

**SIDDHARTH UNIVERSITY**  
**KAPILVASTU**  
**SIDDHARTH NAGAR**

**SYLLABUS OF**  
**RESEARCH ENTRANCE TEST**  
**(RET)**  
**FOR SEEKING ADMISSION**  
**IN**  
**PH. D.**  
**(SESSION: 2021-2022)**

**FACULTY OF ARTS**

# DEPARTMENTS

1. ENGLISH
2. URDU
3. ANCIENT HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURE
4. MEDIEVAL HISTORY
5. POLITICAL SCIENCE
6. SOCIOLOGY
7. SANSKRIT
8. HINDI
9. GEOGRAPHY
10. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

## **1. ENGLISH**

### **PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Unit-I.** Meaning, characteristics, and types of research; Steps and Methods of research; Format/Documentation of research articles, workshops, seminars and symposium; Elements of a dissertation/thesis.

**Unit-II.** Reading Comprehension (Unseen Passages).

**Unit-III.** Nature, characteristics, types and barriers of Communication; Features of effective classroom communication.

**Unit-IV.** Deductive and Inductive Reasoning; Verbal analogies; Analytical Reasoning.

**Unit-V.** Meaning, advantages, disadvantages and Uses of ICT (Information and Communication Technology); Abbreviations and Terminology used in ICT; Basics of Internet; Environmental awareness.

### **PART – B : ENGLISH**

**Unit-I.** British Poetry

**Unit-II.** British Drama

**Unit-III.** British Non-Fictional Prose

**Unit-IV.** British Fiction

**Unit-V.** Literary Criticism

**Unit-VI.** Contemporary Literary Theory

**Unit-VII.** Postcolonial Literatures

**Unit-VIII.** Indian Literatures in English

**Unit-IX.** American Literature

**Unit-X.** Rhetoric and Prosody.

## 2. URDU

Part-A  
Urdu Research Methodology

(حصہ الف)  
اردو تحقیق کے طریقہ کار

پاس نمبر : وقت : دو گھنٹے  
TWO HOURS

نمبر : 100  
100 : MARKS

URDU TAHQEEQ KI LIYAQAT : اردو تحقیق کی لیاقت UNIT (I)

- 1 تحقیق - مفہوم، خصوصیات اور اقسام  
TAHQEEQ - MAFHOOM, KHUSUSYAT AUR AQSAM
  - 2 تحقیق کے مراحل - موضوع کا انتخاب، متن، تقابل، تجزیہ، محاکمہ  
TAHQEEQ KE MARAHIL - MAUZOO KA AINTEKHAB, MATAN, TAQABUL, TAJZIA, MUHAKMA
  - 3 تحقیق کے طریقہ کار - حوالہ، حاشیہ، تعلیقہ، ترجمہ، اقتباس، کتابیات، اشاریہ (Index)  
TAHQEEQ KE TARIQA-E-KAR-HAWALA HASHIA, TALIQ, TARQIMA, IQTEBAS, KITABIYAT, ISHARIA
  - 4 تحقیق کے اصول و ضوابط - پیپر یا مقالہ لکھنے کے اصول  
TAHQEEQ KY USOOL-O-ZAWABIT - PAPER YA MAQALA (THESIS) LIKHNE KE USOOL
  - 5 تحقیقی پیپر، تنقیدی مضمون، ورک شاپ، سیمینار، کانفرنس اور سیمپوزیم - موضوع، مقصد، افادیت  
TAHQIQI PAPER, TANQEEDI MAZMOON, WORKSHOP, SEMINAR, CONFERENCE AUR SYMPOSIOM - MAUZOO, MAQSAD, IFADIYAT
- تحقیقی مقالہ نگاری - اس کی خصوصیات اور خاکہ (Synopsis) : UNIT (II)
- TAHQIQI MAQALA NIGARI - USKI KHUSOOSIYAT AUR KHAKA
- حقائق و شواہد کی تفہیم : UNIT (III)
- HAQAYEQ-O-SHAWAHID KI TAFHEEM
- 1 بنیادی اور ثانوی ماخذ/منابع، انتخاب اور حقائق و شواہد کی ترجمانی، ترتیب اور محل استعمال  
BUNYADI AUR SANVI MAKHAZ/MANABE, INTEKHAB AUR HAQAYEQ-O-SHWAHID KI TARJUMANI, TARTIB AUR MAHAL ISTEMAL
  - 2 صوری و معنوی حقائق و شواہد (مقداری اور اختصائی)  
SAURI-O-MANVI HAQAYEQ-O-SHWAHID (MEQDARI AUR IKHTESASI)
- اطلاعاتی اور ترسیلی تکنیک : UNIT (IV)
- ITLAATI AUR TARSILI TECHNIQUE
- 1 مفہوم، فوائد، نقصانات، استعمال  
MAFHOM, FAWAYED, NUQSANAT, ISTEMAL
  - 2 عام اشاریہ اور اصطلاحات  
AAM ISHARIYA AUR ISTILAHAT
  - 3 انٹرنیٹ اور ای میل کی مبادیات  
INTERNET AUR E-MAIL KI MUBADIYAT

Part - B  
Urdu Poetry, Prose And History

(حصہ - ب)

اردو شعر و ادب اور تاریخ

اردو کی شعری اصناف اور معروف شعراء۔ : UNIT (II)

URDU KI SHERI ASNAF AUR MAROOF SHOARA

- 1- غزل:۔ تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء۔ **GHAZAL** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA  
محمد قلی قطب شاہ، دولی، میر، درد، آتش، غالب، مومن، شاد اعظم آبادی، حسرت، فانی، فراق، یگانہ، جذبی۔  
MOHD. QULI QUTUB SHAH, WALI, MEER, DARD, AATISH, GHALIB, MOMIN,  
SHAD AZIMABADI, HASRAT, FANI, FIRAQ, YAGANA, JAZBI
- 2- مثنوی:۔ تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء۔ **MASNAVI** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA  
قطب مشتری، پھول بن، سحر البیان، گلزار نسیم، زہر عشق۔  
QUTUB MUSHTARI, PHOOL BAN, SEHRUL BAYAN, GULZAR-E-NASIM, ZAHR-E-ISHQ
- 3- قصیدہ:۔ تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء۔ **QASIDA** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA  
سودا، ذوق، غالب۔  
SAUDA, ZAUQ, GHALIB
- 4- نعت:۔ تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء۔ **NAAT** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA  
محسن کاکوروی، احمد رضا خان بریلوی، اقبال  
MOHSIN KAKORVI, AHMAD RAZA KHAN BARELVI, IQBAL
- 5- مرثیہ:۔ تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء۔ **MARSIA** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA  
انیس، دبیر، جوش  
ANIS, DABIR, JOSH
- 6- نظم:۔ تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء۔ **NAZM** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA  
نظیر اکبر آبادی، حالی، محمد حسین آزاد، چکبست، اقبال، میراجی، فیض، اختر الایمان  
NAZIR AKBARABADI, HALI, MOHD. HUSAIN AZAD, CHAKBAST, IQBAL, MIRA JEE, FAIZ,  
AKHTARUL IMAN

## UNIT (II) : اردو کی نثری اصناف اور معروف تخلیق کار

URDU KI NASRI ASNAF AUR MAROOF TAKHLIQKAR

1- داستان - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء، **DASTAN** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA

سب رس، باغ و بہار، فسانہ عجائب، رانی کتکی کی کہانی۔

SAB RAS, BAGH-O-BAHAR, FASAN-E-AJAYEB, RANI KETKI KI KAHANI

2- ناول - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء، **NOVEL** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA

توبہ النصوح، امراؤ جان ادا، گنودان، آخر شب کے ہم سفر

TOBATUN NASOOH, UMRAO JAN ADA, GAUDAN, AKHIR-E-SHAB KE HUM SAFAR

3- افسانہ - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء، **AFSANA** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA

پریم چند، منبو، کرشن چندر، بیدی، عصمت چغتائی

PREM CHAND, MANTO, KRISHN CHANDR, BEDI, ISMAT CHUGHTAI

4- ڈراما - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء، **DARAMA** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA

اندر سجا، سلور کنگ، انارکلی، کبرے کا چاند، ضحاک

INDAR SABHA, SILVER KING, ANARKALI, KOHRE KA CHAND, ZAHAK

غیر افسانوی نثر - مضمون، انشائیہ، خطوط، سوانح عمری - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

UNIT (III)

**GHAIR AFSANVI NASR** : MAZMOON, INSHAIYA, KHUTOOT, SAWANEH UMRI -

TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA

مضامین سرسید، مقالات شبلی، نیرنگ خیال، مضامین پطرس، خطوط غالب، غبار خاطر، یادگار غالب، مضامین رشید

MAZAMIN-E-SIR SYED, MAQALAT-E-SHIBLI, NAIRANG-E-KHAYAL, MAZAMIN PITRAS,

KHUTOOT-E-GHALIB, GHUBAR-E-KHATIR, YADGAR-E-GHALIB, MAZAMIN RASHID

تنقید - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء، **TANQEED** : TAREEF, IBTIDA-O-IRTIQA

تذکروں میں تنقیدی عناصر، تنقید کے دبستان، تخلیق اور تنقید کا باہمی رشتہ، اہم نقاد - حالی - شبلی، مجنوں گورکھپوری

احتشام حسین، کلیم الدین احمد، آل احمد سرور، محمد حسن، شمس الرحمن فاروقی

TAZKARON MEN TANQEEDI ANASIR, TANQEED KE DABISTAN, TAKHLIQ AUR TANQEED

KA BAHMI RISHTA, AHAM NAQQAD-HALI, SHIBI, MAJNOON GORAKHPURI, IHTESHAM HUSAIN,

KALIMUDDIN AHMAD, AAL AHMAD SUROOR, MOHD HASAN, SHAMSUR RAHMAN FAROOQI

UNIT (IV) : تاریخ زبان اردو **TARIKH-E-ZUBAN-E-URDU**

ہند آریائی کی مختصر تاریخ **HIND AARYAYI KI MUKHTASAR TARIKH**

اردو کی پیدائش کے متعلق اہم نظریات

URDU KI PAIDAYESH KE MUTALIQ AHAM NAZARIYAT

اردو اور اس کی اہم بولیاں **URDU AUR USKI AHAM BOLIYAN**

### 3. ANCIENT HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURE

#### PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Unit-I.** Concept of research in history, research problems; Research methodology, definitions, traditional and new methodology; Collection of data, classification, interpretation and construction of proper hypotheses, causation in history, objectivity in history; Research design, preparation of synopsis.

