

net profit.

Ricardian, Marshallian. Types of Markets and price determination. Alternate theories of distribution.

2. Nature, types and functions of money. Measurement of price level changes. Monetary standards. High powered money and quantity theory of money, its variants and critiques thereof. Demand for and supply of money. The money multiplier. Theory of money (Fishers, Cambridge and Keynes version). Theories of determination of interest rate. Interest and prices. Theories of inflation and control of inflation.

3. Full employment and Say's Law. Under employment equilibrium. Keynes's theory of employment (and income) determination. Critiques of Keynesian theory. Applicability of Keynesian approach to developing countries. Wage and employment – classical and Keynes's views.

4. Functions of Central Bank, Process of credit creation, Credit control – types and effects, Structure of money markets and capital markets in developing countries like India.

5. Public finance and its role in market economy in stabilisation, supply, stability, allocative, efficiency, distribution and development. Sources of revenue. Forms of taxes and subsidies, their incidence and effects. Limits to taxation, loans. Crowding-out effects. Limits to borrowings. Types of budget deficits. Public expenditure and its effects.

#### 6. International Economics :

(i) Old and new theories of international trade. (a) Comparative advantage, terms of trade and offer curve. (b) "Trade as an engine of growth" and theories of under development in an open economy.

(ii) Forms of protection.

(iii) Balance of payments, composition, disequilibria, types, remedies for adverse balance of payments, fixed versus floating rates.

(iv) IMF and the World Bank ; W.T.O.

#### 7. Growth and Development :

(i) Theories of growth : Classical and neo-classical theories. The Harrod model. Economic development under surplus labour, Wage-goods as a constraint on growth. Relative importance of physical and human capitals in growth. Innovations and development. Productivity, its growth and source of changes thereof. Factors determining savings to income ratio and the capital-output ratio.

(ii) Main features of growth : Changes in sectoral compositions of income. Changes in occupational distribution. Changes in income distribution. Changes in consumption levels and patterns. Changes in savings and investment and in patterns of investments. Case for and against industrialization. Significance of agriculture in developing countries.

(iii) Relation between state planning and growth. Changing roles of market and plans in growth. Economic policy and growth.

(iv) Role of foreign capital and technology in growth. The significance of multi-nationals.

(v) Welfare indicators and measures of growth. Human development indices. The basic needs approach.

#### Part-II

1. Indian Economics in Past : Independence Era – Contribution of Vakil, Gadgil and Rao. National and percapita Income, patterns, trends, aggregate and sectoral. Composition and change therein.

2. Employment : Nature and types of unemployment in developing countries. Factors determining employment in short and long periods. Role of capital, wages-goods, wage-rate and technology. Measures of unemployment. Relation between income poverty and employment and issues of distribution and social justice. Agricultural development in India since 1951. Agriculture institutional set-up of land system, size of agricultural holdings and efficiency. Green revolution and technological changes. Agricultural price and terms of trade. Role of public distribution and farm subsidies on agricultural prices. Employment and poverty in agriculture. Employment schemes. Growth experience. Land reforms. Regional disparities in agricultural growth. Role of Agriculture in export. IRDP.



3. **Industry :** Industrial development in India since 1951 and industrial policy. Industrial system of India. Trends in composition and growth. Role of public and private sectors. Role of small and cottage industries. Indian Industrial strategy. Capital versus consumer goods. Wage-goods versus luxuries. Capital intensive versus labour. Intensive techniques. Import substituting versus export promotions. Sickness and high-cost Industrial policies and their effects. Recent moves for liberalisation and their effects of Indian industry.

4. **Money and Banking :** The monetary institutions of India. Instruments of credit control. Factors determining demand for and supply of money. Sources of reserve money. Money multipliers. Techniques of money supply regulation under open economy. Functioning of money market in India. Budget deficits and money supply.

