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### Syllabus and Question Pattern for CSMU-PET

PET is a written examination consist of a 100 marks- multiple-choice-type (MCQ) question paper with the following pattern

1. Section A: 50 questions - 50 Marks
2. Section B: 50 questions - 50 Marks

Minimum Qualifying Marks: 40.

No Negative marking

### **Section A**

- 1. General Knowledge:** Current affairs, General information about India and World, Fundamentals of Computer Applications.
- 2. Research Methodology:** Methods of data collection, Data types and analysis techniques, Statistical Methods (Central Tendency and variance), Theory and Hypotheses, Editing tools, Computer based tools, Literature survey.
- 3. Aptitude:** Quantitative Aptitude, Logical Reasoning, Comprehension and Composition of sentence fragments.

### **Section B**

This section is subject based as follow:

#### **1. Physical Sciences:**

- a. Classical Mechanics:** General concepts of statics and dynamics, constraints, equation of motion, generalized coordinates, Lagrangian and Hamiltonian Formalisms.
- b. Quantum Mechanics:** Wave-particle duality, uncertainty, wavefunction, Schrodinger Equation, Energy and momentum quantization, hydrogen-like atom.
- c. Thermodynamics and Statistical Mechanics:** Laws of thermodynamics, thermodynamic cycle, ensemble, specific heats, entropy and probability, kinetic theory of gas, real gas, Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac distributions.
- d. Electronics:** Analog and digital systems, diode and transistors, op-amp, oscillators, RF transmission, Boolean algebra and logic gates, adders, register, flip flops, RAM & ROM, basics of microprocessors.

- e. **Solid State Physics:** Crystal structure, Vibration and phonons, magnetic properties of matter, superconductivity.
- f. **Nuclear and Particle Physics:** Nuclear models, spin, NMR, subatomic particles, quark and leptons, accelerators, latest discoveries of heavy bosons

## 2. Chemical Sciences

### a. Inorganic Chemistry

- Chemical periodicity
- Structure and bonding in homo- and heteronuclear molecules, including shapes of molecules (VSEPR Theory).
- Concepts of acids and bases, Hard-Soft acid base concept, Non-aqueous solvents.
- Main group elements and their compounds: Allotropy, synthesis, structure and bonding, industrial importance of the compounds.
- Transition elements and coordination compounds: structure, bonding theories, spectral and magnetic properties, reaction mechanisms.
- Inner transition elements: spectral and magnetic properties, redox chemistry, analytical applications.
- Organometallic compounds: synthesis, bonding and structure, and reactivity. Organometallics in homogeneous catalysis.
- Cages and metal clusters.
- Analytical chemistry- separation, spectroscopic, electro- and thermos analytical methods.
- Bioinorganic chemistry: photosystems, porphyrins, metalloenzymes, oxygen transport, electron- transfer reactions; nitrogen fixation, metal complexes in medicine.
- Characterisation of inorganic compounds by IR, Raman, NMR, EPR, Mössbauer, UV-vis, NQR, MS, electron spectroscopy and microscopic techniques.
- Nuclear chemistry: nuclear reactions, fission and fusion, radio-analytical techniques and activation analysis.

### b. Physical Chemistry:

- Basic principles of quantum mechanics: Postulates; operator algebra; exactly-solvable systems: particle-in-a-box, harmonic oscillator and the hydrogen atom, including shapes of atomic orbitals; orbital and spin angular momenta; tunneling.
- Approximate methods of quantum mechanics: Variational principle; perturbation theory up to second order in energy; applications.
- Atomic structure and spectroscopy; term symbols; many-electron systems and antisymmetry principle.

- Chemical bonding in diatomics; elementary concepts of MO and VB theories; Huckel theory for conjugated  $\pi$ -electron systems.
- Chemical applications of group theory; symmetry elements; point groups; character tables; selection rules.
- Molecular spectroscopy: Rotational and vibrational spectra of diatomic molecules; electronic spectra; IR and Raman activities – selection rules; basic principles of magnetic resonance.
- Chemical thermodynamics: Laws, state and path functions and their applications; thermodynamic description of various types of processes; Maxwell's relations; spontaneity and equilibria; temperature and pressure dependence of thermodynamic quantities; Le Chatelier principle; elementary description of phase transitions; phase equilibria and phase rule; thermodynamics of ideal and non-ideal gases, and solutions.
- Statistical thermodynamics: Boltzmann distribution; kinetic theory of gases; partition functions and their relation to thermodynamic quantities – calculations for model systems.
- Electrochemistry: Nernst equation, redox systems, electrochemical cells; Debye-Huckel theory; electrolytic conductance – Kohlrausch's law and its applications; ionic equilibria; conductometric and potentiometric titrations.
- Chemical kinetics: Empirical rate laws and temperature dependence; complex reactions; steady state approximation; determination of reaction mechanisms; collision and transition state theories of rate constants; unimolecular reactions; enzyme kinetics; salt effects; homogeneous catalysis; photochemical reactions.
- Colloids and surfaces: Stability and properties of colloids; isotherms and surface area; heterogeneous catalysis.
- Solid state: Crystal structures; Bragg's law and applications; band structure of solids.
- Polymer chemistry: Molar masses; kinetics of polymerization.
- Data analysis: Mean and standard deviation; absolute and relative errors; linear regression; covariance and correlation coefficient.

### c. Organic Chemistry

- IUPAC nomenclature of organic molecules including regio- and stereoisomers.
- Principles of stereochemistry: Configurational and conformational isomerism in acyclic and cyclic compounds; stereogenicity, stereoselectivity, enantioselectivity, diastereoselectivity and asymmetric induction.
- Aromaticity: Benzenoid and non-benzenoid compounds – generation and reactions.

- Organic reactive intermediates: Generation, stability and reactivity of carbocations, carbanions, free radicals, carbenes, benzyne and nitrenes.
- Organic reaction mechanisms involving addition, elimination and substitution reactions with electrophilic, nucleophilic or radical species. Determination of reaction pathways.
- Common named reactions and rearrangements – applications in organic synthesis.
- Organic transformations and reagents: Functional group interconversion including oxidations and reductions; common catalysts and reagents (organic, inorganic, organometallic and enzymatic). Chemo, regio and stereoselective transformations.
- Concepts in organic synthesis: Retrosynthesis, disconnection, synthons, linear and convergent synthesis, umpolung of reactivity and protecting groups.
- Asymmetric synthesis: Chiral auxiliaries, methods of asymmetric induction – substrate, reagent and catalyst-controlled reactions; determination of enantiomeric and diastereomeric excess; enantio-discrimination. Resolution – optical and kinetic.
- Pericyclic reactions—electrocyclisation, cycloaddition, sigmatropic rearrangements and other related concerted reactions. Principles and applications of photochemical reactions in organic chemistry.
- Synthesis and reactivity of common heterocyclic compounds containing one or two heteroatoms (O, N, S).
- Chemistry of natural products: Carbohydrates, proteins and peptides, fatty acids, nucleic acids, terpenes, steroids and alkaloids. Biogenesis of terpenoids and alkaloids.
- Structure determination of organic compounds by IR, UV-Vis,  $^1\text{H}$  &  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR and Mass spectroscopic techniques.

#### **d. Interdisciplinary topics**

- Chemistry in nanoscience and technology.
- Catalysis and green chemistry.
- Medicinal chemistry.
- Supramolecular chemistry.
- Environmental chemistry.

### **3. Mathematical Sciences**

- Analysis:** Elementary set theory, finite, countable and uncountable sets, Real number system as a complete ordered field, Archimedean property, supremum, infimum. Sequences and series, convergence, limsup, liminf. Bolzano Weierstrass theorem, Heine Borel theorem. Continuity, uniform continuity, differentiability, mean value theorem. Sequences and series of functions, uniform convergence. Riemann sums and Riemann integral, Improper Integrals. Monotonic functions, types of discontinuity,

functions of bounded variation, Lebesgue measure, Lebesgue integral. Functions of several variables, directional derivative, partial derivative, derivative as a linear transformation, inverse and implicit function theorems. Metric spaces, compactness, connectedness. Normed linear Spaces. Spaces of continuous functions as examples.

