#### Faculty of Social Science and Humanities

#### **ENGLISH**

English (50 MCQs - 01 mark each)

**UNIT-I: American Literature:** 

#### Poetry:

1.

- 1. Walt Whitman: Songs of Myself; 1-10; Crossing Brooklyn Ferry
- 2. Robert Frost: After Apple Picking; Road Not Taken; Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening
- 3. Emily Dickinson: Chariot; I heard a Fly Buzz when I Died; I Taste a Liquor Never Brewed.

#### Fiction:

- 1. Hawthorne: The Scarlet Letter
- 2. Mark Twain: Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
- 3. Hemmingway: Old Man and the Sea
- 4. Alice Walker: The Color Purple

#### Drama:

- 1. Arthur Miller: All My Sons; Death of a Salesman
- 2. Edward Albee: Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?
- 3. Tennessee Williams: A Street Car Named Desire
- 4. Eugene O'Neill; Emperor Jones

#### **Background Study:**

- 1. American Dream
- 2. Absurd Theatre
- 3. Expressionist Drama
- 4. Experimental Drama
- 5. Modernism
- 6. Modern Poetry
- 7. Modern Fiction
- 8. Puritanism

#### UNIT-II: British Literature:

#### Poetry:

- 1. Geoffrey Chaucer: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales
- 2. William Shakespeare: Remembrance; That Time of Year Thou Mayst in Me Behold; To His Love
- 3. John Donne: The Good Morrow; A Valediction Forbidding Mourning;

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 Wordswoth: 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
- 4. Congreve: The Way of the World
- 5. Ibsen: A Doll's House
- 6. Bernard Shaw: Pygmalion
- 7. S. Beckett: Waiting for Godot

**UNIT-III: Prose:** 

- 1. Francis Bacon: "On Learning", "On Friendship"
- 2. Joseph Addison: "Meditations on West minister Abbey".
- 3. Robert Lynd: "On Forgetting", "The New Cat".
- 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:

- 1. Mulk Raj Anand: The Untouchable, The Coolie
- 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
- 3. B.R. Ambedkar: Castes in India.

#### **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
- 6. Judith Wright: Poems, "From Australia", "To a Child".



#### **Recommended Readings**

#### Poetry:

- 1. Poetry: The Basics by Jeffrey Wainwright Rutledge, Toyor & Francs Group
- 2. The Romantic Imagination by C.M. Bowra
- 3. Shakespeare The Sonnets Ed. By Peter Jones, Casebook series, Macmillan
- 4. The Cambridge Introduction to Victorian Poetry by Linda K. Hughes.
- 5. The Poetry by Elizabeth Drew, Dell Books, New York
- 6. Modern Writer and His World by G.S. Frazer, Penguin, 1966
- 7. Metaphysical Poetry by Helen Gardner.
- 8. Pelican Guide to English Literature, Volumes II, III, IV,V,VI,Gen. Ed. Boris Ford, Penguin Books.
- 9. Paradise Lost: The Epic by L.C. Knights, Cambridge University Press, 1977
- 10. Donne: Songs and Sonnets Ed. By Julian Lovelock, Casebook Series (Gen. Ed. A.E. Dyson), Macmillan, London.

#### Novel:

- 1. The English Novel by Ian Watt, Penguin Books
- 2. Jane Austin's Novels by Andrew Hill, Pelican Edition, 1967
- 3. Eighteenth Century Novel by Jesse Moles Worth, Cambridge University Press, 2009
- 4. Charles Dickens by F.R. Leavis and Q.D. Leavis, Penguin Books.
- 5. English Novel by Terry Eagleton, Macmillion.
- 6. Waiting for Godot Character Studies by Pant Lawtey, The Continuum International Pub. Group, London, 2009
- 7. The Great Tradition by F.R. Leavis Pelican Books.
- 8. The Novel by Elizabeth Drew, Dell Books, New York
- 9. Aspects of the Novel by E.M. Forster, Penguin, Lodnon
- 10. Structure of the Novel by Edwin Muir.
- 11. Introduction to English Novel by Arnold Kettle.

#### Drama:

- 1. Society and Drama in the Age of Ben Jonson by L.C. Knights, Pelican Books, London.
- 2. Understanding Drama by George Watson, Arnold Heinemann, London.