5. **Index numbers of price level :** Course of price level in post-independence period. Sources and causes of inflation. Role of monetary and supply factors in price level determination. Policies towards control of inflation. Role of monetary and supply factors in price level determination. Policies towards control of inflation. Effects of inflation under open economy.

6. **Trade balance of payments and exchange :** Foreign trade of India. Composition and direction. Shifts in trade policy from import substitution to export promotion. Balance of payment problem and policies to cure it. Impact of liberalisation on pattern of trade. India's external borrowings and the debt problem. Exchange rate of the rupee, devaluations, depreciations and their effects on balance of payments. Rupee in an open economy. Integration of Indian economy with world economy. India and the WTO.

7. **Public Finance and Fiscal policy :** Characteristics and trends in India's public finance. Tax structure in India—drawbacks and remedies. Effect of taxation. Taxable capacity. Role of taxes (direct and indirect) and subsidies. Fiscal and monetary deficits. Public expenditures and their significance. Public finance and inflation. Public debt—its role and burden. Limiting government's debt. Recent fiscal policies and their effects. Sources of income and heads of expenditure of the Centre and State Govts. Center-State financial relations. Latest Finance Commission Report. Deficit financing in Protection of consumer interests in India—meaning, significance and implications.

8. **Economic Planning in India :** Trends in savings and investment. Trends in saving income and capital. Output ratios. Growth versus distribution. Transition from central planning to indicative planning. Relation between market and plan. Strategies for growth, social justice and plans. Planning and increasing the growth rate. Features and strategies of economic planning in India. A critical review of our planned development since 1951. Outlines of the current Five Year Plan. India's population problem and policy to control it.

## 8. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

### Part-I

#### 1. Electrical Circuits—Theory and Applications

Circuit components; network graphs; KCL, KVL; Circuit analysis methods; nodal analysis, mesh analysis; basic network theorems and applications; transient analysis : RL, RC and RLC circuits; sinusoidal steady state analysis, resonant circuits and applications; coupled circuits and applications; balanced 3-phase circuits. Two-port networks, driving point and transfer functions; poles and zeros of network functions. Elements of networks synthesis. Filter-theory : design and applications. Active filters. Circuit simulation.

#### 2. Signals & Systems

Representation of continuous-time and discrete-time signals & systems; LTI systems; convolution; impulse response; time domain analysis of LTI systems based on convolution and differential/difference equations. Laplace transform, Z-transform, Transfer function.

#### 3. E.M. Theory

Maxwell's equations, wave propagation in bounded media. Boundary conditions, reflection and refraction of plane waves. Transmission lines : Distributed parameter circuits, travelling and standing waves, impedance matching.

#### 4. Analog Electronics

Characteristics and equivalent circuits (large and small-signals) of Diode, BJT, JFET and MOSFET. Diode circuits : Clipping, clamping, rectifier. Biasing and bias stability. FET amplifiers. Amplifiers ; single and multistage, differential, operational, feedback and power. Analysis of amplifiers; frequency-response of amplifiers. Oscillators : criterion for oscillation. Power supplies.



**5. Digital Electronics**

Boolean algebra; minimisation of Boolean functions; logic gates; digital IC families (DTL, TTL, ECL, MOS, CMOS). Combinational circuits: arithmetic circuits, multiplexers and decoders. Sequential circuits: latches and flip-flops, counters and shift-registers. Comparators, timers, multivibrators. Sample and hold circuits, ADCs and DACs. Semiconductor memories.

**6. Energy Conversion**

Principles of electromechanical energy conversion : Torque and emf in rotating machines. DC machines ; characteristics and performance analysis; starting and speed control of motors. Transformers : Principles of operation and analysis; regulation, efficiency; 3-phase transformers, 3-phase induction machines and synchronous machines; characteristics and performance analysis; speed control. Special machines: Stepper motors, brushless dc motors, permanent magnet motors, single-phase motors; FHP.

