

FACULTY OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION SYLLABUS

ECONOMICS

UNIT-1: Introduction

Meaning of microeconomics and macroeconomics

What is an economy? Central problems of an economy: what, how and for whom to produce; concepts of production possibility frontier and opportunity cost.

UNIT-2: Consumer Equilibrium and Demand

Consumer's equilibrium – meaning of utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility, conditions of consumer's equilibrium using marginal utility analysis.

Indifference curve analysis of consumer's equilibrium-the consumer's budget (budget set and budget line), preferences of the consumer (indifference curve, indifference map) and conditions of consumer's equilibrium.

Demand, market demand, determinants of demand, demand schedule, demand curve and its slope, movement along and shifts in the demand curve; price elasticity of demand - factors affecting price elasticity of demand; measurement of price elasticity of demand – (a) percentage-change method and (b) geometric method (linear demand curve); relationship between price elasticity of demand and total expenditure.

UNIT-3: Producer Behaviour and Supply

Production function - Short-Run and Long-Run

Total Product, Average Product and Marginal Product.

Returns to a Factor.

Cost and Revenue: Short run costs - total cost, total fixed cost, total variable cost; Average cost; Average fixed cost, average variable cost and marginal cost-meaning and their relationship.

Revenue - total, average and marginal revenue - meaning and their relationship.

Producer's equilibrium-meaning and its conditions in terms of marginal revenue-marginal cost.

Supply, market supply, determinants of supply, supply schedule, supply curve and its slope, movements along and shifts in supply curve, price elasticity of supply; measurement of price elasticity of supply – (a) percentage change method and (b) geometric method.

UNIT-4: Forms of Market and Price Determination

Perfect competition - Features; Determination of market equilibrium and effects of shifts in demand and supply.

Other Market Forms - monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly - their meaning and features.

Simple Applications of Demand and Supply: Price ceiling, price floor.

UNIT-5: National Income and related aggregates

Some basic concepts: consumption goods, capital goods, final goods, intermediate goods; stocks and flows; gross investment and depreciation.

Circular flow of income; Methods of calculating National Income – Value Added or Product method, Expenditure method, Income method.

Aggregates related to National Income: Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross and Net Domestic Product (GDP and NDP) - at market price, at factor cost; National Disposable Income (gross and net), Private Income, Personal Income and Personal Disposable Income; Real and Nominal GDP. GDP and Welfare.

UNIT-6: Money and Banking

Money - its meaning and functions.

Supply of money - Currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks.

Money creation by the commercial banking system.

Central bank and its functions (example of the Reserve Bank of India): Bank of issue, Govt. Bank, Banker's Bank, Controller of Credit through Bank Rate, CRR, SLR, Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate, Open Market Operations, Margin requirement.

UNIT-7: Determination of Income and Employment

Aggregate demand and its components. Propensity to consume and propensity to save (average and marginal).

Short-run equilibrium output; investment multiplier and its mechanism.

Meaning of full employment and involuntary unemployment.

Problems of excess demand and deficient demand; measures to correct them - change in government spending, taxes and money supply.

UNIT-8: Government Budget and the Economy

Government budget - meaning, objectives and components.

Classification of receipts - revenue receipts and capital receipts; classification of expenditure - revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.

Measures of government deficit - revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, primary deficit their meaning.

UNIT-9: Balance of Payments

Balance of payments account - meaning and components; balance of payments deficit-meaning.

Foreign exchange rate - meaning of fixed and flexible rates and managed floating.

Determination of exchange rate in a free market.

SYLLABUS – Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

English

AGE OF CHAUCER TO THE NEO CLASSICAL AGE: Geoffrey Chaucer: ‘The Prologue to The Canterbury Tale’s; William Langland: Piers Plowman; Edmund Spenser: The Faerie Queen (Book I); Christopher Marlowe: Dr. Faustus; Ben Jonson: The Alchemist; John Donne: ‘The Flea’, ‘The Canonization’; Andrew Marvell: ‘To His Coy Mistress’; Francis Bacon: Essays ‘Of Truth’, ‘Of Studies’; William Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night’s Dream, Hamlet, Macbeth, Sonnet No. 18, 116; John Webster: The Duchess of Malfi; John Milton: Paradise Lost (Book I); John Dryden: MacFlecknoe; Thomas Gray: ‘Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard’; William Collins: ‘To Evening’; William Congreve: The Way of the World; Daniel Defoe: Robinson Crusoe; Richard Sheridan: The Rivals; Joseph Addison: ‘The Spectator’s Account of Himself’; Richard Steele: ‘Of the Club’; Alexander Pope: The Rape of the Lock