- 3. Exploring Shakespeare by S. Viswanathan, Orient Black swan, New Delhi
- 4. Infirm Glory by S. Chandhury, Orient Black swan, New Delhi, 2010
- 5. Age of Shakespeare Vol. II of Pelican Guide to English Literature, Gen.
- ed. Boris Ford, Penguin Books.
- 6. Jacobean Drama by Una Ell Fermor
- 7. Modern Writer and His World by G.S. Fraser, Penguin, 1968.
- 8. The Anatomy of Drama by Marjorie Boulton, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2005

#### Criticism:

- 1. Literary Criticism by Gary Day, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2010
- 2. A Short History of Literary Criticism by Cleanth Brooks, Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi
- 3. Literary Critics by E. Coombes, Penguin, London, 1968.
- 4. Twentieth Century Literary Criticism by Bijoy Kumar Das, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 2005
- 5. A Handbook of Literary Terms by M.H. Abrams, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1990
- 6. A Glossary of Literary Terms by T. Lemmon, Longrams, New York, 1974.

## 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.

## Faculty of Social Science and Humanities SOCIOLOGY

Sociology (50 MCQs - 01 mark each)

**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 II:Social Institutions:** Marriage, Family, Kinship Religion. Socialization: Socialization, Re-socialization, Anticipatory Socialization, Adult Socialization, Agencies of Socialization, Theories of socialization. Social Stratification: Forms of Stratification, Caste, Class, Theories of social strafication. Social mobility. Social change: Concepts and Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress.

**Unit III:**Structural: Nadel, Radcliffe Brown, Levi-Strauss. Functional; Malinowski, Durkheim, Parsons, Merton. Interactionist Social action: Max Weber, Pareto. Symbolic interactionism: G.H.Mead, Blumer. Conflict: Karl Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser, Collins.

**Unit IV:Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology:** Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann, Garfinkel and Goffman. Neo-functionalism and Neo-Marxism J.Alexander, Habermass, Althusser. Structuration and Post-Modernism: Giddens, Derrida, Foucault

**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 equipmentstheir working, selection and care.
- Theories of management-Management process, Decision Makingfamily 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.

#### **UNIT-V:**

- Methods of teaching-New techniques in teaching, Audio visual aids and their uses.
- Common empowerment-various scheme related to women empowerment. Awareness on legal issues.
- Communication-Approach, types uses and recent trends.
- Problems and challenges en countered in formal / Non-formal/ Extension
- Class room communication in home science trends
- Change and challenges in communication in contemporary society.
- Home science educations as empowerment the role of home science education in personal growth and professional development Programme.

## 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 ofthe 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 socioeconomic conditions according to prevailing objective situation- local to global. Communication Revolution, Organization of space in globaliazed 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; Glassification 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 Intraregibnal: Comparative cost advantages.

#### <u>Unit - IV</u>

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

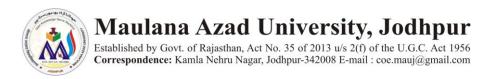
**Settlement Geography**: Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; Ecological processes of urban growth; Urban fringe; City – region; Settlement systems; Primate city; Rank-Size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August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

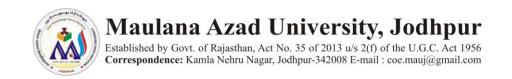
Realistic System and Game Theory

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

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 noncultivating 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 paintng. 4

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; Deurbanisation.

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 opnion.

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.

Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885 – 1920.

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 procress.

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 Mothodology

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 andother 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 generalprinciples of growth and development, Principles of Motor-skill acquisition, transfer of training effects. Social basic of Physical Education - socialization process, social nature ofmerit 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 ModernOlympic Games. Physical Education in India.

#### Unit-II: Exercise Physiology:

Physiology of Muscular activity, Neurotransmission& Movement mechanism. Physiology of respiration. Physiology of blood circulation. Factors influencing performance in sports. Bioenergetics and recovery process. Athletic injuries-their management and rehabilitation. Therapeutic and modalities. Ergogenic acids and doping.

#### **Unit-III: Kinesiology & Bio-Mechanics**

Joints and their movements-planes and axes. Kinetics, Kinematics linear and angular levers. Laws of motion, principles of equilibrium and force, spin and elasticity. Muscular analysis of various sports activities. Mechanical Analysis of fundamental movements – (Running, jumping, throwing pulling and pushing). Massage manipulation and therapeutic exercises.

#### **Unit-IV: Socio-Psychology:**

Learning process-theories and laws learning. Motivation, theories and

dynamics of motivation in sports. Psychological factors affecting sport performance- viz, stress, anxiety, tension and aggression. Personality, its dimension, theories, personality and performance. Individual differences and their impact of skill leaning and performance. Group dynamics, team cohesion and leadership in sports. Sociometrics, economics and politics in sports. Medical and sports.

#### **Unit-V Professional Preparations:**

Development of teacher education in Physical Education. Professional course in Sports and Physical Education in India.Professional Ethics.Qualities and Qualifications of Physical Education Personnel.Principles of Curriculum Planning.Course content for academic and professional course. Age characteristics of pupils and selection of activities. Construction of class and school Physical Education time table.