- b. **Linear Algebra:** Vector spaces, subspaces, linear dependence, basis, dimension, algebra of linear transformations. Algebra of matrices, rank and determinant of matrices, linear equations. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors, Cayley-Hamilton theorem. Matrix representation of linear transformations. Change of basis, canonical forms, diagonal forms, triangular forms, Jordan forms. Inner product spaces, orthonormal basis. Quadratic forms, reduction and classification of quadratic forms.
- c. **Complex Analysis:** Algebra of complex numbers, the complex plane, polynomials, power series, transcendental functions such as exponential, trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. Analytic functions, Cauchy-Riemann equations. Contour integral, Cauchy's theorem, Cauchy's integral formula, Liouville's theorem, Maximum modulus principle, Schwarz lemma, Open mapping theorem. Taylor series, Laurent series, calculus of residues. Conformal mappings, Mobius transformations.
- d. **Algebra:** Permutations, combinations, pigeon-hole principle, inclusion-exclusion principle, derangements. Fundamental theorem of arithmetic, divisibility in  $\mathbb{Z}$ , congruences, Chinese Remainder Theorem, Euler's  $\phi$ -function, primitive roots. Groups, subgroups, normal subgroups, quotient groups, homomorphisms, cyclic groups, permutation groups, Cayley's theorem, class equations, Sylow theorems. Rings, ideals, prime and maximal ideals, quotient rings, unique factorization domain, principal ideal domain, Euclidean domain. Polynomial rings and irreducibility criteria. Fields, finite fields, field extensions, Galois Theory.
- e. **Topology:** basis, dense sets, subspace and product topology, separation axioms, connectedness and compactness.
- f. **Ordinary Differential Equations (ODEs):** Existence and uniqueness of solutions of initial value problems for first order ordinary differential equations, singular solutions of first order ODEs, system of first order ODEs. General theory of homogenous and non-homogeneous linear ODEs, variation of parameters, Sturm-Liouville boundary value problem, Green's function.
- g. **Partial Differential Equations (PDEs):** Lagrange and Charpit methods for solving first order PDEs, Cauchy problem for first order PDEs. Classification of second order PDEs, General solution of higher order PDEs with constant coefficients, Method of separation of variables for Laplace, Heat and Wave equations.
- h. **Numerical Analysis:** Numerical solutions of algebraic equations, Method of iteration and Newton-Raphson method, Rate of convergence, Solution of systems of linear algebraic equations using Gauss elimination and Gauss-Seidel methods, Finite differences, Lagrange, Hermite and spline interpolation, Numerical differentiation and integration, Numerical solutions of ODEs using Picard, Euler, modified Euler and Runge-Kutta methods.
- i. Descriptive statistics, exploratory data analysis.
  - Sample space, discrete probability, independent events, Bayes theorem. Random variables and distribution functions (univariate and multivariate); expectation and

moments. Independent random variables, marginal and conditional distributions. Characteristic functions. Probability inequalities (Tchebyshef, Markov, Jensen). Modes of convergence, weak and strong laws of large numbers, Central Limit theorems (i.i.d. case).

- Markov chains with finite and countable state space, classification of states, limiting behaviour of  $n$ -step transition probabilities, stationary distribution, Poisson and birth-and-death processes.
- Standard discrete and continuous univariate distributions. sampling distributions, standard errors and asymptotic distributions, distribution of order statistics and range.
- Methods of estimation, properties of estimators, confidence intervals. Tests of hypotheses: most powerful and uniformly most powerful tests, likelihood ratio tests. Analysis of discrete data and chi-square test of goodness of fit. Large sample tests.
- Simple nonparametric tests for one and two sample problems, rank correlation and test for independence. Elementary Bayesian inference.
- Gauss-Markov models, estimability of parameters, best linear unbiased estimators, confidence intervals, tests for linear hypotheses. Analysis of variance and covariance. Fixed, random and mixed effects models. Simple and multiple linear regression. Elementary regression diagnostics. Logistic regression.
- Multivariate normal distribution, Wishart distribution and their properties. Distribution of quadratic forms. Inference for parameters, partial and multiple correlation coefficients and related tests. Data reduction techniques: Principle component analysis, Discriminant analysis, Cluster analysis, Canonical correlation.
- Simple random sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling. Probability proportional to size sampling. Ratio and regression methods.
- Completely randomized designs, randomized block designs and Latin-square designs. Connectedness and orthogonality of block designs, BIBD. 2K factorial experiments: confounding and construction.
- Hazard function and failure rates, censoring and life testing, series and parallel systems.
- Linear programming problem, simplex methods, duality. Elementary queuing and inventory models. Steady-state solutions of Markovian queuing models: M/M/1, M/M/1 with limited waiting space, M/M/C, M/M/C with limited waiting space, M/G/1.

## 4. Civil Engineering

### a. Structural Engineering

- **Engineering Mechanics:** System of forces, free-body diagrams, equilibrium equations; Internal forces in structures; Frictions and its applications; Centre of mass; Free Vibrations of undamped SDOF system.
- **Solid Mechanics:** Bending moment and shear force in statically determinate beams; Simple stress and strain relationships; Simple bending theory, flexural and

shear stresses, shear centre; Uniform torsion, Transformation of stress; buckling of column, combined and direct bending stresses.

- **Structural Analysis:** Statically determinate and indeterminate structures by force/energy methods; Method of superposition; Analysis of trusses, arches, beams, cables and frames; Displacement methods: Slope deflection and moment distribution methods; Influence lines; Stiffness and flexibility methods of structural analysis.
- **Construction Materials and Management:** Construction Materials: Structural Steel – Composition, material properties and behaviour; Concrete - Constituents, mix design, short-term and long-term properties. Construction Management: Types of construction projects; Project planning and network analysis - PERT and CPM; Cost estimation.
- **Concrete Structures:** Working stress and Limit state design concepts; Design of beams, slabs, columns; Bond and development length; Prestressed concrete beams.
- **Steel Structures:** Working stress and Limit state design concepts; Design of tension and compression members, beams and beam- columns, column bases; Connections - simple and eccentric, beam-column connections, plate girders and trusses; Concept of plastic analysis -beams and frames.

#### **b. Geotechnical Engineering**

- **Soil Mechanics:** Three-phase system and phase relationships, index properties; Unified and Indian standard soil classification system; Permeability - one dimensional flow, Seepage through soils – two - dimensional flow, flow nets, uplift pressure, piping, capillarity, seepage force; Principle of effective stress and quicksand condition; Compaction of soils; One- dimensional consolidation, time rate of consolidation; Shear Strength, Mohr's circle, effective and total shear strength parameters, Stress-Strain characteristics of clays and sand; Stress paths.
- **Foundation Engineering:** Sub-surface investigations - Drilling bore holes, sampling, plate load test, standard penetration and cone penetration tests; Earth pressure theories - Rankine and Coulomb; Stability of slopes – Finite and infinite slopes, Bishop's method; Stress distribution in soils – Boussinesq's theory; Pressure bulbs, Shallow foundations – Terzaghi's and Meyerhoff's bearing capacity theories, effect of water table; Combined footing and raft foundation; Contact pressure; Settlement analysis in sands and clays; Deep foundations – dynamic and static formulae, Axial load capacity of piles in sands and clays, pile load test, pile under lateral loading, pile group efficiency, negative skin friction.

#### **c. Water Resources Engineering**

- **Fluid Mechanics:** Properties of fluids, fluid statics; Continuity, momentum and energy equations and their applications; Potential flow, Laminar and turbulent flow; Flow in pipes, pipe networks; Concept of boundary layer and its growth; Concept of lift and drag.
- **Hydraulics:** Forces on immersed bodies; Flow measurement in channels and pipes; Dimensional analysis and hydraulic similitude; Channel Hydraulics - Energy-depth

relationships, specific energy, critical flow, hydraulic jump, uniform flow, gradually varied flow and water surface profiles.

- **Hydrology:** Hydrologic cycle, precipitation, evaporation, evapo-transpiration, watershed, infiltration, unit hydrographs, hydrograph analysis, reservoir capacity, flood estimation and routing, surface run-off models, ground water hydrology - steady state well hydraulics and aquifers; Application of Darcy's Law.
- **Irrigation:** Types of irrigation systems and methods; Crop water requirements - Duty, delta, evapo transpiration; Gravity Dams and Spillways; Lined and unlined canals, Design of weirs on permeable foundation; cross drainage structures.

#### d. Environmental Engineering

- **Water and Waste Water Quality and Treatment:** Basics of water quality standards – Physical, chemical and biological parameters; Water quality index; Unit processes and operations; Water requirement; Water distribution system; Drinking water treatment.
- Sewerage system design, quantity of domestic wastewater, primary and secondary treatment. Effluent discharge standards; Sludge disposal; Reuse of treated sewage for different applications.
- **Air Pollution:** Types of pollutants, their sources and impacts, air pollution control, air quality standards, Air quality Index and limits.
- **Municipal Solid Wastes:** Characteristics, generation, collection and transportation of solid wastes, engineered systems for solid waste management (reuse/ recycle, energy recovery, treatment and disposal).

#### e. Transportation Engineering

- **Transportation Infrastructure:** Geometric design of highways - cross-sectional elements, sight distances, horizontal and vertical alignments.
- Geometric design of railway Track – Speed and Cant.
- Concept of airport runway length, calculations and corrections; taxiway and exit taxiway design.
- **Highway Pavements:** Highway materials - desirable properties and tests; Desirable properties of bituminous paving mixes; Design factors for flexible and rigid pavements; Design of flexible and rigid pavement using IRC codes.
- **Traffic Engineering:** Traffic studies on flow and speed, peak hour factor, accident study, statistical analysis of traffic data; Microscopic and macroscopic parameters of traffic flow, fundamental relationships; Traffic signs; Signal design by Webster's method; Types of intersections; Highway capacity.

- f. **Geomatics Engineering:** Principles of surveying; Errors and their adjustment; Maps - scale, coordinate system; Distance and angle measurement - Levelling and trigonometric levelling; Traversing and triangulation survey; Total station; Horizontal and vertical curves. Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing - Scale, flying height; Basics of remote sensing and GIS.