AGE OF ROMANTICISM TO THE MODERN AGE: William Wordsworth: ‘The Prelude’; Samuel Taylor Coleridge: ‘The Rime of the Ancient Mariner’; Lord Byron: Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage (Cantos 1 & 2); Percy Bysshe Shelley: ‘Ode to the West Wind’; John Keats: ‘Ode on a Grecian Urn’, ‘Ode to Autumn’, ‘Ode to a Nightingale’; Alfred Lord Tennyson: ‘Ulysses’; Robert Browning: ‘The Last Ride Together’, ‘Porphyria’s Lover’; Mathew Arnold: ‘Dover Beach’; Gerard Manley Hopkins: ‘The Windhover’; William Hazlitt: ‘On Going a Journey’; Charles Lamb: ‘Dream Children: A Reverie’; Jane Austen: Pride and Prejudice; George Eliot: Middlemarch; Charles Dickens: David Copperfield; Thomas Hardy: Far From the Madding Crowd; Thomas Stearns Eliot: ‘The Waste Land’; Wystan Hugh Auden:

‘The Unknown Citizen’; William Butler Yeats: ‘Sailing to Byzantium’; Virginia Woolf: To the Lighthouse; George Bernard Shaw: Man and Superman; David Herbert Lawrence: Sons and Lovers; Joseph Conrad: Heart of Darkness; James Joyce: A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man; Philip Larkin: ‘Churchgoing’; Ted Hughes: ‘Hawk Roosting’; Harold Pinter: The Birthday Party; Arnold Wesker: Chicken Soup with Barley; Tom Stoppard: Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead; Kingsley Amis: Lucky Jim; John Fowles: The French Lieutenant’s Woman

INDIAN AND OTHER LITERATURES IN ENGLISH: Toru Dutt: ‘Our Casuarina Tree’; Nissim Ezekiel: ‘Night of the Scorpion’; Raja Rao: Kanthapura; Girish Karnad: Tughlaq; Mahesh Dattani: Tara; Shashi Deshpande: That Long Silence; Salman Rushdie: Midnight’s Children; Arundhati Roy: The God of Small Things; Amitav Ghosh: The Hungry Tide; Walt Whitman: ‘A Passage to India’; Emily Dickinson: ‘I Heard a Fly buzz – when I Died’; Robert Frost: ‘Mending Walls’, ‘Stopping by the Woods’; Arthur Miller: Death of a Salesman; Ernest Hemingway: Old Man and the Sea; Toni Morrison: The Bluest Eye; Margaret Atwood: Surfacing; Khaled Hosseini: The Kite Runner; Chinua Achebe: Things Fall Apart

LITERARY CRITICISM AND THEORY: Aristotle: Poetics (Translated by Butcher); Philip Sidney: ‘An Apologie for Poesie’; John Dryden: ‘Essay of Dramatic Poesie’; Samuel Johnson: ‘Preface to Shakespeare’; Mary Wollstonecraft: Vindication of the Rights of Woman; William Wordsworth: ‘Preface to the Lyrical Ballads’ (1800 Edition); Thomas Stearns Eliot: ‘Tradition and Individual Talent’; Ivor Armstrong Richards: ‘The Four Kinds of Meaning’; Cleanth Brooks: ‘The Language of Paradox’; Ferdinand de Saussure: ‘Course in General Linguistics’; Jacques Derrida: ‘Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of Human Sciences’

Political Science

UNIT-1: Cold War Era

Emergence of two power blocs after the second world war. Arenas of the cold war. Challenges to Bipolarity: Non Aligned Movement, quest for new international economic order. India and the cold war.

UNIT-2: The End of Bipolarity

New entities in world politics: Russia, Balkan states and Central Asian states, Introduction of democratic politics and capitalism in post-communist regimes. India's relations with Russia and other post-communist countries.

UNIT-3: US Hegemony in World Politics

Growth of unilateralism: Afghanistan, first Gulf War, response to 9/11 and attack on Iraq. Dominance and challenge to the US in economy and ideology. India's renegotiation of its relationship with the USA.

UNIT-4: Alternative Centres of Power

Rise of China as an economic power in post-Maoera, creation and expansion of European Union, ASEAN. India's changing relations with China.

UNIT-5: Contemporary South Asia in the Post-Cold War Era

Democratisation in Pakistan and Nepal. Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, Impact of economic globalization on the region. Conflicts and efforts for peace in South Asia. India's relations with its neighbours.