#### **Unit-VI Health Education:**

Health- Guiding principle of health and education. Nutrition and dietary manipulations. Health-related fitness, obesity and its management. Environmental and occupational hazards and first aid. Communicable disease-their preventive and therapeutic aspect. School health programme and personal hygiene. Theories and principles of recreation. Recreation programme of various categories of people.

#### **Unit-VII Sports Training:**

Characteristics and Principles of sports training. Training load and periodization. Training methods and specific training programme for development of various motor qualities. Technical and Tactical preparation for sports. Sport term and long term training plans. Sports talent identification-process and procedures. Preparing for competition- (build up competitions, main competitions, Competitions frequency, psychological preparation.) Rule of Games and Sports and their interpretation.

#### Unit-VIII Research:

Nature, scope and type of research. Formulation and selection of research problem. Sampling-process and techniques. Methods of research. Data collection- tools and techniques. Statistical techniques of data analysis-measures of central tendency and Variability, correlation, normal probability curve, t-test and f-test chi-square, z-test. Hypothesis-formulation, type and testing. Writing research report.

#### Unit-Ix Measurement & Evaluation:

Concept of test, measurement and evaluation. Principal of measurement and evaluation. Construction and classification of tests. Criteria of test evaluation. Concept and assessment of physical fitness, motor fitness, motor ability andmotor educability. Skill test of Badminton, Basket ball, Hockey, Lawn-tennis, Soccer, Volley Ball. Testing Psychological variables-competitive anxiety, aggression, team, cohesion, motivation and self-concept. Anthropometric measurements and body composition.

#### **Unit-X Management:**

Concept and principles of management, Organization and functions of sports bodies.Intramurals and Extramural.Management of infrastructure, equipments, finance and personnel.Methods and Techniques of teachings.Principles of planning Physical Education lessons.Pupil-teacher, interaction ad relationship.Concept of techniques of supervision.

### 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.
- $\square$ 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, Vamana & 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.

Laws of Nature, Pancha maha Bhutas, Amara, Nindrar, Bhaya.

Philos	ophy of Indian Naturo paths-Mahatma Gandhi.
Defini	tion and maintenance of Nature's constructive principles of health.
Impor	tance of Physical and mental hygiene.
Unit-	V:Selected Yogic Shatkrams/Pranayam/Bandhas Kriyas/Mudras:
Meani	ng and definition of Shatkrams.
Classi	fication of Shatkrams.
Knowl	edge Detail about following kriyas Vaman Dhuti (Kunjal),SutraNeti,
Jalane	eti, Trataka, Kapalbhati Jalkapal.
Meani	ng & definition of Pranayam
Physic	cal & Mental Impartment of Pranayam
Knowl	edge Detail about following Pranayarm Kriyas:- Nadi Shodhana
Prana	yam Surya Bhedana Pranayam, Ujjayee Pranayam, Sheetali-Seetkari
Prana	yam, Bhramri Pranayam.
Meani	ng and Definition of Bandhas
Physic	cal & Mental Importance of Bandhas
Knowl	edge Detail about following Bandh Kriyas:- Jalandhar Bandha,
Uddiy	an Bandha, Moola Bandha.
Meani	ng & Difinition of Mudra.
25 Ty <sub>1</sub>	pe of Mudra - learning method & benefits.
	योगा
डकाई	—— 5—1
पतन	जिल योग सूत्र के प्रति जानकारी / समयोग व अष्टांग योग
ा यो । □ यो ।	ग सूत्र का परिचय, योगसूत्र की प्रकृति, योग की परिभाषा।
	तयाँ, प्रकृति वर्गीकरण, परिभाषा, चित्त, नियन्त्रण की विधि।
	या योग और उसके लाभ, वर्गीकरण क्लेश क्षीण के उपाय।
□ दृश	य और दृष्टा, समयोग–प्रकृति एवं कारक तथा होनापाया, हंस।
	टांग योग, यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम्।
	तंभरा—बहिरंग योग, धारणा, ध्यान, समाधि, अंतरंग योग।
इकाई	<u>-2</u>
हठर	<u>गोग प्रदिपिका का परिचय / घट योग का परिचय</u>
	त्योग-परिचय, महानता, परम्परा (हठयोगी)।
_	योग एवं राजयोग में सम्बंध।
	योग का अभ्यास एवं क्रियाविधि, लाभ एवं हानि।
	प्योग—परिचय एवं लाभ। तांग योग—परिचय एवं लाभ।

