - | |
| | Business definition, objectives and goals - Stakeholders in | |



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business and their roles in strategic management – Corporate

Social Responsibility, Ethical and Social Considerations in Strategy

Development. UNIT-III Strategy implementation – Project

implementation – Procedural implementation – Resource



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| | | Allocation - Organization Structure - Matching structure and | |
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| | | strategy. Behavioral issues in implementation – Corporate culture | |
| | | – Mc Kinsey's 7s Framework - Concepts of Learning Organization. | |
| | | Strategy Evaluation - Importance - Symptoms of malfunctioning of | |
| | | strategy - Organization anarchies - Operations Control and | |
| | | Strategic Control - Measurement of performance - Analyzing | |
| | | variances - Role of organizational systems in evaluation. UNIT-IV | |
| | | New Business Models and strategies for Internet Economy: | |
| | | Shaping characteristics of E-Commerce environment – E- | |
| | | Commerce Business Model and Strategies - Internet Strategies | |
| | | for Traditional Business - Key success factors in E-Commerce - | |
| | | Virtual Value Chain. Cases in strategic management. A minimum | |
| | | of 10 cases encompassing the above topics to be analyzed and | |
| | | discussed in the class. Cases to be incorporated in the Question | |
| | | Pape | |
| MC. 207 | 7- SUMMER TRAINING | After the Completion of Second Semester Examination the | This helps the student to gain practical |
| REPORT | T AND VIVA VOCE | students will go on 6-8 Weeks summer training in various | knowledge by working in the company. It |
| | | Industrial undertakings, banking and financial services | helps in overall development of the |
| | | institutions, and Retail Sector organizations, undertake a project | students. |
| | | there to study a particular problem and file three copies of | |
| | | summer training report within 15 days completion of the training. | |
| | | The student has to file a certificate of completion of training | |
| | | issued by training organization. A VIVA-VOCE Examination will be | |
| | | conducted by the External examiner appointed by the University | |
| | | on the problems undertaken in the summer training report. | |
| | | Principal of the College/Chairperson of the Department must | |
| | | appoint one internal supervisor for the guidance of the student | |
| | | regarding the Summer Training Project. The List of the internal | |
| | | supervisors so appointed must be communicated to the | |



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| Controller of examination within 10 days from the date of | |
|---|--|
| appointment. The Internal supervisor will also be acting as | |
| Internal Examiner at the time of Conduct of VIVA-VOCE and sit | |
| with External Examiner | |



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| 3. | MC. 301 - BUSINESS | UNIT-I Corporate Performance Measurement - Need and Importance; Historical | |
|----|-------------------------|---|---|
| | PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT | Overview; Product Costing in price estimates and profit management; Techniques to | |
| | | measure and enhance profitability and quality of products and services; ActivityBased | |
| | | Management, Target and Kaizen costing; benchmarking and environmental costing; | |
| | | Flexible Budgeting, and Activity BasedBudgeting. UNIT-II Setting of performance goals | |
| | | and incentives, and the use of diagnostic tools and control; systems to achieve the goals; | |
| | | Strategic Profitability Analysis; Measuring performance using Economic Value Added | |
| | | (EVA) methodology; Comparison between Return on Investment (ROI) and EVA | |
| | | methodology of measuring performance. UNIT-III Measurement of Corporate | |
| | | Performance through Balanced Scorecard and its value creation potential; Rationality | |
| | | behind balance score card; performance dimensions of the balance score card; Throughput | |
| | | Accounting; Comparison of Activity Based Costing. UNIT-IV Information Systems aspects of management control; Control-needs of Information flow, and its consolidation | |
| | | in multi-locational setting; Management Control System and its applications; | |
| | | Responsibility Accounting - Meaning and Methodology, types of responsibility centres, | |
| | | organizational structure of responsibility centres; | |
| | | | |
| | | objectives and methods of transfer pricing, pricing corporate services and administration | |
| | | of transfer pricing. | |
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| MC. 302 - TAX PLANNING AND | UNIT-I Structure of Direct and Indirect Taxes in India. Concepts, Significance and | The aim of this course is to familiarize the student with |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| MANAGEMENT | Problems of Tax Planning, Tax Avoidance and TaxEvasion –Recognized methods of Tax | major latest provisions of theIndian tax laws and related |
| | Planning: Ensuringmaximum claims for deduction for companies with special emphasis | judicial pronouncements pertaining to corporate |
| | on depreciation allowance, expenses of scientific research, amortization of preliminary | enterprises having implications for various aspects of |
| | expenses and amounts not claimed otherwise. Taking advantages of available reliefs, | Corporate planning with a view to derive maximum |
| | rebates and tax-free sources of income. UNIT-II Definition of various kindsof companies | possible tax benefits admissible under the law. |
| | - Meaning of company under IT Act. Residential | • |
| | status of companies and implications for Tax Planning. | |
| | status of companies and implications for rax training. | |
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| | Assessment of companies including carry forward and set off of | |
|--|--|---|
| | losses. UNIT-III Tax implications in planning of business unit as | |
| | Proprietorship, Partnership, Pvt. Ltd. & Public Ltd. Tax planning in | |
| | the context of exemptions, incentives, export promotions & | |
| | various deductions under Chapter- VI of Income Tax Act. Setting | |
| | up of a new Industrial Establishment: location aspects; nature of | |
| | business; planning for tax holiday benefits. Specific management | |
| | decisions such as (1) make or buy; (2) own or lease, (3) repair or | |
| | replace; (4) export vs. local sale; (5) shut down or continue; (6) | |
| | expand or contract. UNIT-IV An overview of goods and service | |
| | tax: Introduction to GST, reasons for introducing GST, pros and | |
| | cons of GST. Registration procedure of trader / service provider | |
| | under GST. Levy and collection of CGST/SGST under GST. | |
| | Composite levy scheme of GST. Levy and collection of IGST. Input | |
| | tax credit and relief to consumers and traders under GST. | |
| | Applicable rates of tax on various goods and services under GST. | |
| 2. 303 - INTEGRATED MARKETING MMUNICATION& BRAND EQUITY | UNIT-I Marketing communication; functional areas of marketing communication; integrated marketing communication; types of advertising agencies; media partners and their role; | The objective is to introduce the students to the integrated role of promotion techniques with the special emphasis on advertising. |
| | compensating the advertising agencies; agency evaluation; | Ç |
| | | |
| | brands - its meaning; creating and maintaining the brand; | |
| | selecting desired brand position; developing brand identification; | |
| | creating a brand image; creating and maintaining brand | |
| | relationship with customers; brand-customer touch points; | |
| | prospects and customers; AIDA model; think/feer/do models; | |
| | brand decision making process; attitude formation and attitude | |
| | change; brand likeability. UNIT-II Branding concepts; branding | |
| | challenges and opportunities; brand equity concept; strategic | |
| | brand management process; customer based equity; building a | |
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strong brand and its implications; identifying and establishing
brand positioning; defining and establishing brand values; internal
branding. UNIT-III Campaign planning; IMC planning process;
internal marketing; segmenting and targeting; types of



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| - | | | , |
|---|---------------------|--|--|
| | | segmentation; message and profitability targeting; digitization of | |
| | | brand information; customer database; building relationship | |
| | | through data management; developing creative message | |
| | | strategy; process of developing IMC message strategy; methods | |
| | | of getting creative ideas; brand-message execution; copywriting; | |
| | | writing for point and electronic media; print layout and design; | |
| | | executional and strategic consistency. UNIT-IV Media | |
| | | classification; media strength and weakness; wireless | |
| | | communication; e-mail marketing; website marketing; integrating | |
| | | online brand communication; media planning; consumer sales | |
| | | promotion; sales promotion tools; determining consumer sales | |
| | | promotion strength and limitations of sales promotion; trade | |
| | | promotion; trade promotion for new products and existing | |
| | | brands; trade promotion strategies; objectives of co-marketing | |
| | | communication. | |
| | MC. 304 - MARKETING | UNIT I Introduction: Meaning, nature and importance of | The course aims at exposing the students |
| | RESEARCH | marketing research; Marketing research and scientific method; | to the concept, tools and techniques of |
| | | Research reliability and validity; Problems in conducting | marketing research and developing their |
| | | marketing research; Marketing Information System (MIS); Ways | skills to be able to apply research |
| | | of conducting marketing research; Syndicated research. | techniques to aid marketing decision |
| | | Marketing Research Process: Steps involved in conducting | making. |
| | | marketing research; Problem identification; Determining | |
| | | information needs; Developing marketing research proposal. | |
| | | UNIT II Research Design: Meaning and importance; Types of | |
| | | research designs - explorative, descriptive and conclusive | |
| | | researches; Secondary data - sources, uses and limitations; | |
| | | Primary data collection methods – questioning techniques and | |
| | | observation methods; Online data sources and research; | |
| | | Questionnaire preparation. Sample Design and Field Work: | |



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| Defining universe and sampling unit; Determining sampling | |
|--|--|
| frame; Probability and non - probability sampling methods; | |
| Sample size determination; Field work and data collection - | |
| sampling and non-sampling errors. UNIT III Data Analysis and | |



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| | | Report Preparation: Data editing, coding tabulation and graphical | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | presentation; Univariate and multivariate data analyses | |
| | | techniques and their applications in marketing research; Report | |
| | | preparation, presentation and follow - up. Marketing Research | |
| | | Applications: Consumer research – behaviour and motivation | |
| | | research, attitude measurement and scaling techniques. UNIT IV | |
| | | Product research; Advertising research; Marketing and sales | |
| | | forecasting; Sales analysis. Marketing Research in India: Status, | |
| | | organization and developments; Ethical issues in marketing | |
| | | research. | |
| | MC. 305 – HUMAN RESOURCE | UNIT I Human resource development: Concept and evolution, | The objective of the course is to make |
| | DEVELOPMENT | human resource mobilizations, HRD Conceptual base, strategic | student aware of the concepts, techniques |
| | | interventions in HRD sector and target groups, HRD mechanisms, | and practices of human resource |
| | | processes and outcomes, HRD instruments, HRD. HRD and | development. This course is intended to |
| | | Management: Attitude of top management towards HRD, | make students capable of applying the |
| | | Motivational aspects of HRD, Trends and Practices, Line manager | principles and techniques as professionals |
| | | and HRD. UNIT II HRD Activities: HRD culture and climate, | in organizations they work for. |
| | | Elements of HRD climate, measurement of HRD climate, factors | |
| | | to HRD climate, Determinant needs, developmental supervisor, | |
| | | HRD for Workers: HRD mechanisms for workers, Role of trade | |
| | | unions. UNIT III HRD in Organizations: Government organizations, | |
| | | educational institutions, armed forces, police and industry, | |
| | | private sectors and public sectors units. UNIT IV Emerging Issues | |
| | | in HRD: Creating awareness and commitment to HRD, Industrial | |
| | | relations and HRD, Utilization of HRD efforts, Future of HRD, | |
| | | International comparison of HRD (Commonalities and | |
| | | differences). | |
| | MC. 306 – INDUSTRIAL | UNIT I Industrial Relations: Concepts and scope, Historical | The objective of the course is to make |
| | RELATIONS | development, Unilatarist, Pluralist and Marxist perspective of IR. | student aware of the concept of industrial |
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| Trade Unionism: role of trade unions, trade union in India, | | relations. The | course will | make them | |
|--|-------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----|
| national level federations, Goals and objectives of unions and | | understand the | e importance | of industrial | |
| union leadership, weaknesses in trade unions, trade unions, | | relations for | an organizati | on and how | |
| politics and government. Theories of trade unionism. Cross | these | relations | provide | dynamics | to |



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| | cultural aspects of union management relations. UNIT II Trade | organizations. |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Union Act 1926: An overview. Union recognition; de-unionization | organizations. |
| | strategies. Union Management Relations: conceptual framework, | |
| | union management perspectives, organizational factors affecting | |
| | union management relations. Public policies and union | |
| | management relations, role of state, constitution and labour | |
| | | |
| | policies, ILO, Major events and international issues, changes | |
| | affecting HR/IR perspectives, perspectives in India. UNIT III | |
| | Industrial Democracy: Concepts and scopes of industrial | |
| | democracy, Worker's participation: Strategy, practices, behavioral | |
| | science input/contribution and models. Rationale for | |
| | participation, Issues in participation, strategies for making | |
| | participation work and making participation more effective. | |
| | Methods of industrial relation machinery in India; Statutory and | |
| | non-statutory methods of industrial dispute resolution; | |
| | Conciliation, mediation, arbitration and adjudication. UNIT IV | |
| | Comparative Industrial Relations: Principles of comparative | |
| | analysis, variables of comparative analysis (culture, values, | |
| | ideologies, politico-economic structure). Experience of UK, | |
| | Yugoslavia, West Germany, Scandinavian countries and Japan. | |
| | Managing Industrial Relations: Regulatory mechanisms, employee | |
| | discipline, suspension, dismissal and retrenchment, employee | |
| | grievance handling, Collective bargaining, negotiation skills, | |
| | industrial conflict resolution. Labour Welfare: Rationale need and | |
| | requirements | |
| MC. 313 - BANK MANAGEMENT | UNIT-I Banking structure in India - banking functions and services | The main emphasis of this subject is on |
| | - Foreign commercial banks - Private commercial banks - capital | making student well versed with how |
| | adequacy. Principles of lending - financial adequacy assessing the | banks manage their finances, what |
| | borrower - project appraisal - structural and Infrastructural | facilities are provided by banks and how |



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| | analysis – legal formalities - follow up loans, asset management | they deal with their loans. |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | companies. UNIT-II Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) - Early Warning | |
| | Signals - Management of NPAs - Remedies Available - Recent | |
| | Measures - loan recovery tribunals - Provisions of Revenue | |



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| | Recovery Act. UNIT-III Investment management - priorities in | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| | allocation of bank funds - investment in governments securities - | |
| | maturity and yield - quality and diversification, profitability | |
| | management - profit planning. UNIT-IV Traditional Banking vs. E- | |
| | Banking - facets of E-Banking - Internet Procurement - E - Banking | |
| | Transaction - Electronic Delivery Channels - Truncated Cheque - | |
| | Complete Centralized Solution - Features of CCS - Advances of E- | |
| | Banking - Constraints in E-Banking - Security Measures | |
| MC. 314 - INSURANCE | UNIT-I Conceptual Framework: Risk, Peril and hazard, | This course aims at a familiarizing the |
| MANAGEMENT | classification and burden of risk. Insurance as a device to hedge | participants with the concept of |
| | risk. Elements of insurable risk. Development life. Functions of | insurance, the risk and its management, |
| | Insurer, Government as Insurer and a regular. Structure of Indian | various insurance policies and their |
| | Insurance Industry. Principles and Practices of General Insurance: | structure along with the legal dimensions |
| | Meaning, Functions and Scope of Fire, Engineering, Accident, | involved. This course also aims at |
| | Marine and Aviation Insurance. Fire Insurance – Types of Policies | providing the knowledge of Insurance |
| | - Floating Policies and Declaration Policies; Endorsements and | Company's Management. |
| | Clauses - Fire Protection System, Discounts - Special Rating of | |
| | Large Industrial Risks. UNIT-II Industrial Risk Insurance. | |
| | Consequential Loss Insurance – Standard Consequential Loss | |
| | Policy Form – Conditions. Engineering Insurance: Machinery | |
| | Breakdown Insurance - Contractors All risks Insurance and | |
| | various other policies – Miscellaneous Annual Policies – Advance | |
| | Loss of Profits Insurance. Motor Insurance – type of: Vehicles and | |
| | their Policies – Rules & Regulations – Policy Forms. Public Liability | |
| | Policy: Professional Indemnities – Employers' Liability Insurance. | |
| | Personal Accident: Scope of Various covers. Miscellaneous | |
| | (Accident) Insurance: Fidelity Guarantees and Bonds – Burglary | |
| | Insurance – Money-in-transit Insurance, Banker's Indemnity | |
| | Insurance and other important insurance covers. UNIT-III Aviation | |



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| insurance: Special Features - types of Cover, Marine Insurance |
|--|
| including Inland Rail/Road transit insurance. Life and Health |
| Insurance: Life Insurance and annuities broad classification of Life |
| insurances, special purpose policies; Family income, Family |



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| | maintenance, Family policy, Joint Life Policies, Classes of life insurance, Health Insurance: Medical Insurance Types of Health Insurance Coverages, types of losses covered. Health insurance contract. Buying a health insurance policy. UNIT-IV Legal frame work of Insurance: Insurance and Law of Contracts, characteristicsof an Insurance Contract, Interpretation of the Contract, Doctrine of informal Warranties and beneficent interpretation, Exclusion ofCoverage's. Organization and Administration of Insurance: Management Organization: Departmentalisation, marketing, Claims, and loss control, underwriting and pricing of insurance, retention and re-insurance; Financial Structure, reserves of property and liabilities of insurer, earned surplus and profitability, Insurer's Investments, Financial Reporting | |
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MC. 315 - WORKSHOP ON FINANCIAL UNIT - I Indian Financial System: Constituents, Functions of the Financial System Inter-To provide an overview of the financial system in India and MARKETS &INSTRUMENTS relationship between Financial System and Industrial Development Efficiency Indicators functioning of various segments of the financial markets of Financial System, Financial Development Ratios RBI and Financial System Monetary and the financial instruments traded in those markets. Policy and Stability of Financial System, Financial Sector Reform inIndia, Globalisation of Indian Financial System. UNIT - II Financial Markets: Major Segments of Financial Markets: Money Market, Capital Market, Foreign Exchange market and Govt. Security Market, Money Market: Call Money Market, Bill Market, Repo Market, T Bill, Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposits, Capital Market: Primary and Secondary Market, Cash/Spot Market and Derivative Market, and Equity and Debt Market. UNIT -III Securities Market: Methods of Issue of securities, Securities trading and Settlement, and Listing of securities, Functions of Stock Exchanges: Operations of OTCEI, and NSE Role of SEBI: Fair market practice and Investor Protection Recent Trends and developments in Security market. UNIT - IV Innovative Financial Instruments and Financial Services: Bonds, features and innovations: Ex-interest debentures, Deep discount bonds, and Secured premium notes. Hybrid Securities: Convertible



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| | | Debentures and bonds Derivatives: Options, Futures and Swapsand other contemporary bond instruments. Innovative financial | |
|----|----------------------------|---|--|
| | | services: Factoring, Angel financing, Securitisation, and mergersand acquisitions. | |
| 4. | MC. 401 – PROJECT PLANNING | UNIT - I Project Identification, Formulation and Planning: | The objective of the course is to provide |
| | AND CONTROL | Understanding environment for business opportunities Idea | the student with skills necessary to create, |
| | | generation, short listing and selection of product/service stages in | plan and control a new Enterprise. |
| | | Venture Appraisal- Technical, Financial, Economic and Social | |
| | | Appraisal Location, Factory Design and Layout. Commercial vs. | |
| | | National Profitability Social Cost - Benefit Analysis (broader | |
| | | concept only). Feasibility Report Preparation for new Enterprise - | |
| | | format and contents. UNIT - II Market and Financial Appraisal : | |
| | | Market Survey - Design, Data Sources and Methodology, Market | |
| | | Segmentation and product differentiation, Forecasting Future | |
| | | demand and Distribution Analysis, Preparation of the Sales Plan | |
| | | and Report Estimation of Financial Requirement. UNIT - III | |
| | | Application of Capital Budgeting Techniques, Risk and Uncertainty | |
| | | Analysis for the new enterprise, Planning Capital Structure and | |
| | | Financing Project Financial viability Study. UNIT – IV Project | |
| | | Implementation and Management : Project Organisation and | |
| | | Control Network Analysis – PERT & CPM Cost and Time Over-run | |
| | | Project Follow up and Monitoring | |
| | MC. 402 - KNOWLEDGE | UNIT-I Concept of knowledge, Major Philosophical Schools, | The main aim of the course is to create |
| | MANAGEMENT | Knowledge in economic and management theories, Knowledge as | awareness amongst the students to know |
| | | competitive resource, Knowledge intensive organization, | the details of Knowledge Management in |
| | | Knowledge value chain. UNIT-II Knowledge management systems, | the changing scenario and its significance |
| | | Barriers to knowledge sharing, Expert systems. UNIT-III | in framing the business strategy. |
| | | Knowledge creation as a tool of excellence, tacit and explicit | |
| | | knowledge, Models of knowledge creation process, Critical | |



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enabling conditions, Cross leveraging knowledge. UNIT-IV

