<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Faculty of Social Science and Humanities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>English (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT-I: American Literature:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poetry:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Walt Whitman: Songs of Myself; 1-10; Crossing Brooklyn Ferry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Robert Frost: After Apple Picking; Road Not Taken; Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Emily Dickinson: Chariot; I heard a Fly Buzz when I Died; I Taste a Liquor Never Brewed.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fiction:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Hawthorne : The Scarlet Letter</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Mark Twain: Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</td>
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<td>3. Hemmingway: Old Man and the Sea</td>
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<td>4. Alice Walker: The Color Purple</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Drama:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Arthur Miller: All My Sons; Death of a Salesman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Edward Albee: Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?</td>
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<td>3. Tennessee Williams: A Street Car Named Desire</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Eugene O’Neill ; Emperor Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Background Study:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. American Dream</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Absurd Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Expressionist Drama</td>
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<td>4. Experimental Drama</td>
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<td>5. Modernism</td>
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<td>6. Modern Poetry</td>
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<td>7. Modern Fiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Puritanism</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT-II: British Literature:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poetry:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Geoffrey Chaucer : The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. William Shakespeare: Remembrance; That Time of Year Thou Mayst in Me Behold; To His Love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. John Donne: The Good Morrow; A Valediction Forbidding Mourning;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## At the Round Earth’s Imagined Corner.

4. Andrew Marvell: To his Coy Mistress, The Definition of Love  
5. John Milton: Paradise Lost Book I & II  
6. Thomas Gray: Bard; Elegy Written in the Country Churchyard  
7. William Collins: Ode to Evening; Ode to Passion  
8. William Wordsworth: The Solitary Reaper, Intimations of Immortality; Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey.  
9. Shelley: To the Skylark, Ode to West Wind  
10. John Keats: Ode to Nightingale; Ode to Autumn; Ode on a Grecian Urn; Ode to Melancholy  
11. Alfred Lord Tennyson: Ulysses  
12. Robert Browning: My Last Duchess  
13. Matthew Arnold: Dover Beach  
14. G.M. Hopkins : Pied Beauty  
15. T.S. Eliot: The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock  
16. W.B. Yeats: The Second Coming  
17. Auden: In Memory of Sigmund Freud

### Fiction:

1. Henry Fielding: Joseph Andrews  
2. Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice; Emma  
3. Charles Dickens: Great Expectations  
4. Thomas Hardy: The Mayor of Casterbridge  
5. E.M. Forster: A Passage to India  
6. James Joyce: A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man  
7. D.H. Lawrence : The Rainbow  
8. George Orwell : Animal Farm

### Drama:

1. Shakespeare: King Lear; As you Like it; Hamlet.  
2. Marlowe : Dr. Faustus  
3. Ben Johnson: Volpone  
5. Ibsen : A Doll’s House  
6. Bernard Shaw : Pygmalion  
7. S. Beckett : Waiting for Godot

### UNIT-III: Prose:
2. Joseph Addison: “Meditations on Westminster Abbey”.
4. J.B. Priestley: “On Travel by Train”.
5. A.S. Hornby: A Dialogue on Democracy

**Genre & Background Study:**

1. Dramatic Monologue
2. Elegy
3. Sonnet
4. Ode
5. Lyrics
6. Elizabethan Poetry
7. Romanticism
8. Neo Augustan Age
9. Shakespearean Comedy
10. Irony
11. Comedy of Manners
12. Stream of Consciousness
13. Supernaturalism in Shakespearean Drama
14. Characteristics of Shakespearean Tragedy
15. Jacobean Drama
16. Restoration Drama
17. Modern Fiction
18. Victorian Novel
19. Modern Poetry
20. Victorian Poetry
21. 18th Century as Age of Prose.