UNIT-6: International Organizations

Restructuring and the future of the UN. India's position in the restructured UN. Rise of new international actors: new international economic organisations, NGOs. How democratic and accountable are the new institutions of global governance?

UNIT-7: Security in Contemporary World

Traditional concerns of security and politics of disarmament. Non-traditional or human security: global poverty, health and education. Issues of human rights and migration.

UNIT-8: Environment and Natural Resources

Environment movement and evolution of global environmental norms. Conflicts over traditional and common property resources. Rights of indigenous people. India's stand in global environmental debates.

UNIT-9: Globalisation

Economic, cultural and political manifestations. Debates on the nature of consequences of globalisation. Anti-globalisation movements. India as an arena of globalization and struggle against it.

UNIT-10: Challenges of Nation-Building

Nehru's approach to nation-building; Legacy of partition: challenge of 'refugee' resettlement, the Kashmir problem. Organisation and reorganization of states; Political conflicts over language.

UNIT-11: Era of One-Party Dominance

First three general elections, nature of Congress dominance at the national level, uneven dominance at the state level, coalitional nature of Congress. Major opposition parties.

UNIT-12: Politics of Planned Development

Five year plans, expansion of state sector and the rise of new economic interests. Famine and suspension of five year plans. Green revolution and its political fallouts.

UNIT-13: India's External Relations

Nehru's foreign policy. Sino-Indian war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971. India's nuclear programme. Shifting alliance in world politics.

UNIT-14: Challenges to the Congress System

Political succession after Nehru. Non-Congressism and electoral upset of 1967, Congress split and reconstitution, Congress' victory in 1971 elections, politics of 'garibi hatao'.

UNIT-15: Crisis of the Democratic Order

Search for 'committed' bureaucracy and judiciary. Navnirman movement in Gujarat and the Bihar movement. Emergency: context, constitutional and extra-

constitutional dimensions, resistance to emergency. 1977 elections and the formation of Janata Party. Rise of civil liberties organisations.

UNIT-16: Popular Movements in India

Farmers' movements, Women's movement, Environment and Development-affected people's movements. Implementation of Mandal Commission report and its aftermath.

UNIT-17: Regional Aspirations

Rise of regional parties. Punjab crisis and the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. The Kashmir situation. Challenges and responses in the North East.

UNIT-18: Recent Developments in Indian Politics

Participatory upsurge in 1990s. Rise of the JD and the BJP. Increasing role of regional parties and coalition politics. Coalition governments: NDA (1998 - 2004), UPA (2004 - 2014), NDA (2014 onwards)

SYLLABUS – Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION

Introduction to Mass Communication: Communication, Various forms of communication, Communication barriers; communication models; Theories of communication; Growth & Development of Print Media; History of Press laws in India; Reporting For Print Media; Media Management; Advertising. Electronic Media: Evolution and growth of electronic media, Radio and television; Editing & Editorial Writing For Print Media; Research Methodology; Research Applications; Radio & TV Production Techniques; Development Communication; Public Relations & Corporate Communication. Inter-Cultural & International Communication; New Media Technology; Film Studies and Film Production; Computer Applications for Mass Media; Traditional And Cultural Communication;

Specialized Writing. A Cultural History of India; Constitution Of India, Media Laws & Ethics; Design And Graphics For Print Media; Media & Society; Photo Journalism; Web Journalism And Design; Indian Government & International Relations.

SYLLABUS – Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

PHILOSOPHY

Classical Indian Philosophy: Nature of Indian philosophy, Basic concepts of the Vedic and the Upanisadic world-view, Carvaka school, Jainism, Buddhism, Nyaya, Sankhya, Yoga, Purva Mimamsa, Advaita, Visistadvaita, Dvaita. Modern Indian Thinkers: Background, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo, Mohammed Iqbal, Rabindranath Tagore, S. Radhakrishnan, J. Krishnamurti, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar. Classical Western Philosophy: The Presocratics, The Golden Age, Hellenistic Thought, Medieval Philosophy, Modern Philosophy: Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Berkeley, Hume, Kant. Modern Western Philosophy: Post-Kantian Idealism, Positivism and Pragmatism, Empirical Realism, Logical Positivism and Analytical Philosophy, Philosophies of Life and Phenomenology, Existentialism, Hermeneutics, Post-modernism.