Knowledge management strategy and business strategy,

Knowledge architecture, Organizational design for knowledge

management, Role of Top and Middle management, Knowledge



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| | based reward systems | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| MC. 403 – BUSINESS ETHICS | UNIT-I [Business Ethics: Introduction to Business Ethics, Ethics, | The main aim of this subject is to |
| AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE | Morals & Values, Concepts of Utilitarianism and Universalism - | introduce students with ethics that need |
| | Theory of rights, theory of Justice – Virtue ethics – ethics of care – | to be followed while carrying out nay |
| | Law and Ethics. The Nature of Ethics in Management Business | business and the role of corporate |
| | Standards and Values, Value Orientation of the Firm. Typical | governance in today's business scenario. |
| | Problems in Business Ethics: Environmental Pollution & Society, | |
| | Marketing Ethics (in Products, Pricing, Promotion and Place) and | |
| | Consumer protection – Ethics in Human Resources management | |
| | (Recruitment and promotion policies, Working Conditions,, Down | |
| | Sizing Workforce), Ethical issues at the top management, Ethics in | |
| | financial markets and investor protection – Ethical responsibility | |
| | towards competitors and business partners. UNIT-II Complexity of | |
| | Ethical Issues: Conflicts in decision making from ethical and | |
| | economic point of view, Ethical Dilemma, Solving ethical dilemma | |
| | Managerial integrity and decision making. Ethical Leadership: | |
| | Personal Integrity and self development – wisdom based | |
| | leadership. Corporate Governance: History of Corporate form and | |
| | models, Corporate Objectives and goals, Ownership pattern - | |
| | Issues in managing public limited firms – Agency problems. | |
| | Nature & Evolution of Corporate Governance: Global and | |
| | National Perspectives - Global Corporate Governance models, | |
| | Anglo American and Relationship model (Germany, Japan and | |
| | France) Claims of Various Stakeholders, Why governance – | |
| | Changes in eighties Cadbury Report, Hampel Report and OECD | |
| | Committee Recommendations – SOX Act. UNIT-III Internal | |
| | Corporate Governance Mechanism: Board of Directors— | |
| | Functional Committees of Board; Code of conduct, whistle | |
| | blowers. External Corporate Governance Mechanism: Regulators, | |



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| 1 | Gate | keepers, | Institutio | nal | Investors, | C | orporate | raide | rs, |
|---|----------|----------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|-------|------|
| | Corpora | te Governance | e Ratings (| Corporat | e Governanc | e in Ind | lia: | | |
| | corporat | e form in Indi | a 50s to 90 | s – dev | elopments in | Corpora | nte | | |
| | Governa | nce in | India | in | nineties | and | 2000s | - | CII, |



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| | Kumaramangalam, Narayanamoorthy, Naresh Chandra, JJ Irani | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Committee reports – Legal and Regulatory Changes – introduction | |
| | and modification of Clause 49, Corporate governance in practice | |
| | in India . UNIT-IV Cases: 1. A Dent in Wal Mart's Public Image - | |
| | The PR Strategy. 2. China Aviation Oil's Collapse: Singapore INC's | |
| | challenges. 3. Child labor in Coca Industry. 4. Obesity Concerns: | |
| | Burger Kings Product Revenges. 5. Bhopal Gas Tragedy | |
| MC. 404 - ADVERTISING AND | UNIT-I Advertising: Communication Basics: Role of | The course aims at enabling the students |
| SALES MANAGEMENT | communication; Communication process and flows; Planning the | to develop an in-depth understanding of |
| | promotion mix; Advertising: Nature and importance; Advertising | the modern concepts and latest |
| | and the economy; Advertising and publicity; Advertising | techniques of advertising and personal |
| | management process – an overview; Determining target | selling and sales force Management which |
| | audience; Advertising objectives and positioning decisions; | constitute a fast -growing area of |
| | Advertising budget decisions. Message Decision: Determining | marketing. |
| | advertising message; Developing advertising copy - Headline | |
| | main copy, logo, illustration, appeal, layout, creativity in | |
| | advertising. UNIT-II Advertising through the internet; Media | |
| | selection; Media scheduling. Organization of Advertising | |
| | Operations: In -house vs. advertising agency arrangements; | |
| | Managing advertising agency relations; valuation of | |
| | advertisement and campaign effectiveness -Before - and - after | |
| | advertising tests and techniques. Advertising in India; Social and | |
| | regulatory aspects of advertising. Recent developments and | |
| | issues in advertising. UNIT-III Sales Management: Fundamentals | |
| | of Personal Selling: Nature and importance of Selling; Types of | |
| | selling; Personal selling, salesmanship and sales management; | |
| | Process of effective selling; Strategic Sales management. Sales | |
| | Planning: Setting personal selling objective; Market analysis and | |
| | sales forecasting; Sales budget; Sales territory; Sales quota. UNIT- | |



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IV Sales Organization: Organization structure; relationship of sales
department with other departments; Distribution networks
relationship. Sales Force Management: Recruitment and
selection; training and development; motivating, supervising and



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| | compensating sales personnel; Controlling the sales effort; Evaluation of sales personnel; Sales and cost analysis. Ethical and legal aspects of selling. | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| MC. 405 - SERVICES MARKETING | UNIT-I Introduction to services marketing: role of services marketing; consumer behaviour in service encounters; customer interaction, purchase process, needs and expectations of customers; positioning services in competitive markets; search for competitive advantages; market segmentation, positioning vis-à- vis competitors. UNIT-II Creating the service product: Identifying and classifying supplementary services, planning and branding service-products, new service development; designing communication mix; branding and communication; effective pricing objectives and foundations for setting prices; distributing services; options for service delivery, place and time decisions, delivery in cyberspace, role of intermediaries. UNIT-III Designing and managing service processes; service process redesign, customer misbehavior; balancing demand and capacity: fluctuations in demand, capacity constrain, planning the service environment; consumer responses to and dimensions of service environment; managing people for service advantage: service leadership and culture. UNIT-IV Managing relationship and building loyalty; customer-firm relationship, analyzing and managing customer base; customer management relationship | To understand the service product and key elements of services marketing mix. Another objective deals with managing the service delivery process and the implementation of services marketing. |
| | system in services marketing; customer feedback and service recovery; customer complaining behaviour, principles and responses to effective service recovery, service quality and the gap model, measuring and improving service quality, defining, measuring and improving service productivity; organizing for | |
| | service leadership; search for synergy in service management, creating a leading service organization. | |



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| MC. | 406 | - | CONSUMER | UNIT-I Consumer Behaviour: Importance and nature of consumer | Knowledge of co | nsumer | behaviour is a | |
|--------|-----|---|----------|---|--------------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| BEHAVI | OUR | | | behaviour; Types of consumers and their role; Consumer buying | prerequisite | for | developing | effective |
| | | | | process and determinants; Changing profile of Indian consumers. | marketing strategy | y. The | purpose of the | |



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| UNIT-II Individual Differences in Consumers: Needs and | course is to provide an in-depth |
|--|--|
| motivation; Perception; Attitude and attitude change; Learning | understanding of the consumer and |
| and learning theories; Personality and life style analysis. UNIT-III | industrial buying processes and their |
| External determinants of Consumer Behaviour: Family and its | determinants as relevant for marketing |
| influence on consumer buying behaviour; Group and their | decision making. |
| influences; Social class; Culture and sub-culture. UNIT-IV Models | |
| of consumer behaviour; Business buying behaviour. Cross-cultural | |
| dimensions of consumer behaviour; Consumer research - | |
| complexities and issues. | |

2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

Paper/ unit-content wise Course outcomes: Class - Master of

Science

Subject - Mathematics Attainment of course

outcomes:

| Semester Title of the | | Course content | Objectives of the course/ content | How were the objectives met | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | paper | | | | | |
| | 1. Real Analysis | Basic Topology, Sequences and serier, Continuity, The Riemann-Stieltjes integral, Sequences and series of functions. Differentiation, Functions of several variables, Lebesgue measure, The Lebesgue integral and Differentiation and Integration. | Logical and critical thinking | * | | |
| I & | 2. Abstract Algebra | Groups, permutations, Direct products, Normal and subnormal series, composition series, the theorems of Schreier and Jordan Holder. Factorization Theory in Integral Domains, | Abstract and critical thinking | | | |



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|----------|--|---|---|--|
| Semester | | Rings and HilbertBasis | | |
| | | Theorem. | | |
| | 3. Differential Equations, Vectors & Mechanics | Solution of first order equations, BVP,Strum-Liouville Theory, ODE in more than 2-variables andPDE. Differentiation and integration of vectors,Green's and Stoke's theorems, Gauss' divergence theorem, Curvilinear co- ordinates. Generalized co-ordinates. Lagrange's equations. Hamilton's canonical equations, The Viral theorem. Rigid body motion aboutan axis. Moving axis. | Reflect surrounding critically, modellingdifferential equations and techniques to solve these | |
| | 4. Complex Analysis | Complex plane, Topology on the complex plane, connected and simply connected sets, Complex valued functions, Analytic functions, Cauchy-Riemann equations, Power series. Complex Integration, fundamental theoremof Algebra. Maximum Modulus principle, Schwarz' Lemma, Taylor series and Laurent series, Calculus of residues, conformal mappings, Mittagleffer's theorem, Canonical product, the Gamma function and Riemann Zeta function. | Abstract and critical thinking, | |



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| Number | Divisibility, The Fundamental Theorem of arithmetic, | Inductive and deductive thinking, Problem | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Theory | Chinese remainder theorem, Fermat's little theorem, | solving techniques | | |
| | Wilson's theorem, residue classes, cryptography, | | | |
| | Arithmetic | | | |
| | functions, Primitive roots and indices, | | 1 | |
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| | | Diophantine equations. Farey sequences, Continued fractions, Minkowski's theorem in Geometry of Numbers. Partitions, Order of magnitude and average order of arithmetic functions. | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | 1. Field Theory | Fields, field extension, Adjunction of roots, splitting fields, finite fields, existence of algebraic closure, algebraically closed fields. Separable, normaland purely inseparable extensions. Perfect fields, primitive elements. Langrange's theorem on primitive elements. Galois theory, Cyclotomic extensions, and Cyclic extensions, Solvability of polynomials by radicals. | Applications of Algebra to solve polynomial equations, relate the studywith certain geometrical problems. |
| III Semester | 2.Topology | Topological Spaces, the subspace topology, Connected spaces, connected subspaces of the real line, Compact spaces, compact space of the real line, The countability axioms, the separation axioms, Normal spaces, the Urysohn Lemma, the Urysohn Metrization Theorem, the Tietze Extension Theorem, the Tychonoff Theorem. | Study of geometry of figures of abstractnature |



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| 3.Linear | Linear Programming, Convex Sets, Hyperplane, Open | Mathematical modelling of real lifeproblems & |
|-------------|--|---|
| Programming | and Closed half-spaces, Feasible, Basic Feasible and | Application of linear algebra to solve these. |
| | Optimal Solutions, Simplex method, Charnes-M | |
| | method, | |
| | Two phase method, Determination of Optimal | |
| | solutions, Dual linear | |
| | | |



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| | Programming Problems. Revised Simplex method, Transportation Problems, Assignment problems, Travellingsalesman problem | |
|---|--|--|
| 4.Probability and Mathematical Statistics | Nature of Data and methods of compilation, Representation of data, Measures of centraltendency, Measuring variability of data, Correlation & Regression Analysis, Probability, Random Variables and Distributions and Distributions. | Reflect on surroundings and abstraction of the study |
| 5.Tensor Analysis | Tensors, Curves with Torsion, Envelopes and Developable Surfaces. | Application of multilinear algebra andgeometry to get a useful way to organize data and their applications inproblems faced by physicists. |



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| | 1.Linear Algebra | vector spaces, linear | Develop theories to solve linear equations and | |
|-------|------------------|---|--|--|
| | | dependence and independence, basis and dimensions, | quadratic equations | |
| | | linear transformations, dual spaces, matrix | | |
| | | representation of a linear transformation, rank and | | |
| | | nullity | | |
| | | of a linear transformation, invariantsubspaces. | | |
| | | Characteristic polynomial and minimal polynomial, | | |
| | | eigenvalues and eigenvectors, Jordan and Rational | | |
| | | canonical forms, bilinear forms, symmetric bilinear | | |
| | | forms, Sylvester's theorem, quadratic forms, | | |
| IV | | Hermitian forms, Inner product | | |
| Semes | ter | spaces, Gram-schmidt orthonormalization | | |
| | | | | |
| | | process. | | |
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| 2.Functional Analysis | Banach Spaces, open mapping theorem, closed graph theorem, Baire Category theorem, Banach Steinhauns theorem, DualSpaces, embedding in second dual. Hilbert space, orthonormal basis, Bessel's inequality, Riesz Fischer theorem, Parseval'sidentity, bounded Linear functionals; projections, Riesz Representation theorem, adjoint operators, self adjoint, normal, unitary and isometric operators. | Study of certain topological-algebraicalstructures and applications to analytic problems | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| 3.Non-linear Programming | Nonlinear Programming: Convex functions, Concave functions, Differentiable convex functions. Unconstrained problems, First order necessary and sufficient Fritz John conditions and Kuhn-Tucker conditions for Constrained programming problems with inequality constraints, within equality and equality constraints. Duality in Nonlinear Programming, Quadratic Programming, Linear fractional programming and Game theory. | Mathematical modelling of real life optimization Problems with nonlinear constraints and application of algebra to solve these | |



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| 4.Integral | Laplace Transforms, | To use Fourier series for solving boundary value | |
|------------|--|--|--|
| Transforms | Applications of Laplace Transform to | problems appearing inscientific & engineering | |
| | Solve/Evaluate, | problems. | |
| | Finite Laplace Transforms, Hankel | | |
| | Transforms, Fourier Transforms, | | |
| | Applications of Fourier Transform to | | |
| | Solve/Evaluate, | | |
| | Finite Fourier Cosine and Sine Transforms, | | |
| | Mellin Transforms | | |
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| 5.Differential | Curves on a Surface, | Geometric description of curves and | |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| Geometry | Equations of Gauss and of Codazzi, Quadric | surfaces to establish basic properties ofstudy of | |
| | Surfaces | geodesics, evolutes etc. | |

2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes MA ENGLISH

| Semester | Title of the | Course content | Objectives of the course/content | How were the objectives met |
|----------|---------------|---|---|---|
| | paper | | | |
| Sem I | British Lit 1 | Unit I | The objective of the paper | The students are given thorough |
| | | 1. Martin Luther, "Freedom of a Christian", <i>Luther's</i> | is to provide an overview | knowledge of the period /age |
| | | Works: Career of a | of the literature of the | prescribed. |
| | | Reformer, Vol. 31, Ed. Harold. J. Gimm, (Muhlenberg | English | The key cultural and political, and |
| | | Press, 1957)327-377. | Renaissance, Reformationand | artistic transformations are dealt within detail.At |
| | | 2. Francis Bacon, "Of Seditions and Troubles" & "Of | Restoration times. | the end of the course the |
| | | Atheism", Essays | The paper also focuses onthe | students are |
| | | (London: Penguin Books, 1985).(Courier Corporation, | political, social and | well versed with the iconic writers and |
| | | 2012) 42-51 | cultural impact of the | representative texts of the time. Theyare also |
| | | Unit II | Reformation in Englandand the literature of the | critically aware of the important intellectual |
| | | 1. Christopher Marlowe, Edward II (London:Bloomsbury, | time in addition to | shifts that occurred in the |
| | | 2014). | | |
| | | Unit III | covering the English Restoration | human thought during the period. |
| | | 1. Geoffrey Chaucer, "Wife of Bath's Prologue", | Period (1660- | |
| | | Canterbury Tales. Ed. Jill | 1700). The objective is to | |
| | | Mann (Penguin Classics, 2003), 1-52. | familiarize the students | |
| | | 2. John Milton, Paradise Lost. Book I (London: PenguinClassics, 2003), 1- | with the major trends, ideas, | |
| | | 26. | genres, poetic forms | |
| | | Unit IV | and prose of these periods. | |
| | | 1. William Shakespeare, <i>Hamlet</i> . Ed. Ann Thompson | _ | |
| | | and Neil Taylor | | |
| | | (Bloomsbury, 2017). | | |



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| | Unit V | |
|--|--|--|
| | 1. John Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, 5th Edition. | |
| | (Leopold Classic | |



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| Rritich | I Init I | During the course students are | |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| British literature 2 | Unit I 1. Mary Shelley, FrankensteinUnit II 1. William Wordsworth, Preface to Lyrical BalladsUnit III 1. William Blake, "The Chimney Sweeper" & "The Tyger", Songs of Innocenceand of Experience 2. William Wordsworth, "Lines Written in Early Spring", "Ode: Intimations of Immortality" & "London 1802"Unit IV 1. John Keats, "Ode on Grecian Urn", "Ode to a Nightingale" & "Ode to Autumn" 2. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "Rime of the AncientMariner" Unit V 1. Charles Lamb, "Dream Children: A Reverie" & "ThePraise of Chimney-Sweepers" 2. William Hazlitt: • 'On Reading Old Books' • 'On Gusto' | During the course, studentsare introduced to major English poets and prose writers of English Romantic period. The end of the eighteenth century and early nineteenthcentury saw a momentous shift in philosophical, artistic and literary movement in Europe - Romanticism. It flourished until the mid-nineteenth century. It celebrated imagination and intuition in the enduring search for individual rights and liberty. It marks a shift from objectivism to subjectivism, from reason to power of imagination and emotive response. Theobjective of the paper is to introduce students to these tenets of Romanticism in general and to English Romanticismin particular. Students are made to study Romanticism as a reaction against the philosophical rationalism and neoclassicism of the Enlightenment. Through the critical analysis | |



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| | and study of poets like William Blake, William Wordsworth, John Keats, Coleridge and great essayistsCharles Lamb and William Hazlitt, the students are familiarized with the English Romantic imagination, its stress on Nature, poetic inspiration, freedom, individualism andspontaneity; and the role language plays in it. Gothic fiction is also explored in thepaper through Mary Shelley's Frankenstein. At the end of the course the students become well versed with major themes, ideas and concepts of Romanticism and English Literature. They are cognizant of the historical, cultural, political and aesthetic milieu of the time. At the end of the course, they havein-depth knowledge of a movement that not only captured the imagination ofpeople with their ideas of liberty and freedom but also fuelled the avant- garde movements well into the twentieth century | |



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| SEM2 BRITISH LITERAT | | Robert Browning, "Grammarian's Funeral" & "The Last Ride Together", <i>The Poems of Robert Browning</i> (Wordsworth, 1994). Alfred Lord Tennyson, "Defense of Lucknow", "The Higher Pantheism" [available online <www.bartleby.com 297="" 629.html="">and https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/45323/the-higher-pantheism]</www.bartleby.com> Christina Rossetti, "Better Resurrection" & "Amor Mundi", <i>Complete Poems</i> (Penguin, 2001). | The Victorian Period (1832-1901) covers the long andsuccessful reign of QueenVictoria. It was a period ofcolonial expansion,strengthening of the BritishEmpire, industrial revolution,and scientific andtechnological progress. Theobjective of the paper is to explore the major writers andtexts of the time and focus onthe ideological, political, social and cultural impact on | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Unit III Unit IV Unit V | Charles Dickens, Hard Times (Penguin Classics, 2003). Mathew Arnold, 'Barbarians, Philistines and Populace' (Chapter 3), Culture and Anarchy (Oxford UP World's Classics, 2009). John Ruskin, "Unto this Last", Unto this Last and Other Writings of John Ruskin, ed. Clive Wilmer (Penguin Books, 1985)155-228. H G Wells, The Time Machine (New York: Signet Classics, 2007). | Victorian culture as a consequence of industrialization, urbanization, class conflict, Darwin and religious crisis, issue of gender, empire and imperial expansion and muchmore. The paper will alsoanalyze the Victorian Gothicnovel and its impact and continued popularity. Students will explore the creation of 'other' in Gothic writing and the monstrosity associated with it. The paper will furthermore familiarize the students with the genre of science fiction. At the end of the course the students will | |