**UNIT-IV: Indian English Literature:**

**Poetry:**

1. Toru Dutt: Lotus; Baugmaree Garden
2. Sarojini Naidu: Palanquin Bearers; Soul’s Prayer
3. Nissim Ezekiel: Enterprise; Night of the Scorpion
4. Kamla Das: An Introduction; In Love
5. A.K. Ramanujan: The Striders; The Gnomes

**Fiction:**
2. R.K. Narayan: The Vendor of Sweets, Guide
3. Anita Desai: Fire on the Mountain

Drama:
1. Girish Karnad: Tughlaq
2. Mahesh Dattani: The Final Solutions

Prose:
1. Ram Mohan Roy: Letter to Lord Amherst
2. Nehru: On Philosophy of Life

Background Study:
1. Nature Poetry
2. Confessional Poetry
3. Social Realism in Indian English Novel
4. Psychological Novel in Indian English Literature
5. Characterization in Indian English Fiction
6. Humanism in Rabindranath Tagore’s Poems
7. Symbolism and Allegory in Indian English Drama

Post-Colonial Literature & Criticism

Criticism
1. Aristotle (Theory of Poetry)
2. Wordsworth (Preface to Lyrical Ballads)
3. T.S. Eliot (Tradition and Individual Talent)
4. I.A. Richards (Two Uses of Language)
5. Introduction to Feminism, Marxism, New Criticism & Major Features of Post-Colonial Literature

UNIT-V: Post – Colonial Literature:
1. Chinua Achebe: Things Fall Apart
2. V.S. Naipaul: A House for Mr. Biswas
3. Patrick White: The Tree of Man
4. Margaret Atwood: “If You Can’t Say Something Nice: Don’t Say Anything At All”. (Essay)
5. Bapsi Sidhwa: Ice Candy Man
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended Readings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poetry:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Poetry: The Basics by Jeffrey Wainwright Rutledge, Toyor &amp; Francs Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Romantic Imagination by C.M. Bowra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shakespeare The Sonnets Ed. By Peter Jones, Casebook series, Macmillan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Poetry by Elizabeth Drew, Dell Books, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Novel:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. The English Novel by Ian Watt, Penguin Books</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. English Novel by Terry Eagleton, Macmillion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Structure of the Novel by Edwin Muir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Introduction to English Novel by Arnold Kettle.</td>
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<td><strong>Drama:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
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**Criticism:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criticism</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Literary Criticism</td>
<td>Gary Day</td>
<td>Orient Black Swan</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A Short History of Literary Criticism</td>
<td>Cleanth Brooks</td>
<td>Motilal Banarasidas</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Twentieth Century Literary Criticism</td>
<td>Bijoy Kumar Das</td>
<td>Atlantic Publishers</td>
<td>New Delhi, 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

URDU

Urdu (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)
1- History of Urdu language and literature.
2- Classical Poetry.
3- Modern Literature.
4- Urdu Fiction.
5- Urdu Tahqiq-o-Tadwin.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Faculty of Social Science and Humanities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIOLOGY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sociology (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)</strong></td>
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</table>

**Unit I: Nature of Sociology:** Definition, Sociological Perspective, Basic Concepts; Community, Institution, Association, Culture; Social Structure; Status and Role, their interrelationship, Multiple roles, Role set, Status set, Status sequence, Role conflict. Social Group; Meaning, Types; Primary-Secondary, Formal-Informal, In-group-Out-group, Reference group.


**Unit V: Contemporary Issues:** Socio-cultural Poverty Inequality of caste and gender; Regional, ethnic and religious dis-harmonics Family disharmony: (a) Domestic violence (b) Dowry (c) Divorce. Issues Pertaining to Deviance: Deviance and its forms, Crime and delinquency, White collar crime and corruption. Changing profile of crime and criminals, Drug addiction, Suicide.
Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

HOME SCIENCE

Home Science (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)

UNIT-I:
- Overview of Nutrients-Major and Minor Nutrients for human well being.
- Food Groups their composition and recent trends of food processing.
- Recent advances in human nutrition with special reference to life cycle related problems.
- Indications of well being-assessment of nutritional status.
- Currents National and International scenario of life style diseases and their management.
- Food preservation.
- Therapeutic Nutrition.