SYLLABUS – Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

PSYCHOLOGY

History and Methods of Psychology: Schools of Psychology, Goals of psychology, Methods of Psychology, Ethical issues in psychology. Perceptual Processes: Gestalt and physiological approaches Perceptual Organization: Gestalt, Figure and

Ground, Laws of Organization Perceptual Constancy: Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion; Perception of Depth and Movements. Learning: Classical & Instrumental learning: Procedure, Phenomena and related issues; Reinforcement and punishment; Verbal learning: Methods and materials, organizational processes. Memory and forgetting: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval Stages of memory: Sensory memory, Shortterm Memory (STM) and Long-term Memory (LTM); Theories of Forgetting: Interference, decay, retrieval, mnemonics. Motivation and Emotion: Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, needs, drives, incentives; Biological Motives: Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex. Social Motives: Achievement, affiliation, Approval and curiosity; Physiological correlates of emotions Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schachter and Singer; Conflicts& frustration. Human Intelligence: Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants; Theories of intelligence; Individual and group differences; Measurement of human abilities ; Intelligence & Creativity. Thinking and Language development: Mental image and Concept formation; Types of Thinking Divergent & Convergent thinking, Reasoning; Problem Solving. Language development: Theories and stages of language development. Personality: Determinants of personality; Theories of personality: Psychoanalytic, Neo-Freudian, social learning, trait and type, humanistic and socio-cultural; Personality assessment: Psychometric and projective tests; Self-concept: Origin and development. Measurement and Testing: Standardization- Reliability, validity and norms; Types of tests: Intelligence, aptitude, personality; Attitude scales and interest inventories Educational measurement and evaluation. Social Psychology: Social Perception & cognition, Social influence; Attitudes: Nature, formation and change; Stereotypes and prejudices, Groups & group behavior.

Industrial and organizational psychology: Selection processes in organization
Organizational training Performance appraisal, Motivation and work, Leadership,
Work environment Organizational behavior. Psychopathology: Concepts,
classification and causes, DSM Classification, Common clinical disorders, Mental
retardation. Therapeutic methods: Behavior therapy, Psychoanalytical and
humanistic & existential.

SYLLABUS – Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

History

The Story of the First Cities: Harappan Archaeology

Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story

Social Histories: Using the Mahabharata

A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa

Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i- Akbari

The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles

New Architecture: Hampi

Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi tradition

Medieval Society Through Travellers' Accounts

Colonialism and-Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports

Representations of 1857

Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports

Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes

Partition through Oral Sources

The Making of the Constitution

SYLLABUS – Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Sociology

UNIT-1: Introducing Indian Society

Colonialism, Nationalism, Class and Community

UNIT-2: Demographic Structure and Indian Society

Rural-Urban Linkages and Divisions

UNIT-3: Social Institutions: Continuity and Change

- Family and Kinship
- The Caste System

UNIT-4: Market as a Social Institution

Market as a Social Institution

UNIT-5: Pattern of Social Inequality and Exclusion

- Caste Prejudice, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes
- Marginalization of Tribal Communities
- The Struggle for Women's Equality
- The Protection of Religious Minorities
- Caring for the Differently Abled

UNIT-6: The Challenges of Cultural Diversity

- Problems of Communalism, Regionalism, Casteism and Patriarchy
- Role of the State in a Plural and Unequal Society

- What We Share

UNIT-7: Structural Change

Colonialism, Industrialization, Urbanization

UNIT-8: Cultural Change

- Modernization, Westernization, Sanskritisation, Secularization
- Social Reform Movements and Laws

UNIT-9: The Story of Democracy

- The Constitution as an instrument of Social Change
- Parties, Pressure Groups and Democratic Politics
- Panchayati Raj and the Challenges of Social Transformation

UNIT-10: Change and Development in Rural Society

Land Reforms, Green Revolution and Agrarian Society

UNIT-11: Change and Development in Industrial Society

- From Planned Industrialization to Liberalization
- Changes in the Class Structure

UNIT-12: Globalisation and Social Change

- Meaning and Nature of Globalisation: Economic Dimension, Cultural Dimension
- Theories of Social Change: Cyclical, Structure-Functionalist theory, Linear Theory of social Change.
- Factors of Social Change

UNIT-13: Mass Media and Communication Process

- Understanding Mass Media and Communication: Meaning and Definition
- Elements, Process and Functions of Communication
- Types of Mass-Media

UNIT-14: Social Movements

- Concept of Social Movement

- Types of Social Movements
- Theories of Social Movement: Relative Deprivation Theory, The Strain Theory
- Class-Based Movements: Workers, Peasants
- Caste-Based Movements: Dalit Movement, Backward Castes, Trends in Upper Caste
- Responses
- Women's Movements in Independent India
- Tribal Movements
- Environmental Movements

Geography

UNIT 1: Nature and Scope and Branches of Geography

- Nature and Scope of Geography, Various Branches of Geography and their relationship and its application. Basic Terms related with Population and Migration.