**Unit-II. Nature and sources of Ancient History:** Literary and Archaeological sources; *Development of Ancient Indian Historical Writing* : Vedic and Pauranic tradition, Gatha, Narasani, Vamsanucharit, Charitawriting, Akhyana and Raso historical tradition, Buddhist and Jain; *Ancient Indian Historians:* Banabhatta, Bilhana and Kalhana; *Modern Historians of Ancient Indian History:* A. Cunningham, V. Smith, K.P. Jaiswal, D.D. Kosambi and V.S. Pathak.

**Unit-III.** Sources of political history of Ancient India; Sources of Social History of Ancient India; Sources of Economic History of Ancient India; Sources of Religious History of Ancient India.

**Unit-IV.** Epigraphy as a Source of Ancient Indian History and culture; Historical Importance of Ashokan inscriptions; Importance of Numismatics studies in the reconstruction of history: Punch-marked coins, Kushanas and Gupta coins: Salient features; Coins as a source of Ancient Indian History and Culture.

**Unit-V.** Archaeology as a Source of reconstructing the Ancient Indian History; Collection of data from Archaeological findings : Method and Interpretations; Sources of Art: Origin and Development of art in Ancient India; Importance of Art and Architecture in Ancient India.

#### PART – B : ANCIENT HISTORY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURE

**Unit-I. Concepts, ideas and Terms:** Definition, Nature, and Scope of History; Causation in History; Objectivity in History; Vedic Samhita; Vedanga; Varnashram; Purusharthas; Bramhavadini; Saddovadhu; Pani; Vekantara; Rina; Samskaras; Yajnya; Doctrine of Karma; Aims and Nature of Indian Marriage; Dandaniti; Arthashastra; Anvikshiki; Saptanga; Varta; Stupa; Chaitya; Vihara; Nagar, Dravida and Vesara Style Temple; Jagamohan; Deval; Viman; Ratha Temple; Gandhara School of Art; Ajanta; Ellora; Hari-Har Image; Nataraja; Devamatrika; Bali; Bhag; Kushida; Vardhusika; Guild-Organization; Niskka; Shatamana; Kasharpana; Bent bar; Ruptarka; Punch-Marked Coins; Jivita; Chola Village Administration; Dayabhag and mitakshara; Pancharatra; Chaturvaha; Tirthankar; Four Noble Truth; Doctrine of Karma-Bandha; Bodhisattva; Mahayan Sect;

**Unit-II. Formation of Culture up to the 6<sup>th</sup> B.C.E.:** *Hunting and Gathering* – Paleolithic and Mesolithic; *Beginning of Agriculture* – Neolithic and Chalcolithic; *Indus Valley Civilizations* – origin, Extant Characteristics, Material, Culture, Decline and Signification; **Vedic Period** - Vedic Economy, Evolution of Social and Political Institution; Religious and Philosophical Idea, Rituals and Practices; Portion of Women.

**Unit-III. Political Conditions from Sixth Century B.C.E. to Mauryan Period :** Sixteen Mahajanapadas and Republics; Rise of Magadha and Nandas; Economic Growth, Introduction of Coins,; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Foundations of Maurya Empire;

Achievement of Chandragupta maurya and Ashoka; Concept of Dhamma; Maurya Administration.

**Unit-IV. Post-Maurya Period :** *Sungas* - Pushyamitra and Agnimitra; *Indo-Greeks* - Demetrius, Eucratides, Agathocles, menander; *Kushanas* - Kusula kadphises, Vim Kadphises, Kanishka I, Huvishka I; *Chedi* – Kharavela; *Western Kshatrapas* - Nahapan, Rudradama; *Satvahanas* - Shatkarani I, Gautamiputra Shatakarani.

**Unit-V. Imperial Gupta :** Achievement of Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II; Kumargupta and Skandagupta; Administration, Economic Condition, Coinage of Gupta Rulers; Land Grants, Indian Feudalism; Educational Institution -- Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi; Sanskrit Literature, Science, Art and Architecture; Evolutions of Vaishnava and Shaiva religions; Six System of Indian Philosophy.

**Unit-VI. Post-Gupta Period :** *Harsha Vardhana Maukharis* - Ishanverma; *Uttar Gupta* – Kumargupta; *Pratiharas* - Nagabhata II and Mihirabhoj; *Palas* - Dharmapala and Devapala; *Pramara* - Munjaraja and Bhoja; Chalukyas of Badami, Chalukyas of Kalyani, The Chahamanas, Chalukyas of Gujarat, The Gahadavalas, The Rastrakutas, The Pallavas, The Cholas.



## 4. MEDIEVAL HISTORY

### PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Unit-1.** Meaning and uses of History.

**Unit-2.** Fact in History; Historical Explanation; Causation in History, Bias in History Objectivity in History, Relationship of History with Arts and Social Sciences.

**Unit-3.** Medieval Historiography during the Delhi Sultanate : Hasan Nizami, Minhaj Siraj, Ziyauddin Barni, Amir Khusrau, Ibn Batuta, Isami, Yahya bin Ahmad.

**Unit-4.** Medieval Historiography during the Mughal period : Tuzuk-i-Babari, Abul Fazal, Abdul Qadir Badauni, Nizamuddin Ahmad, Tuzuki-i-Jahangiri, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Ishwar Das Nagar, Bhimsen.

**Unit-5.** Problems and Modern Trends in Medieval Historiography.

**Unit-6.** Modern Historians of Medieval India : G.H. Ojha, G.H. Sardesai, Elliot & Dowson.

**Unit-7.** Principal sources for the History of Modern India.

**Unit-8.** Importance and uses of Archives.

**Unit-9.** British Historians of Modern India : V.A. Smith, W.H. Moreland, Col. James Tod, Cunningham.

**Unit-10.** Nationalist School of Modern Historiography.

**Unit-11.** Recent Trends in Modern Historiography.

### PART – B : HISTORY

**Unit-1. Political History of Medieval India (1526-1658) :** Original Source for the history of the period; Political condition of India on the eve of Babar's invasion, contest with Afghans and Rajputs and his Achievements; Humayun: His weaknesses, Khalifa conspiracy, His relations with Bahadurshah, His downfall, character & estimate; Afghan revival under shershah, His reform and administrative achievements, Fall of the Afghans; Akbar, Petticoat rule, Bairam Khan, his conquest, N.W.F. Policy, Deccan policy, Rajput policy, Religious policy, Administration, estimate; Jahangir, Sher Afaghan episode, Nur Jahan's influence on his reign; Shahjahan; North West Frontier policy, central Asian and Deccan Policies, his Conquests, Achievements of his reign.

**Unit-2. Political History of Medieval India (1658-1740):** Original Sources of the History of the period; Early Life of Aurangzeb : War of Succession; Aurangzeb's Religious Policy; Aurangzeb's Rajput Policy; Aurangzeb's relations with Marathas; Occupation of Bijapur and Golkunda by Aurangzeb; Aurangzeb's policy against Jats, Satnamis & Sikh; Aurangzeb's North East Frontier and North West Frontier policy; War of Succession after the death of Aurangzeb; Bahadur Shah I : Struggle for power, Rajput Policy, Relation with the Marathas, Sikh Policy; Jahandar Shah : War of Succession after the death of Bahadur Shah, Rise of Zulfiqar Khan; Farrukhsiyar : Rajput policy, Relation with the Marathas, Sikh and Jats, Rise and Fall of the Sayyid Brothers; Mohammad Shah : Nizamul Mulk, Mughal Court politics from 1720-1739, Relation with the Rajput States; Nadir Shah : Causes and effects of the invasion.

**Unit-3. Social and Cultural History of Northern India (1200 – 1700):** Social Life of Northern India; Bhakti Movement, Nirgun Bhakti Movement, Sagun Bhakti Movement; Sufi orders in India: Chistiya, Suhrawardiya, Qadiriya and Naqshbandiya; Islam and Hinduism, Islam in Indian context, Islam's Interaction with Hinduism, Impact of Islam on Hindu Culture, Hindu impact on Muslim Culture.

**Unit-4. Economic History of Delhi Sultanate (1200-1526):** Agriculture, Industry, Internal and External Trade and Currency during Sultanate Period; Land Revenue System under Delhi Sultans; Economic Reforms of Alauddin Khalji; Position of Iqtadars and Peasantry during Sultanate period; Growth of Urban Centres: Theory of Urban Revolutions and growth of urban Centres in North India.

**Unit-5. Economic History of Mughal India (1526-1740 A.D.):** Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Currency and Banking during Mughal period; Land Revenue and Agrarian System of Sher Shah and Mughals; Position of Jagirdar, Zamindars and peasantry under the Mughals; Transport and Communication in Mughal India; Main Urban Centres and Urbanisation in Mughal.

**Unit-6. Indian National Movement and Thought (1885-1919 A.D.) :** Theories of Modern Nationalism and Interpretations of Indian Nationalism, Rise of the middle class in India,, Factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India, Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Moderate ideology, Role of Moderates in Indian National Movement, Growth of economic nationalism-Swadeshi and Boycott movement., Contribution of the Moderates in Indian nationalism; The Extremist ideology, Role of extremists in Indian National Movement, The ideological clash and Surat split., Rise of revolutionary movement in India; Problems of representative politics and British Counterpoise, the communal representation in the constitutional development-1906-1919, Interpretations of Communal politics in Indian national movement, First World War and communal politics: Lucknow Pact; The issue of Dominion Status,The Home Rule Movement,, Dyarchy and crisis in Indian National Congress, Advent of Gandhi in Indian National Movement and his thoughts.

