UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES FOR

COMBINED RESEARCH ENTRANCE TEST (CRET) - 2019

Please refer www.aupravesh2019.com or Admission-2019 link of www.allduniv.ac.in for more detail

IMPORTANT NOTE

1. The applicant must take due care while filling up the form (online). The information provided by the applicant in his/her form shall not be changed or altered in any case and the University will not entertain such requests under any circumstance. The University shall not be liable for any mistake made by the applicant.

2. In case if the number of registered candidates at any of the examination centres is less than 100 (One Hundred), then in such case the registered candidates will be allotted the nearest centre.

3. There is no provision of revaluation/scrutiny.

4. In case of any discrepancy in the Hindi version, the English version of the brochure will be treated as correct version.

5. Only such RTI applications shall be entertained which are received within 60 days from the declaration of final result.

6. The applicant must take due care while filling up the form (online). The information provided by the applicant in his/her form shall not be changed or altered in any case and the University will not entertain such requests under any circumstance. The University shall not be liable for any mistake made by the applicant.

7. The minimum qualifying marks in CRET written examination shall be 50% for unreserved candidates and 45% for OBC, SC, ST and Different Abled (PH) candidates.

8. Every candidate will have to declare any disciplinary action/police action against him.

9. The TEST FEES prescribed for Different Categories of Candidates for CRET-2019 are as follows:
   Unreserved / OBC : Rs. 1600/-
   SC / ST / PH : Rs. 800/-

10. There is no negative marking in Section-I.

SCHEDULE

The schedule of CRET-2019 has been as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start date of registration and submission ONLINE</td>
<td>Friday, 12 April, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last date of Registration, Fee Deposition and Form Submission ONLINE</td>
<td>Friday, 03 May, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downloading of Admit Cards Online only</td>
<td>One Week before the Admission Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Entrance Test</td>
<td>20 May to 22 May, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monday to Wednesday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The University of Allahabad shall conduct COMBINED RESEARCH ENTRANCE TEST-2019 (CRET-2019) at Allahabad for admission to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) (hereinafter referred to as Ph.D. Programme) of the University of Allahabad for the session 2019-20 in the subjects specified in SECTION 2 of this Bulletin.

As laid down in the Ordinance LVI of the Second Revised Ordinance of Allahabad University (made under Section 29 of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005) candidates for admission to the degree of Ph.D. Programme must hold a Master’s degree (or a degree recognized by the University as equivalent thereto) in a relevant subject from the University, or any other University or an Institution recognized by it, and must fulfill other prescribed conditions of eligibility.

Regular teachers of the University of Allahabad and of any institution maintained by it or admitted to its privileges and international Students are exempted from appearing at CRET for admission to Ph.D. Programme. All other candidates for admission to the Ph.D. Programme in the concerned subjects are required to appear at CRET-2019 after applying and register their candidatures through the ONLINE APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION PROCESS at the website www.aupravesh2019.com OR Admission-2019 link of www.allduniv.ac.in and remitting the admissible Test Fee in the prescribed manner.

The details and instructions in respect of CRET-2019, the procedure applicable to the teachers and international Students exempted from CRET-2019 and relevant information on the Ph.D. Programme are set out in the following sections of this Bulletin.

- SECTION 1 : GENERAL INFORMATION
- SECTION 2 : PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF THE SUBJECTS FOR CRET-2019
- SECTION 3 : THE ONLINE APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION PROCESS, SCHEDULE AND TEST FEES FOR CRET-2019
- SECTION 4 : GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
- SECTION 5 : INTERVIEW
- SECTION 6 : IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1.01. All candidates seeking admission to the Ph.D. Programme of the University of Allahabad for the session 2019-20, in the subjects listed in para 2.01 (of Section 2), shall have to qualify in the COMBINED RESEARCH ENTRANCE TEST (CRET-2019) to be conducted by the Allahabad University at Allahabad.

1.02. All candidates, shall be required to fulfill the following ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA for appearing in CRET-2019 and for admission to the Ph.D. Programme.
1.02.1 A minimum score at the Post-graduate Examination of 55% marks (or the equivalent Letter Grade/Grade Point under the seven point Letter Grade Scale), laid down by the UGC in the case of General candidates and 50% marks (or the equivalent Letter Grade / Grade Point) in the case of OBC / SC / ST / PH candidates. For the purposes of Criterion 1.02.1, **the percentage of marks obtained by the candidate shall not be rounded-off to the next higher integer.**

1.02.2 A minimum average score in the entire academic career of 54% marks (or the equivalent Letter Grade/Grade Point) in the case of General/OBC candidates; or 49% marks (or the equivalent Letter Grade/Grade Point) in the case of SC / ST / PH candidates. For the purposes of Criterion 1.02.2, the average percentages score of the candidate shall not be rounded-off to the next higher integer.