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| | 1. Bram Stoker, <i>Dracula</i> (Wordsworth Classics,2000). | be conversant with the majorwriters, representative works and will be able to engagecritically on the issues regarding empire, race, class, | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | gender, impact of science, 'the woman question' and other significant events of the period. | |
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| BRITISH LITERATURE4 | Unit I 1. T.S. Eliot, "The Burial of the Dead" Canto I, The Waste Land; "Love Songof Alfred J Prufrock". 2. W.B. Yeats, "Easter 1916", "A Prayer forMy Daughter" & "Sailing to Byzantium". 3. W.H. Auden, "The Shield of Achilles", "September 1, 1939" & "Musée des Beaux Arts". 4. D. H. Lawrence, "Mosquitoes" & "Snakes". Unit Il Samuel Beckett, Waiting for Godot Unit III James Joyce, Portrait of An Artist as aYoung Man Unit IV Aldous Huxley, Brave New World | The objective of thepaper is to make students study and understand the ways in which political, historical, economic, scientific,intellectual, environmental, socialand cultural events have shaped the art and literature of the twentieth century as it marked abreak from the preceding Victorian period. It was a period of shifting | |
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| Unit V 1. George Orwell, "Notes on Nationalism", "The Prevention of Literature" & "Reflections on Gandhi". 2. Virginia Woolf, A Room of One's Own | perspectives, classstruggle, gender equality, devastating wars, and collapse of traditional notions of culture and aesthetics. Students studied the profound changes society underwent during this era of conflict and uncertainty through the texts prescribed intheir course. They became aware of conflict between nature and culture in modern times. They are also introduced to theinnovative literary techniques, the inner workings of consciousness, intellectual trends and change in themes of this turbulent period | |
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| | of World Wars. At theend of the course they become familiar with the representative texts, literary terminology, and the sociopolitical and cultural events that shaped twentieth century literature. | |
|--|---|--|
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| | | |

Literary Movements (Sem I)

| Unit | Name of the Unit | Course Outcomes | Remarks |
|------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
|------|------------------|-----------------|---------|



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| 1 | What is a Literary Movement? | The students will learn about the relevance of dividing literary history into different movements right from ancient times to the very contemporary. They will also gain knowledge about the distinctive features of the major literary movements of European literature with special emphasis on British Literature. | The students would be enabled to identify the underlying features of literary texts and be able to place them in the contextof the literary movement / movements they belong to. |
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|---|---------------------------------|---|--|



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| 2 | Classicism | The students would learn that Classicism is one movement that refuses to be contained in a particular time frame, its aesthetic features find expression in almost all literatures of the world, and across languages. Classicism is relevant to all ages, all people and all times. | The students would gain knowledge about the aesthetic featuresof what constitutes a classic, apply them to the texts that they may be studying and discern whether they qualify to be a classic or not. |
|---|----------------|--|---|
| 3 | Renaissance | This unit would enable the students to understandthe fiery spirit of inquiry that characterized the work of literary artists of this movement in the broader perspective of Art due to which this movement is also known as the Revival of Classical Learning. | The students would gain appreciation of the vast range and vision of the literary artists of this movement - the Renaissancefigures. |
| 4 | Neo-classicism | This unit would enable the students to form an understanding of the aesthetic principles of literature belonging to neo-classicism period vis-a-vis the tenets of Classicism. | This unit would enrich their understanding that the historical perspective of this movement actually served to limit the scopeof the neo-classical literature. It would enhance their knowledge, through comparison, of what truly constitutes a classical work of art. |
| 5 | Romanticism | Also termed as A Return to Nature, this unit would equip the students with the historical background of the growth of Romanticism, the socio-cultural conditions in which it took birth andhow it went on to negate their very existence. | They would learn about the very broad connotation of the termRomanticism and appreciate the range of emotions that it can embrace and convey. |

Course Outcomes of MA I Paper II Approaches to Literary Criticism (Semester I)

| Unit | Contents of the Unit | Course Outcomes | Remarks |
|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | |



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| 1 | Orientation of Critical | The students would gain an understanding about the different | With the methodology thus provided the students can navigatethrough the texts and |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| | Theories: Ageneral | approaches to literature and the particular worldviews they are based on. | are enabled to relate the different literarytexts to their lives in terms of their own |
| | overview of | They would also realise | times and location. |
| | different literary | that there is no one way to understand a text and that a | |
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| | theories. | text can yield multiple meanings if it is accessedthrough different worldviews. | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 2 | Historical & Biographical Approaches; Moral& Philosophical Approaches | This unit teaches the students how to examine a text from the perspective of that point of history in which itwas located by the writer and to search historical and biographical pointers / elements in it. | The students learn to form a sense of history by the application of this approach and identify to what extent the text is a reflection of the time and live of the author. |
| 3 | The Formalist Approach | Also known as New Criticism, this approach focussesupon a close and in-depth reading of the text. The students would learn to evaluate a text as a work of artwith an independent existence of its own. | The students would gain a working knowledge of the different constituents of form like texture, image, symbol, point of view,etc. for unearthing the meaning of the text without relying uponexternal factors. |
| 4 | The Psychological Approach | Students would learn about the psychoanalytic theories propounded by Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan and Carl Jung to explain how different mentalprocesses form our psyche. These theories when applied to literary texts help in understanding the behavioural patterns of the characters. | The students learn to identify the conscious & unconscious motives behind the actions and the behaviours of the characters inliterary texts. |
| 5 | Mythological & Archetypal Approach | Mythology represents a people's fundamental and instinctual life. Every community has their own distinctive set of mythology reflected in legends, folktales, archetypes and ideology. This approach takesus back to the beginning of a humankind's oldest rituals, beliefs and consequently into our own individual hearts. | This approach enhances the students' understanding of the cultural environment hopes, values, aspirations, etc. Since, mythology is a very vast and complex field, it offers students theopportunity to explore myths and archetypes on their own. |



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Semester Title of the Course content Objectives of the course/ How were the objectives met



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| paper | content | |
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Writings (in

English) – I

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Sem3 Paper X
(1) Indian

Unit 1 Non-Fictional Prose

1. Rabindranath Tagore, "Nationalism inIndia", *Nationalism*, (BoD, 2018)41-

55.

2. Arvind Krishna Mehrotra, "From "The Emperor Has No Clothes," ed. Amit Chaudhuri, *The Picador Book of Modern Indian Literature* (New Delhi: Picador, 2001) 456-477.

3. Amit Chaudhuri, "The Construction of the Indian Novel in English," ed. Amit Chaudhuri, *The Picador Book of ModernIndian Literature* (New Delhi:

Picador, 2001) xxiii –xxxi.

Unit 2 Fiction I

Υ Raja Rao. *Kanthapura*, New Delhi:Orient, 1971

Unit 3 Fiction II

Y Githa Hariharan. *The Thousand Faces of Night*. New Delhi: Penguin, 2008.

Unit 4 Poetry

1. A.K. Ramanujan: "Extended Family" and "Small Scale Reflections on a Great House", *The Collected Poems of*

A.K.Ramanujan (Delhi:OUP, 1995)

2. Arun Kolatkar: "Meera" (26-33) and

2. Arun Kolatkar: "Meera" (26-33) and "Knucklebones" (66-69), *Kala Ghoda Poems* (Mumbai, Pras Prakashan, 2004)59

3. Agha Shahid Ali: "The Dacca Gauzes", "Beyond English" from *The Veiled Suite- The Collected Poems*. WW Norton & Company, 2009.

Unit 5 Drama

☐ Mahesh Dattani. Final Solutions. Oxford

The present course aims at presenting a sweep of Indian writing in English, representative in multiplegenres and voices in a diverse range of Indian writing in English. The course aims to raise questions against the colonial enterprise, to acquaint them with themes of disillusionment of post-Independence India. From the difficulty of writing in English to the 'coming into their own' along with the definitive fillip in the 1980s, the course aims to acquaint students with a convoluted terrain of Indian Writing.

After Completion of this Course, Students will beable for a thorough contextual

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discussion as the genre has grappled with contentious issues of authenticity, language, nation, identity and idiom. They will also be ableto interpret the works of great writes of Indian writers in English. In the process, they learn to demonstrate, through discussion and writing, an understanding of significant cultural and societal issues presented in Indian English literature



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University Press, 2005.



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Sem 4 Paper XV

(1) Indian Writings (in Translation) –II

Unit 1 Fiction

Gurdial Singh. *Marhi da Deeva (The Last Flicker)*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.2017.

Unit 2 Life Writing

Urmila Pawar, *The Weave of My Life: ADalit Woman's Memoirs*. Trans., Maya Pandit. New York: Colombia UniversityPress. 2009.

Unit 3 Short Story/ Short Fiction

- 1. Prem Chand: "Kafan", "The Thakur's Well", Trans. David Rubin in *The World of Prem Chand: Selected Short Stories*, Delhi, Oxford University Press. 2001.
- 2. Mahashweta Devi: "Draupadi" and "TheBreast Giver", Trans. Gayatri Chakarvarty Spivak. *Breast Stories*. Calcutta: Seagull. 1997.
- 3. Vaikom Muhammad Basheer "Walls" (47) and "The Card Sharper's Daughter" (27) both stories from *BasheerKatha Classics*. New Delhi: Katha, 1997.

Unit 4 Poetry

- 1. Surya Kant Tripathi Nirala: "Beggar", "Breaking Stones", from *A Season on the Earth*. Trans. David Rubin, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003.
- 2. Faiz Ahmed Faiz: "A Letter from Prison". Don't Ask Me for that Love

Again", "A Prison Daybreak." available in

The Rebel's Silhouette Trans.

Agha Shahid Ali. New Delhi: OUP, 2005.

3. Namdeo Dhasal. "Hunger" from *Poet of*

The objective of the course is to familiarise students with the bewildering array of languages and sub-cultures as this diversityhas been flowering since millennia and has led to profusion of writing in multiple languages.

In the present course, an attempt is made to bridge the gapby offering an array of linguistically diverse texts in translation.

.Through the extra textual and critical readings, the course aims to provide a context for thecontentious issues of identity and authenticity, as are presented in translated texts.

After Completion of this Course, Students will beable to acquire a deeper understanding of the varied influences on the terrain of Indian writing in a tangible way. They will properly understand the socio-political scenario which spawned writings in English from India and difficulties in making sense of such works. They will also be able to chart the qualitative evolution of various genres of Indian writing in English though a critical study of poems, plays and short fiction. They will start examining how old and new writers have sought to invent theidea of a free and fair democratic India through their output. They start discussing those salient features of English writing in India that set it apart from other postcolonial literary practices and conventions.

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| | the Underworld. Delhi: Narayana, 2007. |
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| | Unit 5 Play |
| | Girish Karnad: Tughlaq. New Delhi:Oxford |
| | University Press, 2005. |
| | |
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After Completion of this Course, Students will beable to The present course aims athelping **Unit I Theory** Paper XI Sem 3 the develop a comparative perspective and inculcate in 3 World Y Johann Wolfgang (von) Goethe, "On World students understand the concept of world themselves an awareness of Literature - I Literature" (1827). World Literature- A Reader the best in world literature. They will also be enabled to literature. It is designed around classical (Routledge, 2013) 9transfer and apply the acquired concepts and principles to study 16. different branchesof World literature that is fiction, short story, canonical ancient and medievaland Y Milan Kundera, "Die Weltliteratur" (2005), modern texts and as such offers essayand poetry. World Literature: A Reader (Routledge, 2013), opportunities to re-map one's literary horizons at aglobal 289-301. scale **Unit II Play** Υ Kalidasa, Abhijnana Sakuntalam (The Recognition of Shakuntala) ed and trans. by Somadeva Vasudeva (New York:The Clay Sanskrit Library & New York University Press, 2006). Unit III Tales/ Fables Υ "The Tale of Ox and Donkey", "The Taleof the Husband and the Parrot", & "The Tale of Hunchback", The ArabianNights, trans Husain Haddawy (Norton, 1990) Υ "How the Moon Became Beautiful", "The Animals' Peace Party" & "The Widow and Her Son", Chinese Fables and Folk Stories, trans., Mary Hayes Davis & Chow-Leung (New York, Cincinatti & Chicago: American BookCompany, 1908) Unit IV Poetry Y Rig Ved, "Creation" and "Speech". The Rig Veda: An Anthology: One



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| | Hundred and Eight H | mns. (Penguin | | |
| | Books,1981). | | | |
| | □ Dante Aligheri, Can | o IV-VI, Inferno | | |
| | (Penguin Classic, 201 | 3). | | |
| | Unit V Novel | | | |
| | a. Cervantes, Don Qui | xote (PenguinClassics, | | |
| | 2011). | | | |
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The present course aims to help After Completion of this Course, Students will beable to **Unit I Theory** Paper XVI Sem 4 understanding the concept of world read and understand about the rich classical textsfrom Greco-(3) World 1. Selected chapters from World Literature in Theory literature. It is Roman literatures as well as Indian literatures written in Literature in by David Damrosch, 2014 ("World Literature in Sanskrit, in translated versions. They would also be able to designed around modern canonical Translation -II Theory and Practice,""Conversations with Eckermann texts and offers anopportunity to trace the nature of influence that all the classical texts haveon on Weltliteratur 1827" and "What is World widen one's literary horizons. modern English literatures both in British and Indian writings Literature"). in English. In this manner, they willbe able to appreciate 118 these texts as a source of great wisdom. They can also 2. Franco Moretti, "Conjectures on World interpret these texts from contemporary points of view. Literature", Debating World Literature, Christopher Pendergast, ed.(Verso, 2004, pp 148-163). **Unit II Non-Fiction** 1. M.K. Gandhi, The Story of My Experiments with Truth (Maple Press, 2011). **Unit III Play** 1. Bertolt Brecht, Mother Courage and herChildren. (Bloomsbury Academic, 2009). **Unit IV Novel** 1. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, One HundredYears of Solitude (Harper, 2003). Unit V Poetry 1. Pablo Neruda: 'A Song of Despair,' 'Enigmas' 'Brown & Agile Child' [The Poetry of Pablo Neruda (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2005)]. Also available onlne.



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| 2. Octavio Paz: 'A Tree Within,' 'No MoreCliches' 'Tomb of Amir Khusru' [Collected Poems of Octavia Paz, (New Directions; Bilingual ed. edition, 1991)]. Also available online. | |
|--|--|
| 3. Joseph Brodsky: 'Elegy,' Odysseus to Telemachus,' 'Folk Tune' [Collected Poems in English (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2002)]. Also available online. | |
| 4. CP Cavafy: "Waiting for the Barbarians," "Ithaka," "The City", [C.P. Cavafy: the Collected Poems (Oxford World's Classics, 2007). | |
| 5. Anna Akhmatova: "He Did Love," "Youwill hear Thunder," "Lot's Wife", [Available online at https://www.poemhunter.com/poem/he-did-love , https://www.poets.org/poetsorg/poem/lots-wife , and | |
| https://www.poemhunter.com/poem/you-will-hear-thunder/comments/] | |
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| Sem3 | Critical | Unit I | With the changing contours of | |
|--------|----------|---|---|--|
| Sellis | theory 1 | 1. M.H. Abrams, "What's the Use of Theorizing about the Arts?", Doing Things with Texts (London & New York: Norton Paperback, | power dynamics anda sustained emphasis on representational politics, areassessment of the methodology | |
| | | 1991) 31-72. | of the literature classroom has been effected. | |
| | | Unit II | The tools of analysis have also | |
| | | Roman Jakobson, "Two Aspects of Language", Literary Theory: An | | |



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Anthology, eds. Julie Rivkin and Michael Ryan (Blackwell, 2004, 2nd Ed.) 76-80.

2. Roland Barthes, "The Death of the Author", *Image/ Music/ Text*. Trans. Stephen Heath (Hill and Wang, 1977) 142-147.

Unit III

- 1. Jacques Derrida, "Letter to a Japanese Friend", *Derrida and Differance*. Eds. David Wood and RobertBernasconi (Evanston III: Northwestern University Press, 1988)1-6.
- Jean Francois Lyotard, "Answer to the Question, What is the Postmodern?" (1-16)& "Note on the Post- in Postmodern" (75-80), The Postmodern Explained: Correspondence 1982-85 (Minnesota & London: University of Minnesota Press, 1992)

Unit IV

1. Michel Foucault, "Panopticism" from "Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison", Race/Ethnicity:

Multidisciplinary Global Contexts, Vol. 2, No. 1, The Dynamics of Race and Incarceration: Social Integration,

witnessed a shift. CriticalTheory represents a widespectrum from literary benchmarks to extra literary- to progressively borrowing from diverse fields, viz., economics to psychology, history to sociology, theory. This eclectic field is thoroughly aligned to thepurposes of the study of literature and collected under therubric of "theory." The effect of literary theory on study of literature has clearly transcendedthe original impulse of text analysis and is witnessing amore integral role, with theory asserting a tangible influence on the production of literature itself. This course represents a historical progression of literature analysis as well as the ideological impulses that have



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| Social Welfare, and Social Control (Autumn,2008)1-12. 2. Giles Deleuze, "Postscript on the Societies of Control", October, Vol. 59 (Winter, 1992), 3-7. Unit V modified the practice of literary studies. It focuses on theoretical understanding of history, ideology, gender and colonialism. |
|--|
| 1. Jean Baudrillard, "The System of Objects" (10- 28) & "Simulacra and Simulations" (166-184), Jean Baudrillard: Selected Writings, ed. Mark Poster (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1988) |
| |



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| SEM4 Critical theory 2 Hayden White: "Historical Text as Literary Artifact" Tropics of Discourse: Essays in Cultural Criticism (The John Hopkins University Press, 1986), 81-100. Unit II Raymond Williams, "From Reflection to Mediation" (95 100), "Dominant, Residual and Emergent" (121-127) Marxism and Literature (Oxford and New York: OUP 1977) Unit III | thinking about the production or reception of literary works alone; rather it has brought about changes in the ways in which we conceptualize larger discourses of history, colonialism, gender and ideology. The ambit of theory has further widened due to a |
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| Judith Butler, "Performative Acts and Gender | | |
|--|--|--|
| Constitution: An Essay in Phenomenology and Feminist | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |
| Theory", Theatre Journal, Vol. 40, No. 4 (Dec., 1988), | on essays that deal with theoretical | |
| 519-531. | understanding of history, ideology, gender | |
| | and colonialism. | |
| Unit IV | | |
| Homi Bhabha, "Of Mimicry and Man: The | | |
| Ambivalence of Colonial Discourse", October, Vol. 28, | | |
| Discipleship: A SpecialIssue on Psychoanalysis | | |
| (Spring, 1984), 125- | | |
| 133 | | |
| | | |
| Unit V | | |
| Aijaz Ahmad, "Literary Theory and Third World | | |
| Literature", In Theory: Classes, Nations, Literatures | | |
| (London & New York: Verso, 1992) 2000 rpt. 43-71 & | | |
| 327-330. | | |
| 327-330. | | |
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| Sem 3&4 | POST COLONIAL LITERATURE 1&2. | Unit I 2. M.H. Abrams, "What's the Use of Theorizing about the Arts?", Doing Things with Text (London & New York: Norton Paperback 1991) 31-72. | beyond an of |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| | | Unit II 3. Roman Jakobson, "Two Aspects of | |



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Language", *Literary Theory: An Anthology*, eds. Julie Rivkin and Michael Ryan (Blackwell, 2004, 2nd Ed.) 76-80.

4. Roland Barthes, "The Death of the Author", *Image/ Music/ Text*. Trans. Stephen Heath (Hill and Wang, 1977) 142-147.

Unit III

- 3. Jacques Derrida, "Letter to a Japanese Friend", *Derrida and Differance*. Eds. David Wood and RobertBernasconi (Evanston III: Northwestern University Press, 1988)1-6.
- 4. Jean Francois Lyotard, "Answer to the Question, What is the Postmodern?" (1-16)&
 "Note on the Post- in Postmodern" (75-80),
 The Postmodern Explained:
 Correspondence 1982-85 (Minnesota &
 London: University of Minnesota Press, 1992)

Unit IV

3. Michel Foucault, "Panopticism" from "Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison", Race/Ethnicity:

Multidisciplinary Global Contexts,

Vol. 2, No. 1, The Dynamics of Race

minefield Postcolonial
Studies has become. Itendeavours to both
analysethe meanings and
implications of
postcolonialism today as well as critique the
discipline and interrogateits wide-ranging
scope.

This course begins with the British Raj and its accompanying literature, leading to an understanding of some conceptual categories of postcolonial studies—its assumptions, contexts, pitfalls. In the initial stage, the course explores the origins and meaning of the history of colonialism and postcolonialism to understand the effect of imperialism on the colonized world. Gradually, the focus shifts to self-representation and resistance, to postcolonial



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and Incarceration: Social Integration, Social Welfare, and Social Control (Autumn,2008)1-12.

4. Giles Deleuze, "Postscript on the Societies of Control", *October*, Vol. 59 (Winter, 1992), 3-7.

Unit V

Jean Baudrillard, "The System of Objects" (10-28) & "Simulacra and Simulations" (166-184), Jean Baudrillard: Selected Writings, ed. Mark Poster (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1988)

activism and to theories of language and nationalism in the formerly colonized societies. The emphasis inSemester III is on texts rather than simply on theories. Literary texts are primary to the discussions so that all theoretical insights can be seen as emerging from these significant texts. Effort has been made to place theory and texts in a dialogue so that theory will act as an accompanying method forunderstanding the writing of the texts.