**7. Power Electronic and Electric Drives**

Semiconductor power devices: diode, transistor, thyristor, triac, GTO and MOSFET—static characteristics and principles of operation; triggering circuits; phase control rectifiers; bridge converters; fully-controlled and half-controlled; principles of thyristor choppers and inverters; basic concepts; of speed control of dc motor drives.

**8. Analog Communication**

Signal to noise ratio. Amplitude modulation; DSB, DSB-SC and SSB. Modulators and Demodulators; Phase and Frequency modulation: PM & FM signals; narrowband and FM; generation & detection of FM and PM. Superhetrodyne receivers, AM receivers, communication receivers, FM receivers. Signal to noise ratio calculation for AM and FM receivers.

**Part-II****1. Control Systems**

Elements of control systems; block-diagram representations; open-loop & closed-loop system; principles and applications of feed-back. LT1 systems; time-domain and transform-domain analysis. Stability; Routh Hurwitz criterion, root-loci, Nyquist's criterion, Bode-plots, Design of lead-lag compensators. Proportional . State-variable representations and analysis of control systems. Principles of discrete-control systems.

**2. Electrical Engineering Materials**

Electrical/electronic behaviour of materials ; conductivity; free-electrons and band-theory; intrinsic and extrinsic semi-conductor, p-n junction, solar cells, superconductivity; Dielectric behaviour of materials, polarization phenomena; piezo-electric phenomena. Magnetic materials; behaviour and application.

**3. Microprocessor and Microcomputers**

8-bit microprocessor; architecture, CPU, module design, memory interfacing, I/O, peripheral controllers.

**4. Measurement and Instrumentation**

Error analysis, measurement of current voltage, power, energy, power-factor, resistance, inductance, capacitance and frequency; bridge measurements. Electronic measuring instruments; multimeter, CRO, digital voltmeter, frequency counter, Q-meter, spectrum-analyser, distortion-meter. Transducers ; thermocouple, thermistor, LVDT, strain-guage, piezo-electric crystal. Use of transducers in measurements of non-electrical quantities. Data-acquisition systems.

**5. Power Systems; Analysis and Control**

Steady-state performance of overhead transmission lines and cables; principles of active and reactive power transfer and distribution; per-unit quantities; bus admittance and impedance matrices; load flow; voltage control and power factor correction; economic operation; symmetrical components, analysis of symmetrical and unsymmetrical faults. Concepts of system stability; swing curves and equal area criterion. Static VAR system. Basic concepts of HVDC transmission. Active power control. Frequency control. Economic dispatch.

**6. Power System Protection**

Principles of overcurrent, differential and distance protection. Concept of solid state relays. Circuit breakers. Computer aided protection; introduction; line, bus, generator, transformer protection; numeric relays.

7. Non-conventional Energy Sources and Energy Management Introduction to the energy problem; difficulties with conventional energy sources. Wind-Energy; Basics of Wind turbine aerodynamics; wind-energy conversion systems



and their integration into electrical grid. Solar-Energy: Thermal conversion photo-voltaic conversion. Wave-energy. Importance of Energy Management: Energy audit; energy economics; discount rate, payback period, internal rate of return, life cycle costing.

## 9. ENGLISH LITERATURE

The Syllabus consists of two parts designed to test a first hand and critical reading of texts prescribed from the following periods in English Literature; Part I: 1600-1900 and Part II: 1900-1990.

### Part-I

Texts for detailed study are listed below. Candidates will also be required to show adequate knowledge of the following topics and movements: Metaphysical Poetry; The Epic and the Mock-epic. The Romantic Movement; The Rise of the Novel; The Victorian Age.

#### Section (A)

1. William Shakespeare : King Lear and The Tempest.

2. John Donne. The following poems:

- Canonization.
- Death be not proud.
- The Good Morrow.
- On his Mistress going to bed.

3. John Milton : Paradise Lost I

4. Alexander Pope. The Rape of the Lock.

5. William Wordsworth. The following poems:

- Ode on Intimations of Immortality.
- Tintern abbey.
- Three years she grew in Sun and Shower
- She dwelt among the untrodden ways.
- Michael.
- Resolution and Independence.
- The World is too much with us.
- Upon Westminster Bridge.