**Unit-7. Indian National Movement and Thought-1919 A.D.-1947 A.D. :** The Khilafat Movement, Reformation in Congress, The Non Cooperation Movement, Regional Variations of the Non Cooperation Movement; The Swarajya Party, Rise of Left wing politics in India,The Revolutionary Movement after first world war,The Simon Commission and Nehru Report; The Constitutional Problems and Civil Disobedience Movement, The Round Table Conferences, The Communal issues and Poona Pact Congress Ministries and its programs; The Second World War and beginning of the constitutional crisis, The Quit India Movement, The Wavell Plan, The Cripps Mission; Subhash Chandra Bose and INA, The Cabinet Mission, The Communal Problem, Partition and Independence.

**Unit-8. Political History of Modern India (1740 – 1813):** India in the mid of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Mughal Empire and Major Provincial States., European Companies and Anglo-French rivalry for supremacy, Causes for the failure of the French; Foundation of the British Empire, Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxur, Dual Administration in Bengal, Lord Clive; Reorganization of Company's Administration, Administrative reforms of Warren Hastings, Trial of Nand Kumar, Case of Chet Singh, Begums of Awadh., Administration under Lord Cornwallis; The Era of Ring Fence, Affairs under Warren Hastings, Affairs under Wellesley and Subsidiary Alliance; Rise of Mysore under Haider Ali, Haider Ali and East India Company, Tipu Sultan and East India Company.

**Unit-9. Political History of Modern India (1813 A.D. 1857 A.D.):** Administration of Lord Hastings, East India Company and Hyderabad, East India Company and Avadh; The Political Position of Marathas in the mid of 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Third Battle of Panipat, East India Company and Marathas; First and Second Burmese war, The Western Frontier and East India Company, First Afghan War, Dalhousie- his Annexation Policy and reform, Annexation of Punjab, Annexation of Avadh; Revolt of 1857, Main areas of the revolt, Nature of the revolt-main theories and effects.

**Unit-10. Political History of Modern India, (1858-1964) :** Effects of the Revolt of 1857 on the policy changes; Defense problem and foreign policy, problem of N.W. Frontier, relations with Afghanistan, Causes and results of the Afghan wars, Problem of N.E. Frontier, Assam War against Manipur, Anglo Burmese relations, Third Burmese war, Relations with Nepal,

Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan; Administration, Reforms and problems of Lawrence, North Brook, Lytton, Ripon & Curzon; Financial Decentralization 1858-1947; Development of Local Self Govt. 1858-1947; Indian Famines : British Policy and relief measures- 1858-1947; Development of Education and Educational policy; Consolidation of India & the re-organization of States after independence; Salient features of the Home Policy after independence to 1964; Foreign policy of India 1947-1964.

**Unit-11. Social and Cultural History of Modern India (19<sup>th</sup> Century & Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century):** Structure of the Indian Society in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Rise of Indian social and cultural awakening; Beginning of Socio-Religious Movement : Ram Mohun Roy and Brahma Samaj, Devendra Nath Tagore, Keshav Chandra Sen and others, Brahma Samaj of India & Sadharana Brahma Samaj; Reform with Tradition & Defense of Tradition : Swami Daya Nand Saraswati & Arya Samaj., Ram Krishna Paramhans, Swami Vivekanand and Ram Krishna Mission; Beginning of Western Education in Muslim Community: Sir Saiyyid Ahmad Khan & Aligarh Movement, Plea for Traditional Education : Nadwa Movement; Reform Movement in Western India : M. G. Ranade and Prarthna Samaj, Jyotiba Phule and Satya Shodhak Samaj., Western Reformers in Indian Tradition : H.S. Alcott and Mrs. Annie Beasant: Theosophical Society; Reformers of 20<sup>th</sup> Century : Gandhi and Ambedkar -Dalits and Women; Development of Education under East India Company, The Role of Christian Missionaries in the Development of Education during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century; Development of Education under British Rule : (1858-1947) Educational Commissions, their suggestions, implications and effects; Growth of Women Education in India; Position of Women and Social Legislations.

**Unit-12. Economic History of Modern India (1773 A.D.-1947A.D.):** Concept of the Colonial Economy, Mercantilism, Capitalism, Emergence of Financial Imperialism; Raiyatwari Settlement-its effects on rural economy, Mahalwari Settlement-its effects on rural economy, Taluqdari in Awadh-Nature of Awadh Taluqdari, Abolition and reinstatement; Railways, Waterways and Road transport; Ruin of Cottage industry and program of de-industrialization; Rise of the Commercial Agriculture under East India Company; Development of Currency System, Development of Banking System; Development of Irrigation System; Trade and Commerce and its effects on economy; Growth of Modern Industries; Famine Policy; Theory of Economic Drain.

**Unit-13. Constitutional History of Modern India (1773 A.D.-1947A.D.):** Administrative reforms during the EIC; Regulating, Act Pitt's India Act and Charter Acts; Acts of 1858, 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935 & 1947; Development of Indian Administration from 1757 to 1947; Indian Civil Services; Growth of Local Self Govt.; Native States.

## 5. POLITICAL SCIENCE

### PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Unit-I: The Idea of Social Science :** Approaching the differences between natural and social science; *Conceptions of Science:* From verification to falsification; Objectivity and value neutrality.

**Unit-II: Empirical Research in Social Science :** Identification of research problem, formulation of hypothesis, use of concepts, operationalisation of variables; Quantitative and qualitative methods; *Research Design* - Hypothesis, concepts and variables.

**Unit-III : Quantitative Research method : Measurement:** Issues of Reliability, Validity and level of measurement; *Data Collection:* Methods of data collection - observation, questionnaires and interviews; *Sampling techniques:* Probability and non-probability techniques; Data Processing and Data Analysis; Preparation of research report.

**Unit-IV : Combining quantitative and qualitative methods.**

### PART – B : POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Unit-I: Political Theory and Thought :** *Ancient Indian Political Thought:* Kautilya and Shanti Parva; *Greek Political Thought:* Plato and Aristotle; *European Thought-I :* Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau; *European Thought-II :* Bentham, J.S. Mill, Hegel, Marx and Green; *Contemporary Political Thought-I:-* Lenin, Mao, Gramsci; *Contemporary Political Thought-II:* Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians. Modern Indian Thought: Gandhi, M.N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Joy Prakash, Ambedkar, Savarkar; *Concepts and Issue-I :* Medieval Political Thought; Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords; *Concepts and Issue-II:* Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory; Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

**Unit-II : Comparative Politics and Political Analysis :** Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline; nature and scope; Approaches to the study of comparative politics: Traditional, Structural-Functional, Systems and Marxist; *Constitutionalism:* Concepts, Problems and Limitations; *Forms of Government :* Unitary-Federal, Parliamentary-Presidential; *Organs of Government :* Executive, Legislature, Judiciary-their interrelationship in Comparative Perspective; Party Systems and Pressure Groups; Electoral Systems; Bureaucracy - types and roles; Political Development and Political Modernization; Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication; Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy; Power, Authority and Legitimacy; *Revolution:* Theories and Types; *Dependency:* Development and Under Development.

**Unit-III : Indian Government and Politics :** National Movement, Constitutional Development and the Making of Indian Constitution; Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principle; Constitution as Instrument of Socio-Economic Change, Constitutional Amendments and Review; *Structure and Process-I:* President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the Parliamentary System; *Structure and Process-II :* Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature; *Panchayatiraj Institutions :* Rural and Urban, their working; *Federalism:* Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movement; Emerging trends in Center-State Relations; *Judiciary:* Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms; Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media; Subaltern and Peasant Movement; Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

**Unit-IV: Public Administration :** Development of Public Administration as a discipline; *Approaches to the study of Public Administration:* Decision-making, Ecological and System; Development Administration; Theories of organization; *Principles of organization:* Line and staff, unity of command, hierarchy, span of Control, centralization and

decentralization, **Types of Organization** - formal and Informal; Forms of organization; department, public corporation and board; **Chief Executive**: Types, functions and roles; **Personnel Administration**: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale; Employee-Employer Relations; **Bureaucracy**: Theories, Types and Roles; Max Weber and his critics; Civil servant- Ministers relationship; Leadership, its role in decision-making; Communication; **Financial Administration**: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India and UK; **Good Governance**; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information; **Grievance Redressal Institutions**: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

**Unit-V: International Relations** : Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision-making; Power, Interest and Ideology in International Relations; **Elements of Power**: Acquisition, use and limitations of power, Perception, Formulation and Promotion of National Interest, Meaning, Role and Relevance of Ideology in International Relations; **Arms and Wars**: Nature, causes and types of wars/conflicts including ethnic disputes; Conventional, Nuclear/bio-chemical wars; deterrence, Arms race, Arms Control and Disarmament; Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy, World-order and Peace Studies; Cold war, Alliances, Non-alignment, End of Cold war, Globalisation; Rights and Duties of states in international law, intervention, Treaty law, prevention and abolition of war; Political Economy of International Relations; New International Economic Order, North- South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, WTO, Neo-colonialism and Dependency; Regional and sub-regional organizations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS; United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN, Financing and Peace-keeping operations; India's Role in International affairs: India's relations with its neighbours, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediatorial Role, -distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

## 6. SOCIOLOGY

### PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Unit-I:** Meaning and nature of social research, steps in social research, role of perspectives in social research.

**Unit-II:** Conceptual foundations of research: concepts, definitions and hypotheses; theory and fact.

**Unit-III:** Research design: Exploratory/Formulative; Descriptive/Diagnostic and experimental.

**Unit-IV:** Types and sources of data; methods and techniques of data collection: observation, interview, questionnaire, case study method, content analysis; Projective techniques; sociometry and scaling.