In semester IV, studentsmove on to examine more contemporary essays andtexts, ranging from issues of history-writing tohybridity,

from

decolonization to rapidly

globalizing third-world



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| | economies, and finally to blackness, terror | |
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| | andmigration. Focus now is on considering | |
| | how | |
| | postcolonialism has changed its agendas by transcending | |
| | national | |
| | boundaries. | |
| | This course in postcolonial literatures | |
| | incorporates aninter-textual and | |
| | interdisciplinary approach that provides a variety of academic tools and perspectives to | |
| | study the social, cultural, and psychological | |
| | aftermath of colonialism and the identity | |
| | crisis generated in the wake of decolonization. Independence efforts in the | |
| | decolonization. Independence efforts in the | |
| | Indian subcontinent following the World War II as well as the | |
| | grassroots movements targeting | |
| | colonial regimes in Northern Africa have | |
| | paved | |
| | the way towards a | |
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| | rethinking of the power dynamics by challengingEurocentric and orientalistways of defining the other. Postcolonial theory disrupts western cultural and political hegemony by giving natives thepermission to tell their ownstories. | |
|---|--|--|
| | To this end, efforts are made in the classroom tosensitize the students tothe contemporary issues and how they are an outcome of a colonised past. They are also made aware of how concepts of racial identity, language and culture have been misrepresented through oppressive | |
| Unit I Hybridity and Diaspora | colonial practices. Through discussions, films, documentaries and other such interactive activities, students are involved actively so as to help them | |
| Robert J. C. Young, "Hybridity and Diaspora", Colonial Desire: Hybridity in Theory, Culture and Race. London and New York: Routledge, 1995: 1-28. Jean Rhys: Wide Sargasso Sea. London: Penguin, 1968. | | |
| Unit II Gender, Subalternity and Marginality | | |
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|--------|---|--|--|
| | | | |
| | Sharmila Rege, "The Significance of Dalit Testimonios", Writing Caste/Writing Gender: Narrating Dalit Women's Testimonies. New Delhi: Zubaan, 2006. Bama, Karukku. Trans. Lakshmi Holmstrom. New Delhi: Oxford IndiaPaperbacks, 1992. | understand colonialism andits practices in the contemporary contexts and come out with their own narratives. | |
| | Unit III Race and Counterculture | | |
| | Paul Gilroy, "The Black Atlantic as a Counterculture of Modernity." The Black Atlantic, Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1994: 1-40. Toni Morrison, Beloved. New York: Knopf, 1987. | | |
| | Unit IVGlobalization | | |
| | Eduardo Galeano, "Introduction: 120 Million Children in the Eye of the Hurricane", <i>Open Veins of Latin America: Five Centuries of the Pillage of a Continent</i>, trans. Cedric Belfrage. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1977: 1-8. Margaret Atwood, <i>Surfacing</i>. Canada: McClelland and Stewart, 1972. | | |
| | Unit V Post 9/11 Writing | | |
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| 1. Samuel P. Huntington, "The Clash of Civilizations?" Foreign Affairs, Vol. 72, No. 3 (Summer 1993): 22-49. |
|--|
| 2. Mohsin Hamid, <i>The ReluctantFundamentalist</i> . Harmondsworth:Penguin, 2008. |
| |

| Semester | Title of the | Course content | Objectives of the course/ content | How were the objectives met |
|----------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|
| | paper | | | |
| Sem 3 | American | The course | This paper focusses on various literary | The department holds extension |
| | Literature-1 | contains 5 units. | and cultural movements such as | lectures , talks and seminars by |
| | Poetry and | each unit carries | Harlem Renaissance, Depression Era, | eminent scholars. Teachers use |
| | Drama:1900to | equal marks. | Beat Movement, Feminism, Post | blended mode of teaching and make |
| | the Present. | UNIT-1 | Modernism, in relation to American | use of various e resources, they make |
| | | Langston Hughes: | literary history. This course explores | use of various platforms like whatsapp |
| | | Selected Poems | the immense variety and vitality of of | , google classroom, zoom meetings, |
| | | UNIT-2 | American literature over the course of | You tube videos, you tube downloads, |
| | | Allen Ginsberg | 20 th century through the | organising movie shows and Power |
| | | :selected poems | transformative works of acclaimed | Point Presentations. Students |
| | | UNIT 3 | writers who have shaped the contours | participate in discussions in class room |
| | | Adrienne Rich: | and development of the American | and submit assignments. |
| | | selected poems | literary tradition. The texts in the | |
| | | UNIT 4 | syllabus are representative of a | |
| | | Sam Shepard: The | dynamic literary tradition that | |
| | | Burried Child | emerges from multiple perspectives | |



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UNIT-5 such as those of race, gender,
August Wilson: ethnicity, sexuality, socio-economic



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|--------|---------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | The Piano Lesson | class, and historical period. | |
| | | | | |
| Sem -4 | American | The course is | The course aims at testing of the | |
| | literature -2 | divided in 5 units. | students' comprehension of the | |
| | Multicultural | UNIT-1 | formal and aesthetic aspects of | |
| | American | God Help the Child | specific texts as well as a grasp of | |
| | Fiction: 1980 | by Toni Morrison | literary movements / trends/ concepts | |
| | to the | UNIT-2 | and terms related to the historical and | |
| | Present. | Ravelstein by Saul | cultural aspects that distinguish the | |
| | | Bellow | text within American literary history. | |
| | | UNIT -3 | By the end of the course the students | |
| | | The Round House | get insights into the rich heterogeneity | |
| | | by Louise Erdrich | of American writers whose works | |
| | | UNIT-4 | serve as literary landmarks in | |
| | | House on Mango | American history and deal with the | |
| | | Street by Sandra | dynamics of race, ethnicity, socio- | |
| | | Cisneros | economic class, sexuality and gender. | |
| | | UNIT -5 | The students are thus sensitized about | |
| | | A History of | the issues of gender, sexuality, class | |
| | | Multicultural | consciousness and race and this helps | |
| | | America by Ronald | them to emerge as better beings. | |
| | | Takaki | | |
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| SEM3 | DISSERTATION | Research, in the field of literature, aims | Students work under the guidance of their mentors and embark on the |
|------|--------------|---|---|
| | WORK | at serving the purposeof exploring and expanding | journey towards fruitful completion of the chosen task. During the period of this process, they undergo a major learning experience and hone their |
| | | knowledge in literary, cultural and social worlds. | language as well as interpersonal skills. The students emerge more confident |
| | | The dissertation work is carried out under the | and better equipped with languageskills than earlier. The work done brings out the efficiency and excellence in them. It also improves their critical |
| | | guidance ofan academic supervisor. Every student | thinking. |
| | | submits a dissertation (4000- 6000 words) on a | |
| | | topic of his/ her choice. This short research project | |
| | | introduces | |
| | | the mechanics and techniques of the field | |
| | | and paves the way for further research avenues. | |
| | | The students are enabled to identify and discuss the | |
| | | issues and concepts salient to the research process. | |
| | | With the guidance of the supervisor the research | |
| | | topic is identified and after applying appropriate | |
| | | methodology the research project is carried | |
| | | out. | |
| | | While maintaining the academic | |
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| | | integrity this course aims atdeveloping advanced critical thinkingskills and enhanced writing skills. | | |
|------|-------------------|--|---|--|
| SEM4 | SKILL ENHANCEMENT | The students will have to opt one ofthe six options given below. 1. Drama in Practice: Those who opt for this paper shall have to stage aplay or take part in some other form of performance. Videos of the production and rehearsals are to be preserved by the department(s). 2. Creative Writing: The students will have to give at least 5-7 poems,two short stories or one chapter of a novelor write in some other genre of his/her choice. The department shall invite creative writers and experts to train students through at least a weeklongworkshop. The writings produced bythe students shall have to be maintainedand placed in the library of the department. 3. Translation: The student shall beasked to translate 15-30 pages of an | The students choose one from the pool of six options given in the paper. The paper focuses on practical training/field exposure/creativity, entailing mastery in use of language in reallife contexts and thereby learn and exemplify effective communication. Each student is allotted a teacher supervisor who would guide him towards the successful completion of the undertaken task. One of the primary objectives of the course is skill enhancement in a particular field which boosts their confidence and contributes towards | |



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| LUDHIANA-141 UU | | _ | |
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| | | | |
| | untranslated text either from Hindi to English orfrom Punjabi to English. The department shall invite practicing translators and experts to train students through at least a weeklong workshop. The translations producedby the students shall have to be maintainedand placed in the library of the department. 4. Film-making: The students areexpected to make short a filmof duration about 3-5 minutes on a theme of his/her choice. The department shallmaintain the record of the films produced. Thescreening of the films shall be video graphed. 5. Community Outreach: The students would be expected to go tointeriors of the region to collect/ record oral narratives/ biographies of marginalsections of society in any language. The department shall organize a short-term field trip, and the department wouldmaintain the narratives thus collected. 6. Classroom Teaching for WeakStudents in Local Schools: The | their overall personality development besides enhancing their language proficiency. | |
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| will take classes of weak students inlocal government schools for the duration of at least a week (five working days). The Department shall facilitateand coordinate this outreach activity. Theactivity would be video graphed for record. | |
|---|--|
| | |

| Semester | Title of the | Course content | Objectives of the course/ | How were the objectives met |
|----------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | paper | | content | |
| Sem 3 | Research | The course is | This paper has been designed | The department holds extension lectures |
| | Methods | divided into 5 | keeping in view the increasing | , talks and seminars by eminent scholars. |
| | | units: | importance of research for | Teachers use blended mode of teaching |
| | | Unit I Basics | Master's students in the | and make use of various e resources, they |
| | | 1. Research Basics | emerging contexts, as research | make use of various platforms like |



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| | 2.Research Ethics | involves systemic exploration | whatsapp, google classroom, google |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | of subject-matter for creating | meet, zoom meetings, |



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| | Unit II Theory 1. Theoretical concepts: | new knowledge or extending the frontiers of existing knowledge. The paper is of introductory nature. It aims toimpart the | You tube videos , you tube downloads etc.Students participate in discussions inclass room and submit assignments. to accomplish the outcome of the course. |
|--|---|--|--|
| | abduction, deduction, induction,, empiricism,, idealism, pragmatism, realism, positivism, relativism, constructivism, essentialism, | basic understanding of research tools and techniques, researchethics, research theory, onlineand print sources and documentation to the students. | |
| | hermeneutics, | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Unit III Sources 1.Tools and techniques for literary research:using online and printed sources | | |
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Unit IV Research
Proposal

Unit V



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| | | Documentation | | |
|-------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Sem 4 | Creative | UNIT I Creative | The objective of the paper is | |
| Jem 1 | Writing | Writing | to impart a keener | |
| | and Soft | UNIT II Art of | understanding of the finer | |
| | Skills | Description | aspects of creative writing, | |
| | SKIIS | UNIT III | translation and other soft | |
| | | | | |
| | | Translation and | skills. Though in each unit of | |
| | | Paraphrase | the paper, there are | |
| | | UNIT IV Content | theoretical essays, yet the | |
| | | Writing | emphasis is on the practical | |
| | | UNIT V Writing a | application of the ideas | |
| | | CV | related to the use of language | |
| | | | in different situations. The | |
| | | | students would be examined | |
| | | | in terms of their skills of | |
| | | | writing creatively on given | |
| | | | situations and also translating | |
| | | | paragraphs from one language | |
| | | | to another. The essays are of | |
| | | | introductory nature and have | |
| | | | been prescribed to provide the | |
| | | | students general guidelines in | |
| | | | dealing with questions of | |
| | | | applied nature | |
| | 1 | 1 | арриси наше | 1 |



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MA PUNJABI

Post Graduation in Punjabi is two year course divided into four semesters. It comprises of different Punjabi Literaryform/Genres like medieval literature, criticism, drama, fiction, history of literature etc. students holding PG Degree in Punjabi are eligible for all the posts meant for Graduate pass outs. Apart from luring careers for PG Degree holder are language Officers, Translators, Editors, Announcers, News Readers, Electronic Media, Print Media, Regional Language experts etc.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME:

- 1. Students can pursue B.Ed. which will make them eligible to get teaching jobs in schools .
- 2. They can appear in UGC-NET exam and by clearing it they can pursue career of college lecture.
- 3. Students can appear for State and National level exams for Government jobs
- 4. Students can also opt this subject as full-fledged paper for prestigious exams like U.P.S.C. or P.P.S.C.
- 5. They can also go for other competitive exams like Banking, F.C.I. etc.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

- 1. Students become eligible to persue M.Phil. and Ph.D. . They can also appear for N.E.T. to persue their career in teaching.
- 2. Students can also go for the job of Tranlator in various departments and in press media.

COURSE OUTCOME

1. Students learn History of Punjabi Literature and various genres like poetry, fiction and it helps in developing an analytical and critical point of view among themselves.



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2. Students come to know about emergence of different genres in different time periods and it helps in understanding our Culture and Folklore.

Student Performance and Learning Outcomes MSC CHEMISTRY

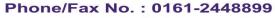
Paper/unit-content wise Course outcomes: See Table 1 below.

Class: M.Sc. Chemistry (Two Year course)

Subject: Inorganic Chemistry, Organic chemistry, Physical chemistry, Spectroscopy and its applications, Photochemistry and solid state,

Organotransistion Metal chemistry, Organic Synthesis, Environmental Chemistry, Heterocyclic Chemistry, Biophysical Chemistry

Attainment of course outcomes:





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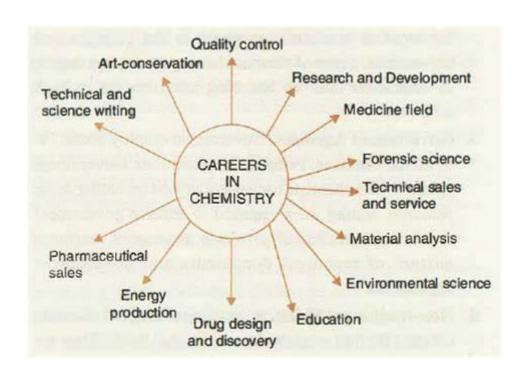


Table 1: Semester wise details of M.Sc. Chemistry Course

| Semester | Title of the | Content | Learning Outcome | How were objectives met |
|----------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| | paper | | | |
| 1 | Inorganic | Unit- I : Stereochemistry And | Students learn about | Objectives of present course were achieved by regular classes. |
| | Chemistry | Bonding In Main Group | structure and geometry of | Course books are available in college library in good number for |
| | | Compounds: | inorganic compounds | students. Students are given assignments unit/subject wise and |
| | | VSEPR, Walsh diagrams (tri and | using various theories. | their performance was evaluated. College conducts mid semester |
| | | tetra-molecules), $d\pi$ -p π bonds, Bent | Students become expert | exams (MST) every semester based on which students' assessment |
| | | rule and energetics of | in Reactivity of | is sent to the university. Weekly interaction sessions are organised |



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LUDHIANA-141 UU I

| hybridization, | , | some | simple | coordination compounds | with students in class itself to understand difficulties faced by |
|----------------|----|------------|--------|------------------------|---|
| reactions | of | covalently | bonded | and hydrolysis. | them. There also exists student feedback system in college. |



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| norganic Chemistry | molecules. Unit-II: Metal Ligand Bonding: Limitations of crystal field theory,molecular orbital theory,octahedral, tetrahedral and squareplanar complexes, π bonding and molecular orbital theory. | Students concerns are resolved time to time by teachers and headof the department the pandemic time, online groups have beencreated where students can share to doubts and ask question anytime. -do- |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| norganic Chemistry | Unit-III: Metal-Ligand EquilibriaIn Solution: Stepwise and overall formation constant and their interaction, trends in stepwise constants, factorsaffecting the stability of metal complexes with reference to the nature of metal ion and ligand, chelate effect and its thermodynamic origin, determination of binary formationconstants by pH spectrophotometry.Reaction Mechanism of Transition Metal Complexes-I: Energy profile of a reaction, reactivity of metal complexes, inert and labile complexes, kinetic application of valance bond and crystal field theories, kinetics of octahedral substitution. | |



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| 1 | Inorganic | Unit- IV: Reaction Mechanism of Transition |
|---|-----------|---|
| | Chemistry | Metal Complexes –II: Acid hydrolysis, factors |
| | | affecting acid hydrolysis, base hydrolysis, |
| | | conjugate base mechanism, directand indirect |
| | | evidences in favour of |
| | | conjugate mechanism, reactions without |
| | | metal-ligand bond |
| | | |
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| cleavage. Substitution reactions in square planar |
|---|
| complexes, the trans effect, mechanism of |
| substitution reaction, Redox reactions, electron |
| transfer reactions, mechanism of one electron |
| transfer reactions, outer sphere type reactions, |
| cross |
| reactions and Marcus Hush Theory,inner sphere |
| type reactions. |
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| 1 | Organic Chemistry | Unit- I Nature of Bonding in Organic Molecule: Delocalized chemical bonding, conjugation, | Students learn about basic organic chemistry, aromaticity of higher ringstructures in organic. | |
|---|----------------------|---|--|--|
| | | Cross conjugation, resonance hyper | They acquire knowledgeof | |
| | | conjugation, Bonding in fullerenes, Tautomerism, Aromaticity in benzenoid and | stereochemistry and substitution reactions. | |
| | | non benzenoid compound. Alternant and non | reactions. | |
| | | alternant hydrocarbons, Huckel's rule. Energy | | |
| | | level of π M.O., Annulenes, anti aromaticity, aromaticity, Homo aromaticity, PMO | | |
| | | approach. Bonds weaker thancovalent, addition | | |
| | | compound, crown ether complexes and | | |
| | | cryptands, Inclusion compound, cyclo dextrins, Catenanes & rotaxanes. Effect of | | |
| | | structure on reactivity-resonance and field | | |
| | | effects, steric effect, quantitative treatment. The Hammett equation and linear free energy | | |
| | | relationship, substituent and reaction constants. | | |
| | | Taft equation. | | |
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| 1 | Organic | Unit- II: Stereochemistry: | | |



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| | | T | |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| Chemistry | Conformational analysis of cyclo alkanes, | | |
| | decalins, effect of confirmation on reactivity. | | |
| | Confirmation of sugars, Steric strain due to | | |
| | undesirable crowding of resolution, entatiotropic | | |
| | and diasterotropic atoms. Stereo specific and | | |
| | stereo selective synthesis, chirality due to | | |
| | helical | | |
| | shape. Stereochemistry of compounds containing | | |
| | N,S,P. | | |
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| Organic | Unit- III: Aliphatic Nucleophilic Substitution | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| Chemistry | The SN2, SN1, mixed SN1 and SN2 and SET | | |
| | mechanisms. The neighbouring group | | |
| | mechanism, neighbouring group participation | | |
| | by π and σ bonds, Classical and non-classical | | |
| | carbocations, | | |
| | norbornyl system. common carbocation | | |
| | rearrangements. The SNi mechanism. | | |
| | Nucleophilic substitution at an allylic, aliphatic, | | |
| | trigonal and a vinylic carbon. | | |
| | Reactivity effects of substrate structure, | | |
| | attacking nucleophile, leaving group and | | |
| | reaction medium, phase transfer catalysis, | | |
| | ambident nucleophile, | | |
| | regioselectivity. | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Biomolecular mechanisms-SE2 and SEi. The | | |
| | SE1 mechanism, | | |
| | electrophilic substitution | | |
| | accompanied by double bond shifts. | | |
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| | Effect of substrates, leaving group | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| | and the solvent polarity on thereactivity. | |
| | | |
| Organic Chemistry | Unit- IV: The arenium ion mechanism, orientation and reactivity, energy profile diagrams. The ortho/para ratio, ipso attack, orientation in other ring systems. Quantitative treatment of reactivity in substrates and electrophiles. Diazonium coupling, Vilsmeyer reaction, Gattermann-Koch reaction. Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution, The SNAr, SN1, benzyne and SRN1 mechanisms, Reactivity-effect of substrate structure, leaving group and attacking | |
| Physical Chemistry | Unit- I Quantum Chemistry: Application of Schrodinger waveequation to particle in threedimensional box, simpleharmonicoscillator and rigidrotator. Approximate Methods: Thevariation theorem, Linear variationPrinciple, perturbation theory (firstorder, second order and Non degenerate), Applications of variation method and perturbation theory to the Helium atom. Self-Consistent-Field theory | Students learn about quantum chemistry andits applications. |



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LUDHIANA-141 UUT

| Ī | 1 | Unit- II: Angular Momentum: Ordinary |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | | ang. momentum, |
| | | generalized angular |
| | | momentum, eigenfunctions for |
| | | |