UNIT-II:
- Concepts and principles of Human Development-Developmental Tasks.
- Early Language development.
- Motor and intellectual development.
- Learning and motivational Freud’s psychoanalytic theory.
- Theories of personality and behavior, piaget, ekikson
- Physical changes and characteristics of adolescence.
- Common behavioral problems of children guidance and counseling.
- Current issues in child development: Gender discrimination, child labor & child rights, convention.
- Marriage and alternative life styles; cohabitation single-hood.
- Family: Meaning and functions, alternate families, single parent, female headed dual career families, child less family.
- Early child-hood education major goals and philosophies of ESC; Montessori, Froebel pre basic and Tarabai modak.
- Importance of pre schools and model pre-school centers.
- Agencies and programmes of child and women welfare state...
national and international; national women commission, NGOS, ICDS programmes.

UNIT-III:

- Elements of Arts and principles of Designs household equipments-their working, selection and care.
- Theories of management-Management process, Decision Making-family resources.
- Recent trends in furniture-decorative accessories wall and floor coverings.
- Soft furnishing their selections arrangement care and recent brands.
- Concept of home management and steps.
- Work simplification importance of work simplification in home Mundel’s classes of change simple pen and pencil technique in work simplification.

UNIT-IV:

- Textiles Fibers study-origin-properties and Blends. Spinning, weaving and other modes of fabric productions.
- Finishes and recent developments of texturing.
- Dyes and dying of fabrics.
- Surface ornamentation of garments.
- Problems of Indian Consumers in relation to textiles.
- Principles of clothing socio- Psychological aspects of clothing, selection of Fabrics, clothing and family clothing.
- Care and maintenance of textile materials and garments, laundry agents-methods & equipments.
- Historic & traditional textiles of India.
- Fabric construction, definition and type of woven-non-woven and other construction techniques.
- Testing of fibers, yams & fabric, importance of quality control research institutes.
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<tr>
<th>UNIT-V:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Methods of teaching-New techniques in teaching, Audio visual aids and their uses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Common empowerment-various scheme related to women empowerment. Awareness on legal issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Communication-Approach, types uses and recent trends.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Problems and challenges en countered in formal / Non-formal/ Extension</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Class room communication in home science trends</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Change and challenges in communication in contemporary society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Home science educations as empowerment the role of home science education in personal growth and professional development Programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

GEOGRAPHY

Geography (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)

Unit-I:

Geomorphology: Fundamental concepts; Factors controlling land form development; Endogenetic and Exdgenetic forces; Denudation process: weamering, and erosion, Geosynclines, mountain building, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of Geomorphic Cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and arst cycles, Slope forms and processes; Environmental and Applied Geomorphology.

Climatology: Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Insolation; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature, atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoons and jet streams; Stability and instability of the atmosphere; Air-masses; Fronts, temperate and tropical cyclones; Types and distribution of precipitation; Classification of world climates; Koppen’s and Thornthwaite’si schemes; Hydrological Cycle; Global warming.

Oceanography: Origin of ocean basins; Bottom relief of Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the Oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents; Sea-level changes.

Unit-II:

History of Geographic thought: Concept of Ideology, Evaluation of Geographical ideas, Geography in ancient period, contribution of Greeks, Arab Geographers: Dark age in Geography, Renaissance in Geography Geography in Medieval period. Discoveries in the world. Geography in Modern period, contribution of Kant, Humboldt, Ritter and Ratzel; Schools of Geographical thought; German, French, Russian, British, American and Indians. Concept of Dichotomies in Geography, Industrial Revolution, Concept of landscape, land use analysis. Growth of population and resources distribution as well as Technology innovation and political hegemony. During Colonial Period, Changing resource base and socio-economic conditions according to prevailing objective situation- local to global. Communication Revolution, Organization of space in globalized world, Concept of post modern era, Recent trends in Geographical
research, concept of Social well being:- special reference to third world countries with reference to developmental disparities.