**Unit-V:** Sampling types and methods.

**Unit-VI:** Editing, classification and tabulation of data.

**Unit-VII:** Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data.

**Unit-VIII:** Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of dispersion: mean deviation, standard deviation.

**Unit-IX:** Bivariate analysis: Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, Spearman's coefficient of correlation; association of attributes.

**Unit-X:** Tests of significance and tests of hypotheses: chi-square test, t-test.

### PART – B : SOCIOLOGY

**Unit-I: Sociological Thinkers :** *Auguste Comte*: Positivism, Law of three stages and Hierarchy of sciences; *Herbert Spencer*: The evolutionary doctrine, the organic analogy, society and the steps of evolution; *Emile Durkheim*: Contribution to the methodology of sociology – concept of social facts, sociologism and theory of suicide; *Vilfredo Pareto*: Logico-experimental method, explanation of non-logical actions and theory of social change; *Karl Marx*: Dialectical materialism; historical materialism; concept of alienation; *Max Weber*: Methodology of social sciences; theory of social action; theory of authority; *Pitirim Sorokin*: Social stratification and social mobility; view of society and culture; *Anthony Giddens*: Structuration.

**Unit-II: Sociological Theory:** *Structural-functionalist theory*: Parsons, Merton; *Conflict Theory*: Dahrendorf, Coser; *Symbolic Interactionism*: Cooley, Mead, Blumer; *Phenomenological Sociology*: Schutz and Garfinkel; *Structuralism*: Ferdinand de Saussure, Roland Barthes and Claude Levi-Strauss; *Neo-Marxian Theory*: Habermas, Althusser, Gramsci); *Postmodern Marxian Theory*: Laclau and Mouffe, David Harvey; *Post-structuralism*: Derrida, Foucault; *Postmodernism*: Jameson, Baudrillard; *Contemporary Feminist Theory*: feminism and post-structuralism; feminism and post modernism.

**Unit-III: Perspectives in Indian Sociology:** *Indological Perspective*: G. S Ghurye, N.K. Bose; *Structural-Functionalist Perspective*: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube; *Marxist Perspective* : A.R. Desai, R.K. Mukherjee; *Subaltern Perspective*: B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman.

**Unit-IV: Sociology of Development:** Changing conceptions of development: economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development; Developed and developing societies, Problems of developing societies; Theories of development: Ideas of B.F. Hoselitz, W.W. Rostow, W.A. Levis; Theories of underdevelopment: Andre Gunder Frank; Emmanuel Wallerstein; Samir Amin; Culture and Institutional barriers of development; social structure and development; Development and the marginalized:

minorities and development, Scheduled castes/ tribes and development; Consequences of development: Development and displacement; Resettlement and Rehabilitation; development and environmental degradation; The nature and dynamics of globalization; socio-economic and cultural impact of globalization on India; globalization and public policy.

**Unit-V: Society and Culture in contemporary India :** Marriage, Family, Caste, Class; Caste, class and politics; *Religion and Politics*: popular religion and emerging cults; Problems of Cultural Synthesis; Sanskritization and Modernization.

**Unit-VI: Gender and society : *Women in Family*:** socialization, gender roles, sexual division of labor. Patriarchy as ideology and practice. Women's movements; Feminist critique of sociological methods/methodology; Health, education and property rights; Gender and violence; Women after 1990's; the role of State and NGO's.

**Unit-VII: Rural Sociology:** Little community, peasant society & folk culture; Impact of urbanization on rural institutions; Patterns of leadership and power structure in contemporary rural India; the new panchayati raj system and its impact on power structure; Policies and programmes of rural development old and new.

**Unit-VIII: Urban Sociology :** Meaning of urbanization; Definition of the city: ecological, psychological and sociological; typologies of cities and urban places; Urban Social Structure: Class, family and urban government; Urban culture: urban religion; urban recreation; Urban growth in India: perspectives of urban growth; migration- theories and trends in India. Indian cities and their problems, slums and housing problems in India. Urban planning and future of cities in India.

**Unit-IX: Industrial Sociology :** Work, work process; technology and labour; work culture; work ethics and human relations at work; Wages, collective bargaining; Labour legislation and welfare; social security; Quality Circle, MBO(management by objectives).

**Unit-X: Sociology of Environment :** The Concept total environment, sustainable use of resources; culture and environment; *Theoretical perspectives in Environmental Sociology*: Ram Chander Guha; Dunlop and Catton; *Environmental Problems*: pollution and global warming; environment and health; Environment and technology; Environmental Ethics and environmental legislations; Environmental justice, policy and action; Environmental Movements.

**Unit-XI: Sociology of Crime :** Concepts of crime; Theories of crime and criminals: Organized crimes, crime against women and children, cyber crimes; Prison reforms in India: Correctional measures and reforms in prison.

**Unit-XII: Social Demography :** Population theories: Malthus, Spencer, Dumont and Fetter; Population pyramid; Population planning and control; family and reproductive health. Population policy of the government of India; Interface between population size and social development.

## 7. SANSKRIT

### प्रथम खण्ड : संस्कृत शोध पद्धति

**इकाई-I. शोध की अवधारणा :** अनुसन्धान, शोध, अन्वेषण, गवेषणा, अनुशीलन, खोज, मीमांसा, सर्वेक्षण आदि। **शोध का स्वरूप :** व्याप्ति, अर्थ एवं परिभाषा। **शोध का महत्व :** औचित्य। **शोध के प्रयोजन :** ज्ञान की सीमा का विस्तार, वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का निर्धारण और प्रशिक्षण, अर्थ-प्राप्ति, कीर्तिकामना, शुद्ध सत्यान्वेषण की अदम्य लालसा की तृप्ति। **शोध का उद्देश्य एवं लक्ष्य** –मौलिक एवं उच्चतम नवीन तथ्यों का उद्घाटन, किसी निर्णय को निश्चित करना, मानवीय चिन्तन की प्रवृत्ति का विकास और परिष्कार, अज्ञात सत्य की खोज करना, भौतिक और मानसिक कल्याण, विशिष्ट ज्ञान प्राप्ति और ज्ञानक्षेत्र की सीमा का विस्तार, विश्रुंखलित तथ्यों का संयोजन, समस्याओं का समाधान, अनुपलब्ध तथ्यों का अन्वेषण, उपलब्ध तथ्यों और सिद्धान्तों की पुनः स्थापना, मौलिकता का प्रतिपादन, वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का अनुसरण।

**इकाई-II. शोध प्राक्कल्पना (परिकल्पना) (Hypothesis) :** विषय चयन – विषय की उपयुक्ता, अन्वेषक की रुचि, अन्वेषक के ज्ञान की परिधि, और क्षमता, सामग्री की सुलभता, निर्देशक की योग्यता तथा विषय की उपयोगिता प्राक्कल्पना-पूर्व कल्पना, सामग्री संक्लन, निष्कर्ष। **प्राक्कल्पना निर्माण प्रक्रिया** – तथ्य सिद्धान्त और प्राक्कल्पना सिद्धान्त, स्थिति, आवश्यकता, क्षेत्र, उपयोगिता एवं महत्व, अपेक्षित गुण, सावधानियाँ। **शोध के साधन-प्रक्रिया :** कलात्मक-चित्रमूर्ति मानस स्वरूप-अंकन (कल्पना) एवं वैज्ञानिक-तथ्यों का संग्रह एवं संयोजन। प्रविधि-निरीक्षण, साक्षात्कार, प्रश्नावली, सांख्यशास्त्रीय, प्रयोजन, ग्रन्थालय, सामग्री, पत्र-पत्रिकाएं, ध्वनि-मुद्रण, चित्रीकरण, इण्टरनेट। तथ्य – भाष्य, वार्तिक, टीका, विवरण, वृत्ति।

**इकाई-III. शोध पद्धति (Methodology) :** तुलनात्मक, विवरणात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक, आलोचनात्मक, वर्णनात्मक, ऐतिहासिक, सर्वेक्षणात्मक। **शोध की प्रकृति एवं प्रभाव (Nature and Effect) :** प्राकृतिक प्रभावगत –सजातीय, विजातीय जीवनवृत्तीय-आलेचनात्मक, भावतत्त्व, कल्पनातत्त्व, शैलीतत्त्व, विचारतत्त्व प्रवृत्तिगत –परम्परागत, नवीन।

**इकाई-IV. शोध के भेद :** उद्देश्य, कला और प्रयोग, सिद्धान्त निर्माण व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोग। काव्यरूप/साहित्यिक/काव्यानुसन्धान, शास्त्ररूप/शास्त्रानुसन्धान, पुराण या इतिहास रूप/ऐतिहासिक, दर्शनपरक/दार्शनिक/मीमांसा, भाषाशास्त्रीय/भाषा वैज्ञानिक/ध्वनिविज्ञान। **शास्त्रीय अनुसन्धान :** साहित्यिक – साहित्यशास्त्रीय – वैचारिक परिस्थितिगत और दार्शनिक। काव्यशास्त्रीय –भारतीय- रस, अलंकार, रीति, ध्वनि, वक्रोक्ति और औचित्य। पाश्चात्य-प्लेटो, अरस्तू इति। वैज्ञानिक-ध्वनि, शब्द, पद, वाक्य, अर्थ, लिपि, शैली आदि।

**इकाई-V. शोध सम्बन्धित साहित्य सामग्री संग्रह :** प्रकाशित साहित्य, हस्तलिखित, शिष्ट गद्य-पद्य, लोकसाहित्य-गद्य, पद्य, मौलिक ग्रन्थ-गद्य एवं पद्य। सावधानियाँ –अनिवार्य, सहायक एवं उपकारक। मुद्रित, अमुद्रित, शिलालेख, शोधकाव्यग्रन्थ, काव्यशास्त्र, इतिहासादि। **शोध के विविध क्षेत्र:** विशिष्ट कालखण्ड का अध्ययन – परम्परा, परिस्थिति और प्रकृति, साहित्यिक/रचनाकार का अध्ययन, साहित्यकार का जीवन-परिचय, व्यक्तित्व, कर्तृत्व, तत्कालीन परिस्थिति का प्रभाव, अन्तरंग-बहिरंग परीक्षण, देशी-विदेशी भाषा, मतवाद का प्रयोग। **विशिष्ट साहित्य विधा** – नाटक,एकांकी, उपन्यास, कहानी, निबन्ध। **विविध साहित्य सम्प्रदाय** –उद्भव, विकास, उद्भव के कारण, प्रभाव, प्रवर्तक, समर्थक, विशेषता, परिस्थितियों