UNIT 2: Different Geographical Traits of Geography

- Social, Economical, Cultural and Political aspects of Geography.

UNIT 3: Terms related to Physical Geography

- Biogeography, Oceanography, Urban rural and Economic Geography.

UNIT 4: Different Physical and Geomorphologic Features

- Rocks, Volcanoes, Earthquake, Tides ,Coral reefs and types of Air masses and Jet streams Cyclones and Rainfall and its types.

Public Administration

- Meaning, scope and significance of Public Administration.
- Wilson's vision of Public Administration; Evolution of the discipline and its present status;
- New Public Administration; Public Choice approach; Challenges of liberalization, Privatisation, Globalisation;
- Scientific Management and Scientific Management movement; Classical Theory;
- Weber's bureaucratic model – its critique and post-Weberian Developments;
- Dynamic Administration (Mary Parker Follett); Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others); Functions of the Executive (C.I. Barnard);
- Simon's decision-making theory; Participative Management (R. Likert, C. Argyris, D. McGregor).

Administrative Law

- Meaning, scope and significance; Dicey on Administrative law;
- Delegated legislation; Administrative Tribunals

Public Policy

- Models of policy-making and their critique
- Processes of conceptualisation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review and their limitations;
- State theories and public policy formulation.

Financial Administration

- Monetary and fiscal policies;
- Public borrowings and public debt Budgets – types and forms; Budgetary process; Financial accountability; Accounts and audit.

Evolution of Indian Administration

- Kautilya's Arthashastra; Mughal administration;
- Legacy of British rule in politics and administration – Indianization of public services, revenue administration, district administration, local self- government.
- Historical Background of constitution of India
- Making of Indian Constitution
- Indian Constitution: Bag of Borrowings
- Parts, Schedules and Articles of Indian constitution
- Preamble
- Union and Territory of India
- Fundamental Rights (FR)
- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
- Union Executive President
- Vice President
- Prime Minister & COM
- Attorney general & Comptroller and Auditor General
- Union Parliament
- Sessions of Parliament
- Law making procedure
- Indian Judiciary-Supreme Court & High Court
- State Government- State Executive
- State Legislature
- Administration of Union Territories (UT)
- Administration of Special Areas
- Schedule & Tribal Areas
- Emergency Provisions in Indian constitution
- Panchayati raj and municipalities

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Information: Characteristics, nature, value and use. Information Science, Information Society Information as Resource/ Commodity Information Transfer Cycle-Generation, Collection, Storage and Dissemination Role of information in Planning, Management, Socio-economic Development, Technology transfer Communication Channels, barriers Knowledge Management Intellectual Property Rights - Concept, Copyright, Censorship-Print and Nonprint Media Library and Information Policy at the National Level Laws of Library Science Inter library cooperation and resources sharing, e-journal consortia Library movement and Library Legislation in India Concept, nature and characteristics of different types of libraries: Academic, Public, Special and National Types of users. User studies, User education Library Extension Services Library and Information Science education in India Library and Information profession, Professional ethics System Study - analysis, evaluation and design Human Resources Management - Manpower Planning, Job Analysis, Job Description, Selection, Recruitment, Motivation, Training and Development, Staff Manual, leadership and performance evaluation Financial management - Resource Generation, Types of Budgeting, Cost and Cost-Benefit analysis PLRT, CPM Performance evaluation of Libraries/Information Centres and Services Total Quality Management (TQM) Library Buildings and equipments Sources of Information - Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Documentary and Non-documentary Reference and Information Services, Referral Service Bibliographic Service, Indexing and Abstracting Service CAS, SDI, digest Service, Trend Report, Online Services. Repackaging and Consolidation: concept and procedures Indexing - Pre-coordinate, Post-coordinate, Citation indexing Indexing languages Vocabulary Control - Thesaurus, Lists of Subject Headings Trends in Automatic Indexing Online Searching of Databases- Search Strategies, Boolean Operators Information Technology - Components Impact of IT in Society Networking - Concepts, Library Networks - LRNLT, NICNHT; DEENET, JAN ITT, BLAISE, OCLC, INFLIBNET Multimedia: Elements and its application to libraries Open Source Software: concept and features. Library Automation Digital libraries: concept Software and Hardware for digital libraries. Institutional Repositories, Digital Archives Library Automation- Areas of automation, planning, hardware and Software selection, OPAC Internet and Intranet basic features and applications