## 5. Computer Science and Engineering



- a. **Digital Logic:** Boolean algebra. Combinational and sequential circuits. Minimization. Number representations and computer arithmetic (fixed and floating point).
- b. **Computer Organization and Architecture:** Machine instructions and addressing modes. ALU, data-path and control unit. Instruction pipelining, pipeline hazards. Memory hierarchy: cache, main memory and secondary storage; I/O interface (interrupt and DMA mode).
- c. **Programming and Data Structures:** Programming in C. Recursion. Arrays, stacks, queues, linked lists, trees, binary search trees, binary heaps, graphs.
- d. **Algorithms:** Searching, sorting, hashing. Asymptotic worst-case time and space complexity. Algorithm design techniques: greedy, dynamic programming and divide-and-conquer. Graph traversals, minimum spanning trees, shortest paths.
- e. **Theory of Computation:** Regular expressions and finite automata. Context-free grammars and push-down automata. Regular and context-free languages, pumping lemma. Turing machines and undecidability.
- f. **Compiler Design:** Lexical analysis, parsing, syntax-directed translation. Runtime environments. Intermediate code generation. Local optimisation, Data flow analyses: constant propagation, liveness analysis, common sub expression elimination.
- g. **Operating System:** System calls, processes, threads, inter-process communication, concurrency and synchronization. Deadlock. CPU and I/O scheduling. Memory management and virtual memory. File systems.
- h. **Databases:** ER-model. Relational model: relational algebra, tuple calculus, SQL. Integrity constraints, normal forms. File organization, indexing (e.g., B and B+ trees). Transactions and concurrency control.
- i. **Computer Networks:** Concept of layering: OSI and TCP/IP Protocol Stacks; Basics of packet, circuit and virtual circuit switching; Data link layer: framing, error detection, Medium Access Control, Ethernet bridging; Routing protocols: shortest path, flooding, distance vector and link state routing; Fragmentation and IP addressing, IPv4, CIDR notation, Basics of IP support protocols (ARP, DHCP, ICMP), Network Address Translation (NAT); Transport layer: flow control and congestion control, UDP, TCP, sockets; Application layer protocols: DNS, SMTP, HTTP, FTP, Email.

## 6. Electrical Engineering

- a. **Network Elements:** Ideal voltage and current sources, dependent sources, R, L, C, M elements; Network solution methods: KCL, KVL, Node and Mesh analysis; Network Theorems: Thevenin's, Norton's, Superposition and Maximum Power Transfer theorem; Transient response of DC and AC networks, sinusoidal steady-state analysis, resonance, two port networks, balanced three phase circuits, star-delta transformation, complex power and power factor in AC circuits.
- b. **Electromagnetic Fields:** Coulomb's Law, Electric Field Intensity, Electric Flux Density, Gauss's Law, Divergence, Electric field and potential due to point, line, plane

and spherical charge distributions, Effect of dielectric medium, Capacitance of simple configurations, Biot-Savart's law, Ampere's law, Curl, Faraday's law, Lorentz force, Inductance, Magnetomotive force, Reluctance, Magnetic circuits, Self and Mutual inductance of simple configurations.

- c. **Signals and Systems:** Representation of continuous and discrete time signals, shifting and scaling properties, linear time invariant and causal systems, Fourier series representation of continuous and discrete time periodic signals, sampling theorem, Applications of Fourier Transform for continuous and discrete time signals, Laplace Transform and Z transform. R.M.S. value, average value calculation for any general periodic waveform.
- d. **Electrical Machines:** Single phase transformer: equivalent circuit, phasor diagram, open circuit and short circuit tests, regulation and efficiency; Three-phase transformers: connections, vector groups, parallel operation; Auto-transformer, Electromechanical energy conversion principles; DC machines: separately excited, series and shunt, motoring and generating mode of operation and their characteristics, speed control of dc motors; Three-phase induction machines: principle of operation, types, performance, torque-speed characteristics, no-load and blocked-rotor tests, equivalent circuit, starting and speed control; Operating principle of single-phase induction motors; Synchronous machines: cylindrical and salient pole machines, performance and characteristics, regulation and parallel operation of generators, starting of synchronous motors; Types of losses and efficiency calculations of electric machines.
- e. **Power Systems:** Basic concepts of electrical power generation, AC and DC transmission concepts, Models and performance of transmission lines and cables, Economic Load Dispatch (with and without considering transmission losses), Series and shunt compensation, Electric field distribution and insulators, Distribution systems, Per-unit quantities, Bus admittance matrix, Gauss- Seidel and Newton-Raphson load flow methods, Voltage and Frequency control, Power factor correction, Symmetrical components, Symmetrical and unsymmetrical fault analysis, Principles of over current, differential, directional and distance protection; Circuit breakers, System stability concepts, Equal area criterion.
- f. **Control Systems:** Mathematical modelling and representation of systems, Feedback principle, transfer function, Block diagrams and Signal flow graphs, Transient and Steady-state analysis of linear time invariant systems, Stability analysis using Routh-Hurwitz and Nyquist criteria, Bode plots, Root loci, Lag, Lead and Lead-Lag compensators; P, PI and PID controllers; State space model, Solution of state equations of LTI systems.
- g. **Electrical and Electronic Measurements:** Bridges and Potentiometers, Measurement of voltage, current, power, energy and power factor; Instrument transformers, Digital voltmeters and multi-meters, Phase, Time and Frequency measurement; Oscilloscopes, Error analysis.

- h. Analog and Digital Electronics:** Simple diode circuits: clipping, clamping, rectifiers; Amplifiers: biasing, equivalent circuit and frequency response; oscillators and feedback amplifiers; operational amplifiers: characteristics and applications; single stage active filters, Active Filters: Sallen Key, Butterworth, VCOs and timers, combinatorial and sequential logic circuits, multiplexers, demultiplexers, Schmitt triggers, sample and hold circuits, A/D and D/A converters.
- g. Power Electronics:** Static V-I characteristics and firing/gating circuits for Thyristor, MOSFET, IGBT; DC to DC conversion: Buck, Boost and Buck-Boost Converters; Single and three-phase configuration of uncontrolled rectifiers; Voltage and Current commutated Thyristor based converters; Bidirectional ac to dc voltage source converters; Magnitude and Phase of line current harmonics for uncontrolled and thyristor based converters; Power factor and Distortion Factor of AC to DC converters; Single phase and three-phase voltage and current source inverters, sinusoidal pulse width modulation.

## 7. Electronics and Communication Engineering

### a. Networks, Signals and Systems

- **Circuit Analysis:** Node and mesh analysis, superposition, Thevenin's theorem, Norton's theorem, reciprocity. Sinusoidal steady state analysis: phasors, complex power, maximum power transfer. Time and frequency domain analysis of linear circuits: RL, RC and RLC circuits, solution of network equations using Laplace transform. Linear 2-port network parameters, wye-delta transformation.
- **Continuous-time Signals:** Fourier series and Fourier transform, sampling theorem and applications.
- **Discrete-time Signals:** DTFT, DFT, z-transform, discrete-time processing of continuous-time signals. LTI systems: definition and properties, causality, stability, impulse response, convolution, poles and zeroes, frequency response, group delay, phase delay.

- b. Electronic Devices:** Energy bands in intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors, equilibrium carrier concentration, direct and indirect band-gap semiconductors.

**Carrier Transport:** Diffusion current, drift current, mobility and resistivity, generation and recombination of carriers, Poisson and continuity equations.

P-N junction, Zener diode, BJT, MOS capacitor, MOSFET, LED, photo diode and solar cell.

### c. Analog Circuits:

- **Diode Circuits:** Clipping, clamping and rectifiers. BJT and MOSFET Amplifiers: Biasing, AC coupling, small signal analysis, frequency response. Current mirrors and differential amplifiers.
- **Op-amp Circuits:** Amplifiers, summers, differentiators, integrators, active filters, Schmitt triggers and oscillators.

### d. Digital Circuits:

- **Number Representations:** Binary, integer and floating-point- numbers. Combinatorial circuits: Boolean algebra, minimization of functions using Boolean identities and Karnaugh map, logic gates and their static CMOS implementations, arithmetic circuits, code converters, multiplexers, decoders.
  - **Sequential Circuits:** Latches and flip-flops, counters, shift-registers, finite state machines, propagation delay, setup and hold time, critical path delay.
  - **Data Converters:** Sample and hold circuits, ADCs and DACs.
  - **Semiconductor Memories:** ROM, SRAM, DRAM.
  - **Computer Organization:** Machine instructions and addressing modes, ALU, data-path and control unit, instruction pipelining.
- e. **Control Systems:** Basic control system components; Feedback principle; Transfer function; Block diagram representation; Signal flow graph; Transient and steady-state analysis of LTI systems; Frequency response; Routh-Hurwitz and Nyquist stability criteria; Bode and root-locus plots; Lag, lead and lag-lead compensation; State variable model and solution of state equation of LTI systems.
- f. **Communications:**
- **Random Processes:** Auto correlation and power spectral density, properties of white noise, filtering of random signals through LTI systems.
  - **Analog Communications:** Amplitude modulation and demodulation, angle modulation and demodulation, spectra of AM and FM, super heterodyne receivers.
  - **Information Theory:** Entropy, mutual information and channel capacity theorem.
  - **Digital Communications:** PCM, DPCM, digital modulation schemes (ASK, PSK, FSK, QAM), bandwidth, inter-symbol interference, MAP, ML detection, matched filter receiver, SNR and BER. Fundamentals of error correction, Hamming codes, CRC.
- g. **Electromagnetics:**
- **Maxwell's Equations:** Differential and integral forms and their interpretation, boundary conditions, wave equation, Poynting vector.
  - **Plane Waves and Properties:** Reflection and refraction, polarization, phase and group velocity, propagation through various media, skin depth.
  - **Transmission Lines:** Equations, characteristic impedance, impedance matching, impedance transformation, S-parameters, Smith chart. Rectangular and circular waveguides, light propagation in optical fibers, dipole and monopole antennas, linear antenna arrays.