का प्रभाव, लेखक, कवि। रचना आदि—पृष्ठभूमि, कालखण्ड, कथानक, उद्देश्य। **शोध विधि** : प्रहेलिका, सूत्र, व्युत्पत्ति, कथा एवं आख्यान (उपदेशात्मक आख्यान, कार्यकारणता के प्रतिपादन के लिये आख्यान, व्यङ्ग्य कथन के लिये आख्यान, अर्थवाद के प्रतिपादन हेतु आख्यान) दृष्टान्त विधि, समन्वय विधि, आत्मोक्ति विधि, प्रयोजन विधि, प्रतिगमनविधि, व्याख्यात्मक विधि, संवाद विधि।

**इकाई—VI. अनुसन्धाता के विशिष्ट गुण** : प्रबल जिज्ञासा, अनुकूल मनोवृत्ति एवं अभिरुचि, समुन्नत बौद्धिक स्तर, प्रतिभा कारयित्री (कवियों एवं रचनाओं की) ग्राहयित्री (समालोचकों और व्याख्याकारों की), लगन, तत्परता और सहिष्णुता। **अनुसन्धान के हेतु** : प्रतिभा—कारयित्री और भावयित्री, निपुणता—नैपुण्य, अभ्यास—पुनः पुनः श्रवण मनन और निदिध्यासन। **अनुसन्धाता की योग्यता** : शैक्षिक योग्यता, जिज्ञासा—उत्कट अभीप्सा रुचि और तत्परता, गृहीत विषय का ज्ञान, ज्ञान के विस्तार की उत्कट अभिलाषा, कार्यसंलग्नता एवं धैर्यशीलता, दृढ़इच्छाशक्ति, श्रमशीलता एवं तार्किकता, निरपेक्षता एवं विषयपरकता, सारग्राहिता एवं लेखन क्षमता, कृतज्ञता एवं निष्काम कर्मठता, तटस्थता, स्वाध्यायशीलता— आवृत्त सत्य को जानने की अभिलाषा, शङ्काशीलता, वैचारिक स्पष्टता एवं निर्णयात्मकता, वैज्ञानिक—दृष्टिकोण, क्षमता एवं सामर्थ्य, स्वास्थ्य एवं बाह्य परिस्थितियों की अनुकूलता, भाषा एवं अभिव्यक्ति पर अधिकार। **अनुसन्धाता की दृष्टि** : आर्त्त, जिज्ञासा, अर्थार्थी, ज्ञानी (श्रद्धा, संयम और तत्पर) विषय—निर्वाचन, विषय—विश्लेषण, शिल्प—विधि, पुस्तकालय, निर्देशन, व्यवस्था और निर्देशक—प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र। **निर्देशक के गुण** : शैक्षिक योग्यता, रुचि एवं तत्परता, निर्दिष्ट विषय का सामान्य ज्ञान, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि, स्वाध्यायशीलता, युक्तिमत्ता, भाषा एवं विषय का उचित ज्ञान, तटस्थता। **अनुसन्धाता एवं निर्देशक में समन्वयन** : प्रस्तावित शोध की रूपरेखा—समस्या, आवश्यकता, उपलब्ध साहित्य, उपयुक्त पद्धति, अध्यायों का वर्गीकरण, शोधकार्य की प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ तथा समस्यायुक्त उपयोगिता, ग्रन्थसूची इत्यादि। उक्त दोनों के संयुक्त तत्त्वावधान में तैयार कर शोध—विकास समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुतीकरण के बाद निर्णय।

**इकाई—VII. शोध—प्रबन्ध के प्रमुख भाग** : शीर्षक — संक्षिप्त रूप में। पूर्वानुबन्ध — प्राक्कथन, विषय—सूची आदि। मध्यानुबन्ध —शोध—प्रबन्ध का मुख्य भाग। पश्चानुबन्ध परिशिष्ट, ग्रन्थसूची (अकारादि क्रम से)। **मुख्य कलेवर** : मुख—पृष्ठ, प्राक्कथन, भूमिका, प्रस्तावना, उपक्रमाध्याय, अथवा प्रारम्भिक अध्याय, संकेत—सूची अथवा संक्षेप—सूची, विषय—सूची रूपरेखा, मुख्य विषय विवेचन सम्बन्धी अध्याय, अनुक्रमणिका—आवश्यक शब्दों या विषयों या उद्धरणों से, ग्रन्थ—सूची, शोध—पत्र—पत्रिका सूची इत्यादि। **शोध कार्ड** :

शीर्षक, उपशीर्षक, ग्रन्थ संदर्भ, अवतरण, टिप्पणी, प्रतिपादन में तुलना, समीक्षा निष्कर्ष। कार्ड पद्धति — अध्याय एवं शीर्षक । **नोट्स** —प्रत्येक अध्याय के शीर्षक, उद्धृत अंशों का सत्यापन। **सामग्री स्रोतों एवं सन्दर्भों का प्रस्तुतीकरण** : संदर्भ संकेतों के पुनः पुनः प्रयोग हेतु नवीन विकसित संकेत सारिणी, आवश्यक सूचना हेतु पाद टिप्पणी, पारिभाषिक एवं लाक्षणिक प्रयोग के लिए परिशिष्ट। **शोध प्रबन्ध की भाषा** : प्रांजल, सुबोध, शास्त्रीय, लाक्षणिक,

सन्तुलित और वैज्ञानिक तथा व्याकरण की दृष्टि से शुद्ध और परिनिष्ठित। **साहित्यिक आलोचना** : कृति का अर्थ, कृति की व्याख्या, निष्कर्ष एवं मूल्यांकन इत्यादि।

### द्वितीय खण्ड : संस्कृत

**इकाई-I.** ऋग्वेद-वरुणसूक्त (1.25), सूर्यसूक्त (1.115), उषस्सूक्त (3.61), पर्जन्य (5.83), सरमा-पणिसंवाद (1.108), अथर्ववेद-राष्ट्राभिवर्धनम् (1.29) तथा काल (19.53), शुक्ल यजुर्वेद अध्याय 32 1-5 ऋग्वेदभाष्यभूमिका-सम्पूर्ण, ऋग्वेद-इन्द्रसूक्त (1.32), अश्विनौसूक्त (1.116), अग्निसूक्त (1.143), सवितासूक्त (4.45), नासदीयसूक्त (10.129), अथर्ववेद-कालसूक्त (10.53), ऋग्वेद संहिता-विश्वेदेवाःसूक्त (1.89), विश्वामित्र-नदी संवादसूक्त (3.33), इन्द्रसूक्त (6.27), अग्निसूक्त (7.4), सोमसूक्त (8.48), शुक्लयजुर्वेद- माध्यन्दिन संहिता-प्रथम अध्याय, अथर्ववेद संहिता-दीर्घायुःप्राप्ति सूक्त (2.4), कृषिसूक्त (3.17), ब्राह्मणस्पति (2.23), सवितृ सूक्त (5.82), आप्रीसूक्त (7.2), इन्द्रावरुणसूक्त (7.83), ज्ञानसूक्त (10.71), शुक्लयजुर्वेद-मध्यन्दिनसंहिता-द्वितीय अध्याय, अथर्ववेद संहिता-शालानिर्माणसूक्त (3.12), वनस्पति सूक्त, कृषिसूक्त (8.56), ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण-प्रथम पंचिका, 1-3 अध्याय। वैदिक यज्ञ एवं पारिभाषिक शब्द सामान्य परिचय, शतपथ ब्राह्मण-प्रथमकाण्ड- 1-3 अध्याय। अर्थसंग्रह वैदिक यज्ञ एवं पारिभाषिक शब्द परिचय, ऋक्प्रातिशारव्य, 1-3 पटल, निरुक्त, (1, 2 एवं 7वाँ अध्याय) बृहद् देवता-प्रथम अध्याय, पारस्करगृह्यसूत्रम्-प्रथम काण्ड 1-12 कण्डिका, सिद्धान्तकौमुदी-स्वर वैदिक प्रकरण से निम्नलिखित सूत्र-धातोः (6.1.162), अनुदात्ते च (6.1.190) लिति (6.1.193) कर्षात्वतोऽन्त उदात्तः (6.1.159), समासस्य (6.1.223) बहुब्रीहौ प्रकृत्या पूर्वपदम् (6.2.1) दायाद्यं (6.2.5), तिङ्.ड.तिङ् (8.1.28), नालुट् (8.1.29), गतिर्गतौ (8.1.70) तिङि.चोदात्तवति (8.1.71), वैदिक छन्दो का सामान्य परिचय मूल सात छन्द-गायत्री, उष्णिक, अनुष्टुप्, त्रिष्टुप्, जगती, बृहती, पंक्ति। वैदिक व्याकरण-वैदिक शब्दरूपों की विशेषताएं, तुमर्थक् प्रत्यय, लेट् एवं लुङ् लकारों के भेद उपनिषद्- तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद्- शीक्षाबल्ली।