INTERNET - Components, Services, Browsing - Web Browsers, Search Engines
Features of Integrated Library Management Software Packages Internet Security
Data ware housing, Data mining, Metadata, Digital Object Identifier (DOI) Tele-
conferencing/Video-conferencing, Subject gateways Electronic Publishing:
Electronic bulletins, E-journals, Institutional Repositories, Portals and Blogs.
Types of Research - Basic, Applied, Interdisciplinary, Multidisciplinary
Research Design: concepts and types Methods of Research: Historical,
Scientific, Descriptive, Case Study, Survey, Comparative I * x peri m e n t a 1,
Delphi: Hypotheses, Data collection, Sampling techniques Research techniques
and tools: Questionnaire, Interview, Observation. Statistical Methods, Data
Analysis & Interpretation Report Writing Methods and Research evaluation
Bibliometrics, Webometrics, Scientometrics & Citation analysis

SOCIAL WORK

SOCIAL WORK PHILOSOPHY Conceptual Framework of Social Work Goals and Values in Social Work
Principles of Social Work Profession and their Applications Functions of Social Work: Remedial,
Preventive and Developmental WESTERN HISTORY OF SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION Emergence of
Method Approach in Social Work practice: Factors and Contributions Organized and Scientific Charity
Beginning of Social Work Education Ethical Responsibilities in Social Work Attributes of a Profession in
Social Work INDIAN HISTORY OF SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION Social Reform, Social Welfare and Social
Work: Concept and Relationship Evolution of Social Work Education Professionalization of Social Work
Interface between Professional and Voluntary Social Work Welfare Vs Developmental Orientation in
Social Work INDIAN HISTORY OF IDEOLOGIES FOR SOCIAL Page 1 of 11 CHANGE Hindu Reform
Movements Muslim Reform Movement Gandhian Ideology and Sarvodaya Movement Dalit
movement INTEGRATED SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE Concept and Characteristics of Social System Units
of Social Work Intervention: Individual, Family, Group, Communities and Organizations System
Approach to Social Work Practice Integrated Approach to Social Work Practice Role of Professional
Social Worker BASIC SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS Sociology: Meaning and Scope Relationship with Social
Work Society as a system of relationship Community and its Importance

Social Structure: Meaning, Status and Roles SOCIAL PROCESSES Culture: Meaning and Contents-
Traditions, Customs, Values, Norms, Folkways and Mores Socialization: Meaning, Processes and
Agents Social Groups: Meaning and Types - Primary and Secondary Groups, In-groups and Out-groups,
Reference Groups Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Religion, State and Law. INDIAN SOCIETY
Composition of Indian Society The Concept of Unity in Diversity Social Classification in India: Tribal,
Rural and Urban Weaker and Vulnerable Sections and Minority groups Social Stratification in India:

Meaning, Caste and Class Divisions. SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL CONTROL Social Change: Meaning, Concept and Characteristics Theories of Social Change Factors inducing change with reference to India Social Control: Concept, Types, Social Control exercised through the Social Institutions. SOCIAL DISORGANISATION Concept and Causative factors of Indian Social Problems - Analysis Intervention of Social Problems: Government and Voluntary Efforts at Micro and Macro Levels Role of the Social Workers in Identifying Social Problems and Development of Appropriate Strategies. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT Social Psychology. Meaning, Concept and Scope. Principles of Growth and Development Determinants of Development: Heredity and Environment, Social Customs, Traditions Deprivation and Development during Stages of Life Span from Conception to Old Age THEORIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT Freud's Psychosexual Theory Erikson's Psycho Social Theory Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development Roger's Learning Theory Jung's Conceptualization