## 8. Mechanical Engineering

### a. Applied Mechanics and Design

- **Engineering Mechanics:** Free-body diagrams and equilibrium; friction and its applications including rolling friction, belt-pulley, brakes, clutches, screw jack, wedge, vehicles, etc.; trusses and frames; virtual work; kinematics and dynamics of rigid bodies in plane motion; impulse and momentum (linear and angular) and energy formulations; Lagrange's equation.

- **Mechanics of Materials:** Stress and strain, elastic constants, Poisson's ratio; Mohr's circle for plane stress and plane strain; thin cylinders; shear force and bending moment diagrams; bending and shear stresses; concept of shear centre; deflection of beams; torsion of circular shafts; Euler's theory of columns; energy methods; thermal stresses; strain gauges and rosettes; testing of materials with universal testing machine; testing of hardness and impact strength.
- **Theory of Machines:** Displacement, velocity and acceleration analysis of plane mechanisms; dynamic analysis of linkages; cams; gears and gear trains; flywheels and governors; balancing of reciprocating and rotating masses; gyroscope.
- **Vibrations:** Free and forced vibration of single degree of freedom systems, effect of damping; vibration isolation; resonance; critical speeds of shafts.
- **Machine Design:** Design for static and dynamic loading; failure theories; fatigue strength and the S-N diagram; principles of the design of machine elements such as bolted, riveted and welded joints; shafts, gears, rolling and sliding contact bearings, brakes and clutches, springs.

## **b. Fluid Mechanics and Thermal Sciences**

- **Fluid Mechanics:** Fluid properties; fluid statics, forces on submerged bodies, stability of floating bodies; control-volume analysis of mass, momentum and energy; fluid acceleration; differential equations of continuity and momentum; Bernoulli's equation; dimensional analysis; viscous flow of incompressible fluids, boundary layer, elementary turbulent flow, flow through pipes, head losses in pipes, bends and fittings; basics of compressible fluid flow.
- **Heat Transfer:** Modes of heat transfer; one dimensional heat conduction, resistance concept and electrical analogy, heat transfer through fins; unsteady heat conduction, lumped parameter system, Heisler's charts; thermal boundary layer, dimensionless parameters in free and forced convective heat transfer, heat transfer correlations for flow over flat plates and through pipes, effect of turbulence; heat exchanger performance, LMTD and NTU methods; radiative heat transfer, Stefan Boltzmann law, Wien's displacement law, black and grey surfaces, view factors, radiation network analysis.
- **Thermodynamics:** Thermodynamic systems and processes; properties of pure substances, behavior of ideal and real gases; zeroth and first laws of thermodynamics, calculation of work and heat in various processes; second law of thermodynamics; thermodynamic property charts and tables, availability and irreversibility; thermodynamic relations.
- **Applications:** Power Engineering: Air and gas compressors; vapour and gas power cycles, concepts of regeneration and reheat. I.C. Engines: Air-standard Otto, Diesel and dual cycles. Refrigeration and air-conditioning: Vapour and gas refrigeration and heat pump cycles; properties of moist air, psychrometric chart, basic psychrometric processes. Turbomachinery: Impulse and reaction principles, velocity diagrams, Pelton-wheel, Francis and Kaplan turbines; steam and gas turbines.

### c. **Materials, Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering**

- **Engineering Materials:** Structure and properties of engineering materials, phase diagrams, heat treatment, stress-strain diagrams for engineering materials.
- **Casting, Forming and Joining Processes:** Different types of castings, design of patterns, moulds and cores; solidification and cooling; riser and gating design. Plastic deformation and yield criteria; fundamentals of hot and cold working processes; load estimation for bulk (forging, rolling, extrusion, drawing) and sheet (shearing, deep drawing, bending) metal forming processes; principles of powder metallurgy. Principles of welding, brazing, soldering and adhesive bonding.
- **Machining and Machine Tool Operations:** Mechanics of machining; basic machine tools; single and multi-point cutting tools, tool geometry and materials, tool life and wear; economics of machining; principles of non-traditional machining processes; principles of work holding, jigs and fixtures; abrasive machining processes; NC/CNC machines and CNC programming.
- **Metrology and Inspection:** Limits, fits and tolerances; linear and angular measurements; comparators; interferometry; form and finish measurement; alignment and testing methods; tolerance analysis in manufacturing and assembly; concepts of coordinate-measuring machine (CMM).
- **Computer Integrated Manufacturing:** Basic concepts of CAD/CAM and their integration tools; additive manufacturing.
- **Production Planning and Control:** Forecasting models, aggregate production planning, scheduling, materials requirement planning; lean manufacturing.
- **Inventory Control:** Deterministic models; safety stock inventory control systems.
- **Operations Research:** Linear programming, simplex method, transportation, assignment, network flow models, simple queuing models, PERT and CPM.

## 9. **Commerce and Management**

- a. **Accounting:** Basic accounting standard and principles, Journal & Ledger entries, Final A/c (Trading, P.& L. & Balance Sheet), Partnership Accounts, Ratio Analysis, Cash Flow Analysis.
- b. **Cost & Management Accounting:** Concept of Different Costs, Elements of Costs, Break- Even - Point Analysis, Marginal Costing, Standard Costing, Budgetary Control.
- c. **Financial Management:** Basic Concept of Financial Management, Time Value of Money, Capital Structure, Capital Budgeting, Cost of Capital, Working Capital Management.
- d. **Economics, Banking and International Business:** Demand and Supply, Indifference Curve Analysis, Production Theory, Cost & Revenue, Various Markets and Pricing Strategies, National Income, Inflation, Business Cycle, Foreign Trade, Business Environment and Policy Framework in India, International Business, Balance of Payment, International Banking, Foreign Exchanges And Foreign Trade Policy. Banking Structure, Types of Banks & Their Functions, Role Of RBI, SEBI, NABARD

& Rural Banking, E- Banking, Financial Institutions, Financial Regulators, Banking Sector Reforms.

- e. **Taxation:** Basic Concepts, Residential Status, Incidence of Tax for Different Tax Payers, Exempted Incomes, Heads of Income, Deductions and Rebates.
- f. **General Management:** Marketing Mix, Product Decisions, Pricing Decisions, Promotion Decisions, Distribution Decisions, Market Segmentation, Targeting & Positioning, Product LifeCycle, And Consumer Behavior. Planning, Decision Making, Organization, Motivation, Leadership, Organization Structure, Organizational Culture.

HR Planning, Recruitment, Selection, Job Description, Job Analysis, Job Specification, Training & Development, Performance Appraisal Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sale of Goods Act, 1930, RTI Act, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, Goods and Services Tax (GST), The Companies Act, 2013.

## 10. Law

### a. JURISPRUDENCE

- Nature and sources of law
- Schools of jurisprudence
- Law and morality
- Concept of rights and duties
- Legal personality
- Concepts of property, ownership and possession
- Concept of liability
- Law, poverty and development
- Global justice
- Modernism and post-modernism

### b. CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- Preamble, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of state policy.
- Union and State executive and their interrelationship
- Union and State legislature and distribution of legislative powers
- Judiciary
- Emergency provisions
- Temporary, transitional and special provisions in respect of certain states
- Election Commission of India
- Nature, scope and importance of administrative law
- Principle of natural justice
- Judicial review of administrative actions – Grounds.

### c. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW AND IHL

- International law – Definition, nature and basis
- Sources of International law

- Recognition of states and governments
- Nationality, immigrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- Extradition and asylum
- United Nations and its organs
- Settlement of international disputes
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- International humanitarian law (IHL) - Conventions and protocols
- Implementation of IHL – Challenges

#### **d. LAW OF CRIMES**

- General principles of criminal liability – Actus reus and mens rea, individual and group liability and constructive liability
- Stages of crime and inchoate crimes - Abetment, criminal conspiracy and attempt
- General exceptions
- Offences against human body
- Offences against state and terrorism
- Offences against property
- Offences against women and children
- Drug trafficking and counterfeiting
- Offences against public tranquility
- Theories and kinds of punishments, compensation to the victims of crime

#### **e. LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**

- Nature and definition of tort
- General principles of tortious liability
- General defenses
- Specific torts – Negligence, nuisance, trespass and defamation
- Remoteness of damages
- Strict and absolute liability
- Tortious liability of the State
- The Consumer Protection Act 1986 - Definitions, consumer rights and redressal mechanism
- The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - No fault liability, third party insurance and claims tribunal
- The Competition Act, 2002 - Prohibition of certain agreements, abuse of dominant position and regulation of combinations

#### **f. COMMERCIAL LAW**



- Essential elements of contract and e-contract
- Breach of contract, frustration of contract, void and voidable agreements
- Standard form of contract and quasi-contract
- Specific contracts - Bailment, pledge, indemnity, guarantee and agency
- Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- Partnership and limited liability partnership
- Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- Company law – Incorporation of a company, prospectus, shares and debentures
- Company law – Directors and meetings
- Corporate social responsibility