**Unit – III**

**Economic Geography:** Location of economic activities and spatial organization of economies; Classification of economies; Sectors of Economy: primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources: Renewable and non – renewable; Conservation of resources.

**Agricultural Geography:** Concept and techniques of delimitation of agricultural regions; Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combinations and diversification; Von Thunen’s Model; Agricultural systems of the world.

**Industrial Geography:** Classification of industries: Weber’s and Losch’s approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.

**Geography of Transport and Trade:** Models of transportation and transport cost; Accessibility and connectivity: Inter-regional and Intra-regional: Comparative cost advantages.

**Unit – IV**

**Population Geography:** Nature, scope, subject matter and recent trends; Patterns of world distribution, growth and density of population; Policy issues; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition; Population-resource regions.

**Settlement Geography:** Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; Ecological processes of urban growth; Urban fringe; City – region; Settlement systems; Primate city; Rank-Size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller’s Central Place theory; August Losch’s theory of market centres.

**Unit – V**

**Cartography:** Map as a tool in Geographical studies; Types of maps: Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; Single purpose and composite maps; Choropleth, Isopleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Mapping of location specific data; Accessibility and flow maps. Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS); Thematic maps.

**Statistical Methods:** Data sources and types of data; Statistical diagrams; study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; 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; Simple and multiple correlation.
Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political science (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)

Unit 1: Political Theories and Thought
Ancient Indian thinkers – Kautilya & Manu
Greek Thinkers – Plato and Aristotle
Western Thinkers – Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S. Mill and Marx
Modern Political Thinkers – Rawls and Nozick, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Vivekananda, Nehru, Gandhi, Ambedkar, Dayanand Sarswati, M.N. Roy
Basic concepts : Behaviouralism and Post – Behaviouralism, Decline and Revival of Political Theory

Unit 2: Comparative Politics and Political Analysis:
Comparative Politics – Nature and Scope
Approaches to Study Comparative Politics – Structural-Functional and System Approach
Kinds of Government – Unitary – Federal, Parliamentary – Presidential
Organs of Government – Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
Political Development, Political Culture and Political Socialization
Power and Authority

Unit 3: Indian Government & Politics:
Ideological bases of Indian Constitution, Preamble, fundamental Rights and Directive Principles; Constitutional Amendment
President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers and Parliament
Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Minister and State Legislature
Nature of Indian Federalism
Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism
Political Parties and Pressure Groups
Election Commission, Electoral Reforms and Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Unit 4: Public Administration:
Meaning and Nature of Public Administration, Decision Making Approach of Public Administration
Theories of Organization – Line and Staff, Unity of Command, Hierarchy, Span of Control
Types of Organization – Formal and Informal

Chief Executive – Kinds and functions
Personnel Administration – Recruitment and Training
Bureaucracy – Theories and Types, Max Weber’s view
Leadership and Communication
Financial Administrative – Budget, Means of Control over Finance, Comptroller and Auditor General

**Unit 5: International Relations:**
Theories and approaches to Study International Politics – Idealism, Realistic System and Game Theory
Meaning and Elements of National Power
Cold war – Disarmament, Pacific means of settlement of International Disputes, Diplomacy, Non-alignment
New Economic Order
Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

HISTORY

History (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)

Unit 1: Ancient Indian History

Sources :
Archaeological Sources, Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments, Literary Sources

Indigenous: Primary and Secondary – problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.

Foreign accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

Pre-history and Proto-history
Man and Environment – geographical factors, Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic) : Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).

Indus Valley Civilization – origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance.

Iron age: Second urbanization.

Vedic Period
Migrations and settlements: dating the Vedic, literary and archaeological evidences, evolution of social and political institutions: religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices.

Period of Mahajanapadas
Formation of States (Mahajanapadas) : Republics and Monarchies; rise of urban centres; trade routes; economics growth; introduction of coinage; spread of Jainism and Buddhism; rise of Magadha and Nandas.

Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and their impact.

Mauryan Empire
Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts.