PERSONALITY Personality - Meaning, Concept and Nature Determinants of Personality: Physical, Social and Family Trait and Type Theories of Personality Behaviour and Learning Theories ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR Concept of Normality and Abnormality Factors of Personality Disorders - Social, Cultural, Biological and Psychological Major Mental Disorders in the light of DSM Psychological Testing: A. The Rorschach test B. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) HEALTH & HYGIENE AND MENTAL HEALTH Concept of Health and Hygiene Social and Cultural Contexts in India Preventive and Social Medicine - Concept and Significance Mental Health: Issues and Concerns in India; Mental Hygiene: Meaning, Objectives & Scope SOCIAL CASE WORK: AN INTRODUCTION Meaning, Concept and Objectives of Case Work Philosophical Assumptions and Case Work Values Components in Case Work Principles of Social Case Work: Contribution of Friedlander and Biestek DYNAMICS IN CASE WORK/ CASE WORK PROCESS Process in Case Work- Intake, Study Assessment Intervention Termination and Evaluation TECHNIQUES AND SKILLS IN SOCIAL CASE WORK Case Work Relationship: Conceptual Framework Rapport Building, Activating Resources Basic Communication and Helping Skills Counseling UNDERSTANDING THE CLIENT SYSTEM Psychoanalytical theory Diagnostic School and Psychosocial Theory Functional School and Functional Approach THERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO SOCIAL CASE WORK Behavior Modification Approach Problem Solving Approach Crisis Intervention Approach Eclectic Approach SOCIAL POLICY - A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK Concept of Social Policy: Objectives and Scope Principles of Policy Making Distinction between Social and Economic Policies Values underlying social policy and planning Sources of Social Policy: Directive Principles, Fundamental Rights and Human Rights POLICY FORMULATION Approaches to Social Policy- Sectoral, Cross-Sectoral and Convergence Process of Social Policy Formulation

Role of interest group; the problem of conflict of interest and its solution Role of Professional Social Workers. REVIEW OF MAJOR SOCIAL POLICIES Social Policy on Education Social Policy on Environment Social Policy on Health Social Policy on Housing. SOCIAL PLANNING IN INDIA Concept, Principles and Scope of Social Planning Linkages between Social Policy and Planning- Planning as instrument Sources of Planning: Constitution, Planning Commission and National Development Council Democratic Decentralization: Panchayati Raj WELFARE PLANNING IN INDIA Welfare of Child Welfare of Women Welfare of Youth Welfare of Aged Welfare of Minorities DEVELOPMENT-A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK Current Debates on Development Development indicators Social Development Social

Development and Social Work THEORIES AND MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT Theories, Strategies and Ideologies of Development Growth Model Marxian and Dependency Models Gandhian Model CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Social Movements and Social Development Social Capital, Civil Society and Social Development Technology, Displacement and Development Role of NGOs in Social Development SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA Theories of Social Development: Social Evolution, Sanskritization, Westernization and Modernization Historical and Social context of Development in India in Pre-Independence Phase Post-Independence Phase-Governmental Measures and Five-Year Plans Neo-Political Economy and Social Development SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Sustainable Development: Issues and Perspectives Global Effort for Human Development Globalization and Sustainability Problems of Sustainable Social Development in India SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION Social Welfare Administration: Meaning, Concept & Principles of Social Welfare Administration Functions of Social Welfare Administration Organisation: Meaning, Nature and Design Decision making; Coordination

FINE ARTS

- 1 Pre-Historic to Modern Art - Indian & Western
2. Contemporary Art - Indian & Western
3. Post Modern Art - Indian & Western
4. Philosophy of Art and Art Criticism
5. Aesthetics of Art - Indian & Western
6. Fundamental and Principles of Art
7. Indian Folk Art and Tribal Art
8. Islamic Art
9. Various Techniques of painting, Print Making and Mural.

SANSKRIT

Classical Sanskrit Literature

Raghuvamsam : Canto – 2 Buddhacaritam : Canto- 1 Jambavan Samvadam : Canto -2 Kiratarjunyam : Canto- 1-2 Naisadhiyac .aritam : Canto-1 Drama & Dramaturgy Abhijnanasakuntalam Mntechakajikam Uttararanjcaritam Sivarajavijayam Dasarupaka Natyasastra Kavyaprakasa Kavyaprakasa (I Nisvasa) (Chapter-1) (Chapter-2) (Ullasa 1-4) (Ullasa -10) Following Alankaras : Upma, Rnpaka, Utpreksa, Drstanta, Nidarsana. Vibhavana, Visesokti, Arthantaranyasa, Kavyalinga. Prosody (Metres) Prose & Champu Literature: Kadambar (Kathamukham, Sukanasopadesa & Mahasvetavrttanta) Dasakumaracarita (Uchhvasa-I) Nalachampu (Ch. 1) Outline of History of Sanskrit Literature Modern Sanskrit Literature: Preliminary knowledge of the following Poets: Reva Prasad Dwivedi, Jagannath