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| angular momentum, eigenvalues of angular |
|--|
| momentum, operator using ladder operators, |
| addition of angular-momenta, spin, anti- |
| symmetry and Pauli exclusion |
| principle.Molecular Orbital Theory |
| Huckel theory of conjugated systems, bond |
| order and chargedensity calculations, |
| application to ethylene, allyl, butadiene, |
| cyclopropenyl system, |
| cylobutadiene. |
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| 1 | Unit- III: Thermodynamics: Classical | |
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| | Thermodynamics: Partialmolal proporties, | |
| | partial molal freeenergy, volume & heat | |
| | content andtheir significance, Determination of | |
| | these quantities, concept of fugacityand | |
| | determination of fugacity. Nonideal systems, | |
| | excess functions fornon ideal | |
| | solutions, Activity, | |
| | Activity coeff, Debye huckel theoryfor | |
| | activity coeff. electrolyte | |
| | solutions, determination of activity& activity | |
| | coeff, ionic strength.Application of phase | |
| | rule to 3-component system, second order | |
| | phase transitions. Statistical | |
| | Thermodynamics: | |
| | Concept of distribution, | |
| | thermodynamic probability & most probable | |
| | distribution, ensemble averaging, postulates of | |
| | ensemble | |
| | averaging, canonical, grand canonical & | |
| | micro canonical | |
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| | ensembles. | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Unit- | IV: Statistical |
| | Thermodynam | ics: |
| | Corresponding | distribution laws (usi |
| | | thod of undetermined multiplie |
| | | tions: Translational, Rotation |
| | Vibrational, E | ectronicpartitions functions. |
| | | f Thermodynamic properties |
| | terms of par | tition functions. Heat capaci |
| | behaviour of | solids chemical equilibria a |
| | | constant in terms of partition |
| | | statistics, distribution law a |
| | | metals. Bose Einsteins statistic |
| | Distribution la | w & application toHelium. |
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| Mathem- atics | Unit- I: Vectors: | In this part students learn | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| for Chemists | Vector, dot, cross and triple products etc. The gradient, divergence and curl. Vector calculus. | | |
| | Matrix Algebra Addition and multiplication; inverse, adjoint and transpose of matrices, special matrices (Symmetric, skew-symmetric, | | |
| | Hermitian, unit, diagonal, unitary, etc.) and their properties. Matrix equation: Homogeneous, | | |
| | non-homogenous linear and conditions for the solution, linear dependence and | | |
| | independence. Introduction to vector spaces, | | |
| | matrix eigen values | | |
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| | and eigenvectors, diagonalization, determinants |
|---|--|
| | (examples from Huckel theory). |
| | Elementary Differential Equations, Variables- |
| | separable and exact, first- order differential |
| | equations, homogenous, exact and linear |
| | equations. Applications to chemical kinetics, |
| | secular equilibria, quantum chemistry, etc. |
| | Solutions of differential equations by the power |
| | series method, second order differential |
| | equations and their |
| | solutions. |
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Unit- II: Differential Calculus: Functions, continuity and differentiability, rules for applications of differential differentiation, calculus includingmaxima and minima (examplesrelated to maximally populated rotational energy levels, Bohr'sradius and most probable velocityfrom Maxwell's distribution etc), exact and inexact differentials applications withtheir thermodynamic properties. Integralcalculus, basic rules for integration, integration by parts, partial fractionand substitution. Reduction formulae, applications of integralcalculus. Functions of several variables, partial differentiation, coordinate transformat-ions (e.g. Cartesian to spherical polar), curve



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| sketching. Permutation And Probability |
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| Permutations and combinations, probability and |
| probability theorems, probability curves, |
| average, root mean square and most probable |
| errors, examplesfrom the kinetic theory of gases |
| etc., curve fitting (including least |
| squares fit etc.) with a general polynomial fit. |
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| 1 | Biology for | Unit- I: Cell Structure and Functions: | In this part students learn | |
|---|-------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| - | Chemists | Structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell, | | |
| | | intracellular organelles and their functions, | | |
| | | comparison of plant and animal cells. Overview | | |
| | | of metabolic processes -catabolism and | | |
| | | anabolism. ATP-the biologicalenergy currency. | | |
| | | Origin of life – unique properties of carbon, | | |
| | | chemical evolution and rise of living systems. | | |
| | | Introduction to biomolecules, building blocks of | | |
| | | bio-macromolecules. | | |
| | | Carbohydrates: Conformation of | | |
| | | monosaccharides, structure and functions of | | |
| | | important derivatives of monosaccharides like | | |
| | | glycosides, deoxy sugars, myoinositol, amino | | |
| | | sugars. N-acetylmuramic acid, sialilic acid, | | |
| | | disaccharides and polysaccharides. Structure | | |
| | | andbiological functions of | | |
| | | glucosaminoglycans or muco- | | |
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| polysaccharides. Carbohydrates ofglycoproteins |
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| and glycolipids. Role of sugars in biological |
| recognition. Blood group substances. Ascorbic |
| acid. Carbohydrate metabolism- kreb's cycle, |
| glycolsis, glycognesis and glycogenolysis, |
| gluconeogenenis, pentose |
| phosphate pathway. |
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| 1 | Unit- II: Lipids: Fatty acids, essential fatty acids, | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | structure and function of triacylglycerols, | | |
| | lyerophosphplipids, cholesterol, bile acids, | | |
| | prostaglandins,lipoproteins-composition and | | |
| | function, role in atherosclerosis. Properties of | | |
| | lipid aggregates micelles, bilayers, liposomes | | |
| | and their possible biological functions. | | |
| | Bioligical membrans. Fluid mosaic model of | | |
| | membrane structure. | | |
| | Lipid | | |
| | metabolism - beta oxidation of fattyacid. Amino- | | |
| | acids, Peptides and Proteins: Chemical and | | |
| | enzymatic hydrolysis of proteins to peptides, | | |
| | amino acid sequencing. Secondary structure of | | |
| | proteins forces responsible for holding of | | |
| | secondary structures. Alpha helix, Beta sheets, | | |
| | secondary structure, triple helix structure of | | |
| | collagen. Tertiary structure of protein-folding | | |
| | and domain structure. Quaternary structure. | | |
| | Amino acid metabolism- | | |
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| degradation and biosynthesis of amino | |
|---|--|
| acids, sequence | |
| determination chemical enzymaticmass spectral, | |
| racemization detection. Chemistry of oxytocin | |
| and tryptophan releasing hormone. Nucleic | |
| Acids: Purines and pyrimidines bases of nucleic | |
| acids, base pairing via H-bonding. Structure of | |
| ribonucleic acids RNA and deoxyribonucleic | |
| acids DNA, double helix model of DNA and | |
| forces responsible for holding it. Chemical and | |
| enzymatic hydrolysis of nucleic acids. The | |
| chemical basis for hereditary, an overview of | |
| replication of DNA, transcription, translation | |
| and genetic code. | |
| Chemical synthesis of mono and trinucleoside | |
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| 1 | Computer | Unit- I: Introduction To Computers And | In this part students learn | |
|---|--------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | for chemists | Computing: | application of Computer in | |
| | | Basic structure and functioning of computers | chemistry. | |
| | | with a PC as anillustrative examples. Memory | | |
| | | I/O devices secondary storage. Computer | | |
| | | languages. operating system with DOS as an | | |
| | | example. Introduction to UNIX and | | |
| | | WINDOWS. Data processing, principles of | | |
| | | programming, | | |
| | | Algorithms | | |
| | | and flow charts. Use of Computer | | |
| | | To Programmes: The students willlearn how | | |
| | | to operate a PC and how | | |
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| to run standard programmes andpackages. | | |
|---|-----|--|
| Execution of linear regression, X-Yplot, | | |
| numerical integration and | | |
| differentiation as well | as | |
| differential equation solution | n | |
| programmes. Programmes withday | | |
| preferably from Physical laboratory. Word | | |
| | uch | |
| as | | |
| | , | |
| WORDSTAR/MS-WORD | / | |
| EXCEL. | | |
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| Unit- II: Programming in |
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| Chemistry: Development of small computer codes involving simple formulae in chemistry, such as Vander Waals equation, pH titration, kinetics, radio active decay evaluation of lattice energy andionic radii from experimental data.Linear simultaneous equations tosolve secular equations within theHuckel theory elementary structuralfeatures |
| such as bond lengths, bondangles, dihedral angles etc. ofmolecules extracted from a database such as Cambridge data base. Computer Programming InFORTRAN/C/BASIC Elements ofthe computer language. Constants and variables operators and variablesymbols expressions. Arithmeticassignment statement. Statement |
| Input and output. Format |



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| | | statements Termination statements. | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | Branching statement such as IF or go to statement. Logical variable Double precisionvariables. Subscripted variables and DIMENSION. DO statement. Function and SUBROUTINE. COMMON and DATA statements. | | |
| 1 | Laboratory Course (Inorganic Chemistry) | Gravimetric Estimation of two constituents when present together in a given complex. Analysis of two cation-system usingEDTA. | Students learn to find percentage of ions in ansample. | |



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| 1 | Laboratory | Organic Lab.(i)Safety: Eye, Fire andChemicals | Students learn to prepare | |
|---|------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Course | (ii) Glassware | common organic compounds | |
| | (Organic Chemistry) | (iii) Non-glass equipment | using standard reactions. | |
| | , , | (iv) Heating devices | | |
| | | (v) Cleaning Glassware | | |
| | | 2. To determine corrected meltingpoints of an unknown organic compound (calibration of thermometer). | | |
| | | 3. Adipic acid from cyclohexanol (oxidation). | | |
| | | 4. p- Iodonitrobenzene from p-nitroaniline. | | |
| | | 5. Preparation of benzyl alcoholand benzoic acid (Cannizzaro's reaction). | | |
| | | 6. N- Bromo succinimide | | |
| | | (Bromination). | | |
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| 7. Dibenzal acetone from benzaldehyde (Claisen-Schmidtreaction). | | |
| 8. Cinnamic acid from benzaldehyde (Knoevenaegalreaction). | | |
| 9. Acetanilide, bromoacetanilide, bromoaniline. | | |
| 10. Diphenylmethane from benzylchloride (Friedel Craft'sreaction). | | |
| 11. Benzanilide (Schotten-Baumann reaction). | | |
| 12. o-Benzoylbenzoic acid (Friedel Craft's reaction). | | |
| Crait s reactions. | | |
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1 Laboratory Viscosity: (i) Determination of percentage Students learn to find physical

| Course (Physical Chemistry) | composition of a liquidmixture by viscosity measurement. (ii) Determination of molecularweight of a high polymer (say polystyrene) by viscosity measurement. | parameters likeviscosity, mol. Wt., surface tension. | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| | 2. Surface Tension: (i) Determination of Parachor value of >CH2 group. (ii) To measure interfacial tensionand to test the validity of Antonoff's rule. (iii) To compare cleansing power oftwo detergents. | | |
| | (iv) To determine the critical micelle concentration of a soap bysurface tension method. 3. | | |



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| Solubility: | | |
| (i) Determination of solubility of aninorganic salt in water at different temperatures and hence to draw the solubility curve. | | |
| (ii) To study the effect of addition of an electrolyte on the solubility of an organic acid. | | |
| (iii) To study the variation of solubility of Ca (OH)2 in NaOH solution and hence determine the solubility product. 4. Colloidal State:(i) To compare the precipitation power of Na+, Ba +2 & A1+3 ions for As2S3 sol. (ii) To study interaction between arsenious sulphide and ferric hydroxide sol. 5. Density: Determine the partial molar volume of ethanol in dil. aqueous | | |
| solution at room temperature. | | |
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LUDHIANA-141 UU I

| 2 | Inorganic | Unit- I: Electronic Spectra and Magnetic | Students learn inorganicspectra | |
|---|-----------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | Chemistry | Properties Of Transition Metal Complexes-I | of coordination compounds. Pi- | |
| | | Spectroscopic ground states, correlation, Orgel | bondingligands, their bonding, | |
| | | and Tanabe- Sugano diagrams for transition | structure and synthesis add to | |
| | | metal complexes (d1-d9 states), calculations of | the knowledge ofstudents. | |
| | | Dq, B and β parameters, charge transfer spectra | | |
| | | and Heteropoly Acids And Salts | | |
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| 1 | | Unit- II: Electronic Spectra and | | |
| | | Magnetic Properties Of Transition | | |



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| | Metal Complexes-II Spectroscopic method of assignment of absolute configuration in optically activemetal chelates and their stereo chemical information anomalous magnetic moments, magnetic exchangecoupling and spin crossover | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Unit- III: Metal II—Complexes: Metal carbonyls, structure andbonding, vibrational spectra ofmetal carbonyls for bonding andstructure elucidation, important reaction of metal carbonyls. Preparation, bonding structure andimportant reactions of transitionmetalnitrosyl, dinitrogen anddioxygen complexes, tertiary phosphine as ligand | |
| 1 | Unit- IV: Metal Cluster Higher boranes carboranes, metallobranes and metallocarboranes, metal carbonyl and halide clusters, compounds with metal-metal multiple bonds. | |



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| 2 | Organic | Unit- I: Reaction Mechanism, Structure and | In this course students learn about | |
|---|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Chemistry | Reactivity Types of mechanism, types of | elimination reactions, free radical | |
| | | reactions, thermodynamics and kinetic | mechanism and pericyclic | |
| | | requirement. Kinetic and thermodynamics | reactions. | |
| | | control, | | |
| | | Hammond's postulate, Curtin- | | |
| | | Hammett Principle, Potential energy diagrams, | | |
| | | transition states | | |
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| and intermediates, method of |
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| determining mechanisms, isotopeeffects. |
| Addition to Carbon-CarbonMultiple Bonds. |
| Mechanistic and stereochemical aspects of |
| additionreaction involving electrophiles, |
| nucleophiles and free radicals,regio |
| and chemoselectivity, |
| orientation and reactivity. Additionto |
| cyclopropane ring. |
| Hydrogenation of double and triplebonds, |
| hydrogenation of aromaticring. |
| Hydroboration. Michael |
| reaction. Sharpless asymmetric |
| epoxidation |
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Unit- II: Addition To Carbon- Heteroatom Multiple Bonds Mechanism of metal hydride reduction of saturated and unsaturated carbonyl compoundsacids, esters and nitriles. Addition of grignard reagents, organozinc andorganolithium reagents to carbonyl and unsaturated carbonyl compounds. Wittig reaction. Mechanism of condensation reactions involving enolates-Aldol, Knoevenagel, Mannich, Claisen, Benzoin, Perkin and Stobbe reactions. Hydrolysis of esters and amides, ammonolysis of esters. Unit-III: Free Radical Reactions Type of free radical reactions, freeradical substitution mechanism at



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| an aromatic substrate, | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| neighbouring group assist | | | |
| aliphatic and aromatic | | | |
| bridgehead.Reactivity in the | | | |
| The effect of solvents o | | | |
| halogenation (NBS),oxidat | | | |
| carboxylic acids, auto-oxi | | | |
| alkynes and arylation of arc | matic compounds by | | |
| diazonium salts. Sandmeye | | | |
| | Radical | | |
| Rearrangement. | Hunsdiecker | | |
| reaction, Elimination React | | | |
| E1cB mechanisms and | | | |
| Orientation of thedouble bo | | | |
| of substrate structure, attack | | | |
| group and the medium. | Mechanism and | | |
| orientation in | | | |
| pyrolytic elimination. | | | |
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|---|-----|--|---|--|
| 2 | Un | nit- IV: Pericyclic Reactions: Molecular | | |
| | ort | bital symmetry, frontier orbitals of ethylene, | | |
| | 1,3 | 3- butadiene, 1, 3, 5-hexatriene and allyl | | |
| | SVS | stem. Classification of pericyclic reactions. | | |
| | | oodward- Hoffmann correlation diagrams. | | |
| | | MO and PMO approach. Electrocyclic | | |
| | | actions conrotatory and disrotatory motions | | |
| | | a, 4n +2 and allyl system. Cycloadditions- | | |
| | | tarafacial suprafacial additions, 4n and 4n+2 | | |
| | | - | | |
| | sys | stems, 2+2 additiion | | |
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| of ketenes, 1, 3-dipolar cycloaddition | | |
|---|------------|--|
| cheleotropic reactions. Sigmat | tropic | |
| rearrangements-Suprafacial and an | tarafacial | |
| shifts of H. Sigmatropic shifts involving | ng carbon | |
| moieties, [3, 3]-and [5, 5]- sig | gmatropic | |
| rearrangeme | ents. | |
| Claisen, Cope and aza-Cope | | |
| rearrangement. Flu | ıxional | |
| tautomerism. Ene reaction. | | |
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LUDINANA-141 UU I

| 2 | Physical | Unit- I: Chemical Dynamics: Methods of | Students learn about application | |
|---|-----------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| _ | Chemistry | determining rate laws,ionic reactions, kinetic | of electrochemistry, surface | |
| | · · | salt effects, steady state kinetics, kinetic & | chemistry and chemeicalkinetics. | |
| | | thermodynamic control ofreactions, | • | |
| | | treatments of | | |
| | | unimolecular reactions, Dynamic | | |
| | | chain (pyrolysis of acetaldehydecomposition | | |
| | | of ethane), | | |
| | | photochemical (H2-cl2) reactions& | | |
| | | oscillatory reactions (Belousov-Zhabotinsky | | |
| | | reaction), | | |
| | | homogeneous catalysis, kinetics ofenzyme | | |
| | | reactions, general featuresof fast reactions, | | |
| | | study of fastreactions by flow method, | | |
| | | relaxation method, flash photolysis, and NMR | | |
| | | method, dynamics ofmolecular motion, | | |
| | | probing | | |
| | | the transition state, dynamics of barrierless | | |
| | | chemical reactions in solution, dynamics of | | |
| | | unimolecular reaction (Lindemann- | | |
| | | Hinshelwood and Rice- | | |
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| | Ramsperger-Kassel-MarcusTheories | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | of unimolecular reactions. | | |
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| 2 | Unit- II: Non-equilibriumThermodynamics: | | |
| | Thermodynamic criteria for non eqbm states, | | |
| | entropy productionand entropy flow, entropy | | |
| | balance eqns for different irreversible processes | | |
| | (eg. heat flow, chemical reaction etc.), transformation of generalized fluxes and forces, | | |
| | noneqbm stationary states, phenomenological | | |
| | equators, | | |
| | microscopic reversibility and onsager's | | |
| | reciprocity relations, electro kinetic | | |
| | phenomenon, diffusion, electrical conduction, | | |
| | irreversible thermodynamics for biological | | |
| | system, coupled reactions. Macromolecules: | | |
| | Electrically conducting, fire resistant, liquid | | |
| | crystal polymers, Kinetics of polymerization, | | |
| | mechanism of polymerization, mol.mass | | |
| | determination | | |
| | (osmometry, viscometry, diffusion & light | | |
| | scattering methods), sedimentation, chain | | |
| | config. of | | |
| | macromolecules, calculation of average | | |
| | dimensions. | | |
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| 2 | Unit- III: Surface Chemistry: Adsorption: |
|---|---|
| | Surface tension, |
| | capillary action, pressure difference |
| | across curved surface (Laplace |



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| eqn), vapour pressure of droplets, (Kelvin eqn), |
|--|
| Gibb's adsorptionisotherm, estimation of |
| surface area (BET eqn), surface films on liquids |
| (electro kinetic phenomenon), catalytic activity |
| at surfaces. Micelles: Surface activeagents, |
| classification of surface |
| active agents, micellisation, hydrophobic |
| interactions, criticalmicellar |
| comentration, factors |
| affecting CMC of surfactants, counter ions |
| binding to micelles,thermodynamics of |
| micellization-phase separation & mass action |
| models, solubilization, |
| microemulsion, reverse micelles |
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| 2 | Unit- IV: Electrochemistry: Electrochemistry |
|---|--|
| | of solutions, Debye-Huckel |
| | treatment, and itsextension, ion solvent |
| | interaction,Debye-Huckel-Jerrum model, |
| | Thermodynamics of electrifiedinterface |
| | equations, derivation ofelectrocapillarity, |
| | Lippmannequations |
| | (surface excess), Methods of |
| | determining structuresofelectrified |
| | interfaces, Guoy-Chapman, Stern. |
| | Over potentials, exchange current |
| | density, derivation of |
| | Butler-volmerequation. Tafel |
| | plots. Quantumaspects of charge |
| | transfer atelectrode solution |
| | interfaces, |
| | |
| | quantization of charge transfer, |
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| | | tunnelling Semiconductor interfaces- theory of double layer interfaces, effects of light at semiconductor solution interface. Electrocatalysis: Influence of various parameters, H-electrode, polarography, theory Ilkovic eqn, (excluding derivation), Half wave potential & its significance, electrocardiography, introduction to corrosion, homogeneous, theory, forms of corrosion, corrosion monitoring | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 2 | Group theory and spectroscopy | Unit- I: Symmetry And Group Theory In Chemistry: Symmetry elements & symmetry operation, definitions of group, subgroup, relation between orders of a finite group & its sub groups. Point group symmetry. Representations of groups by matrices (representation for the Cn, Cnv, Cnn, Dnn etc. group) character of a representation. The great orthogonality theorem and its importance character tables and there use-in spectroscopy | Students learn about various spectroscopictechniques for characterization of inorganic and organicmolecules. | |