#### **g. FAMILY LAW**

- Sources and schools
- Marriage and dissolution of marriage
- Matrimonial remedies - Divorce and theories of divorce
- Changing dimensions of institution of marriage – Live-in relationship
- Recognition of foreign decrees in India on marriage and divorce
- Maintenance, dower and stridhan
- Adoption, guardianship and acknowledgement
- Succession and inheritance
- Will, gift and wakf
- Uniform Civil Code

#### **h. ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW**

- Meaning and concept of ‘environment’ and ‘environmental pollution’
- International environmental law and UN Conferences
- Constitutional and legal framework for protection of environment in India
- Environmental Impact Assessment and control of hazardous waste in India
- National Green Tribunal
- Concept and development of human rights
- Universalism and cultural relativism
- International Bill of Rights
- Group rights – Women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, minorities and weaker sections
- Protection and enforcement of human rights in India – National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for

## **11. Journalism and Mass Communication**

### **a. Introduction to Journalism and Mass Communication**

- Concept of Journalism and mass communication, mass communication in India.
- History, growth and development of print and electronic media. Major landmarks in print and electronic media in Indian languages. Media's role in formulation of states of India.
- Media criticism and media literacy, Press Council and Press Commissions of India, status of journalism and media education in India. Media policies of the Government of India since Independence.
- Models and theories of mass communication, normative theories, administrative and critical traditions in communication, media and journalism studies, communication and theories of socio-cultural, educational and agricultural change. Technological determinism, critique of Marshall McLuhan's views on media and communication and Marxist approaches. Information and knowledge societies.
- Indian traditions and approaches to communication from the Vedic era to the 21st century. Western and Eastern philosophical, ethical and aesthetic perceptions of communication - Aristotle and Plato, Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic traditions.
- Media and culture - framework for understanding culture in a globalised world. Globalisation with respect to politico-economic & socio-cultural developments in India.

### **b. Communication for Development and Social Change**

- Concept and definition of development communication, role of media and journalism in society, characteristics of Indian society – demographic and sociological impact of communication, media and journalism. Media and specific audiences.
- Development and social change. Issues and post-colonial conceptions.
- Deconstruction of dominant paradigm of communication and development. Responses and critique of dominant models.
- Corporatisation of development - Corporate Social Responsibility, non-state actors in development, mass campaigns by NGOs, Government of India, international agencies and corporates. Paradigms and discourse of development communication.
- Emergence of global civil societies, public sphere, global communication system - nation state-universal, national communication policies.
- Leading influencers of social reform in India - Raja Rammohan Roy, Pandit Madanmohan Malviya, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Dr B. R. Ambedkar, Deendayal Upadhyay, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia etc.

### **c. Reporting and Editing**

- News-concepts, determinants (values), structure and perspectives. Reporting for print, radio, television and digital media. Types of reporting. National and international news agencies and feature syndicates, functions and role.
- Writing for print, electronic and digital news media. Translation and transcreation.
- Editing and presentation techniques for print, television and digital media.
- Journalism as profession, reportage of contemporary issues, ethics of reporting.
- Critique of western news values, effect of new technology on global communication flows.
- Niche Reporting.

#### **d. Advertising and Marketing Communication**

- Definition, concept, functions, types, evolution of advertising, standards and ethics in advertising. Theories and models of communication in advertising.
- Brand management.
- Advertising management - agency-role, structure and function, client-agency relationship, media planning and budgeting.
- Advertising and creativity, language and translation.
- Advertising campaign and marketing. f. Advertising and marketing research.

#### **e. Public Relations and Corporate Communication**

- Public Relations and Corporate Communication - definition, concept and scope.
- Structure of PR in State, Public, Private and non-government sectors.
- Tools and techniques of PR and Corporate Communication.
- Crisis communication and crisis communication management.
- Ethics of Public Relations.
- International Public Relations, communication audit.

#### **f. Media Laws and Ethics**

- Concept of law and ethics in India and rest of the world.
- The Constitution of India, historical evolution, relevance.
- Concept of freedom of speech and expression in Indian Constitution.
- Defamation, Libel, Slander-IPC 499-502, Sedition IPC 124(A), Contempt of Courts Act 1971, Official Secrets Act 1923, Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1955, Wage Boards, Law of Obscenity (Section 292-294 of IPC); the Miller test, the Hicklin test, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Parliamentary Privileges. Famous cases involving journalists and news media organisations.

- Right to Information Act 2005, Copyright Act 1957, Intellectual Property Rights, Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995, Information Technology Act (relevant) 2000 and cyber laws, Cinematograph Act 1952, Film Censorship, Press Council Act as amended from time to time, IPR, ASCI, Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, Various regulatory bodies for print, TV, Advertising, PR, and Internet.
- Rules, regulations and guidelines for the media as recommended by Press Council of India, Information and Broadcasting ministry and other professional organisations, adversarial role of the media, human rights and media.

#### **g. Media Management and Production**

- Definition, concept of media management. Grammar of electronic media.
- Communication design theories and practice.
- Media production techniques – print and electronic.
- Digital media production techniques.
- Economics and commerce of mass media in India.
- Principles and management in media industry post liberalisation.

#### **h. ICT and Media**

- ICT and media - definition, characteristics and role. Effect of computer mediated communication. Impact of ICT on mass media. Digitisation.
- Social networking.
- Economics and commerce of web enabled media.
- Mobile adaption and new generation telephony by media, ethics and new media.
- ICT in education and development in India, online media and e-governance.
- Animation - concepts and techniques.

#### **i. Film and Visual Communication**

- Film and television theory.
- Film and identity in Indian film studies, leading film directors of India before and after Independence. Indian cinema in the 21st century.
- Approaches to analysis of Indian television.
- Visual Communication. Visual analysis.
- Basics of film language and aesthetics, the dominant film paradigm, evolution of Indian cinema-commercial and 'non-commercial' genres, the Hindi film song, Indian aesthetics and poetics (the theory of Rasa and Dhvani).
- National cinema movements: Soviet Montage cinema, German Expressionistic cinema, Italian Neo-Realistic cinema, French New Wave cinema, British New Wave cinema, Indian New Wave cinema, Period cinema. Cinema in the new millennium.

## **j. Communication Research**

- a. Definition, concept, constructs and approaches to communication research process.
- b. Research Designs - types, structure, components, classical, experimental and quasi experimental, variables and hypotheses; types and methods of research; basic, applied, descriptive, analytical, historical, case study, longitudinal studies.
- c. Research in journalism, Public Relations, advertising, cinema, animation and graphics, television, Internet, social media practices, magazines, children's media. Communication, journalism and media research in India.
- d. Levels of measurement: sampling-probability and non-probability, tests of validity and reliability, scaling techniques. Methods and tools of data collection-interviews, surveys, case studies, obtrusive and non-obtrusive techniques, ethnography, schedule, questionnaire, diary, and internet-based tools, media specific methods such as exit.
- e. polls, opinion polls, telephone, SMS surveys and voting with regard to GEC (general entertainment content).
- f. Data analysis, testing, interpretation, application of statistical tests-parametric and non-parametric, tests of variance-univariate, bivariate and multivariate, tests of significance, computer mediated research.
- g. Ethical considerations in communication, media and journalism research, writing research reports, plagiarism.

## **12. Library and Information Science**

- Data, Information, Knowledge and Wisdom.
- Information Life Cycle - Generation, Collection, Storage and Dissemination.
- Role of Information in Planning, Management, Socio-economic, Cultural, Educational and Technological Development.
- Information Science - Relationship with other subjects, Information Society and Knowledge Society.
- Communication – Concept, Types, Theories, Models, Channels and Barriers; Trends in Scholarly Communication.
- Information Industry - Generators, Providers and Intermediaries.
- IPR and Legal Issues - Categories, Conventions, Treaties, Laws.
- Plagiarism: Concept and Types.
- Right to Information Act (RTI); Information Technology Act.
- National Knowledge Commission; National Mission on Libraries.
- Historical Development of Libraries in India; Committees and Commissions on Libraries in India.
- Types of Libraries – Academic, Public, Special and National.
- Library Legislation and Library Acts in Indian States; The Press and Registration of Books Act; The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act.
- Laws of Library Science.