6. Alfred Tennyson : In Memoriam

#### Section (B)

1. Jane Austen. Pride and Prejudice.

2. Henry Fielding. Tom Jones.

3. Charles Dickens. Hard Times.

4. George Eliot. The Mill on the Floss.

5. Thomas Hardy. Tess of the d'Urbervilles.

### Part-II

Texts for detailed study are listed below. Candidates will also be required to show adequate knowledge of the following topics and movements.

Modernism; The stream-of-consciousness Novel; Indian Writing in English; Marxist.

#### Section-(A)

1. William Butler yeats. The following poems:

- Easter 1916.
- The Second Coming.
- A Prayer for my daughter.
- Sailing to Byzantium.



- The Tower Among School Children.
- Leda and the Swan.
- Meru.
- The Second Coming.
- 2. T.S. Eliot. The following poems :
  - The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock.
  - Journey of the Magi.
- 3. W.H. Auden. The following poems:
  - Partition.
  - Musee des Beaux Arts
  - In Memory of W.B. Yeats.
  - Lay your sleeping head, my love
  - The Unknown Citizen.
  - Consider.
  - The Shield of Achilles
  - September 1, 1939.
  - Petition.
- 4. Philip Larkin. The following poems:
  - Next
  - Please
  - Deceptions
  - Afternoons

(All these poems are available in the anthology Ten twentieth Century Indian Poets, edited by R. Parthasarthy, published by Oxford University Press, New Delhi).

#### Section (B)

1. D.H. Lawrence. Sons and Lovers.
2. E.M. Forster. A Passage to India.
3. Virginia Woolf. Mrs. Dalloway.
4. Raja Rao. Kanthapura.

## 10. GEOGRAPHY

### Part-I

#### 1. Physical Geography

(i) Geomorphology : Origin and evolution of the earth's crusts. Earth movements. Endogenic and exogenic forces. Physical condition of earth's interior. Geosynclines. Continental drift. Isostasy. Plate tectonics. Mountain building. Volcanicity. Earthquakes. Concepts of geomorphic cycles. Weathering and erosion. Cycle of erosion. Landforms associated with fluvial, arid, glacial, coastal and karst.

(ii) Climatology: Temperature and pressure belts of the world. Insolation and heat budget of the earth. Planetary and local winds. Monsoons and jet streams. Air masses and fronts. Temperate and tropical cyclones. Types and distribution of precipitation. Koppen's and Thornthwaite's classification of world climate. Hydrological cycle.

(iii) Oceanography: Relief of ocean floors. Temperature and salinity of the oceans. Nature, classification and world distribution of ocean deposits. Ocean currents and tides. Marine resources—biotic, mineral and energy resources. Coral reefs and atolls.

(iv) Biogeography: Genesis of soils. Classification and distribution of soils. Soil profile. Soil erosion and conservation. Problems of deforestation and conservation measures. Social forestry, agro-forestry. Environmental degradation and conservation. Ecosystems and their management. Global warming. Reduction in bio-diversity and depletion of forests.



## 2. Human Geography

(i) Economic Geography: World agriculture—typology of agricultural regions. Agricultural inputs and productivity. Food and nutrition problems. Famine—causes, effects and remedies. Green revolution - its nature and consequences for the third world countries. Second generation problems of green revolution and approaches to solve these problems. Diversification in agriculture. W.T.O. and its impact on Indian agriculture. Factors affecting agricultural location. A critical appraisal of Von Thunen's theory of agricultural location. Major sectors of economic activity (primary, secondary and tertiary). A detailed discussion of their nature and basic principles. Transportation as a factor in the choice and location of economic activities. Ullman's model of spatial interaction. Factors affecting industrial location (with special reference to procurement and distribution costs). A critical appreciation of Weber's theory of industrial location. Trends in location and distribution of the following industries : iron and steel, cotton textiles, automobiles, petroleum refineries, aluminium. Major industrial regions of the world.