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Unit- II: Microwave Spectroscopy:
Classification of molecules rigidrotor model,
effect of isotopes; nonrigid rotor Stark effect,
nuclear andelectron spin interaction & effect of
external field. Vibrational
Spectroscopy:
Infrared Spectroscopy:- Linear



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| Harmonic Oscillator, Vibrational energy of |
|--|
| diatomic molecule zero point energy, force |
| constants & bond lengths anharmonicity, morse |
| potential energy diagram. Vibrational rotational |
| spectroscopy,P, Q, R, branches. Selection rules |
| Normal modes of vibration, group frequencies, |
| overtones, hot bands, Raman Vibrational:- |
| Classical & quantum theories of Raman effect |
| pure rotational, vibrational and vibrational. |
| Rotational Raman |
| spectroscopy. Coherent anti stokes Raman |
| spectroscopy. |
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| 2 | Unit- III: Molecular Spectroscopy: Energy | |
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| | levels, molecular orbital,Frank Condon's | |
| | Principles, electronic spectra of | |
| | polyatomic molecules emission | |
| | spectra;radiative & non | |
| | radiative decay. Spectra of transition metal | |
| | complexes; change transfer spectra.Basic | |
| | Principles Photoelectric | |
| | Effect, Ionization Process: Koopman's theorem, | |
| | photoelectronspectra of simple molecule. | |
| | Augerelectron spectroscopy. | |
| | Diffraction: | |
| | Bragg's condition, Miller indices. Debye- | |
| | Scherrer method for structure analysis. | |
| | Principal and applications of | |
| | neutron diffraction and electron diffraction. | |
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| 2 | Unit- IV: Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy: |
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| | Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy: |
| | Nuclear spin, Nuclear resonance, shielding of |
| | magnetic nuclei, chemical shifts deshielding, |
| | spin spin interactions, (ABX, AMX, ABC, A2 |
| | B2) spin |
| | decoupling. Nuclear Quadrupole Resonance |
| | spectroscopy: |
| | Quadrupole Nuclear moments, electic field |
| | gradient complex |
| | constants applications. |
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Students learn to synthesize Laboratory 1. Preparation of hexamminecobalt(III) Course coordination compounds and chloride anddetermine the percentage of purify them using (Inorganic cobalt in the product iodimetrically. Chemistry) crysatalization. 2. Preparation of chloropentaammine cobalt (III) chloride and interpretation of electronic spectrum and magnetic properties. **3.** Preparations of nitropentamminecobalt (III) chloride from chloropentaamminecobalt (III) chloride and interpretation of electronic spectrum and magnetic properties. **4.** Preparations of nitritopentamminecobalt (III)chloride chloropentaamminecobalt (III)



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| | chloride and interpretation of electronic | | |
| | spectrum and magnetic properties. | | |
| | 5. Preparation of cis-and trans isomers of [Co(en)2Cl2]Cl and interpretation of | | |
| | [Co(en)2Cl2]Cl and interpretation of electronic spectra and magnetic properties. | | |
| | 6. Preparations of Cu2(CH3COO)4 (H2O)2 | | |
| | from CuSO4.5H2O and interpretation of | | |
| | electronic spectrum and magnetic properties. | | |
| | 7. Preparation of cis-and trans isomers of | | |
| | K[Cr(C2O4)(H2O)2].2H2O and interpretation | | |
| | of electronic spectraand magnetic properties. | | |
| | 8. Preparation of Tris(thiourea) cuprous (I) | | |
| | sulphate [Cu(tu)3]2SO4.2H2O (Where tu stands for thiourea) and determine the | | |
| | percentage of copper in the product | | |
| i | iodimetrically. | | |
| | 9. Preparation of [Co(acac)3] and interpretation of electronic spectrum and | | |
| i | interpretation of electronic spectrum and | | |
| | magnetic properties. | | |
| | 10. Preparation of potassium trioxalato- aluminate(III) and | | |
| | tris(acetylacetonato)- | | |
| | aluminium(III). | | |
| | ardininum(m). | | |
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| 2 | Laboratory | Qualitative Analysis of mixtures oftwo | Students learn to perform |
|---|------------|--|------------------------------|
| - | Course | organic solids: | separating components from a |
| | (Organic | Separation of the compounds and their | mixture. |
| | Chemistry) | 1 | |
| | | identification through various | |



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| | steps, derivative preparation, | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | checking the purity of componentsby melting | | |
| | point. | | |
| 2 Laboratory Course (Physical Chemistry) | 1. Polarimetry: (i) To study the inversion of cane sugar by opticalrotation measurement. (ii) To determine the specific andmolecular rotations of optically active substances. 2. Potentiometry: (i) Determination of valence of mercurous ion. (ii) Determination of pH value using quinhydrone electrode. (iii) Determination of heat of reaction, equilibrium constant andother thermodynamic functions for: (a)Zn + Cu+2 Zn+2+Cu (b) Zn+Pb+2 Zn+2+Pb (iv) Determination of hydrolysis constant of aniline hydrochloride / ammonium chloride electrometrically. 3. Flame Photometry: (i) etermination of Na+ & K+ whenpresent together. (ii) Determination of Lithium/Calcium/Barium/Strontium. | Students learn to find physical parameter like polarity. Also learn use ofpotentiometer and flame photometer. | |



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| 3 | Applicationof | Unit- I Electron Spin ResonanceSpectroscopy: |
|---|---------------|--|
| | Spectrosco py | Hyperfine coupling, spin |
| | | polarization for atoms and |
| | | transition metal ions, spin orbit |
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| coupling and significance of g- tensors, | |
|---|--|
| application of transition metal complexes | |
| (having one unpaired electron) including | |
| biological systems and to inorganic free radicals | |
| such as: Nuclear Magnetic | |
| Resonance of | |
| Paramagnetic Substances in Solution: | |
| The contact and pseudo contact shifts, factors | |
| affecting nuclear relaxation, some applications | |
| including biochemical systems, an overview of | |
| NMR of metal nuclides with emphasis on | |
| 195Pt | |
| and 119Sn NMR. | |
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Unit- II Mossbauer Spectroscopy: Basic principles, spectral parameters and spectrum display. Application of the technique to the tudies of (1) bonding andstructures Fe+2 and Fe+3compounds including those of intermediate spin, (2) Sn+2 andSn+4 compounds- nature of M-Lbond, coordination number, structure and detection ofoxidation state inequivalentMB atoms. and VibrationalSpectroscopy: Mode of bonding of ambidentate ligands ,ethylenediamine and iketonatocomplexes, applications resonance Raman spectroscopy particularly for the study of active



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| sites of metalloproteins. Organic chemistry |
|---|
| Ultraviolet and Visible Spectroscopy, Various |
| electronic transitions (185-800nm), Beer- |
| Lambert law, effect of solvent on electronic |
| transition, ultraviolet bands forcarbonyl |
| compounds, unsaturated carbonyl compounds, |
| dienes, conjugated polyenes. Fieser- |
| Woodwared rules for conjugated dienes and |
| carbonyl , ultraviolet spectra of aromatic |
| andheterocyclic |
| compounds. Steric effect in biphenyles |
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| 3 | Unit- III: Infrared Spectroscopy: |
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| | Instrumentation and samplehandling. |
| | Characteristics |
| | vibrational frequencies of alkanes, alkenes, |
| | alkynes, aromatic |
| | compounds, alcohols, ethers phenols |
| | and amines .Detailed studyof vibrational |
| | frequencies ofcarbonyl compounds |
| | (ketones, aldehydes, esters |
| | amides acids, anhydrides, lactones, |
| | lactams and conjugated carbonyl compounds). |
| | Effect of hydrogen bonding ofsolvent |
| | effect on vibrationalfrequencies, |
| | overtones, |
| | combination bands and Fermi |
| | resonance. FT-IR of gaseous, solidand |
| | polymeric materials. Nuclear |
| | Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy:General |
| | introduction and definition, |
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| chemical shift, spin spin interaction, shielding | | |
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| mechanism of measurement, chemical shift | | |
| values and correlation for protons bonded to | | |
| carbon (aliphatic, olefinic, aldehydic and | | |
| aromatic) another nuclei (alcoholic, phenols, | | |
| enols, Carboxylic acids, amines, amides & | | |
| mercapto), chemical exchange, effect of | | |
| deuteration, complex spin- spin interaction | | |
| between two, three, four, five nuclei (first order | | |
| spectra) virtual coupling, stereochemistry, | | |
| hindered rotation, karplus curve variation of | | |
| coupling constant with dihedral angle. | | |
| simplification of complex spectra- nuclear | | |
| magnetic double reasonane, contact shift | | |
| reagents, solvent effects, fourier | | |
| tansformtecnhnique, nuclear overhauser | | |
| | | |
| effect (NOE) resonance of other nuclei –F,P | | |
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| 2 | Unit- IV: Carbon-13 NMR spectroscopy: | |
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| 3 | General considration chemical shift (aliphatic | |
| | olefinic alkyne aromatic heteroaromatic and | |
| | carbonyl carbon)coupling constants. Two | |
| | dimension NMR spectroscopy - COSY, | |
| | NOESY, DEPT, APT, and | |
| | INADEQUATE technique. MassSpectrometry: | |
| | Introduction, ion production -EI, CI, FD and | |
| | FAB, factors affecting | |
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| | | fragmentation, ion analysis, ion abundance. Mass septra Cl fragmentation of organic compounds, common functionalgroup, molecular ion peak, metastabl peak, Mclafferty rearrangement. nitrogen rule, high resolution mass spectrometery. Example of mass spectral fragmentation of organic compounds with respect to their structure determination. | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| 2 | Organotran | Unit- I Compounds of TransitionMetal-Carbon | Students learn about compounds | |
| 3 | sition Metal Chemistry | Multiple Bonds: Alkylidenes, alkylidynes, low valent Carbenes and carbynes-Synthesis, nature of bond, Structural Characteristics,nucleophilic and Electrophilicreaction on the ligands, role inorganic Synthesis, Transition Metal Compounds with Bonds toHydrogen Transition metalCompounds with bonds to hydrogen | having metalcarbon multiple bonds, their synthesis and applications in catalysis. | |



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LUDDIANA-141 UU1

| 3 | | Unit- II: Transition Metal Complexes: |
|---|---|---|
| | | Transition Metal Complexes with unsaturated |
| | | Organic molecules, alkenes, alkynes, Allyl, |
| | | diene, dienyl, arene and trienyl |
| | | complexes, preparations, |
| | | properties, nature of |
| | | bonding and structural features important |
| | | reactions relating to |
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| | nucleophilic and electrophilic | | |
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| | attack on ligands and to organicsynthesis. | | |
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| 3 | Unit- III: Alkyls and Aryls of Transition Metals Types, routes of synthesis, Stability and decomposition Pathways, organocopper Organic Synthesis. Fluxional organometallic compounds: Fluxionality and dynamic equilibria in compounds such as η2 Allyl and dienyl Complexes | | |
| 3 | Unit- IV: Homogeneous Catalysis: Stoichiometric reaction forcatalysis, homogeneous catalytic hydrogenation, Zeigler-Nattapolymerization of olefins, catalyticreactions involving carbonmonoxide such as hydrocarbonylation of olefins (oxoreaction) oxopalladation reactions, activation of C-H bond. Monsantoacetic acid synthesis, water gasshift reaction and Fischer—Tropsch Synthesis | | |



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| 3 | Heterocyclic | Unit- I Nomenclature of Heterocycles: | Students learn about roleof | |
|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| | Chemistry | Replacement and systematic nomenclature | heterocycles in medicinal | |
| | - | (Hantzsch-widman System) for monocyclic | chemistry andpharmaceutical | |
| | | fused and bridged hetrocycles. Aromatic | chemistry. | |
| | | Heterocycles General chemical | | |
| | | behaviour of aromatic heterocycles | | |
| | | classification (structural type) | | |
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| | criteria of aromaticity (bond length ring current | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | and chemical shift in HNMR- Spectra empirical | | |
| | resonance energy delocalization energy and | | |
| | Dewar resonance energyDiamagnetic | | |
| | susceptibility | | |
| | exaltations) Non- aromatic Heterocycles: Strain- | | |
| | bond angle and torsional strains and their | | |
| | consequences in small ring heterocycles. | | |
| | Conformation of six- membered heterocycles | | |
| | with reference to molecular Geometry, barrier to | | |
| | ring inversion, pyramidal inversion and 1,3- | | |
| | diaxial interaction. Stereo-electronic | | |
| | effects anomeric and related effects Attractive | | |
| | interactions-hydrogen bonding and | | |
| | intermolecular | | |
| | nucleophilic-electrophilicinteractions. | | |
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| Unit III Ustanagyalia gymthagig. Duin imlag of | |
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| 3 Unit- II: Heterocyclic synthesis: Principles of | |
| heterocyclic synthesisinvolving cyclization | |
| reactions and cycloaddition Reactions. | |
| Three- membered and four- membered | |
| heterocycles-synthesis and reactions of | |
| aziridines, oxiranes, thiiranes, azetidines, | |
| oxetanes and thietanes Benzo- Fused Five- | |
| Memberd Heterocycles, Synthesis and reaction | |
| including medicinal applications of | |
| benzopyrroles, benzofurans and | |
| Benzothiophenes | |
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| Ī | 3 | Unit- III: Meso-ionic Heterocycles, General | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | | classification chemistry of some important | |
| | | meso-ionic heterocycles of type-A and B and | |
| | | their applications. Synthesis of pharmaceutical | |
| | | compounds having heterocyclic ring with one or | |
| | | more heteroatom. Pencillin-V, | |
| | | Cephalosporin –C, Benzodiazepine | |
| | | (Midazolam, Diazepam), | |
| | | (Antidepressant Fluoxetine, | |
| | | Escitalopram), Proton Pump inhibitors | |
| | | (Omeprazole, | |
| | | Pentoperazole), Antihypertensive (Nifedipine, | |
| | | Losartan) Six- Membered Heterocycles with | |
| | | Two or More Hetroatoms, Synthesis and | |
| | | reactions of diazines, triazines, tetrazines and | |
| | | thiazines | |
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| 3 | Unit- IV: 1,2-Azoles: pyrazoles, isothiazoles and | |
|---|---|--|
| | isoxazoles, Introduction to 1,2-azoles, synthesis | |
| | of 1,2-azoles. Addition onnitrogen: protonation, | |
| | N-alkylation, N-acylation. Reaction with | |
| | electrophilic and nucleophilicreagents. Reaction | |
| | with bases:reaction of N-metallated pyrazole, | |
| | reaction of C-metallated 1,2-azoles. Reaction | |
| | with oxidizing andreducing agents. 1,3-Azoles: | |
| | imidazoles, thiazoles and oxazoles. Introduction | |
| | to 1,3-azoles, synthesis of 1,3-azoles. Addition | |
| | at | |
| | nitrogen: protonation, Nalkylation, | |
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| | N-acylation. Reaction with electrophilic and nucleophilic reagents.Reaction with bases: reaction of N-metallated imidazole, reaction of C-metallated 1,3- azoles.Reaction with oxidizing and redusing agents. Synthesis and reaction of quaternary 1,3-azolium salt and 1,3-azole-N-oxide. | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Environme ntal Chemistry | Unit- I Environment: composition of atmosphere, vertical temperature, heat budget of the Earth, atmospheric system, vertical stability atmosphere. Biogeochemical cycles of C, N, P, S and O. Biodistribution of elements. Environmental Toxicology: Chemical solutions to environmental problems, biodegradability, principles of decomposition, better industrial processes. Bhopal gas tragedy, Chernobyl, Three mile island, Sewozo | Students understand chemistry of various environmental problemson earth and their possible solutions using chemistry. | |



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| 3 | Unit- II: Industrial Pollution: Cement sugar, |
|---|---|
| | distillery, drug,paper, |
| | thermal power plants, |
| | nuclear Power plants, metallurgy.Polymers, |
| | drugsetc. Radionuclideanalysis. Disposal of |
| | wastes andtheir management.and |
| | Minamatadisasters. Soils Composition, |
| | microand macro nutrients, pollution- |
| | fertilizers, pesticides, plastic and |
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| | metals. Waste treatment |
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| | |
| 3 | Unit- III Hydrosphere |
| | Chemical composition of water |
| | bodies-lakes, streams, rivers andwet lands |
| | etc. Hydrological cycle.Aquaticpollution |
| | - inorganic, organic, |
| | pesticide, agricultural, |
| | industrial and Sewage, detergents, oil spills and |
| | oil pollutants. WaterQuality parameters |
| | –Dissolvedoxygen, |
| | biochemical oxygen |
| | demand, solids, metals, content of Chloride, |
| | sulphate, phosphate, |
| | nitrate and micro-organisms. Waterquality |
| | Standards. Analytical |
| | methods for measuring BOD,DO,COD,F,Oils, |
| | metals |
| | (As,Cd,Cr, Hg,Pb,Se etc.), residualchloride |
| | and chlorine demand. |
| | Purification and treatment of water. |
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Unit-IV Atmosphere:
Chemical composition of atmosphere –
particles, ions and redicals and their formation.
Chemical
and photochemical reactions in atmosphere,
smog formation, oxides of
Chlorofluorohydrocarbons, Ozone depletion,
Global warming. Green house effect, acid rain,
air pollution controls and their chemistry.
Analytical methods for measuring
air pollutants. Continuous monitoring
instruments.



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| Laboratory Course (Inorganic Chemistry) | Colorimetric estimation of cations and anions. Separation techniques i Ion exchange | Students learn to find concentration using colorimetry. | |
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| Laboratory Course | A. Preparation of the followingorganic compounds: | Students learn to perform synthesis of functional organic | | |
|------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| (Organic Chemistry) | 1. 2-Hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde(Reimer tiemann Reaction) | compounds with popularname reactions. | | |
| | 2. Thiamine hydrochloride catalyzed synthesis of benzoin and conversion to benzil and benzylic acid | | | |
| | 3. Photoreduction of benzophenone to benzopinacoland subsequent conversion to benzopinacolone | | | |
| | 4. Preparation of 1, 1-bis-2- naphthol from 2-naphthol (Radicalcoupling reaction) | | | |
| | 5. Synthesis of dihydropyrimidinone (Three component coupling reaction) | | | |
| | 6. Synthesis of 4-nitrosalicylic acidfrom salicylic acid using calcium nitrate and acetic acid. | | | |
| | 7. Benzophenone, Benzophenoneoxime, Benzanilide (Beckmann Rearrangement). | | | |
| | 8. Trinitrophenol (picric acid) and picrate derivative. | | | |
| | B. Studies of TLC, column | | | |
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| | chromatography and paper | | |
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| | chromatography for organicmixture. | | |
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| Laboratory | 1. Conductometric Measurements: | Students learn to find | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Course | (i) Determination of cell constantof a cell. | conductance of cell andverify | |
| (Physical Chemistry) | (ii) Determination of equivalent conductance, degree of dissociation and dissociation constant of a weak acid like aceticacid. | laws governing conductance. | |
| | (iii) Verification of Debye-HuckelOnsager equation. | | |
| | (iv) Conductometric titration of amixture of HNO3 and H2SO4 | | |
| | (V) Determination of degree of hydrolysis. | | |
| | (vi) To study the kinetics of saponification of ethyl acetate byNaOH conductometrically. | | |
| | (Vii) To titrate conductometricallymixtures of HCL/NH4Cl and NH4OH/NH4Cl. 2. Chemical Kinetics: | | |
| | (i) To compare the strengths of twoacids by studying hydrolysis of an ester. | | |
| | (ii) To study the kinetics of hydrolysis of ethyl acetate byNaOH. | | |
| | 3. Phase Equilibrium : | | |
| | (i) To determine the equilibrium constant of | | |
| | KI3 complex formation | | |
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| KI + I2 - KI3 by distribution method. | |
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| (ii) To determine critical solution | |
| temperature of phenol-water system in the | |
| presence of (a) 1% NaCl (b) 0.5% | |
| naphthalene (c) 1% succinic acid | |
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Unit- I Biological Cell and its Constituents (4 **Biophysical** Students learn about chemical Chemistry Hrs.) reactions in human body and Biological cell, DNA and RNA in living plants. They understand role of systems. Basic consideration. Proximity effects elements in various molecular adaptation. Enzymes: physiological processes. Introductionand historical perspective, chemical biological catalysis, Remarkable properties of enzymes like catalytic power, specificity and regulation. Nomenclature and classification, extraction and purification. Fischer's lock and key and Koshland's induced fit hypothesis, concept identification of active site by the use of inhibitors, affinity labeling and enzyme modification by site-directed mutagenesis. Enzyme kinetics, Michaelis-Menten and Lineweaver- Burk plots, reversible and irreversible inhibition. Mechanism of Enzyme Action: Transition state theory, orientation and steric effect, acid-base catalysis, covalent catalysis, strain or distortion. Examples of some typical enzyme mechanisms for



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Chymotrypsin, ribonuclease, lysozyme and carboxypeptidase A



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Unit- II Kinds of Reactions Catalysed by Enzymes. Nucleophilic displacement on a phosphorus atom, multiple displacement reactions and the coupling of ATP cleavage to endergonic processes. Transfer of sulphate, addition and elimination reaction, enolic intermediates in isomerization reactions, -cleavage and condensation, isomerization and rearrangement reactions. Enzyme catalyzed carboxylation decarboxylation. Co-Enzyme Chemistry: Cofactors as derived from vitamins, coenzymes, prosthetic groups, apoenzymes. Structure and biological function of coenzyme A, thiamine pyrophosphate, Pyridoxal phosphate, NAD +NADP+ FMN,FAD, lipoic acid, vitamin B12. Mechanism of reaction catalyzed by the above cofactors. Biological Macromolecules Basic features ofmacromolecules, their configurations and conformations. Proteins: Amino acids, the unique protein sequence, secondary structures of proteins, helical symmetry, effect peptide bond on protein conformations, the structure of globular proteins.