Pathak, Parmananda Shastri, Rajendra Prasad Mishra, Radha Vallabh Tripathi, Ambika Dutt Vyas, Pandita Kshama Rao, Bhatt Mathura Nath Shastri. Sanskrit Grammar & Linguistics : Sandhi, Samasa, Karakaprakarar.a, Syntax, Phonetics. Vedic Studies. 4 Vedas: Prescribed Hymns are as follows: Indra (R V .2.12), Usas (RV.1.48), Purusa (RV. 10.90), Hiranyagarbha (R V .10.121), Nasadlya (RV.10/129) Parjanya sukta (RV.V.83) Apam-napat (RV-II.35). Siva-sankalpa (SV- 34), Sammanasya (A V -3.3). Svetasvataropanisad, Isavasyopanisad Nirukta (First Chapter), Outlines of history of Vedic Literature Philosophy: Keshava Mishra - Tarkabhasa (upto Pratyaksa Pramana) YogasutraofPatanjali (Samadhipada) Samkhyakarika o f Isvarakṛṣṇa- Karikas 1-30 Sadananda! Vedantasara

LINGUISTICS

Phonetics and Phonology

Air stream mechanism. Phonation and articulation (manner and place). Cardinal vowels and diphthongs. Consonants and vowels. Syllable and its structure- onset, peak, coda. Supra-segmental features. Complex articulation- double, secondary, co articulation. Acoustic characteristics of speech- frequency, pitch, amplitude, intensity, loudness, resonance. Phonetic transcription. Relation between phonetics and phonology. American Structural Phonology Distinctive Features Generative Phonology Auto-segmental phonology, Lexical Phonology

Morphology

Concept of morpheme, morph, allomorph. Word, lexeme and morpheme, types of morpheme; types of affixes. Phonological and morphological conditioning. Root, base and stem. Morphological processes- affixation, internal change, reduplication, suppletion and zero modification. Inflectional morphology. Derivational morphology. Compounding and conversion; types of compounding; sandhi; Productivity in word formation Lexical Morphology. Prosodic Morphology

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Syntax

The structure of phrases: lexical (NP,VP,PP ,AP). Structural relations and thematic roles in a sentence. Adjacency and case assignment. Empty categories: PRO, pro, trace, parasitic gap. WH-movement, constraints in movements, bounding theory. X-bar theory, ECM(exceptional case marking).

Sociolinguistics and Dialectology

History and Development of Sociolinguistics. Varieties of language: language, dialect, sociolect, idiolect, style, register, standard language, lingua-franca, pidgin and creole, speech community and verbal repertoire. Labovian sociolinguistics, Sociolinguistics Methodology. Ethnography of Communication. Language Contact: Bilingualism- types of bilingualism. Borrowing; code switching, constraints in code switching. Language convergence; diglossia, language spread; maintenance; shift and death. Multilingualism and language policy and planning in India.

Psycholinguistics

Learning theories- behaviourists and mentalistic. Defining psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics. Localization of language functions in brain. Cerebral dominance. Language disorders; schizophrenia, dyslexia, dysgraphia, anomia, agrammatism. Aphasia; Global aphasia, Broca's aphasia, Wernicke's aphasia. Use of linguistics in diagnosis and prognosis of language disorder.

Semantics and Pragmatics

Reference and sense; denotation and connotation; meaning types. Lexical semantics: sense relations and meaning opposition; componential analysis; marked and unmarked terms. Propositional meaning; meaning and truth conditions. Tautology and contradiction; presupposition, entailment and implication; abhida, vyanjana and lakshna. Meaning, saying and implicating; speech acts. The cooperative principle; the principle of politeness. Conversational Analysis; Discourse Markers and Hedges

South Asian Linguistics

South Asian language families. Typological relatedness: phonological, morphological, and word order. South Asia as a linguistic area: expressive, echo-formation, reduplication, causative, conjunctive participles, explicator compound verbs. South Asia as a sociolinguistic area: contact and convergence in border area. South Asian language contacts during ancient, medieval and during colonial period.

Applied Linguistics: Stylistics, Language Teaching and Translation

Language in Literature: Nature and Characteristics. Foregrounding: Automatization and Deautomatization. Style as Deviation and Choice. Goals of Language Teaching: First Language Teaching, Second or Foreign Language Teaching; Behaviouristic and cognitive theories of language learning. Language Teaching Methods: Grammar translation, Audio-lingual, Situational language teaching, Communicative language teaching, Total physical response, Community language learning; Teaching of language skills. Error analysis: Mistakes, Lapses and Errors: Interlingual and Intra lingual; Errors: recognition, description and explanation of errors: The significance of learners' error. Language testing: principles and methods; Types of tests, characteristics of a good test. Use of linguistics in Translation; Theories of translation. Types of translation: interlingual and intra lingual, full and partial, total and restricted. Translation, transliteration, transcription and transcreation. Problems in translating scientific and technical texts, Literary texts.

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