🗌 घट योग एवं सप्तांग योग का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।	
इकाई-3	
योग में आयुर्वेद के सिद्धान्त / पंचक्रम क्रियायें	
☐ त्रिदोष, धतुमाला, सदासा—परिचय।	
🗌 आयुर्वेद के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य की अवधारणा।	
□ दिनचर्या, सदावर्त, रितुचर्या।	
☐ पंचक्रम का परिचय।	
🗌 स्नेहाना, संवेदना, वमन एवं विरेचन के तत्व।	
□ पंचकर्म में बस्ती क्रिया।	
इकाई-4	
योग में प्राकृतिक उपचार/प्राकृतिक उपचार दर्शन	
प्राकृतिक उपचार पद्धति का इतिहास।	
🗌 मानव शरीर, मस्तिष्क, आत्मा, जीवन, भावना व भावनात्मक शरीर का दर्शन।	
🗌 प्रकृति के नियम, पंचमहाभूता, आहार, निन्द्रा, भय।	
🔲 भारतीय प्राकृतिक उपचारकर्ता का दर्शन—महात्मा गांधी।	
🔲 प्रकृति के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति सकारात्मक सिद्धान्त की परिभाषा व रख-रखाव।	
शारीरिक व मानसिक स्वच्छता का महत्व।	
इकाई—5	
चयनित यौगिक षट्कर्म/बंध क्रियाये/ मुद्राएं	
☐ षट्कर्म का अर्थ एवं परिभाषा।	
🗌 षट्कर्म का वर्गीकरण।	
□ निम्न षट्कर्म क्रियाओं का विस्तृत ज्ञान—वमन धोती (कुंजल), सत्रू नेति,	
जलनेति, त्राटक,	
कपालभाति, जल कपाल।	
प्राणायाम का अर्भ एवं परिभाषा।	
प्राणायाम का शारीरिक व मानसिक महत्व।	
□ निम्न प्राणायाम क्रियाओं का विस्तृत ज्ञान—नाडी शोधन प्राणायाम, सयू मेदी	
प्राणायाम,	
उज्जयी प्राणायाम, शीतली—शीतकारी प्राणायाम, भ्रामरी प्राणायाम। बिंध का अर्थ व परिभाषा।	
☐ बंध का शारीरिक व मानसिक महत्व।	
<b>—</b> .	
<ul> <li>☐ निम्न बंध क्रियाओं का विस्तृत ज्ञान—जलधन बंध, उड्डियान बंध, मूलबंध।</li> <li>☐ मुद्राओं का अर्थ व परिभाषा।</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>1 नुद्राओं की प्रकार, अभ्यास विधि एवं लाभ।</li></ul>	
च 20 पुत्राणा क अक्यार, जानारा क्षाल (व लाग)	

# Faculty of Social Science and Humanities हिन्दी विभाग

### पीएच0डी0 प्रवेश परीक्षा का पाठ्यक्रम

पीएच0डी0 में प्रवेश हेतु हिन्दी साहित्य का व्यापक एवं गहन अध्ययन अपेक्षित है। कुछ प्रमुख बिन्दु निम्नवत् है :--

### इकाई—I

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

### इकाई–II

हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास — आदिकाल, भिक्तकाल, रीतिकाल, 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, काव्यदोष, शब्द शक्तियाँ, काव्य लक्षण, काव्य हेतु, काव्य—प्रयोजन, काव्य भेद। मिथक, फन्तासी, कल्पना, प्रतीक और बिम्ब। हिन्दी काव्य शास्त्र का इतिहास। प्लेटो और अरस्तू का अनुकरण सिद्धांत तथा अरस्तू का विरेचन सिद्धान्त।

लॉजाइनसः काव्य में उदात्त तत्व। क्रोचे का अभिव्यंजनावाद। वर्ड्सवर्थ का काव्यभाषा सिद्धान्त। कॉलरिज की कल्पना और फैंटेसी। आई०ए० रिचर्ड्स —सम्प्रेषण सिद्धान्त। टी०एस० इलिएट — निर्वेयक्तिकता का सिद्धान्त। संरचनावाद, उत्तरसंरचनावाद, आधुनिकता, उत्तरआधुनिकता, विखण्डनवाद।

### इकाई-IV

हिन्दी साहित्य की गद्य विधाएँ — हिन्दी कहानी, नाटक, उपन्यास, आलोचना, निबन्ध अन्य गद्य विधाएँ — रेखाचित्र, संस्मरण, यात्रा—साहित्य, आत्मकथा, जीवनी और रिपोर्ताज।

### इकाई $-\mathbf{V}$

समकालीन साहित्य एवं नए विमर्श हिन्दी की पत्र—पत्रिकाएँ साहित्यक सांस्कृतिक संस्थाएँ एवं सम्मान।