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| 1 | Unit- III: Biological | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 4 | Macromolecules: | | |
| | The Nucleic Acids: Nucleotide, torsion angles in | | |
| | poly nucleotide chains, the helical structure of | | |
| | poly nucleotide chains, the hencal structure of | | |
| | polynucleic acids, high order structure in | | |
| | polynucleotides. Interactions in | | |
| | Macromolecules: Basic principles of interaction | | |
| | between molecules, water structure and its | | |
| | interaction with biomolecules, dipole | | |
| | interactions, side chain interactions, electrostatic | | |
| | interactions, base pairing in nucleic acids, base | | |
| | stacking, hydration and the hydrophobic effect. | | |
| | Structural Transition in Biomacromolecules: | | |
| | Coil – helix transitions in proteins, statistical | | |
| | methods for predicting protein secondary | | |
| | structures; melting and annealing of | | |
| | polynucleotide duplexes, helical transitions in | | |
| | double stranded DNA, super coil dependent | | |
| | DNA transitions predicting helical | | |
| | , , | | |
| | structures in genomic DNA. | | |
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LUDITIANA-141 UU I

| 4 | Unit- IV: Bioenergetics and ATPcycle |
|---|---|
| | Standard free energy change in biochemical |
| | reaction, exergonic, endergonic reactions. |
| | Hydrolysis of ATP, synthesis of ATP from ADP, |
| | metal complexes and transition of |
| | energy, chlorophyls, photo system Iand photo |
| | system II in cleavage of |
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| | | water. Thermodynamics of Biopolymer Solutions Thermodynamics of biopolymes solutions, osmotic pressure, membrane equilibrium, muscularcontraction and engery generations in mechanochemical system. Cell Membranes And Transport Of Ions,Structure and function of cell membrane, ion transport through cell membrane, Na /K Pump. | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--|--|
| 4 | Organic Synthesis | Unit- I: Organometallic Reagents Principle, Preparations, propertiesand applications of the following inorganic synthesis with mechanisticdetails Organolithium and organomagnesium compounds: Znand Ce Compounds Transition metals: Cu,Pd,Ni, Fe, Co, Rh andTi Compounds Other elements: Si ,B and iodine (I) Compounds | Students learn about reagents in chemistry to synthesize important compounds and their rolewith mechanism. | |
| 4 | | Unit-II: Organic Synthesis Linear & Conversion Synthesis, Reterosynthetic Approach, Umpolung, Regeoselectivity, Chemoselectivity and Diastereoselectivity, Cram's Rule, Felkin-Ahn Model (with relevant examples) | | |



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| Unit- III: Oxidation: Introduction. Different oxidative Process Hydrocarbon-alkenes, aromatic rings, saturate |
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| C-H |
| groups(activated and Unactivated) Alcohodiols, aldehybes, ketones, |



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| ketals and carboxylic acids, amines, hydrazines, | | |
| and sulphides. Oxidation with ruthenium | | |
| tetaoxide, iodobenzene diacetate and | | |
| Thallium(III) nitrate. Reduction: Introduction | | |
| Different reductive processes Hydrocarbons- | | |
| alkanes, alkenes, alkynes and aromatic | | |
| rings carbonyl | | |
| compounds-aldehydes, ketones,acids and their derivatives. | | |
| | | |
| epoxides. nitro, nitroso, azo and oxime groups. | | |
| Hydrogenolysis. | | |
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| Unit- IV: Rearrangements: | | |
| General mechanistic | | |
| | | |
| L considerations-nature of migration migratory | | |
| considerations-nature of migration, migratory | | |
| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the | | |
| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the following rearrangements Pinacol-pinacolone, | | |
| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the following rearrangements Pinacol-pinacolone, Wagner-Meerwein, Demjanov,Benzil- Benzilic | | |
| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the following rearrangements Pinacol-pinacolone, | | |
| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the following rearrangements Pinacol-pinacolone, Wagner-Meerwein, Demjanov,Benzil- Benzilic Acid, Favorskii, Arndt Eistert synthesis, Neber, Beckmann, Hoffman, Curtius, | | |
| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the following rearrangements Pinacol-pinacolone, Wagner-Meerwein, Demjanov,Benzil- Benzilic Acid, Favorskii, Arndt Eistert synthesis, Neber, | | |
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| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the following rearrangements Pinacol-pinacolone, Wagner-Meerwein, Demjanov,Benzil- Benzilic Acid, Favorskii, Arndt Eistert synthesis, Neber, Beckmann, Hoffman, Curtius, | | |
| aptitude, memory effects A detailed Study of the following rearrangements Pinacol-pinacolone, Wagner-Meerwein, Demjanov,Benzil- Benzilic Acid, Favorskii, Arndt Eistert synthesis, Neber, Beckmann, Hoffman, Curtius, | | |



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LUDHIANA-141 UUI

| 4 | Natural | Unit- I Terpenoids and Carotenoids: Students learn about chemically |
|---|----------|---|
| | products | Classification, synthesizing naturally available |
| | | nomenclature occurrence isolation general compounds in laboratory. They |
| | | methods of structure Determination, isoprene understand various steps and their |
| | | rule. Structure determination, mechanism. |
| | | Biosynthesis and synthesis of the following |
| | | representative molecules:citral, Terpeneol, |
| | | Farnesol, |
| | | longifoline, phytol, Abietic Acid |
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| | and Beta-Carotene |
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| 4 | Unit- II: Alkaloids: |
| 4 | Definition, nomenclature and physiological |
| | action occurrence isolation general method of |
| | structure elucidation degradation classification |
| | based on nitrogen heterocyclic ring role of alkaloids in plants. Structure stereochemistry |
| | synthesis and biosynthesis of the following: |
| | Ephedrine, (+)- Conine, |
| | Nicotine, Atropine, Quinine and Morphine |
| | |
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| | |
| 4 | Unit- III: Steroids: Occurrence nomenclature |
| | basic skeleton. Diel's hydrocarbon and |
| | Stereochemistry Isolation structure determination and synthesis of cholesterol Bile |
| | acids Testosterone, Estrone Progestrone |
| | Aldosterone |
| | Biosynthesis of Steroids |
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LUDHIANA-141 UUT

| 4 | Unit- IV: Plant Pigments: Occurrence |
|---|---|
| | nomenclature andgeneral |
| | methods of structure |
| | determinations, isolation and |
| | synthesis ,Querceti, Quercetin-3- |
| | Glucoside, Cyanidin-7-arabinosidecyanidine, |
| | Hirsutidin Biosynthesisof Flavonoids: Acetate |
| | path wayand shikimic acid path way. |
| | Porphyrins Structure and synthesisof |
| | Haemoglobin and chlorophyll, Prostaglandins, |
| | Occurrence, |
| | nomenclature, classification, |
| | biogenesis and physiological |
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| | | effects Synthesis of PGE2 and PGF | | |
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| 4 | Photochemi | Unit- I Photochemistry Photochemical | Students learn about roleof light | |
| - | stry and solid | ReactionsInteraction | in chemical reactions, effect of | |
| | state | of electromagnetic radiation | light in various functional | |
| | | with matter, type so | groups and their reactions. | |
| | | excitations, fate of excited | | |
| | | molecule, quantum yield ,transferof excitation | | |
| | | energy, actinometry Determination of | | |
| | | reactionmechanism, | | |
| | | Classification, rateconstants and | | |
| | | life times of reactiveenergy states – | | |
| | | determination of rateconstants of reaction | | |
| | | .Effect of lightintensity on the rate | | |
| | | ofphotochemical reactions. | | |
| | | Types ofphotochemical reaction –photo- dissociation, gas –phase photolysis. | | |
| | | Photochemistry of Alkenes: | | |
| | | Interamolecularreaction of theolefinic | | |
| | | bond-geometrical | | |
| | | isomerism, cyclisation reaction, | | |
| | | rearrangement of 1,4- and 1,5-dienes | | |
| | | rearrangement of 1,4- and 1,3-dienes | | |
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LUDHIANA-141 UU I

| 4 Unit- II: Photochemistry | of | |
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| Carbonyl compoundIntramolecularreaction of | of | |
| carbonyl compounds-saturated, cyclic and | | |
| acyclic β γunsaturated and α-β unsaturated | | |
| compounds.Cyclohexa-dienes. intermolecula | ır | |
| cyclo-additionreactions— | | |
| dimerisation andoxetane formation. | | |
| Photochemistry | | |
| of aromatic compounds | | |
| Isomerisations, additions ar | nd | |
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| | substitutions. Miscellaneous photochemical reactions, Photofriesreactions of anilids. photo-fries rearrangement. Barton reaction. singlet molecular oxygen reactions. photochemical formation of smog. photodegradation of polymers. photochemistry of vision. | |
|---|---|--|
| | | |
| 4 | Unit-III: Solid state reactions: General principles, experimental procedures, co-precipitation as aprecursor to solid state, reactions,kinetics of solid state reactions.Crystal defects and non-stochiometry Perfect and imperfectcrystals, intrinsic and extrinsic defects, vacancies-Schottky defects and Frenkel defects. Thermodynamicsof Schottky defects and Frenkeldefect formation, colour centers,non-stoichiometry and defects. Organic solids: Electrically conducting solids, organic charge | |
| | transfer complex, organic metals,new | |
| | superconductors. | |
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LUDINANA-141 UU I

| 4 | Unit- IV: Electronic properties and | |
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| | Band Theory: | |
| | Metals, insulators and | |
| | semiconductors, electronic structure of | |
| | solids-band theory ofmetals, | |
| | insulators and semiconductors, intrinsic | |
| | and extrinsic | |
| | semiconductors. doping | |
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| semiconductors, p-n junctions, superconductors. |
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| Optical |
| properties-Optical reflectance, photoconduction |
| photoelectric effects. Magnetic properties- |
| Classification of materials:Quantum theory of |
| paramagnetics- |
| cooperative phenomena-magnetic domains, |
| hysteresis. |
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1. Amperometric determination of Students learn to find Laboratory Course concentration of ions using (i) Zn + with EDTA (Inorganic amperometry andtitrations. (ii) Thiosulphate with iodine. Chemistry) 2. Analysis of water (i) Hardness (ii) Different type of nitrogen (NO3-ions, NH4+ ions) and oxygen (Residual oxygen, BOD/COD) (iii) Residual chlorine (iv) Removal of hardness. 3. Oxidation-Reduction Titrations (i) Preparation of 0.1M cerium (IV)sulphate and its standardization with ammonium iron(II) sulphate or sodium oxalate. (ii) To determine the concentration of the nitrite ions in the sample solution using standardized cerium (IV) sulphate (iii) To determine the percentage purity of the NaNO2 using standardized cerium (IV) sulphate. 4. Precipitation Titrations



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| (i) Preparation of 0.1M silver nitrate and its standardization withMohr's method using potassium chromate/adsorption indicator. | | |
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| (ii) Determination of chloride in neutral solution by titration withstandard 0.1 M silver nitrate 5. Oxidation and reductionprocesses involving iodine (i) Preparation of sodium thiosulphate (Na2S2O3,5H2O) andits standardization with potassium iodate / potassiumdichromate. (ii) Determination of copper in crystallized copper sulphate usingstandardized Sodium thiosulphate solution. | | |
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| Laboratory | A. Extraction of organic compoundfrom | Students learn to extractor isolate | ı | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Course | natural sources | compounds from their natural | ı | |
| (Organic | 1. Isolation of caffeine from Tealeaves | source. | | |
| Chemistry) | 2. Isolation of Casein and lactosefrom milk | | I | |
| | 3. Isolation of Lcycopene fromtomatoes | | I | |
| | 4. Isolation of Hippuric acid fromurine | | I | |
| | 1. To estimate the strength of given glucose and sucrore solution.(Fehling's method) | | | |
| | 2. To determine saponification &iodine | | I | |
| | values of oils and fats. | | ı | |
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| | 3. Estimation of formaldehyde. | | |
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| | 4. Estimation of glycin | | |



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| Laboratory | 1. Current Potential Relationships: | Students learn to studypotential | | |
|---------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Course (Physical | (i) To determine half wave potentials of Zn 2+ and Cd 2+ions. | relationships, colorimetry, and refractometry. | | |
| Chemistry) | (ii) To find formation constant of copper glycinate polarographically. | | | |
| | (iii) To plot a polarogram of amixed soln. of Cd2+, Zn | | | |
| | 2+, Mn2+ ions in 0.1M KCl.OR Spectro-photometric analysis: | | | |
| | (i) Determination of the absorption curve and concentration of a substance (potassium nitrate). | | | |
| | (ii) The effect of substituents on the absorption spectrum of benzoic acid. | | | |
| | (iii) Spectrophotometric determination of the pK value of an indicator (The acid dissociationconstant of methyl red/phenolphthalein). | | | |
| | 2. Colorimetry: | | | |
| | (i) Determination of iron in water using a colorimeter. | | | |
| | (ii) To measure concentration of KMnO4 and K2Cr2O7 present insame solution. | | | |
| | (iii) To find composition of ferric ions-salicylic acid complex by Job'smethod. | | | |
| | 3. Refractometry: | | | |
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| (i) Determination of molar refractivity of ethyl acetate, methylacetate, ethylene chloride and chloroform and calculation of the atomic refractivities of the C, H andCl. | | |
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| (ii) Measurement of the average electronic polarizabilities of someof the common | | |
| solvents refractometrically. | | |
| (iii) To find the composition of binary mixtures refractometrically. | | |
| 4. Chromatography: | | |
| (i) To prepare citric acid from sodium citrate and aniline from aniline hydrochloride using cationand anion exchangers. | | |
| (ii) To differentiate common sugars/amino acids by paper chromatography. 5. Computer Programming: Elementary exercise in computer graphics an illustrative | | |
| experimentsolving the interactive equation. Plotting the time series: Xn,(t) | | |
| Versus n. (for all experiments. | | |
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2.6 Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

| Paper/unit-content wise Course outcomes: most course objectives are given in the syllabus. An example is attached for you in anadobe file |
|---|
| ClassMSc |
| Subject Mathematics |
| attainment of course outcomes: |

| Semester | Title of the | Course content | Objectives of the | How were the objectives met |
|--|--------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | paper | | course/ content | |
| I year | | Objectives | | |
| Real Analysis | | Logical and critical | | |
| | | thinking | | |
| Abstract | | Abstract and critical | | |
| Algebra | | thinking | | |
| Differential Equations & Mechanics | | Reflect surrounding critically, modelling differential equations and techniques to solve these | | |
| Complex | | Abstract and critical | | |
| Analysis | | thinking, | | |
| Number Theory | | Inductive and deductive thinking, Problem solving | | |
| | | techniques | | |



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| III semester 1. Field Theory | 1. Applications of Algebrato solve polynomial equations, relate the study with certain geometrical problems. | |
|--|---|--|
| | 2. Study of geometry of figures of abstract nature | |
| 2. Topology | 3. Mathematical modelling of real life problems & Application of linear algebra to solve these. | |
| | 4. Reflect on surroundingsand abstraction of the study | |
| 3. Linear Programming | 5. application of multilinear algebra and geometry to get a useful way to organize data and their applications in problems faced by physicists. | |
| 4. Probability and Mathematical Statistics | | |
| 5. Torsions | | |
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| _ | ODMANA-141 001 | | | |
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| IV Semester 1. Linear Algebra 2. Functional Analysis | | 1. Develop theories to solve linear equations and quadratic equations 2. study of certain topological-algebraical structures and applications to analytic problems 3. mathematical modelling of real life optimization Problems with nonlinear constraints and application of algebra to solve these 5. geometric description of curves and surfaces to establish basic properties of study of geodesics, evolutes etc. | | |
| 3. Non-linear Programming 4. Integral Transforms | | | | |
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| 5.Differential Geometry | | |
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MSC PHYSICS

| S | Title of the paper | Course content | Objectives of the course/ content | How were the objectives met |
|---|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
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| 1 | MATHEMATICA LPHYSICS I | Complex Variables, Cauchy's Integral theorem, Laurent expansion, Dispersion relation, Delta and Gamma Functions, Dimensional analysis. Vector algebra and vector calculus. Linear algebra, matrices, Cayley-Hamilton Theorem. Eigenvaluesand eigenvectors. Differential Equations: Partial differential equations of theoretical physics, Frobenius method, Special Functions: Bessel function of first and second kind, Generating function, Legendre function, Various Legendre polynomials, Associated Legendre functions, Hermite functions. | To equip the M.Sc student with the mathematical techniques for understanding theoretical treatment in different courses, e.g., to evaluate various definite integrals, to solve various differential equations including Laplace equation, Schroedinger equation, equations used in electronic circuits, electrical circuits, nuclear decays etc., Concepts of Complex analysis, Dirac Delta function, beta, gamma functions, Special functions: Bessel, Legendre, Hermite, Lagurre functions for developing a strong background if the student chooses to pursue research in Physics as a career. | By following Lecture, inductive, deductive, Heuristic, analytic and problem solving method |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | CLASSICAL | Lagrangian Formulation: Mechanics of a system of | To demonstrate knowledge and understanding of | Classroom teaching, group discussions, seminars, |