- Library and Information Science Profession - Librarianship as a Profession, Professional Skills and Competences; Professional Ethics.
- Professional Associations - National – ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS; International – IFLA, ALA, CILIP, ASLIB, SLA; Role of UGC, RRRLF and UNESCO in Promotion and Development of Libraries.
- Library and Information Science Education in India.
- Library Public Relations and Extension Activities.
- Type of Users - User Studies, User Education.
- Information Literacy - Areas, Standards, Types and Models; Trends in Information Literacy.
- Information Sources - Nature, Characteristics, Types and Formats.
- Sources of Information - Primary, Secondary and Tertiary; Documentary and Non-Documentary.
- Primary Information Sources (Print and Electronic) - Journals, Conference Proceedings, Patents, Standards, Theses & Dissertations, Trade Literature.
- Secondary Information Sources (Print and Electronic) - Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Bibliographies, Indexing & Abstracting, Statistical sources, Handbooks and Manuals.
- Tertiary Information Sources (Print and Electronic)- Directories, Year Books, Almanacs.
- Reference Sources - Bibliographical, Biographical, Educational, Language and Geographical.
- Electronic Information Resources - Subject Gateways, Web Portals, Bulletin Boards, Discussion Forums /Groups.
- Databases: Bibliographic, Numeric, Full text, Multimedia; Open Access Databases.
- Institutional and Human Resources.
- Evaluation of Reference Sources and Web Resources.
- Community Information Services.
- Reference Service – Concept and Types; Referral Services
- Alerting Services - CAS, SDI, Inter Library Loan and Document Delivery.
- Mobile based Library Services and Tools – Mobile OPAC, Mobile Databases, Mobile Library Website, Library Apps, Mobile Library Instructions, Augmented Reality, SMS Alerts, Geo-Location, Reference Enquiry.
- Web 2.0 and 3.0 - Library 2.0- Concept, Characteristics, Components; Instant Messaging, RSS Feeds, Podcasts, Vodcasts, Ask a Librarian
- Collaborative Services- Social Networks, Academics Social Networks, Social Tagging, Social Bookmarking.
- Web – Scale Discovery Services
- National Information Systems and Networks: NISCAIR, DESIDOC, SENDOC, ENVIS, INFLIBNET, DELNET, NICNET, ERNET, National Knowledge Network (NKN), Biotechnology Information System Network

- International Information Systems and Networks: INIS, AGRIS, INSPEC, MEDLARS, BIOSIS, ERIC, Patent Information System (PIS), Biotechnology Information System (BIS).
- Library Resource Sharing and Library Consortia – National and International.
- Universe of Knowledge - Nature and Attributes; Modes of Formation of Subjects.
- Knowledge Organisation - Classification – Theories, Canons, and Principles; Simple Knowledge Organisation System (SKOS), Taxonomies, Folksonomy, Trends in Classification.
- Mapping of Subjects in Library Classification Schemes – DDC, UDC and CC.
- Knowledge Organisation: Cataloguing - Canons and Principles; Centralized and Co-operative Catalogue; Library Cataloguing Codes: CCC and AACR - II.
- Standards of Bibliographic Record Formats and Description – ISBD, MARC 21, CCF, RDA, FRBR, Bibframe.
- Standards for Bibliographic Information Interchange & Communication – ISO 2709, Z39.50, Z39.71.
- Metadata Standards: Dublin Core; MARC21, METS, MODES, EAD.
- Indexing Systems and Techniques: Assigned - Pre-coordinate; Post-Coordinate; Derived- Title-based; Vocabulary Control.
- Abstracting – Types and Guidelines.
- Information Retrieval System – Features, Components, Models and Evaluation.
- Management - Principles, Functions and Schools of thought.
- Library and Information Centers Management - Book Selection Tools and Principles; Library Acquisition, Technical Processing, Circulation, Serial Control, Maintenance and Stock Verification; Preservation and Conservation; Hazards and Control Measures of Library Materials.
- Human Resource Management – Planning, Job Analysis, Job Description, Job Evaluation, Selection, Recruitment, Motivation, Training and Development, Performance Appraisal; Staff Manual.
- Financial Management in Libraries - Sources of Finance, Resource Mobilisation, Budgeting Methods; Cost Effective and Cost Benefit Analysis, Annual Reports & Statistics; Library Authority and Committee.
- Project Management - SWOT, PEST, PERT / CPM.
- Total Quality Management (TQM) - Concepts, Principles and Techniques, Six Sigma; Evaluation of Services of Libraries and Information Centers.
- Library Building, Furniture and Equipments; Green Library Building; Information Commons; Makers Space; Security and Safety.
- Management Information System (MIS), MBO, Change Management, Disaster Management, Crisis Management.
- Knowledge Management – Principles, Tools, Components and Architecture.
- Marketing of Library Products and Services – Plan, Research, Strategies, Mix, Segmentation, Pricing and Advertising; Management Consultancy.
- Computer Technology - Character Representation (ASCII, ISCII, Unicode); Computer Hardware, Software; Storage Devices; Input and Output Devices.

- Types of Software - System Software, Application Software.
  - Programming Languages – Object Oriented, Procedural, High Level, Scripting; Web Languages.
  - Telecommunication - Transmission Channels, Mode, and Media, ISDN, PSDN, Multiplexing, Modulation, Standards and Protocols.
  - Wireless Communication – Media, Wi-fi, Li-fi, Satellite Communication, Mobile Communication.
  - Computer Networks - Topologies, Types of Networks – LAN, MAN, WAN.
  - Internet - Web browsers, WWW, E-mail; Search Engines, Meta and Entity Search engines.
  - Internet Protocols and Standards – HTTP, SHTTP, FTP, SMTP, TCP/IP, URI, URL.
  - Hypertext, Hypermedia, Multimedia, Video conferencing, Virtual Reality, Augmented Technologies.
  - Data Security, Network Security, Firewalls, Cryptographic Techniques, Anti-virus software, Anti-spyware, Intrusion Detection System.
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- Library Automation – Areas, Planning, Selection of Hardware and Software, Implementation and Evaluation; Standards for Library Automation.
  - Barcode, RFID, QR Code, Biometric, Smartcard: Features and Applications.
  - Digitization – Planning, Selection of Materials, Hardware, Software, Process, Issues.
  - Digital Library: Genesis, Characteristics, Types, Architecture; Standards, Formats and Protocols, DOI.
  - Digital Preservation - Need, Purpose, Standards, Methods, Techniques, Projects (National and International).
  - Digital Library Initiatives – National and International.
  - Institutional Repositories - Need, Purpose, Types and Tools; Institutional Repositories in India; ROAR, DOAR, SHARPA-ROMIO.
  - Content Management Systems – Architecture, Data Integration, CMS Software – Selection, Implementation and Evaluation.
  - Application of Artificial Intelligence, Expert Systems and Robotics in Libraries; Social Mobile Analytics Cloud (SMAC); Cloud Computing.
  - Ontology – Tools (RDF, RDFS, Potege); Semantic Web, Linked Data, Big Data, Data Mining, Data Harvesting.
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- Research - Concept, Purpose, Functions, Scope and Ethics; Types of Research – Basic and Applied, Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary.
  - Research Methods: Historical, Descriptive, Experimental and Delphi.
  - Research Design - Selection of Research Problem, Review of Literature; Formulation of Research Problem; Hypothesis – Formulation, Types and Testing; Sampling Techniques.
  - Methods of Data Collection: Questionnaire, Interview, Observation, Library Records, Scales and Checklist.



- Data Analysis and Interpretation - Presentation of Data; Statistical Methods/ Techniques.
- Statistical Packages – Spreadsheet, SPSS, Bibexcel, 'R' Statistics.
- Research Report Writing and Citation Tools – Structure, Style, Contents, Guidelines; Style Manuals; Online Citation Tools; Reference Style Management Tools; Anti plagiarism Tools; Evaluation of Research Report.
- Metric Studies in LIS - Bibliometrics, Scientometric, Webometrics, Altmetrics;
- Impact Factors – Journal, Institutional and Authors; h-Index, g-Index, i10 Index.
- Trends in Library and Information Science Research.
- Academic Library and Information System.
- Public Library and Information System.
- Special Library and Information System.
- Health Science Library and Information System.
- Corporate Library and Information System.
- Agricultural Library and Information System.
- Engineering and Technological Library and Information System.
- Archive, Museums and Oriental Libraries.
- Community Information System.
- Information Services and System for Persons with Disability, Children and Women.

## **13. Economics**

### **a. Micro Economics**

- Theory of Consumer Behaviour
- Theory of Production and Costs
- Decision making under uncertainty Attitude towards Risk
- Game Theory – Non Cooperative games
- Market Structures, competitive and non-competitive equilibria and their efficiency properties
- Factor Pricing
- General Equilibrium Analysis
- Efficiency Criteria: Pareto-Optimality, Kaldor – Hicks and Wealth Maximization
- Welfare Economics: Fundamental Theorems, Social Welfare Function
- Asymmetric Information: Adverse Selection and Moral Hazard

### **b. Macro Economics**

- National Income: Concepts and Measurement
- Determination of output and employment: Classical & Keynesian Approach
- Consumption Function

- Investment Function
- Multiplier and Accelerator
- Demand for Money
- Supply of Money
- IS – LM Model Approach
- Inflation and Phillips Curve Analysis
- Business Cycles • Monetary and Fiscal Policy
- Rational Expectation Hypothesis and its critique

**c. Statistics and Econometrics**

- Probability Theory: Concepts of probability, Distributions, Moments, Central Limit theorem
- Descriptive Statistics – Measures of Central tendency & dispersions, Correlation, Index Numbers
- Sampling methods & Sampling Distribution
- Statistical Inferences, Hypothesis testing
- Linear Regression Models and their properties – BLUE
- Identification Problem
- Simultaneous Equation Models – recursive and non-recursive
- Discrete choice models
- Time Series Analysis

**d. Mathematical Economics**

- Sets, functions and continuity, sequence, series
- Differential Calculus and its Applications
- Linear Algebra – Matrices, Vector Spaces
- Static Optimization Problems and their applications
- Input-Output Model, Linear Programming
- Difference and Differential equations with applications

**e. International Economics**

- International Trade: Basic concepts and analytical tools
- Theories of International Trade
- International Trade under imperfect competition
- Balance of Payments: Composition, Equilibrium and Disequilibrium and Adjustment Mechanisms
- Exchange Rate: Concepts and Theories
- Foreign Exchange Market and Arbitrage

- Gains from Trade, Terms of Trade, Trade Multiplier
- Tariff and Non-Tariff barriers to trade; Dumping
- GATT, WTO and Regional Trade Blocks; Trade Policy Issues
- IMF & World Bank