(ii) Population and settlement Geography: Growth and distribution of world population. Causes and consequences of migration. World population problems. Types and patterns of rural settlements. Hierarchy of urban settlements. Concept of primate city and rank-size rule. Functional classification of towns. Sphere of urban influence. Rural-urban fringe. Satellite towns. Problems of urbanisation. Spatial organisation of settlements with an introduction to the Christaller's central place theory.

## Part-II

### 1. Geography of India

(i) Physical Setting: Structure and relief. Mechanism of Indian monsoons. Tropical cyclones and their consequences and western disturbances. Floods and droughts. Climatic regions. Natural vegetation, soil types and their distributions.

(ii) Resources: Fisheries. Surface and ground water. Production and future prospects of energy resources. Energy crisis. Minerals (iron ore, manganese, mica). Biotic resources, their distribution, utilisation and conservation.

(iii) Agriculture: Infrastructure—irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, power. Institutional factors—land holdings, land tenure and land reforms. Agricultural productivity, agricultural intensity, crop combination, land capability. Agro- and social-forestry. Green revolution and its socio-economic and ecological implications. Significance of dry farming. Livestock resources and white revolution. A detailed study of the distribution and production of wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and tea. Regional imbalance in levels of agricultural development.

(iv) Industry and transport : Evolution of industries. Locational factors of cotton textiles, sugar, jute, iron and steel, fertiliser, paper and automobile industries. Industrial complexes and industrial regionalisation. New industrial policy. Multinationals and liberalisation. Road, railway, inland waterway, airway networks and their complementary roles in regional development. Growing importance of ports on national and foreign trade. Trade balance. Free trade and export promotion zones. Developments in communication technology and its impact on economy and society.

(v) Cultural Setting: Major tribes and their problems. Growth, distribution and density of population. Demographic attributes—sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, work-force, dependency ratio, fertility and mortality and longevity. Migration (inter-regional, intra-regional and international, rural-urban migration) and associated problems, population problems and policies.

(vi) Settlements : Types, patterns and morphology of rural settlements. Urban development. Morphology of Indian cities. Functional classification of Indian cities, conurbations and metropolitan regions. Urban sprawl, slums and associated problems. Town planning. Problems of urbanisation.

(vii) Regional Planning : Five Year Plans. Integrated rural development programmes. Panchayati Raj and decentralised planning. Command area development. Watershed management. Planning for backward area, desert, drought-prone, hill tribal area development.

(viii) Contemporary Issues: Environmental hazards—landslides, earthquakes, epidemics. Issues related to environmental pollution. Population explosion and food security. Environmental degradation. Problems of agrarian and industrial unrest. Regional disparities in economic development. Concept of sustainable growth and development. International boundary of India and related issues. Disputes on sharing of water resources. India and geopolitics of



Indian Ocean.

**11. HINDI LITERATURE (IN DEVNAGRI SCRIPT)****Part-I****1. History of Hindi Language and Nagari Lipi.**

1. Grammatical and applied forms of Apbhransh, Awahatta & Arambhik Hindi.
2. Development of Braj and Awadhi as Literary languages during medieval period.
3. Early form of Khari-boli in Siddha-Nath Sahitya, Khusro, Sant Sahitya, Rahim etc. and Dakhni Hindi.
4. Development of Khari-boli and Nagari Lipi during the 19th Century
5. Standardisation of Hindi Bhasha & Nagari Lipi.
6. Development of Hindi as a national Language during freedom movement.
7. The development of Hindi as a National Language of Union of India.
8. Scientific and Technical development of Hindi Language.
9. Prominent dialects of Hindi and their interrelationship.
10. Salient features of Nagari Lipi and the efforts for its reform & Structure of Standard Hindi.
11. Grammatical structure of standard Hindi.