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| MECHANICS | particles: constraints of motion. Generalized coordinates, D'Alembert's Principle and Lagrange's velocity. Application of Lagrangian formulation. Hamilton Principle, Calculus of variations. Extension to non-holonomic systems, advantages of variational principle formulation, Rigid Body Motion, Eulerian angles and Euler's theorems, Rateof change of vector, principal axis transformation. Euler equations of motion. Torque free motion of rigid body, motion of a symmetrical top, Small Oscillation, Eigenvalue equation. Free vibrations. Normal Coordinates. Vibrations of a triatomic molecule. Hamilton's Equations, Legendre Transformations. Hamilton's equations of motion. Cyclic-coordinates. Hamilton's equations from variational principle, principle of least action, Canonical Transformation and Hamilton-Jacobi Theory, Poisson brackets. Equations of motion, infinitesimal canonical transformation. Conservation Theorems. Hamilton – Jacobi equations for principal and characteristic functions. Harmonic oscillator problem, Actionangle variables for system with one degree of freedom. | the following fundamental concepts in: the dynamics of system of particles, motion of rigid body, Lagrangian and Hamiltonian formulation ofmechanics. | tutorials, quiz, audio-visual multimedia, Problem solving, Inquiry, Solving problem that could be found in the environment. |
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|-----------|---|--|---|
| QUANTUM | Linear Vector Space and Matrix Mechanics, Schwarz | To introduce the students of M.Sc to the formal | Content -focused method, participative method and bysolving |
| MECHANICS | inequality, Orthonormal basis. Schmidt | structure of the subject and to equip them with | problems, group discussion, seminars. |
| I | orthonormalisation method, Operators, change ofbasis, | techniques of linear vector space, angular momentum, | |
| | Eigenvalue and Eigenvectors of operators. Dirac's bra | perturbation theory, Variational method with the | |
| | and ket notation, commutators, Postulates of quantum | application to ground states of harmonic oscillator, | |
| | mechanics, uncertainty relation. Harmonic oscillator in | hydrogen atom etc., so that they can use these in | |
| | matrix mechanics. Time development of states and | various branches of Physicsas per requirement. | |
| | operators. | | |
| | Heisenberg and Schroedinger representations, Angular | | |
| | part of the Schroedinger equation for a spherically | | |
| | symmetric potential, orbital angular momentum | | |
| | operator, Eigen values and eigenvector of L2 and Lz | | |
| | ,Spin angular momentum.General angular momentum, | | |
| | Eigenvalues and | | |
| | eigenvectors of J2 and Jz. Representation of | | |
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| general momentum operator. Addition of general angular momentum, C.G. coefficients, Stationary State Approximate Methods, Non- Degenerate and degenerate perturbation theory and its application anharmonic oscillator, Variational method with application, Time Dependent Perturbation, General expression for the probability of transition from one state to another. Constant and harmonic perturbations. Fermi's golden rule and its application to radiative transition in atoms. |
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| | ELECTRONICS I | Semiconductor Devices, Growth of semiconductor crystals, Effect of temperature and doping on Carrier concentration and their mobility, Energy band diagrams, Fabrication of p-n junction, Diffusion and depletion capacitance of p-n junctions, Varactors, Ohmic and rectifying contacts, Zener and Avalanche diode, Tunnel diode, Light emitting diode, Laser diode, Photodiodes and Solar cell. Fundamentals of operation of BJT, FET, MOSFET and UJT. Liquid crystal display. High frequency devices: Gunn diode, IMPATT diode, Circuit Analysis, Admittance,Impedance, Hybrid and Transmission matrices for two-port networks and their applications. Transforming circuit elements to frequency domain, Transfer function, location of poles and stability of circuit, Sinusoidal frequency and phase response, Analysis of LP, HP, BP, BR and AP passivefilters, OPAMP based Circuits, Differential amplifiers, Transfer characteristics, Basic internal circuit of IC Op amp. Comparators with hysteresis, 555 timer based circuits. Analogue computation, Active filters, Power Devices, Communication systems: Generation and detection of amplitude modulated, Single-side band, Double-side band suppressed carrier and Frequency modulated wave. ASK, PSK and FSK, Satellite and mobile communication - TDMA, FDMA, CDMA. | Electronics and Communications encompasses fields such as computer engineering, control systems, image processing, power systems, opto-electronics, analog and digital circuit designing, and many other fields | Project -based learning, Group tutoring, selection of theproject and elaboration of work teams, seminars |
|---|---------------|--|---|--|
| P | PHYSICS | Introduction to experimental techniques | To expose the students of M.Sc. to the | Demonstrate experimental designs and analysis of data, |



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| LABORATORY I | Measurement techniques, Data and error analysis, Plotting and curve fitting software, Introduction to electronic components & use of instruments: Oscilloscope, Multimeter, Wave-form generator. | experimental techniques in general Physics, electronics, nuclear Physics and condensed matter Physics so that they can co-relate the theoretical concepts with the experimental ones and develop confidence to handle sophisticated equipments wherever necessary. | hypothesis making, discussion and deduce conclusion |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| COMPUTATIONA LPHYSICS I | The course include two parts: 1. Introduction to numerical methods 2. Studyof c++ Programming | To make Students get conceptual understanding of numerical methods andc++ programming. | Simulation, visulation, numerical methods, algorithms and data analysis |



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| 2 | MATHEMATICA LPHYSICS II | Group Theory: Multiplication table, conjugate elements and classes. Isomorphism and Homomorphism. Permutation groups, Schurs' Lemmas, Orthogonal theorem, Characters of a representation. Topological groups and Lie groups,three dimensional rotation group. Unitary groups: SU(2), O(3), the axial rotation group SO(2). Applications of group theory. Fourier Series and Integral Transforms: Advantagesand applications, Gibbs phenomenon. Development of the Fourier integral, Inversion theorem, Fourier transform, Fourier transforms ofderivatives, Momentum representation. Laplace transforms, Laplace transforms of derivatives, Properties of Laplace transform, Faltung theorem,Inverse Laplace transformation. Integral Equations: classifications, Neumann series, Separable kernels, Hilbert Schmidt theory. Green's function in one dimension. Tensors: Pseudo tensors, irreducible tensors, Non Cartesian tensors - metric tensor. Christoffel symbols, Covariant differentiation. Elementary Numerical Analysis: Numerical differentiation, Numerical integration by Simpson and Weddle's rules. Numerical solution of differential equations by Euler and Runge-Kutta Method, Linear and non-linear least square fitting, generation of random numbers, Monte-Carlo technique, integration, simulations. Elementary probability theory, random variables, binomial, Poisson and normal distributions. Central limit | To equip the M.Sc student with the mathematical techniques for understanding theoretical treatment in different courses. The knowledge of Fourier analysis, Laplace transforms, tensor analysis, integral equations help to solve plenty of problems in higher Physics. Numerical analysis helps to solve problems of computational physics and develop a strong background if he chooses topursue research in Physics as a career. | By following Lecture, inductive, deductive, Heuristic, analytic and problem solving method |
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| | theorem. | | |
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| STATISTIC AL MECHANIC S | The Statistical Basis of Thermodynamics: classical ideal gas, Gibbs paradox and its solution. Elementsof Ensemble Theory: Phase space and Liouville's Theorem, The micro canonical ensemble theory and its application, canonical ensemble and its thermodynamics The grand canonical ensemble: Equilibrium between a system and a particle-energy reservoirand significance of statistical quantities. Classical ideal gas in grand canonical ensemble theory. Elements of Quantum Statistics, An ideal gas in quantum mechanical ensembles. Ideal Bose Systems: BoseEinstein condensation, Discussion of gas of photons and phonons, IdealFermi Systems: Thermodynamic behaviour of anideal fermi gas, Pauli paramagnetism. Elements of Phase Transitions: First- and second- order phase transitions, Diamagnetism, paramagnetism, and ferromagnetism. a dynamicalmodel of phase transitions, Ising and Heisenberg models. Fluctuations: non-equilibrium processes, diffusion equation | The aim of statistical mechanics is the evaluation of the laws of classical thermodynamics for macroscopic systems using the properties of its atomic particles. In addition to the classical TD the statistical approach provides information on the nature of statistical errors and variations of thermodynamic parameters. | Classroom teaching, group discussions, seminars, tutorials, quiz |



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| CLASSICAL | Electrostatics in Vacuum: Coulomb's Law, Gauss | Aim of electrodynamics is to make a detailed account | Lecture -cum Demonstration method, visual aids, problem |
|-------------|---|---|---|
| ELECTRODYNA | Law, Scalar potential. Laplace and Poisson's | for gauge transformations and their use, master the | solving method, project method, seminars |
| MICS I | equations. Electrostatic potentials, energy and energy | technique of deriving and evaluating formulae for the | |
| | density of the electromagnetic field. | electromagnetic fields from verygeneral charge and | |
| | Multipole Expansion, dipole moment, quadrupole | current distributions. | |
| | moment. Magnetostatics: the differential equations, | | |
| | Vector potential. Magnetic field of a localized current | | |
| | distribution. | | |
| | Electrostatics of Dielectrics : Molecular polarizability | | |
| | and electric susceptibility. Clasusius- Mossetti relations. | | |
| | Models of Molecular Polarizability. Energy of charges in | | |
| | dielectric media.Boundary value Problems: Green's | | |
| | Theorem, Method of images with examples. | | |
| | Magnetostatic Boundary value problems. | | |
| | Time Varying Fields and Maxwell Equation: | | |
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| | Poynting's Theorem. Conservation of momentum. EM waves in various unbounded media: Poynting's theorem for a complex vector field. Waves in conducting media, EM waves in rare field plasma and their propagation in ionosphere. EM waves in bounded media-Applications: Fresnel's amplitude relations. Polarization by reflection. Brewster's angle, Total internal reflection, Parallel plate transmission lines, Wave guides, TE and TM waves, Radiation from LocalizedTime Varying Sources: Solutions of the inhomogeneous wave equation in the absence of boundaries, Electric dipole and electric quadrupole fields, centre fed linear antenna. | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| ELECTRONICS | Digital circuits: Boolean algebra, Karnaugh maps. Data processing circuits: Multiplexers, Demultiplexers, Arithmetic building blocks. Digitallogic families Sequential circuits: Flip-Flops, Shift registers, Asynchronous and Synchronous counters, Counter design and applications. A/D Converters, D/A converter, Semiconductor memory devices: Organizations, operations, Classification and characteristics of memories and Applications Microprocessor: Buffer registers, Bus oraganised computers, SAP-I, Microprocessor (μP)8085. Instruction classification, addressing modes,timing diagram, Data transfer, Logic and Branch operations. Microcontroller: family and Architecture. IC Fabrication: Basic ideas of integrated circuits, Epitaxial growth, Diffusion, Masking, Etching, Fabrication of Monolithic Integrated circuits. | To acquire the basic knowledge of digital logic levels and application of knowledge to understand digital electronics circuits. To preparestudents to perform the analysis and design of various digital electronic circuits. | Project -based learning, Group tutoring ,selection of theproject and elaboration of work teams, seminars |



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| PHYSICS | Introduction to experimental techniques Measurement | The aim and chicative of the courses on Dhysics | Demonstrate experimental designs and analysis of data |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| PHISICS | introduction to experimental techniques Measurement | The aim and objective of the courses on Physics | Demonstrate experimental designs and analysis of data, |
| LABORATORY | techniques, Data and error analysis, Plotting and curve | Laboratory II is to expose the students of M.Sc. tothe | hypothesis making, discussion and deduce conclusion |
| II | fitting software, Introduction toelectronic components & | experimental techniques in general Physics, electronics, | |
| | use of instruments: Oscilloscope, Multimeter, Wave- | nuclear Physics and condensed matter Physics so that | |
| | form generator. | they can co-relate the | |
| | | theoretical concepts with the experimental ones | |
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| | | | and develop confidence to handle sophisticated | |
| | | | equipments wherever necessary. | |
| | COMPUTATIONA | The course include two parts : | To make Students get conceptual understanding of | Simulation, visulation, numerical methods, algorithms and |
| | LPHYSICS II | 1. Introduction to numerical methods 2. Studyof c++ | numerical methods andc++ programming. | data analysis |
| | | Programming | | |
| 3 | Classical Electrodynamics II | The course of classical electrodynamics includes the postulates of special theory of relativity, Lorentz transformations, motion of particle in various aspects of electric and magnetic fields. Minkowski force, Four momentum, applications of energy momentum conservation: Disintegration of a particle, C.M. System and reaction thresholds. Space varying magnetic field, Gradient Drift, Curvature Drift. Adiabatic magnetic field invarianceof flux through an orbit, magnetic mirroring, Relativistic motion of a charged particle: Constant magnetic field, Constant electric field Electromagnetic Field of a plane wave. The Covariant Formulation of Electrodynamics in Vacuum gives information of Four vectors in Electrodynamics, covariant continuity equation, wave equation, covariance of Maxwell equations. Electromagnetic field tensor, Energy momentum tensor of the EM fields and the conservation laws. | To make students have a deep understanding onthe concept of Special theory of relativity in fourvector form & covariant formulation of Electrodynamics | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Student presentations, Inter college quiz. |
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| Statistical | The course consists of the techniques of ensemble theory | To make students have a deep conceptual knowledge of | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| Mechanics | and relation of the statistics and thermodynamics, Gibbs | Ensemble theory, behaviour of Ideal bose gases & Ideal | college quiz. |
| | paradox, Ensemble theory and its application to ideal gas | fermi gases. They also get familiarize to statistics & | |
| | of monatomic particles Phase space and Liouville's | thermodynamics of magnetic systems, Ising model and | |
| | Theorem, The micro canonical ensemble theory and its | Heisenberg model of phase transitions | |
| | application to ideal gas of monatomic particles, | | |
| | equipartition and virial theorems, canonical ensemble and | | |
| | its thermodynamics, partition function, classical ideal gas | | |
| | in canonical ensemble theory, energyfluctuations, | | |
| | Equipartition and virial theorems. Also physical | | |
| | significance of various statistical | | |
| | quantities, energy fluctuations, a system of | | |
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| vnian ntroduction to nonequilibrium | harmonic oscillators as canonical ensemble. Statistics of paramagnetism, thermodynamicsof magnetic systems and negative temperatures, significance of statistical quantities, Ising model and Heisenberg modelof phase transitions. Thermodynamic Fluctuations, random walk and Brownian motion, introduction to nonequilibrium processes, diffusion equation. | | | | | | paramagnetism, thermodynamicsof magnetic systems and negative temperatures, significance of statistical quantities, Ising model and Heisenberg modelof phase transitions. Thermodynamic Fluctuations, random walk and Brownian motion, introduction to nonequilibrium | | |
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| Nuclear PhysicsII | The course includes advanced topics of Nuclear physics with various nuclear modelslike Shell model, collective model etc. Singleparticle model, total spin for various configurations, Nuclear isomerism, Magnetic momentSchmidt lines, electric quadrupole moment, Configuration mixing, Independentparticle model, L-S coupling and jj coupling. Collective modes of motion, Nuclear vibrations, β and γ vibrations in spheroidal nucleus and associated energy spectra, Iso- scalar vibrations, Giant resonances. It also comprises study of nuclear reactions and understanding nuclear properties on the basisof various models. We study Nuclear reactions, Resonance: Breit-Wigner DispersionFormula, Compound Nucleus, cross section forformation of compound nucleus. Harmonic anisotropic oscillator, Nilsson model. Rotational motion at very high spins, Population of high spin states, Cranking shellmodel, Signature quantum number, Backbending phenomenon, Kinematics anddynamic moment of inertia. | To make students have a deep conceptualknowledge of advanced topics of Nuclear physics with various nuclear models. They also know about nuclear reactions and nuclear properties on the basis of various models. | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter college quiz. |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Condensed Matter Physics I | The course includes to the Solid Structure and lattice dynamics Bragg Law, Reciprocal latticevectors, Structure factor, Form factor. Forces | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Student presentations, Inter college quiz. | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter college quiz. |



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| | between atom: ionic bonding, cohesive energyof ionic crystal, evaluation of Madelung constant of NaCl structure, covalent bonding, metallic bonding, hydrogen bonding, van der waals bonding. Elastic constants, dielectric properties, energy band theory and transport theory so that they are prepared with the techniques used in investigating these aspects of the matter in condensed phase. Band theory: Bloch theorem, the KronigPenney model, zone schemes. Boltzmann transport equation, electrical conductivity, calculation ofrelaxation time in metals, thermal conductivity of metals and insulators, thermoelectric effects; Hall effect and magnetoresistance; Transport in semiconductors. Polarization mechanisms, Dielectric function from oscillator strength, dielectric constant and its measurements, ploarizability, the classical theory of electronic ploarizability, ClausiusMosotti relation; dipolar polarizability. | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| Physics Laboratory III | The courses on Physics Laboratory III is to train the students of M.Sc. class to advancedexperimental techniques in general physics, electronics, nuclear physics, particle physics and condensed matter physics so that they can investigate various relevant aspects and are confident to handle sophisticated equipment and analyze the data. | To make Students familiar with the experimental techniques and they alsodevelop data analysis skills. | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter college quiz. |



symmetries Introduction to Symmetries

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The course include two parts: Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter Computational To make Students get conceptual understanding of Physics I college quiz. 1. Introduction to numerical methods 2. Studyof c++ numerical methods andc++ programming Programming Particle PhysicsII Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter The course on Particle Physics II consists of the To make Students familiar to the relatively college quiz. relatively advanced topics like internal advanced topics like internal symmetries andquark

model, details of different types of



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| Discrete symmetries. Continuous Symmetries. | fundamental interactions and unificationschemes |
| Permutation Symmetry. Young's Tables and their | |
| relation to groups Symmetry groups O(3), SU(2), SU(3) | |
| and SU(6). Applications of symmetry groups to hadron | |
| spectroscopy, Quark model, Deep inelastic scattering | |
| Low energy e-p scattering and form factors. | |
| Electromagnetic form factors of nucleons. Deep inelastic | |
| structure functions and introduction to parton model. | |
| Gauge invariance, Noether's Theorem. Weak Interactions | |
| :Introduction to four fermion Fermi theory. FermiGamow | |
| Teller transitions. Development of V-A theory. Weak | |
| neutral current and GIM model. Neutrino-nucleon | |
| scattering. Non abelian gauge theory, Spontaneous | |
| symmetry breaking, Introductionto GlashowWeinberg- | |
| Salam model, Standard | |
| model-introduction and Lagrangian. | |
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| Condensed Matter The course on Condensed Matter have relatively | To make Students get familiar to the relatively | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter |
|--|---|--|
| Condensed Matter Physics II The course on Condensed Matter have relatively advanced topics like Optical properties: Propagation of light in isotropic solids, propagation of light in conducting media, absorption processes, photo conductivity, luminescence. Piezoeletricity and ferroeletricity. Magnetism: Magnetism: Dia- and paramagnetism in materials, Pauli paramagnetism, Ferromagnetism, HeisenbergHamiltonian and resume of the results; Antiferomagnestim, Ferrimagnetism, ferrites, spin waves, specific heat - Bloch law, Magnons. Superconductivity: Source of superconductivity, response of magnetic field, the Meissner effect, Type I and Type II superconductors; thermodynamics of superconducting transitions, origin of energy | advanced topics like optical properties, magnetism, superconductivityand disordered solids. | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter college quiz. |



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| | gap, Isotope effect, London equatios, Londonpenetration depth, coherence length, elements of BCS theory, flux quantization, normal tunneling and Josephson effect, and disordered solids. Point Imperfections, presence of dislocation, dislocation motion, energy of adislocation, slip planes and slip directions, surface imperfections. | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Experimental Techniques in Nuclear Physics and Particle Physics | The course consists of various radiation detection techniques, Interaction of gamma- rays, neutrons, electrons and heavy charged particles with matter, Relativistic particle interaction. General properties of radiation detectors, pulse height spectra, energy resolution, detection efficiency, dead time. Back ground radiation and detector shielding. Gas-filled detectors: Proportional counters, Gas multiplication factor, space charge effects, energy resolution. Position-sensitive proportional counters. Organic and inorganic scintillators and their characteristics, coupling to photomultiplier tubes and photodiodes. Semiconductor detector in X-ray, gamma-ray Spectroscopy, Ge and Si(Li) detectors, Charge production and collection process, baseline shift and restoration, overload recovery and pileup, Impedance matching, singlechannel and multichannel analyzers. It consists of detectors systems for heavy ion as well as high energy too. | To make students get indepth Students get familiar to the relatively advanced topics likeoptical properties, magnetism, superconductivity and disordered solids. | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter college quiz. |



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| Analytical | The course consists of analytical techniques for atomic & | To make students familiar with theoretical aswell as | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Inter |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| Techniques for | molecular spectroscopy, Electronspin. Spectrum of | analytical aspects of atomic & molecular spectroscopy | college quiz. |
| materials | helium and alkali atom. | | |
| | Relativistic corrections for energy levels of | | |
| | hydrogen atom, hyperfine structure and isotopic shift, | | |
| | width of spectrum lines, LS & JJ | | |
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| | couplings. Zeeman, Paschen-Bach & Stark effects. Inner-shell ionization, X-ray spectra, Mosley law, absorption spectra, Auger effect, Coster-Kronig Transitions, Selection rules. Transducers and their Classification, Transducers for temperature, pressure/vacuum. Resistive transducer, Inductive transducer, Capacitive transducer Accelerometer. Lock-in-detector, Vacuum Techniques: Mechanical pumps, Ionization pumps, turbo molecular pumps. Sample Preparation techniques: Thin films (Physico-chemical methods), Laser ablation, Evaporation, Sputtering, Electron beam sputtering, Beam Epitaxy. Characterization Techniques: Structural properties: XRD, TEM, SEM, AFM, STM, Differential scanning caloriemetry, measurement of specific heat, and thermal conductivity. | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Physics Laboratory IV | The courses on Physics Laboratory IV is to train the students of M.Sc. class to advanced experimental techniques in general physics, electronics, nuclear physics, particle physics and condensed matter physics so that they can investigate various relevant aspects and are confident to handle sophisticated equipment and analyze the data. | To make Students get familiar with the experimental techniques and they alsodevelop data analysis skills. | Class lectures, Seminars by Experts, Studentpresentations, Intercollege quiz. |
| Computational Physics II | The course include two parts: 1. Introduction to numerical methods. 2.Study of c++ Programming | To make Students get conceptual understanding of numerical methods andc++ programming. | Class lectures, Seminars by Exports, Studentpresentations, Inte- college quiz. |