**f. Public Economics**

- Market Failure and Remedial Measures: Asymmetric Information, Public Goods, Externality
- Regulation of Market – Collusion and Consumers' Welfare
- Public Revenue: Tax & Non-Tax Revenue, Direct & Indirect Taxes, Progressive and non-Progressive Taxation, Incidence and Effects of Taxation
- Public expenditure
- Public Debt and its management
- Public Budget and Budget Multiplier
- Fiscal Policy and its implications

**g. Money and Banking**

- Components of Money Supply
- Central Bank
- Commercial Banking
- Instruments and Working of Monetary Policy
- Non-banking Financial Institutions
- Capital Market and its Regulation

**h. Growth and Development Economics**

- Economic Growth and Economic Development
- Theories of Economic Development: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Marx, Schumpeter, Rostow, Balanced & Unbalanced growth, Big Push approach.
- Models of Economic Growth: Harrod-Domar, Solow, Robinson, Kaldor
- Technical progress – Disembodied & embodied; endogenous growth
- Indicators of Economic Development: PQLI, HDI, SDGs
- Poverty and Inequalities – Concepts and Measurement
- Social Sector Development: Health, Education, Gender

**i. Environmental Economics and Demography**

- Environment as a Public Good
- Market Failure
- Coase Theorem
- Cost-Benefit Analysis and Compensation Criteria

- Valuation of Environmental Goods
- Theories of Population
- Concepts and Measures: Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality
- Age Structure, Demographic Dividend
- Life Table
- Migration

**j. Indian Economy**

- Economic Growth in India: Pattern and Structure
- Agriculture: Pattern & Structure of Growth, Major Challenges, Policy Responses
- Industry: Pattern & Structure of Growth, Major Challenges, Policy Responses
- Services: Pattern & Structure of Growth, Major Challenges, Policy Responses
- Rural Development – Issues, Challenges & Policy Responses
- Urban Development – Issues, Challenges and Policy Responses.
- Foreign Trade: Structure and Direction, BOP, Flow of Foreign Capital, Trade Policies
- Infrastructure Development: Physical and Social; Public-Private Partnerships
- Reforms in Land, Labour and Capital Markets
- Centre-State Financial Relations and Finance Commissions of India; FRBM
- Poverty, Inequality & Unemployment

## **14. Psychology**

- a. Emergence of Psychology:** Psychological thought in some major Eastern Systems: Bhagavad Gita, Buddhism, Sufism and Integral Yoga. Academic psychology in India: Pre independence era; post-independence era; 1970s: The move to addressing social issues; 1980s: Indigenization; 1990s: Paradigmatic concerns, disciplinary identity crisis; 2000s: Emergence of Indian psychology in academia. Issues: The colonial encounter; Post colonialism and psychology; Lack of distinct disciplinary identity.

Western: Greek heritage, medieval period and modern period. Structuralism, Functionalism, Psychoanalytical, Gestalt, Behaviorism, Humanistic Existential, Transpersonal, Cognitive revolution, Multiculturalism. Four founding paths of academic psychology - Wundt, Freud, James, Dilthey. Issues: Crisis in psychology due to strict adherence to experimental analytical paradigm (logical empiricism). Indic influences on modern psychology.

Essential aspects of knowledge paradigms: Ontology, epistemology, and methodology. Paradigms of Western Psychology: Positivism, Post-Positivism, Critical perspective, Social Constructionism, Existential Phenomenology, and Co-operative Enquiry. Paradigmatic Controversies. Significant Indian paradigms on psychological knowledge: Yoga, Bhagavad Gita, Buddhism, Sufism, and Integral Yoga. Science and spirituality (avidya and vidya). The primacy of self-knowledge in Indian psychology.

- b. Research Methodology and Statistics:** Research: Meaning, Purpose, and Dimensions. Research problems, Variables and Operational Definitions, Hypothesis, Sampling. Ethics in conducting and reporting research

Paradigms of research: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed methods approach  
Methods of research: Observation, Survey [Interview, Questionnaires], Experimental, Quasi-experimental, Field studies, Cross-Cultural Studies, Phenomenology, Grounded theory, Focus groups, Narratives, Case studies, Ethnography

Statistics in Psychology: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion. Normal Probability Curve. Parametric [t-test] and Non-parametric tests [Sign Test, Wilcoxon Signed rank test, Mann-Whitney test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Friedman]. Power analysis. Effect size.

Correlational Analysis: Correlation [Product Moment, Rank Order], Partial correlation, multiple correlation. Special Correlation Methods: Biserial, Point biserial, tetrachoric, phi coefficient. Regression: Simple linear regression, Multiple regression. Factor analysis: Assumptions, Methods, Rotation and Interpretation.

Experimental Designs: ANOVA [One-way, Factorial], Randomized Block Designs, Repeated Measures Design, Latin Square, Cohort studies, Time series, MANOVA, ANCOVA. Single-subject designs.

- c. Psychological testing:** Types of tests Test construction: Item writing, item analysis. Test standardization: Reliability, validity and Norms.

Areas of testing: Intelligence, creativity, neuropsychological tests, aptitude, Personality assessment, interest inventories.

Attitude scales – Semantic differential, Staples, Likert scale. Computer-based psychological testing.

Applications of psychological testing in various settings: Clinical, Organizational and business, Education, Counseling, Military. Career guidance.

- d. Biological basis of behavior:** Sensory systems: General and specific sensations, receptors and processes

Neurons: Structure, functions, types, neural impulse, synaptic transmission. Neurotransmitters.

The Central and Peripheral Nervous Systems – Structure and functions. Neuroplasticity.

Methods of Physiological Psychology: Invasive methods – Anatomical methods, degeneration techniques, lesion techniques, chemical methods, microelectrode studies. Non-invasive methods – EEG, Scanning methods.

Muscular and Glandular system: Types and functions Biological basis of Motivation: Hunger, Thirst, Sleep and Sex. Biological basis of emotion: The Limbic system, Hormonal regulation of behavior. Genetics and behavior: Chromosomal anomalies; Nature-Nurture controversy [Twin studies and adoption studies]

- e. Attention, Perception, Learning, Memory and Forgetting:** Attention: Forms of attention, Models of attention

Perception: Approaches to the Study of Perception: Gestalt and physiological approaches Perceptual Organization: Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Law of

Organization Perceptual Constancy: Size, Shape, and Color; Illusions Perception of Form, Depth and Movement Role of motivation and learning in perception.

Signal detection theory: Assumptions and applications Subliminal perception and related factors, information processing approach to perception, culture and perception, perceptual styles, Pattern recognition, Ecological perspective on perception.

Learning Process: Fundamental theories: Thorndike, Guthrie, Hull Classical Conditioning: Procedure, phenomena and related issues Instrumental learning: Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues; Reinforcement: Basic variables and schedules; Behaviour modification and its applications Cognitive approaches in learning: Latent learning, observational learning. Verbal learning and Discrimination learning Recent trends in learning: Neurophysiology of learning.

Memory and Forgetting Memory processes: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval Stages of memory: Sensory memory, Short-term memory (Working memory), Long-term Memory (Declarative – Episodic and Semantic; Procedural)

Theories of Forgetting: Interference, Retrieval Failure, Decay, Motivated forgetting.

- f. Thinking, Intelligence and Creativity:** Theoretical perspectives on thought processes: Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing, Feature integration model Concept formation: Rules, Types, and Strategies; Role of concepts in thinking Types of Reasoning Language and thought.

Problem solving: Type, Strategies, and Obstacles Decision-making: Types and models

Metacognition: Metacognitive knowledge and Metacognitive regulation

Intelligence: Spearman; Thurstone; Jensen; Cattell; Gardner; Stenberg; Goleman; Das, Kar & Parrila

Creativity: Torrance, Getzels & Jackson, Guilford, Wallach & Kogan Relationship between Intelligence and Creativity

- g. Personality, Motivation, emotion, stress and coping:** Determinants of personality: Biological and socio-cultural Approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytical, Neo-Freudian, Social learning, Trait and Type, Cognitive, Humanistic, Existential, Transpersonal psychology. Other theories: Rotter's Locus of Control, Seligman's Explanatory styles, Kohlberg's theory of Moral development.

Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, Needs, Drives, Arousal, Incentives, Motivational Cycle. Approaches to the study of motivation: Psychoanalytical, Ethological, S-R Cognitive, Humanistic.

Exploratory behavior and curiosity Zuckerman's Sensation seeking Achievement, Affiliation and Power Motivational Competence Self-regulation Flow.

Emotions: Physiological correlates Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter and Singer, Lazarus, Lindsley. Emotion regulation

Conflicts: Sources and types Stress and Coping: Concept, Models, Type A, B, C, D behaviors, Stress management strategies [Biofeedback, Music therapy, Breathing

exercises, Progressive Muscular Relaxation, Guided Imagery, Mindfulness, Meditation, Yogasana, Stress Inoculation Training].

**h. Social Psychology:** Nature, scope and history of social psychology

Traditional theoretical perspectives: Field theory, Cognitive Dissonance, Sociobiology, Psychodynamic Approaches, Social Cognition.