**2. History of Hindi Literature**

- I. The relevance and importance of Hindi literature and tradition of writing History of Hindi Literature.
- II. Literary trends of the following four periods of history of Hindi Literature.
  - A. Adikal-Sidh, Nath and Raso Sahitya. Prominent poets-Vidyapati, Hemchandra, Chandravaradai, Khusro.
  - B. Bhaktikal-Sant Kavyadhara, Sufi Kavyadhara, Krishna Bhaktidhara and Ram Bhaktidhara.  
Prominent Poets-Kabir, Jayasi, Tulsi & Sur.
  - C. Ritikal-Ritibaddhkavya & Riti Mukta Kavya. Prominent Poets-Keshav, Padmakar, Bihari Ghananand.
  - D. Adhunik Kal-
    - i) Renaissance, the development of Prose, Bharatendu Mandal and its contribution.
    - ii) Prominent writers-Bharatendu, Bal Krishna Bhatt & Pratap Narain Mishra.
    - iii) Prominent trends of modern Hindi Poetry: Chhayavad, Pragativad, Prayogvad, Navgeet and Contemporary poetry and Janvadi Kavita.  
Prominent Poets-Maithili Sharan Gupt, Prasad, Nirala, Mahadevi, Dinkar, Agyeya, Muktibodh, Nagarjun.
- III. Katha Sahitya
  - A. Upanyas and Realism
  - B. The origin and development of Hindi Novels.
  - C. Prominent Novelists-Premchand, Jainendra, Yashpal, Renu and Bhism Sahani.
  - D. The origin and development of Hindi short story.
  - E. Prominent Short Story Writers-Premchand, Prasad, Agyeya, Mohan Rakesh and Krishna Sobti.
- IV. Drama and Theatre
  - A. The origin and Development of Hindi Drama
  - B. Prominent Dramatists-Bharatendu, Prasad, Jagdish Chandra Mathur, Ram Kumar Verma, Mohan Rakesh.
  - C. The Development of Hindi Theatre.
- V. Criticism
  - A. The origin and development of Hindi Criticism: Saidhantik, Vyavharik, Pragativadi, Manovishleshanvadi and Nai Alochana.
  - B. Prominent critics-Ramchandra Shukla, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Ram Vilas Sharma and Nagendra.
- VI. The other forms of Hindi prose-Lalit Nibandh, Rekhaচিত্র, Sansmaran Yatra-vrittant.

**Part-II**

First hand reading of the following texts to test the critical ability of the candidates :-

1. Kabir : Kabir Granthawali, Ed. Shyam Sundar Das  
(First hundred Sakhis)
2. Surdas : Bhramar Gitsar, Ed. Ramchandra Shukla (first hundred Padas)



3. Tulsidas : Ramcharit Manas (Sundar Kand), Kavitawali (Uttarkand)
4. Jayasi : Padmawat Ed. Shyam Sundar Das (Sindhi Dwip Khand & Nagmativiyog Khand)
5. Bihari : Bihari Ratnakar Ed. Jagannath Prasad Ratnakar (First 100 Dohas)
6. Mathili Sharan : Bharat Bharati.  
Gupt
7. Prasad : Kamayani (Chinta and Shraddha Sarg)
8. Nirala : Rag-Virag, Ed. Ram Vilas Sharma (Ram Ki Shakti Puja and Kukurmatta)
9. Dinkar : Kurukshetra
10. Agyeya : Angan Ke Par Dwar (Asadhya Vina)
11. Muktibodh : Brahm Rakshas
12. Nagarjun : Badal Ko Ghirte Dekha Hai, Akal Ke Bad, Harijan Gatha.
13. Bharatendu : Bharat Durdasha
14. Mohan Rakesh : Ashad Ka Ek Din
15. Ramchandra : Chintamani (Part-I) (Kavita Kya Hai, Shraddha  
Shukla Aur Bhakti)
16. Dr. Satyendra : Nibandh Nilaya-Bal Krishna Bhatt, Premchand, Gulab Rai, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi,  
Ram Vilas Sharma, Agyeya, Kuber Nath Rai.
17. Premchand : Godan, Premchand ki Sarvashreshtha Kahaniyan, Ed. Amrit Rai.
18. Prasad : Skandgupta
19. Yashpal : Divya
20. Phaniswar Nath : Maila Anchal  
Renu
21. Mannu Bhandari : Mahabhoj
22. Rajendra Yadav : Ek Dunia Samanantar (All Stories)