**इकाई-II.** व्याकरण : तिङन्त-भ्वादिगण की भूएवंण् धातु तथा शेषगणों की प्रथम-प्रथम धातुओं की रूपसिद्धि। कृदन्त णिजन्त, सन्नन्त, यङ्.लुक् नामधातु-पुत्रीयति, कृष्णाति, शब्दायते, आत्मनेपद, परस्मैपद, भावकर्म, भूयते, कर्मकर्तृ, लकारार्थ। तद्धित-अपत्यार्थ, रक्ताद्यर्थ, चातुरर्थिक, शैषिक, भावकर्माद्यर्थ, भवनादि, मत्वर्थीय, प्राग्विदशीय प्रगिवीय। सिद्धान्तकौमुदी- कारकप्रकरण। वरदराजाचार्य- मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी, प्रारम्भ से भ्वादि पर्यन्त वरदराजाचार्य-मध्यसिद्धान्तकौमुदी-भ्वादि के पश्चात् सम्पूर्ण। पतंजलि का महाभाष्य : द्वितीय आहिनक, व्याकरण का इतिहास-(पाणिनीय व्याकरण), व्याकरण महाभाष्य (प्रथम आहिनक) भर्तृहरि-वाक्यपदीय-प्रथमकाण्ड, नागोजिभट्ट-परमलघुमंजूषा-तातपर्यनिरूपणान्त, नागोजिभट्ट- पारिभाषेन्दुशेखर- प्रथमतन्त्र (परिभाषा 1-10), वैयाकरण भूषणसार-लकारार्थ प्रकरण।

**इकाई—III. भारतीय दर्शन:** केशव मिश्र—तर्कभाषा (प्रामाण्यवाद), शंकराचार्य— अपरोक्षानुभूति— (सम्पूर्ण), ईश्वरकृष्ण— सांख्यकारिका (सम्पूर्ण), सदानन्दयोगीन्द्र—वेदान्तसार (सम्पूर्ण); **न्याय वैशेषिक दर्शन :** गौतम न्यायसूत्र—वात्स्यायनभाष्य सहित—प्रथम अध्याय, प्रशस्तपादभाष्य (पदार्थधर्मसंग्रह) (द्रव्यखण्ड) विश्वनाथ —सिद्धान्तमुक्तावली (शब्दखण्ड); **वेदान्त एवं मीमांसा :** बादरायण—ब्रह्मसूत्र (चतुःसूत्री शांकरभाष्य सहित), वेदान्तपरिभाषा—प्रत्यक्ष, विषय एवं प्रयोजन परिच्छेदमात्र। नारायण—मानमेयोदय (मेयखण्ड); **योग, आगम एवं बौद्ध दर्शन।** पतंजलियोगसूत्र—समाधि एवं साधनपाद (व्यासभाष्य सहित), गौडपाद—माण्डूक्यकारिका (प्रथम एवं चतुर्थ प्रकरण), नागार्जुन—पूर्वमाध्यमिक कारिका—प्रकरण—13, 18, 24, 25। क्षेमराज प्रत्यभिज्ञाहृदयम्।

**इकाई—IV. साहित्य—काव्य एवं काव्यशास्त्र :** **काव्यशास्त्र** — मम्मट — काव्यप्रकाश (सम्पूर्ण), कुन्तक—वक्रोक्तिजीवितम् (प्रथम उन्मेष), आनन्दवर्धन, ध्वन्यालोक (प्रथम उद्योत एवं चतुर्थ उद्योत); **नाट्यशास्त्र** —धनन्जय कृत दशरूपकम् (सम्पूर्ण) काव्य—श्रीहर्ष—नैषधीयचरितम् (प्रथम सर्ग), त्रिविक्रमभट्ट —नलचम्पू (आर्यावर्तवर्णन पर्यन्त), मेघदूत—(सम्पूर्ण), बुद्धचरितम्—प्रथमसर्ग, शूद्रक—मृच्छकटिकम् (सम्पूर्ण), हर्षदेव— रत्नावली (सम्पूर्ण), भवभूत—उत्तररामचरितम् (1—4 अंक तक), विक्रमाड.देवचरितम् (प्रथमसर्ग), बाणभट्ट—हर्षचरितम् (प्रथम एवं द्वितीय उच्छवास) दण्डी—दशकुमारचरितम् (विश्रुतचरित मात्र)।

**इकाई—V. भाषा विज्ञान एवं मध्य भारतीयआर्यभाषाएँ :** **भाषाशास्त्र**— संघटनात्मक भाषाशास्त्र— भाषा की परिभाषा उत्पत्ति, क्षेत्र, विशेषताएं, भाषा का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन, भाषा, विभाषा, बोली आदि में अन्तर। भाषिक परिवर्तन, उसके कारण तथा दिशाएँ। भाषाओं का वर्गीकरण—भारोपीय परिवार। भारतीय आर्यभाषाओं का विकास। **भाषा के घटक**— स्वनिम (फोनिम), रूपिम (मारफीम), पदिम (टैक्सीम), अर्थिम (सेमेण्टिम), मानस्वर (कार्डिनल वावेल), वाग्यंत्र, संस्कृत भाषा की रूप प्रक्रियात्मक संरचना। ध्वनि नियम—ग्रिम, ग्रासमान वर्नर, तालव्य, मूर्धन्य, अर्थपरिवर्तन—कारण एवं दिशाएँ। **साहित्य—पालि** — धम्मपदसंगहो, बावेरूजातकम्, पटिच्चसमुप्यादो, मायादेवयिसुपिनं, चत्तारि अरियसच्चानि तथा तथागतस्स पच्छिमावाचा। प्राकृत—कर्पूरमंजरी, स्वप्नवासवदत्तम्, वसुदत्तकथा, अशोक—अभिलेख तथा गिरनार अभिलेख। अपभ्रंश— दोहाकोश, संदेशरासक, अपभ्रंशमुक्तकसंग्रह। पालि, प्राकृत एवं अपभ्रंश की व्युत्पत्ति, बोलियाँ, विशेषताएँ, साहित्य एवं प्रदेश।

## 8. HINDI

### खण्ड – अ : हिन्दी शोध प्रविधि

**इकाई-1:** अनुसंधान का स्वरूप, अवधारणा और उसके विविध क्षेत्र, अनुसंधान का प्रयोजन, अनुसंधान तथा आलोचना।

**इकाई-2 :** अनुसंधान के प्रकार और उसकी पद्धतियां : ऐतिहासिक, भाषा वैज्ञानिक एवं शैली वैज्ञानिक, तुलनात्मक, समाजशास्त्रीय, अन्तरानुशासनिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, काव्यशास्त्रीय, पाठानुसंधान एवं पाठालोचन।

**इकाई-3:** साहित्यिक अनुसंधान की मूल-दृष्टि और उसके तत्व।

**इकाई-4:** अनुसंधान के चरण : विषय चयन, विषय की रूपरेखा (अध्याय योजना), सामग्री- संकलन और उसका उपयोग, शोध-साहित्य-समीक्षा।

**इकाई-5:** शोधकार्य की प्राक्कल्पना, उद्देश्य और महत्व।

**इकाई-6:** शोध-प्रबन्ध लेखन : शोध-प्रबन्ध की आंगिक व्यवस्था, सामग्री का विभाजन तथा संयोजन, उद्धरण तथा सन्दर्भ-उल्लेख, उपसंहार, परिशिष्ट, ग्रंथ-सूची एवं अनुक्रमणिका।

### खण्ड – ब : हिन्दी

**इकाई-1:** हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास : हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास-दर्शन, हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास-लेखन की पद्धतियाँ; हिन्दी साहित्य के प्रमुख इतिहास-ग्रन्थ, हिन्दी के प्रमुख साहित्यिक केन्द्र, संस्थाएँ एवं पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास का काल-विभाजन और नामकरण; **आदिकाल** : हिन्दी साहित्य का आरम्भ, रासो-साहित्य, आदिकालीन हिन्दी का जैन साहित्य, सिद्ध और नाथ साहित्य, अमीर खुसरो की हिन्दी कविता, विद्यापति और उनकी पदावली, आरम्भिक गद्य तथा लौकिक साहित्य; **मध्यकाल** : भक्ति-आन्दोलन के उदय के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कारण, प्रमुख निर्गुण एवं सगुण सम्प्रदाय, वैष्णव भक्ति की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि, आलवार सन्त, प्रमुख सम्प्रदाय और आचार्य, भक्ति आन्दोलन का अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप और उसका अन्तःप्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्य; हिन्दी सन्त काव्य : सन्त काव्य का वैचारिक आधार, प्रमुख निर्गुण सन्त कवि-कबीर, नानक, दादू, रैदास, सन्त काव्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ, भारतीय धर्म साधना में सन्त कवियों का स्थान; **हिन्दी सूफी काव्य** : सूफी काव्य का वैचारिक आधार, हिन्दी के प्रमुख सूफी कवि और काव्य-मुल्ला दाऊद (चन्दायन), कुतुबन