Administration economy; architecture and sculpture; external contacts

Disintegration of the empire: Sungas and Kanvas.

Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western
Kshatrapas
Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

Early state and society – in Eastern India, Deccan and South India
Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age, Administration, economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres, Buddhist centres, Sangam literature and culture, art and architecture.

Imperial Guptas and Regional State of India
Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha, Administration, economic conditions, coinage of the Guptas, land grants, decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, caste system, position of women, education and educational institutions – Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, contact with neighbouring countries – Central Asia, South-East Asia and China, Sanskrit literature, Scientific literature, art and architecture.

The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami – Administration, trade guilds, Sanskrit literature and growth of regional languages and scripts; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti Movement, Shankaracharya – Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture.

Varmanas of Kamrup : Palas and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedis; Parmaras; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts – Ghaznavi Conquest, Alberuni.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysalas, Pandyas – Administration and local Government, growth of art and architecture, religious sects, institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South East Asia.

Unit 2. Medieval Indian History
Sources
Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments, Chronicles.
Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.
Archival materials.
Foreign travellers’ accounts.

Political Developments
The Sultanate – the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis.
Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris; expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb.
Decline of the Mughal empire – political administrative and economic causes.
Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire
The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis – rise, expansion and disintegration.
The Maratha movement, the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Maratha Confederacy – causes of decline.
Administration
Administration under the Sultanate – civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military.
Sher Shah’s administrative reforms, Mughal administration – land revenue and other sources of income; Mansabdari and Jagirdari.
Administrative system in the Deccan – the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas.

Economic Aspects
Agricultural production – village economy; peasantry.
Urban centres and population.
Industries – cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro-based industries, organization, factories, technology.
Trade and commerce – State policies, internal and external trade;
European trade, trade centres and ports, transport and communication.
Financing trade, commerce and industries; Hundi (Bill of Exchange) and Insurance.
Currency.
Socio-religious Movements
The Sufis – their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints.
Bhakti cult – Shaivism and its branches; Vaishnavism and its branches.
The Saints of the medieval period – north and south – their impact on socio-political and religious life.
The Sikh movement – Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices.
| Adi Granth: the Khalsa.  
Society  
Classification – ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile and professional classes.  
Rural society – petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non-cultivating classes, artisans.  
Position of women.  
Cultural Life  
System of Educational and its motivations.  
Literature – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional Languages.  
Fine Arts – Major schools of painting; music.  
Architectural developments of North and South India; Indo-Islamic architecture.  

**Unit 3. Modern Indian History**  
Sources and Historiography:  
Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers.  
Oral evidence, creative literature and painting.  
Concerns in Modern Indian Historiography – Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern.  
Rise of British Power  
European traders in India in the 17th and 18th centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British.  
The establishment and expansion of British dominion in India.  
British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian Powers – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs.  
Administration of the Company and Crown  
Evolution of central and provincial structure under the east India Company, 1773 – 1853.  
Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown.  
Local Self-Government.  
Constitutional changes, 1909 – 1935.  
Economic History  
Changing composition, volume and direction of trade; ‘The Tribute’.  
Expansion and commercialization of agriculture, land rights, land
settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour.
Decline of industries – changing socio-economic conditions of artisans; De-
urbanisation.
British Industrial Policy; major modern industries; nature of factory
legislation; labour and trade union movements.
Monetary policy, banking, currency and exchange, Railways and Road
Transport.
Growth of new urban centres; new features of town planning and
architecture.
Famines, and epidemics and the government policy.
Economic Thought – English utilitarians; Indian economic historians; the
Drain theory.
Indian Society in Transition
Contact with Christianity – the Missions; critique of Indian social and
economic practices and religious beliefs; educational and other activities.
The New Education – Government policy; levels and contents; English
language; modern science, Indian initiatives in education.
Raja Rammohan Roy; socio-religious reforms; emergence of middle class;
caste associations and caste mobility.
Women’s Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women’s Organisations;
British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position.
The Printing Press - journalistic activity and the public opinion.
Modernisation of Indian Languages and literary forms – reorientation in
painting, music and performing arts.
National Movement
Rise of Indian nationalism, social and economic bases of nationalism.
Revolt of 1857 and different social classes.
Tribal and peasant movements.
Trends in Swadeshi movement.
Ideologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad.
Gandhian Mass Movements.
Ideology and programme of the Justice Party.
Left Wing Politics.
Movement of the Depressed classes.
Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan.
Towards Independence and Partition.
India after Independence (1947 – 1964)
Rehabilitation after Partition.
Integration of the Indian States; The Kashmir Question.
The making of the Indian Constitution.
The structure of Bureaucracy and the Policy.
The demographic trends.
Economic policies and the planning process.
Linguistic reorganization of States.
Foreign policy initiatives.