## 12 INDIAN HISTORY

### Part-I

#### History of India (Down to AD 750)

1. The Indus Civilisation : Origin and extent. Characteristic features. Major cities. Trade and contacts. Causes of decline. Survival and continuity.
2. The Vedic Age : Vedic literature. Differences and similarities between Indus Civilisation and Vedic culture. Political, social and economic patterns. Major religious ideas and rituals.
3. The Pre-Maurya Period : Religious movements (Jainism, Buddhism and other sects). Social and economic conditions. Republics and growth of Magadha imperialism.
4. The Maurya Empire : Alexander's invasion and its effects. Source, rise, extent and fall of Maurya empire. Administration. Social and economic conditions. Ashoka's policy and reforms. Art.
5. The Post-Maurya Period (200 B.C. -300 A.D.) : Rule of Indo-Greeks. The Sakas and the Kushanas. Principal dynasties in Northern and Southern India. Economy of society. Sanskrit, Prakrit and Tamil. Religion (rise of Mahayana and theistic cults). Art (Gandhara, Mathura and other schools). Contacts with Central Asia.
6. The Gupta Age : Rise and fall of the Gupta Empire. The Vakatakas. Administration, society, economy, literature, art and religion. Contacts with South East Asia. General review of education and learning.
7. Post-Gupta Period (B.C. 500-750 A.D.) : Pushyabhutis. The Muakharis. The later Guptas. Harshvardhana and his times. Chalukyas of Badami. The Pallavas. Society, administration and art. The Arab conquest. Rise of Cholas and their administration.

#### Medieval India (750 A.D. to 1765 A.D.)

#### India : (750 A.D. to 1200 A.D.)

1. Political and social conditions. The Rajputs-their policy and social structure. Land structure and its impacts on society. Growth of feudalism in north India. Turkish invasion.



2. Trade and commerce.
3. Maritime Activities : Contacts with the Arabs, Mutual, cultural impacts.
4. Rashtrakutas, their role in history – Contribution to art and culture. The Chola Empire. Local Self-Government, features of the Indian village system. Society, economy, art and learning in the South.
5. Indian Society on the eve of Mahmud of Ghazni's campaigns.