(मृगावती), मंझन (मधुमालती), मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी (पद्मावत), सूफी प्रेमाख्यानकों का स्वरूप, हिन्दी सूफी काव्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ; **हिन्दी कृष्ण काव्य** : विविध सम्प्रदाय, वल्लभ सम्प्रदाय, अष्टछाप, प्रमुख कृष्ण-भक्त कवि और काव्य, सूरदास (सूरसागर), नन्ददास (रास पंचाध्यायी), भ्रमरगीत परम्परा, गीति परम्परा और हिन्दी कृष्ण काव्य-मीरा और रसखान; **हिन्दी राम काव्य** : विविध सम्प्रदाय, राम भक्ति शाखा के कवि और काव्य, तुलसीदास की प्रमुख कृतियाँ, काव्य रूप और उनका महत्व; **रीति काल** : सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य, रीतिकाव्य के मूल स्रोत, रीतिकाल की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ, रीतिकालीन कवियों का आचार्यत्व, रीतिमुक्त काव्यधारा, रीतिकाल के प्रमुख कवि : केशवदास, मतिराम, भूषण, बिहारीलाल, देव, घनानन्द और पद्माकर, रीतिकाव्य में लोकजीवन; **आधुनिक काल** : हिन्दी गद्य का उद्भव और विकास; **भारतेन्दु पूर्व हिन्दी गद्य** : 1857 की राज्य क्रान्ति और सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण, भारतेन्दु और उनका मण्डल, 19 वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध की हिन्दी पत्रकारिता; **द्विवेदी युग** : महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी और उनका युग, हिन्दी नवजागरण और सरस्वती, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त और राष्ट्रीय काव्यधारा के प्रमुख कवि, स्वच्छन्दतावाद और उसके प्रमुख कवि; छायावाद और उसके बाद : छायावादी काव्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ, छायावाद के प्रमुख कवि : प्रसाद, निराला, पन्त और महादेवी, उत्तर छायावादी काव्य और उसके प्रमुख कवि, प्रगतिशील काव्य और उसके प्रमुख कवि, प्रयोगवाद और नई कविता, नई कविता के कवि, समकालीन कविता समकालीन साहित्यिक पत्रकारिता; हिन्दी साहित्य की रचनात्मक गद्य विधाएँ; **हिन्दी उपन्यास** : प्रेमचन्द पूर्व उपन्यास, प्रेमचन्द और उनका युग, प्रेमचन्द के परवर्ती प्रमुख उपन्यासकार – जैनेन्द्र, अज्ञेय, हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी, यशपाल, अमृतलाल नागर, फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु, भीष्म साहनी, कृष्णा सोबती, निर्मल वर्मा, श्री नरेश मेहता, श्रीलाल शुक्ल, राही मासूम रजा, रांगेय राघव, मन्नू भण्डारी; **हिन्दी कहानी** : बीसवीं सदी की हिन्दी कहानी और प्रमुख कहानी आन्दोलन; **हिन्दी नाटक** : हिन्दी नाटक और रंगमंच, विकास के चरण और प्रमुख नाट्यकृतियाँ : अंधेर नगरी, चन्द्रगुप्त, अंधायुग, आधे-अधूरे, हिन्दी एकांकी; **हिन्दी निबन्ध** : हिन्दी निबन्ध के प्रकार और प्रमुख निबन्धकार – बाल कृष्ण भट्ट, महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी, रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी, अज्ञेय, मुक्तिबोध, कुबेरनाथ राय, विद्यानिवास मिश्र, हरिशंकर परसाई; **हिन्दी की अन्य गद्य विधाएँ** : रेखाचित्र, संस्मरण, यात्रा-साहित्य, आत्मकथा, जीवनी और रिपोर्टाज।

**इकाई- 2: भाषा विज्ञान, हिन्दी भाषा और नागरी लिपि** : **भाषा विज्ञान** : भाषा विज्ञान की परिभाषा, भाषा विज्ञान और भाषा शास्त्र, भाषा विज्ञान और व्याकरण, भारतीय और

पाश्चात्य भाषा विज्ञान का इतिहास, आधुनिक भाषा विज्ञान के प्रमुख सम्प्रदाय (स्कूल), भाषा विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाएँ, भाषा भूगोल, और समाज भाषा विज्ञान, भाषा विज्ञान के अध्ययन की पद्धतियाँ, शब्द की परिभाषा, शब्द और अर्थ का सम्बन्ध, भाषा की परिवर्तनशीलता और उसके कारण, ध्वनि, ध्वनियों की उत्पत्ति और वर्गीकरण, ध्वनि परिवर्तन उसके कारण और दिशाएँ, अर्थ—परिवर्तन, उसके कारण और दिशाएँ, पद विज्ञान, शब्द और पद में भेद, पद रचना की पद्धतियाँ, वाक्य विज्ञान परिभाषा, वाक्य संरचना और वर्गीकरण; **हिन्दी भाषा** : हिन्दी भाषा का स्वरूप और विकास, हिन्दी भाषा की वर्तमान स्थिति और उसकी समस्याएँ, हिन्दी ध्वनियों का वर्गीकरण और विकास, हिन्दी भाषा में प्रयुक्त विदेशी ध्वनियों में परिवर्तन की प्रवृत्तियाँ, संज्ञापदों की रचना, परसर्गों का विकास, लिंग और वचन, विशेषण, सर्वनाम, क्रिया एवं अव्यय पदों की रचना तथा विकास, उपसर्गों तथा प्रत्ययों का उद्भव तथा विकास, हिन्दी का मानकीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण, भारतीय भाषाएँ और हिन्दी; **नागरी लिपि** : लिपि की परिभाषा, भाषा और लिपि का सम्बन्ध, लिपि की विभिन्न अवस्थाएँ, **देवनागरी लिपि** : उद्भव, विकास, वैज्ञानिकता, और सुधार के प्रयत्न।

**इकाई— 3: साहित्यशास्त्र : भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र** : काव्य के प्रयोजन, लक्षण, स्वरूप और भेद, भारतीय काव्य सम्प्रदाय— रस, रीति, अलंकार, वक्रोक्ति, ध्वनि, औचित्य, रस निष्पत्ति और साधारणीकरण, शब्द शक्तियाँ, गुण व दोष; **नाट्य** : नाटक के तत्व — वस्तु, नेता, रस तथा उसका विवेचन, रूपक, रंगशाला; **पाश्चात्य काव्यशास्त्र** : अरस्तू की काव्यविषयक मान्यताएं — अनुकरण सिद्धान्त, विरेचन सिद्धान्त, त्रासदी के तत्व; **लॉंजाइनस, टी०एस० इलिएट** : निर्वैयक्तिकता का सिद्धान्त, परम्परा और वैयक्तिक प्रज्ञा; शास्त्रीयतावाद एवं स्वच्छन्दतावाद, अभिव्यंजनावाद, यथार्थवाद, अस्तित्ववाद, मार्क्सवादी सौन्दर्यशास्त्र, मनोविश्लेषणवाद, नयी समीक्षा की आधारभूत मान्यताएं, उत्तर आधुनिकता, उत्तर संरचनावाद, विखण्डनवाद; **हिन्दी आलोचना** : हिन्दी आलोचना : स्वरूप और विकास, प्रमुख आलोचक — महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी, रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, नन्ददुलारे वाजपेयी, डॉ० नगेन्द्र, रामविलास शर्मा, नामवर सिंह, रामस्वरूप चतुर्वेदी।

## 9. GEOGRAPHY

### PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. **Research Aptitude : Research:** Concept, Meaning, Objectives and characteristics, Types of Research. **Methods of Explanation in Geography:** Systems and Models, Research ethics, Research paper, article and significance of workshop, seminar, conference and symposium. **Report writing:** its characteristics and format.
2. **Data Interpretation:** Types of Data - Secondary Data: Census, NSS, CSO, Aerial Photographs and satellite Imageries, Web Portal, Primary Data, Qualitative and Quantitative, Techniques of Data Collection, Sources, Acquisition and Interpretation of Data, Tabulation and Compilation of Data, Sampling Methods, Graphical representation of Mapping of Data.
3. **Information and Communication Technology: ICT:** Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages and Uses, General Abbreviations and Terminology, Basics of Internet and Emailing.
4. **Reasoning (Including mathematical):** Number Series, Letter Series, Codes, Relationships, and Classification.
5. **Higher Education System: Governance, Polity and Administration :** Structure of the Institution for Higher Education and Research in India, Formal and Distance Education, Professional/Technical and General Education. Value Education, Governance, Policy and Administration Concepts; Institutions and their Interaction.
6. **People and Environment :** Concept of environment and ecosystem, components of ecosystem, forms and functions of major Ecosystem-forest, mountain, grassland and marine ecosystem, Biosphere as a Global Ecosystem, Major Biomes of the world, Limits to growth. People and Environment Interaction, Types and causes of environmental degradation, Reduction of bio-diversity; Sources of pollution, Pollutants and their impact on human life, Natural hazards and mitigation, The Stockholm Conference, The Earth Summit, Environmental policies and legislations in India (The Wildlife Act, Water Act and Environmental Protection Act), Environmental conservation and management, Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals.

### PART – B : GEOGRAPHY

1. **Geomorphology :** Fundamental Concepts of Geomorphology, Geological Time Scale, Geomorphic Processes, Earth Movements-Epeirogenesis and Orogenesis; Concept of Plate Tectonics: Mountain Building; Vulcanicity and Earthquakes, Models of Landscape Development by W.M. Davis, W. Penk, L.C. King, and M. Morisawa. Morphometric Analysis of Relief - Hypsometric Curve, Altimetric Frequency Curve, Histogram and Clinographic Curve; Strahler's Method of Drainage Ordering; **Denudation:** Weather and Erosion, Mass Movement and Resultant Landforms. Geomorphic Cycle and Landforms by Fluvial, Arid, Glacial, Periglacial, Underground & Marine Processes. Polycyclic Landforms; Erosional Surfaces. **Applied Geomorphology :** Geomorphology and Agriculture. Minerals, Energy. **Civil Projects :** Dam and Road Construction.
2. **Climatology :** Definition and Scope of Climatology, Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere: Insolation. Heat Budget of the Earth, Distribution of Temperature and Atmospheric pressure; General Circulation of Winds; Origin of Monsoon-Recent concepts; Jet streams and Air Masses; Stability and Instability of the Atmosphere; Fronts and Associated Weather: Tropical and Temperate Cyclones: Types of Clouds; Types and Distribution of Precipitation; Regionalization of World's Climate: Schemes of Koppen's, Trewartha and Thornwaites, Urban Climatology: Heat Island. Applied Climatology - Climate and Landforms; Climate and Natural Vegetation. Climate and Agriculture, Climate and House Types, Weather Forecasting.