Social perception [Communication, Attributions]; attitude and its change within cultural context; prosocial behavior

Group and Social influence [Social Facilitation; Social loafing]; Social influence [Conformity, Peer Pressure, Persuasion, Compliance, Obedience, Social Power, Reactance]. Aggression. Group dynamics, leadership style and effectiveness. Theories of intergroup relations [Minimal Group Experiment and Social Identity Theory, Relative Deprivation Theory, Realistic Conflict Theory, Balance Theories, Equity Theory, Social Exchange Theory]

Applied social psychology: Health, Environment and Law; Personal space, crowding, and territoriality.

**i. Human Development and Interventions:** Developmental processes: Nature, Principles, Factors in development, Stages of Development. Successful aging. Theories of development: Psychoanalytical, Behavioristic, and Cognitive Various aspects of development: Sensory-motor, cognitive, language, emotional, social and moral.

Psychopathology: Concept, Mental Status Examination, Classification, Causes

Psychotherapies: Psychoanalysis, Person-centered, Gestalt, Existential, Acceptance Commitment Therapy, Behavior therapy, REBT, CBT, MBCT, Play therapy, Positive psychotherapy, Transactional Analysis, Dialectic behavior therapy, Art therapy, Performing Art Therapy, Family therapy.

Applications of theories of motivation and learning in School Factors in educational achievement Teacher effectiveness Guidance in schools: Needs, organizational set up and techniques.

Counselling: Process, skills, and techniques

**j. Emerging Areas:** Issues of Gender, Poverty, Disability, and Migration: Cultural bias and discrimination. Stigma, Marginalization, and Social Suffering; Child Abuse and Domestic violence.

Peace psychology: Violence, non-violence, conflict resolution at macro level, role of media in conflict resolution.

Wellbeing and self-growth: Types of wellbeing [Hedonic and Eudemonic], Character strengths, Resilience and Post-Traumatic Growth.

Health: Health promoting and health compromising behaviors, Life style and Chronic diseases [Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Disease], Psychoneuroimmunology [Cancer, HIV/AIDS]

Psychology and technology interface: Digital learning; Digital etiquette: Cyber bullying; Cyber pornography: Consumption, implications; Parental mediation of Digital Usage.

## 15. English

- Drama
- Poetry
- Fiction, short story
- Non-Fictional Prose
- Language: Basic concepts, theories and pedagogy. English in Use.
- English in India: history, evolution and futures
- Cultural Studies
- Literary Criticism
- Literary Theory post World War II
- Research Methods and Materials in English

## 16. History

### Unit – I

Negotiating the Sources: Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary: problem of dating Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic. Pastoralism and Food production: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Phase: Settlement, distribution, tools and patterns of exchange. Indus/Harappa Civilization: Origin, extent, major sites, settlement pattern, craft specialization, religion, society and polity, Decline of Indus Civilization, Internal and external trade, First urbanization in India. Vedic and later Vedic periods; Aryan debates, Political and Social Institutions, State Structure and Theories of State; Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Introduction of Iron Technology, Megaliths of South India. Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6th century BCE; Emergence of heterodox sects-Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.

### Unit – II

From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects, Mauryan expansion, Mauryan polity, society, economy, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature, Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire, Mauryan art and architecture, Asokan edicts: language and script. -3- Dissolution of Empire and Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka-Ksatrapas, Sangam literature, polity and society in South India as reflected in Sangam literature. Trade and commerce from 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, Trade with the Roman World, Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Kharavela and Jainism, Post-Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools. Gupta Vakataka age: Polity and Society, Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Land Revenue and Land Rights, Gupta Coins, Beginning of Temple Architecture, Emergence of Puranic Hinduism, Development of Sanskrit Language and Literature. Developments in Science Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine. Harsha and his Times: Administration and.

### Unit – III

Emergence of Regional Kingdoms: Kingdoms in Deccan: Gangas, Kadambas, Western and



Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas. Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Ceras, Colas and Pandyas, Kingdoms in Eastern India: Palas and Senas of Bengal, Varmans of Kamarupa, Bhaumakaras and Somavamsis of Odisha. Kingdoms in Western India: Maitrakas of Vallabhi and Chalukyas of Gujarat. Kingdoms in North India: Gurjara-Pratiharas, Kalacuri-Chedis, Gahadavalas and Paramaras. Characteristics of Early Medieval India: Administration and Political Structure Legitimation of Kingship. Agrarian economy; land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry, water resources, taxation system, coins and currency system; Trade and urbanization: patterns of trade, and urban settlements, ports and trade routes, merchandise and exchange, trade guilds; trade and colonization in southeast Asia. Growth of Brahmanical religions: Vaisnavism and Saivism; Temples; Architecture, Dana, Tirtha and Bhakti, Tamil Bhakti movement - Shankara, Madhava and Ramanujacharya. Society: Varna, Jati and Proliferation of Castes, Position of women; Gender, marriage and property relations; Women in public life. Tribes as peasants and their place in Varna order. Untouchability. Education and Educational Institutions: Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education. Growth of Regional Languages. -4- Debates of state formation in early medieval India: A) Feudal model; B) Segmentary model; C) Integrative model Arab contracts: Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

#### Unit – IV

Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources, Material evidence and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages; Foreign Travellers' Accounts – Persian and Arabic. Political Developments – The Delhi Sultanate – the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis. Decline of Delhi Sultanate. Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris ; Expansion and Consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal Empire. Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire. The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis - Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar – Rise, Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis. Rise of the Marathas & the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji ; its expansion under the Peshwas ; Mughal – Maratha relations, Maratha Confederacy, Causes of Decline.

#### Unit – V

Administration & Economy: Administration under the Sultanate, Nature of State – Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of succession. Sher Shah's Administrative Reforms ; Mughal Administration – Central, Provincial and Local : Mansabdari and Jagirdari Systems. Administrative System in the Deccan – The Vijayanagara State & Polity, Bahamani Administrative System; Maratha Administration – Asta Pradhan. Frontier Policies under Delhi Sultanate and Mughals. Inter-State Relations during the Sultanate and the Mughals. Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure. Industries – Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro-Based industries, Organisation, Factories & Technology. -5- Trade and Commerce – State Policies, Internal and External Trade: European Trade, Trade Centres and Ports, Transport and Communication. Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance, State Income and Expenditure, Currency, Mint System; Famines and Peasant Revolts.

#### Unit – VI

Society and Culture: Social Organisation and Social Structure. The Sufis – Their Orders, Beliefs and Practices, the leading Sufi Saints, Social Synchronization. Bhakti Movement – Shaivism; Vaishnavism, Shaktism. The Saints of the Medieval Period – North and South – their impact on SocioPolitical and Religious Life – Women Saints of Medieval India. The

Sikh Movement – Guru Nanak Dev: his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa. Social Classification: Ruling Class, Major Religious Groups, the Ulemas, the Mercantile and Professional Classes – Rajput Society. Rural society – Petty Chieftains, Village Officials, Cultivators and Non-Cultivating Classes, Artisans. Position of Women – Zanana System – Devadasi System. Development of Education, Centres of Education and Curriculum, Madarasa Education. Fine Arts – Major Schools of Painting – Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari, Garhwali; Development of Music. Art and Architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Mughal Architecture, Regional Styles. Indo-Arabic Architecture, Mughal Gardens, Maratha Forts, Shrines and Temples.

#### Unit –VII

Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins. Rise of British Power: European Traders in India in the 16 th to 18th Centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British. Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India. -6- British Relations with Principal Indian States – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Carnatic and Punjab. Revolt of 1857, Causes, Nature and Impact. Administration of the Company and the Crown; Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under East India Company. Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company; British Policy and Paramountcy in the Princely States under the Crown. Local Self-Government. Constitutional Changes, 1909 – 1935.

#### Unit – VIII

Colonial Economy: Changing Composition, Volume and Direction of Trade. Expansion and Commercialization of Agriculture, Land Rights, Land Settlements, Rural Indebtedness, Landless Labour, Irrigation and Canal System. Decline of Industries – Changing Socio-Economic Conditions of Artisans; De-urbanisation; Economic Drain; World Wars and Economy. 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, Communications – Post & Telegraph. Growth of New Urban Centres; New Features of Town Planning and Architecture, Urban Society and Urban Problems. Famines, Epidemics and the Government Policy. Tribal and Peasant Movements. Indian Society in Transition: Contact with Christianity – the Missions and Missionaries; Critique of Indian Social and Economic Practices and Religious Beliefs; Educational and Other Activities. The New Education – Government Policy; Levels and Contents; English Language; Development of Science, Technology, Public Health & Medicine – Towards Modernism. Indian Renaissance – Socio-Religious Reforms; Emergence of Middle Class; Caste Associations and Caste Mobility. -7- Women's Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organisations; British Legislation concerning Women, Gender Identity & 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.

#### Unit – IX

Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism. Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists and Revolutionaries. Swadeshi and Swaraj. Gandhian Mass Movements; Subas Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement. Left Wing Politics. Depressed Class Movement. Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan. Towards Independence and Partition. India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh. B.R. Ambedkar – The making of

the Indian Constitution, its Features. The Structure of Bureaucracy. New Education Policy. Economic Policies and the Planning process; Development, Displacement and Tribal Issues. Linguistic Reorganisation of States; Centre-State Relations. Foreign Policy Initiatives – Panchsheel; Dynamics of Indian Politics-Emergency; Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation of Indian Economy. -8-

#### Unit – X

Historical Method, Research, Methodology and Historiography: Scope and Importance of History Objectivity and Bias in History Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History