**Unit 4. World History**
Concepts, Ideas and Terms
Renaissance, Reformation
Enlightenment, Rights of Man
Apartheid
Imperialism
Socialism
Nazism
Parliamentary Democracy
Commonwealth
Efforts at World Peace, Cold War
Post-modernism

**Unit 5. Research In History**
Scope and Importance of History
Objectivity and Bias in History
Causation in History
History and its auxiliary sciences
Significance of Regional History
Recent trends of Indian History
Research Methodology
Area of Proposed Research
Sources – Primary / Secondary in the Proposed area of Research.
Recent Historical writings in the Proposed area of Research.
Faculty of Social Science and Humanities
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical Education (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)

Unit-I: History & Foundation:
Introduction to and definition, aim and objectives of Physical Education and other terms- health education and recreation. Philosophies of Education as applied to Physical Education- Idealism, Naturalism, Realism, Pragmatism, Existentialism and Humanism. Biological basic of Physical Activity-benefits of exercise, growth and exercise, exercise and well-being and age characteristics of adolescent, body types. Psychological basic of Physical Education- Play and Play theories general principles of growth and development, Principles of Motor-skill acquisition, transfer of training effects. Social basic of Physical Education - socialization process, social nature of merit and physical activity, sports as culture heritage of mankind, customs, traditions and sports, competition and cooperation. Physical Education in ancient Greece, Rome and Contemporary Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. Olympic Movement- Historical development of Ancient and Modern Olympic Games. Physical Education in India.

Unit-II: Exercise Physiology:

Unit-III: Kinesiology & Bio-Mechanics

Unit-IV: Socio-Psychology:
Learning process-theories and laws learning. Motivation, theories and

**Unit-V Professional Preparations:**

**Unit-VI Health Education:**

**Unit-VII Sports Training:**

**Unit-VIII Research:**
**Unit-Ix Measurement & Evaluation:**

**Unit-X Management:**
Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

YOGA

Yoga (50 MCQs – 01 mark each)

Unit-I: Orientation to Patanjali Yogasutra/ Sam Yoga & Astonge Yoga:
- Introduction to Yogasutra, Nature of yogasutra, Definition of yoga.
- Vrittis, Nature, Classification, definition, Method to control of chitta Vrittis.
- Kriya yoga and its benefits, Classification, methods to control the kieshes,
- Drshya and Drasta, samyoga-Nature & causes hona paya, Honasswarupa,
- Astonge yoga-yama, Niyama, Asana, Pranayama,
- Ritumbhara bahiranga yog,a, Dharana, Dhyana, samadi, Antaranage Yoga,

Unit-II: Orientation to Hati Yoga Pradipik. A./Orientation to Ghath Yoga:
Hath yoga-introduction, Greatness, Prampara (Hath Yogi)
Relationship of Hatta yoga and Rajay yoga.
Practice & method Hatta yoga, Benefit & Loses.
Ghath yoga - Introduction & benefits.
Saptanga yoga Introduction & benefits.
Comparative Study ghath Yoga & Saptanga Yoga

Unit – III: Principles Of Ayurveda In Yoga/Panchakaram Kriyas:
Tridosa, Dhtumala, sadasa-introduction.
Concept of health according to Ayurveda.
Dinacharya., Sadavrtta, ritucharya.
Introduction of Panchakaram
Eliments of Shehana, Svedana, Vamanā & virechana.
Basti Kriya in Panchakarm.