3. **Oceanography** : Major Relief Features of Ocean Basins, Distribution of Temperature, Salinity and Density; Circulation Patterns in oceans- Waves, Currents and Tides; Marine Deposits and its Distribution; **Ocean Resources** - Biotic Resources, Food Resources, Minerals & Energy. Coral Reefs and Atolls. **Anthropogenic Pollution** - Sea Level Change and Coastal Erosion, Law of the Sea; Exclusive Economic Zone, Geopolitics of Indian Ocean Region.
4. **Geographical Thought** : Geographic ideas and knowledge during the ancient and medieval period, Foundation of Modern Geography: Contribution of German, French, British and American Schools, Conceptual and Methodological Development During the 20th century, Changing Paradigm of Man Environment Relationship: Determinism, Possibilism, Neodeterminism and Probabilism, Concept of Areal Differentiation and Spatial Organization; Quantitative Revolution, Positivism, Phenomenology, Humanism, Radicalism and Behaviouralism in Geography; Post-modernism in Geography, Feminist and Gender Geography, Progress of geographical Research in India.
5. **Advance Geography of India** : Geological Evolution & Relief Features - Plains, Plateau & Mountains. Origin of Himalaya; Origin of River Systems, Delimitation and Characteristic of Physiographic; Climatic & Agro-Climatic Regions; Population Growth and Distribution, Population Resource Regions; Population Problems; Agricultural Development, Role of Irrigation and Fertilizer; Green Revolution; Agricultural Regions & New Trends of Agriculture in India; Mineral & power resources; Industrial Policies & Trends of Industrialization; Major Industries and Industrial Regions. Regional Development Policies in Five Year Planes; Impact of Globalization and Multinationals on Indian Economy; Regional Pattern of Development and Disparities; Problem and Prospects of Resource base and Economic Development Pattern in Hill Region, Desert, Drought Prone Area, Flood Prone Area, Tribal Region.
6. **Environmental Studies** : Concept of environment and ecosystem, components of ecosystem, forms and functions of major Ecosystem-forest, mountain, grassland and marine ecosystem, Bio-sphere as a Global Ecosystem, Major Biomes of the world, Limits to growth, Types and causes of environmental degradation, Reduction of bio-diversity; Sources of pollution, Pollutants and their impact on human life, Natural hazards and mitigation, The Stockholm Conference, The Earth Summit, Environmental policies and legislations in India (The Wildlife Act, Water Act and Environmental Protection Act), Environmental conservation and management, Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals.
7. **Economic Geography** : Nature and Scope of Economic Geography. Approaches to Study of Economic Geography, Fundamental Concepts, Natural resources-classifications, approaches to resource conservation and management, classification of economies, Evolution of World Economic Systems, Concept and Models of Development. Von Thunen Theory of Agricultural Location. Christaller's Central Place Theory, Importance of Different Productive Elements in Localization of Industries Economic Agricultural Regions of the World. Major Industrial Regions of the World. Factor influencing the International Trade. Modern Theory of International Trade. World Trade pattern.
8. **Agricultural Geography** : Major Agricultural Systems of the World, Agricultural Efficiency and Productivity Measurement; Crop-Combination Regions: Concept and Techniques, Agricultural Intensity and Diversification Measurement of Level of Agricultural Development: Impact of Modern Agriculture on Environment; Sustainable Agriculture. Food Security in India. Agricultural Revolutions & Recent Policies.
9. **Industrial Geography** : Classification of industries; Resource based and footloose industries; Factors of Location of Industries; Theories of Industrial Location - Weber, Hoover, Losch; Industrial Complexes Centralization and Decentralization of Industries, Linkages of Industries; major Industrial Regions of World.



10. **Cultural Geography** : Nature and Scope of Cultural Geography; Environment and Culture; Evolution of Man, Human Races; Concept of Cultural Hearths; Major Cultural Realms and Regions of the World, Culture Landscape and Cultural Ecology; Habitat and Economy and society of Tribal groups.
11. **Political Geography** : Nature & Scope, Evolution & Development of Political Geography, Contribution of German, British & American Scholars; Global Strategic View-Heartland and Rimland Theories; Concept of Nation, State, and Nation-State; Boundaries and Frontiers, Federalism; Elements of Electoral Geography, Contemporary Geo Political Issues.
12. **Settlement Geography** : Site and Situation, Types and Internal Morphology of Rural and Urban Settlements; Ecological Process of Urban Growth; Urban Fringe, City Regions, Urban Growth Models: Concentric Zone Sectoral, and Multi-nuclei Model, Megalopolis & Conurbation; Primate City, Rank Size Rule, Settlement Hierarchy; August Losch's Theory of Market Centres.
13. **Remote Sensing & GIS** : Definition; Nature of Electro-magnetic spectrum; Stages of Remote Sensing, Platforms and Sensors, Types of Remote Sensing; Concept of Atmospheric Windows, Signature; Types of Resolution, Component of GIS, Functional Elements of GIS; GIS Hardware & Software; Data Structure - Raster & Vector; Concept of GPS.
14. **Population Geography** : Sources of Population Data - Their Reliability and Comparability; Factors Influencing Distribution and Density of Population; World Pattern of Population; Population Agglomeradone. **Growth of Population** - Theories and World Pattern; Population Explosion; **Measurements of Birth and Death Rates**: Demographic Transition Theory: Occupational Structure. Literacy, Urbanization with Reference to India; **Migration** – Types, Laws, Causes and Consequences; Concept of Optimum, Over and Under Population; Population Resource Region of the World; India's Population Policy.
15. **Transport Geography** : Characteristics and Relative Significance of Different Means of Transport: Structure of Transport Network; Concept of Accessibility and Locational Utility, Concept of Gravity Potential Model and Spatial Interaction, Theories Related to Freight Determination, Transport System in India: Rail, Road, Waterway, Air Transport; Major Transport Routes of the World: Transport and Regional Development, Transport Planning.
16. **Regional Planning** : Theories of Regional Development - Economic Base Theory, The Concept of Growth Centres, Concepts of Rural Economy and Core-Periphery Relationship: Delimitation of Planning Regions: Planning Regions of India; Role of Innovation Diffusion: Significance and Role of Infrastructural Elements viz. Irrigation, Power, Transport Communication and Marketing in Regional Planning; Metropolitan Regions and Approaches to their Planning in India, Rural Development: Government Policies.
17. **Cartography** : Types of maps, Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution. Choropleth, isopleth, and chorochromatic maps and Climatic Cartogram, mapping of location-specific data, accessibility and flow maps, Principles and Characteristics of Projections, Choice of Projections. Remote sensing and computer application in mapping, digital mapping, geographical Information System.
18. **Statistical Methods** : Frequency Distribution and Measures of Central Tendency, Selection of Class Intervals for Mapping, Measures of Dispersion and Concentration, Standard Deviation, Lorenz Curve, Methods of Measuring Association among Different Attributes, Correlation and Regression, t-Test, Testing of Significance, Nearest Neighbour Analysis, Scaling Techniques, Rank Score, Weighted Score, Sampling Techniques for Geographical Analysis.

## **10. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

There will be one question paper having two parts first part will cover 35 Objective type questions on Research Methodology and second part will cover 35 Objective Type question on Public Administration. Each question will carry 2 marks.

### **PART-I**

#### **Research Methodology**

##### **Unit-I: The Idea of Social Science**

1. Approaching the differences between natural and social science.
2. Conceptions of Science: From verification to falsification.
3. Objectivity and value neutrality.

##### **Unit-II: Empirical Research in Social Science**

1. Identification of research problem, problem, formulation of hypothesis, use of concepts, operationalization of variables.
2. Quantitative and qualitative methods.
3. Research Design-Hypothesis, concepts and variables.

##### **Unit-III: Quantitative Research method**

1. Measurement: Issue of Reliability, Validity and level of Measurement.
2. Data collection: Methods of data collection-observation, questionnaires, and interviews.
3. Sampling techniques: Probability and non-probability techniques.

##### **Unit-IV: Processing and Analysis of Data**

1. Classification and Tabulation
2. Measures of Central Tendency, Dispersion and Skewness, Simple Correlation and Regression Analysis.

##### **Unit-V: Project Formulation and Report Writing**

1. Project formulation: Concept, Project Formulation on Social Welfare, Women Child, Aged, Weaker Section, Poor, Unemployment.
2. Different steps in Report Writing, Types of Reports, Precautions in Report Writing.
3. Footnotes, References, Bibliography.

### **PART -II**

#### **Public Administration**

##### **Unit-I: Administrative theories**

Public administration concept and evolution, Public and Private administration, NPA, NPM, State vs Market Debate, Recent Development in public administration, Classical theories, administrative theories, bureaucratic theory, human relation theory, Scientific management theory, decision making theory, behavioral theory, System approach, Principal of organization.

## **Unit-II: Indian Government and Politics**

Constitutional Philosophy-Salient features of Indian Constitution, President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Governor, Chief Minister, Council of minister, Governor-CM Relations, Powers and functions of Union & State legislature, Structure and functions of Judiciary, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism.

## **Unit-III: Governance and Ethics**

Foundational Values for Civil Services-Rule of Law, Integrity in Administration, code of Conduct, Neutrality Anonymity, Empathy, Tolerance & Compassion towards Weaker Sections, Concept & Significance, Ethical concerns & Dilemmas in Governance, Essence of Human Rights in Public Administration, Emotional Intelligence Concept, Dimensions, Its Utility and Application in Administration & Governance.

## **Unit-IV: Financial Administration**

Finance Commission, Central-State Financial Relation, The Concept of Budget, PPBS, ZBB and Gender Budgeting, Budgetary Process in India, Ministry of Finance Preparation, Enactment & Execution, Public Finance: Public Revenue, Public Expenditure, Public Debt, Fiscal Deficit and Deficit Financing, Monetary Policy & RBI, Accounting, Auditing, Parliamentary Control C & AG and Parliamentary Committees: Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee.

## **Unit-V: Management of Urban and Rural Governance in India**

Concept & Evolution of Urban and Rural Governance, Salient Features of 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts, Composition & Function of Urban & Rural Local Bodies, Planning of Urban Governance, Urban Policies, Urban Sustainability & Resistance, Programs of Urban and Rural Development, Public Private Partnership, Inter-Departmental Coordination, Approach of Urban and Rural Governance; Public Bodies Engaged in Urban and Rural Governance, Role of Cooperatives, Issues in Urban & Rural Governance: Poverty, Unemployment, Population, Education Health, Insurance.