#### India : 1200 AD –1765 AD

6. Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in Northern India. Causes and circumstances. Its impact on the Indian society. Economic experience of Allauddin Khilji.
7. Khilji imperialism – significance and implications, administrative and economic regulations and their impact on state and the people.
8. New Orientation of state policies and administrative principles under Muhammed bin Tughluq. Religious policy and public works of Firoz Shah. Scheme of Muhammed Tughluq. Administration of Firoz Shah.
9. Disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate – causes and its effects on the Indian polity and society. Nature and character of State, political ideas and institutions. Agrarian structure and relations, trade and commerce, condition of artisans and peasants.
10. Influence of Islam on Indian Culture. Muslim mystic movements. Nature and significance of Bhakti saints. Cultural interaction between Hindus and Muslims.
11. The Vijaynagar Empire : Its origin and growth. Contribution to art, literature and culture. Social and economic conditions. System of administration. Break-up of the Vijaynagar Empire. The Bahmani Kingdom.
12. Sources of History : Important chronicles, inscriptions and travellers' accounts.
13. Establishment of Mughal Empire in northern India. Political and social conditions in Hindustan on the eve of Babur's invasion. Babur and Humayun. Establishment of the Portuguese control in the Indian ocean, its political and economic consequences.
14. Sur Administration-political, revenue and military administration.
15. Expansion of the Mughal Empire under Akbar, political unification, new concept of monarchy under Akbar, Akbar's religio-political outlook. Relations with the non Muslims. Akbar conquest. Rajput policy. Religios policy.
16. Growth of regional languages and literature during the medieval period. Development of art and architecture.
17. Political ideas and institutions : Nature of the Mughal state, Mughal administration, land revenue administrations (the Mansabdari and the Jagirdari systems, the landed structure and the role of the Zamindars, agrarian relations), the military organisations. Deccan and NW Frontier policy of Mughals. Social, cultural and economic conditions during the Mughal period.
18. Aurangzeb's religious policy. Expansion of the Mughal Empire in Decan. Revolts against Aurangzeb-character and consequences. Aurangzeb and break up of Mughal empire.
19. Growth of urban centres. Industrial economy-urban and rural. Foreign trade and commerce. The Mughals and the European trading companies.
20. Socio-religious relations of Hindu-Muslim during 16 to 18th centuries and growth of composite culture.
21. Rise of Shivaji, his conflict with the Mughals. Administration of Shivaji. Expansion of the Maratha power under the Peshwas (1707-1761). Maratha political structure under the First Three Peshwas. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. Third Battle of Panipat, causes and effect. Emergence of the Maratha confederacy, its structure and role.
22. Disintegration of the Mughal Empire. Emergence of the new Regional States.



**Part-II****Modern India and Freedom Struggle (1757 AD-1947 AD)**

1. Coming of European powers. Historical forces and factors which led to the British conquest of India. British occupation of Bengal. Growth of British power during Warren Hastings, Wellesley, William Bentick, Dalhousi with special reference to Bengal, Marathas, Sind, Punjab and Oudh. Resistance of Indian powers and causes of their failure. Civil rebellions and Revolt of 1857.
2. Evolution of British paramountcy over princely states.
3. Administrative structure and policies – revenue, judicial, social and educational and their linkages with British colonial interests.
4. British economic policies and their impact. Commercialisation of agriculture. Rural indebtedness. Growth of agriculture labour. Destruction of handicraft industries. Drain of wealth. Growth of modern industry and rise of a capitalist class. Activities of the Christian Missions.
5. Socio-religious movements. Social, religious, political and economic ideas of the reformers and their vision of future. Nature and limitation of 19th Century "Renaissance". Caste movements in general with special reference to South India and Maharashtra. Tribal revolts, specially in Central and Eastern India. Peasant revolts with special reference to indigo revolt, deccan riots and Mappila uprising.
7. Rise and growth of Indian National Movement. Social basis of Indian nationalism. Foundation of INC. Programmes of the early nationalists (moderates) and extremist. Militant revolutionary groups. Rise and growth of communalism. Emergence of Gandhiji in Indian politics and his techniques of mass mobilisation. Khilafat Movement. Non-Cooperation. Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement. Trade union and peasant movements. State (s) people movements. The Congress socialists and communists. British official response to National Movement. Constitutional developments during British period (Acts of 1909, 1919, 1935). Indian National Army. Navy Mutiny of 1946. Muslim League. The Partition of India. India's Independence.

**13. LAW****Part-I****I Constitutional Law of India**

1. Nature of the Indian Constitution. The distinctive features of its federal character.
2. Fundamental Rights. Directive Principles and their relationship with Fundamental Rights. Fundamental Duties.
3. Right to Equality.
4. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
5. Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
6. Religious, Cultural and Educational Rights.
7. Constitutional position of the President and relationship with the Council of Ministers.
8. Governor and his powers.
9. Supreme Court and High Courts. Their powers and jurisdiction.
10. Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions. Their powers and functions.
11. Principles of Nature Justice.
12. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the State.
13. Delegated legislation. Its constitutionality, judicial and legislative controls.
14. Administrative and financial relations between the Union and the States.
15. Trade, commerce and intercourse in India.
16. Emergency provisions.
17. Constitutional safeguards to civil servants.