Unit–IV: Naturopathy in Yoga/Naturopathy Therapy & Drashan Philosophy:
History of Naturopathy.
Philosophy of the human body, mind, soul, life, spirit and spiritual body.
Philosophy of Indian Naturo paths—Mahatma Gandhi.
Definition and maintenance of Nature’s constructive principles of health.
Importance of Physical and mental hygiene.

Unit-V: Selected Yogic Shatkrams/Pranayam/Bandhas Kriyas/Mudras:
Meaning and definition of Shatkrams.
Classification of Shatkrams.
Knowledge Detail about following kriyas Vaman Dhuti (Kunjal), SutraNeti, Jalaneti, Trataka, Kapalbhati Jalkapal.
Meaning & definition of Pranayam
Physical & Mental Impartment of Pranayam
Knowledge Detail about following Pranayarm Kriyas:- Nadi Shodhana
Pranayam Surya Bhedana Pranayam, Ujjayee Pranayam, Sheetali-Seetkari
Pranayam, Bhramri Pranayam.
Meaning and Definition of Bandhas
Physical & Mental Importance of Bandhas
Knowledge Detail about following Bandh Kriyas: - Jalandhar Bandha, Uddiyan Bandha, Moola Bandha.
Meaning & Definition of Mudra.
25 Type of Mudra - learning method & benefits.

इकाई-1
पतन्जलि योग सूत्र के प्रति जानकारी/समयोग व अष्टांग योग
☐ योग सूत्र का परिचय, योगसूत्र की प्रकृति, योग की परिभाषा।
☐ वृत्तियाँ, प्रकृति वर्गीकरण, परिभाषा, चित्त, नियन्त्रण की विधि।
☐ क्रिया योग और उसके लाम, वर्गीकरण कलेश क्षीण के उपाय।
☐ दृष्टि और दृष्टा, समयोग-प्रकृति एवं कारक तथा होनापाया, हंस।
☐ अष्टांग योग, यम, नियम, आसन, ग्राणायाम।
☐ ऋतुमा-बहिंरंग योग, धारणा, ध्यान, सामाधि, अंतरंग योग।

इकाई-2
हठयोग प्रदीपिका का परिचय/घट योग का परिचय
☐ हठयोग—परिचय, महान्ता, परम्परा (हठयोगी)।
☐ हठयोग एवं राजयोग में सम्बंध।
☐ हठयोग का अभ्यास एवं क्रियाविधि, लाम एवं हानि।
☐ घटयोग—परिचय एवं लाम।
☐ सप्तांग योग—परिचय एवं लाम।
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>कक्षा-3</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>योग में आयुर्वेद के सिद्धांत/पंचक्रम क्रियायें</td>
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<tr>
<td>- त्रिदोष, धुर्माला, सदासार्थ, प्रधिमाया।</td>
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<td>- आयुर्वेद के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य की अवधारणा।</td>
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<tr>
<td>- विनाशये, सदासार्थ, रितुचर्याय।</td>
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<tr>
<td>- पंचक्रम का परिचय।</td>
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<tr>
<td>- स्नेहाना, संबंधना, वमन एवं विरेचन के तत्त्व।</td>
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<tr>
<td>- पंचक्रम में बस्ती क्रिया।</td>
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<tr>
<th>कक्षा-4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>योग में प्राकृतिक उपचार/प्राकृतिक उपचार दर्शन</td>
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<tr>
<td>- प्राकृतिक उपचार पद्धति का इतिहास।</td>
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<tr>
<td>- मानव शरीर, मस्तिष्क, आत्मा, जीवन, भावना व भावनात्मक शरीर का दर्शन।</td>
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<tr>
<td>- प्रकृति के नियम, पंचमहामूल, आहार, निन्दा, भय।</td>
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<td>- भारतीय प्राकृतिक उपचारकला का दर्शन—महात्मा गांधी।</td>
</tr>
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<td>- प्रकृति के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सकारात्मक सिद्धांत की परिभाषा व रख—रखाय।</td>
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<td>- शारीरिक व मानसिक स्वच्छता का महत्व।</td>
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<th>कक्षा-5</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>चयनित यौगिक षट्कर्म/बंध क्रियायें/ मुद्राएं</td>
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<tr>
<td>- षट्कर्म का अर्थ एवं परिभाषा।</td>
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<td>- षट्कर्म का वर्गीकरण।</td>
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<td>- निम्न षट्कर्म क्रियाओं का विस्तृत ज्ञान—वमन धोली (कुंजल), सत्रू नेति, जलनेतिः, नाटक, कपालभाति, जल कपाल।</td>
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<tr>
<td>- प्राणायाम का अर्थ एवं परिभाषा।</td>
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<td>- प्राणायाम का शारीरिक व मानसिक महत्व।</td>
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<td>- निम्न प्राणायाम क्रियाओं का विस्तृत ज्ञान—नादी शोधन प्राणायाम, सपूर्ण मेदिय प्राणायाम, उजर्जप्राणायाम, शीतली—शितकारी प्राणायाम, श्रामरी प्राणायाम।</td>
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<td>- बंध का अर्थ व परिभाषा।</td>
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<td>- बंध का शारीरिक व मानसिक महत्व।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- निम्न बंध क्रियाओं का विस्तृत ज्ञान—जलधन बंध, उर्ध्द्वायन बंध, मूलबंध।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- मुद्राओं का अर्थ व परिभाषा।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 25 मुद्राओं के प्रकार, अभ्यास विधि एवं ’लाम।</td>
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हिंदी विभाग

पीएच०डी० प्रवेश परीक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम

पीएच०डी० में प्रवेश हेतु हिंदी साहित्य का व्यापक एवं गहन अध्ययन अपेक्षित है। कुछ प्रमुख बिन्दु निम्नवत् है :-

इकाई—I

हिंदी भाषा और उसका विकास
हिंदी बोलियाँ — वर्गीकरण तथा क्षेत्र
नागरी लिपि विकास और मानकीकरण
हिंदी भाषा के विविध रूप राष्ट्रभाषा, राजभाषा, सम्पर्क भाषा, संचार माध्यम और हिंदी।

इकाई—II

हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास — आदिकाल, भक्तिकाल, रैतिकाल,
आधुनिककाल — पृष्ठभूमि
काल—विभाजन, नामकरण, परिस्थितियाँ, प्रवृत्तियाँ, काव्य धाराएँ, प्रमुख रचना और रचनाकारों का परिचय।

इकाई—III

भारतीय एवं पाश्चात्य काव्य शास्त्र —
रस, अलंकार, छन्द, काव्यगुण, काव्यदौष्ट्य, शब्द शक्तियाँ, काव्य लक्षण,
काव्य हेतु, काव्य—प्रयोजन, काव्य भेद।
मिथक, फंतासी, कल्पना, प्रतीक और बिम्ब।
हिंदी काव्य शास्त्र का इतिहास।
प्लेटो और अरस्तू का अनुकरण सिद्धांत तथा अरस्तू का विरेचन
इकाई-IV

हिन्दी साहित्य की गद्दा विधाएँ — हिन्दी कहानी, नाटक, उपन्यास, आलोचना, निबंध अन्य गद्दा विधाएँ — रेखाचित्र, संस्मरण, यात्रा-साहित्य, आत्मकथा, जीवनी और रिपोर्टेज।

इकाई-V

समकालीन साहित्य एवं नए वर्तमान हिंदी की गद्दा-पत्रिकाएँ साहित्यक सांस्कृतिक संस्थाएँ एवं सम्मान।

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