1.02.3 Not more than one III division (or equivalent Letter Grade/Grade Point) in the academic career before graduation.

1.02.4 A candidate having III division (or equivalent Letter Grade/Grade Point) at the graduate and post-graduate examinations shall not be considered for admission to Ph.D. Programme.

**Note:** A candidate who does not fulfill the aforesaid Criteria 1.02.1 to 1.02.4 shall not be eligible to apply for and to appear in CRET-2019 and to be admitted to the Ph.D. Programme.

1.03 The CRET 2019 is divided into two parts: Paper I & Paper II

1.03.1 **Level-I** of CRET-2019 Test will consist of two papers. **Paper I** will have 50 objective type questions of 2 marks each. As per UGC Regulation, 50% of the questions would be from Research Methodology and 50% will be subject Specific i.e. 25 questions from Research Methodology and 25 question from subject specific. There shall not be any negative marking. **Paper II** will have subjective type questions with small, medium and large type answers: The duration of Paper I And II will be 30 Min and 120 Min respectively. The total marks of Paper I and II will be 100 and 200 respectively. Total marks of both papers will be 300. Both papers will be held in a single meeting. The above information is also given in the Table-1

**Table -1: Level-1 Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Number of Questions</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>120 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Paper-II, all questions shall be from the subject opted/selected by the candidates. In this paper 3 questions are to be asked as per details shown in Table-2.
### Table-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question No.</th>
<th>Number of Parts</th>
<th>Marks of each part</th>
<th>Total marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 or 2 (Optional)</td>
<td>40 / 20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.03.2 The **Level 2** Test shall entail an interview and may include Presentations, group discussions or other modes of appraisal and shall be administered by the Doctoral Programme Committee of the Department / Institute / Centre concerned.

1.04. The following categories of candidates shall be exempted from the **Level 1** Test:

1.04.1 Teacher of the University or Constituent Colleges candidate for Ph.D.

1.04.2 Serving Army, Navy and Air force Officers with not less than 15 years of service and holding the rank of Colonel in the Army, or equivalent rank in the Air Force/Navy, who are applying for Ph.D. in the Department of Defence and Strategic Studies are exempted from Level 1 and be separately assessed at level 2 against a specified number of vacancies.

1.05.1 Reservation in Ph.D. Programme shall be implemented, as per MHRD/UGC directions, Government Orders, and guidelines. There shall be reservation 15% seats for the Scheduled Caste (SC), 7.5% for the Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 27% for the Other Backward Class (OBC) Categories. A horizontal reservation of 5% shall be extended, **across the reserved and unreserved categories, for the Physically Handicapped (PH) candidates in accordance with the relevant provisions in this regard.**

1.05.2 10% of reservation may be given to Economically weaker Section (EWS) candidates. However the reservation for these candidate is subject to decision of the University, guidelines issued by the Central Government, Rules and Regulations laid down by the UGC and any decision of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

1.05.3 There will not be any deduction of marks for gap years.

1.06 There shall be category-wise minimum qualifying marks for level 1 Test, as given below.

**MINIMUM QUALIFYING MARKS AS PER UGC REGULATION, 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category candidates</th>
<th>Minimum Qualifying Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For General Category candidates</td>
<td>50 % of 300= 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For OBC, SC / ST / PH Category candidates</td>
<td>45 % of 300= 135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.07.1 A candidate who fails to secure the minimum qualifying marks in the respective social categories (i.e. UR, OBC, SC and ST) shall stand disqualified for level II.
1.07.2 A list of eligible candidates for the Level 2 Tests shall be drawn up, in accordance with the considerations specified in sub-para 1.08.4, from amongst the following categories of candidates fulfilling the eligibility criteria (vide para 1.02)

1.07.3 **A LIST OF ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES** for the Level 2 Test shall be announced by the CRET-2019 Committee on the basis of the following considerations:

Vacancies in any Department / Institute / Centre / unit in any session will depend on the number of approved research supervisors of the subject/unit/centre concerned. As such, CRET 2019 Committee shall determine the number of vacancies as intimated by the respective Head/Coordinator of the Department / Centres in the respective subject / unit / centre concerned. The number of candidates (from amongst those qualifying for Level 2 Test on the basis of the written tests and those exempted from the Level 1 Test) to be called for the Level 2 Test in the respective subject / unit / centre shall be determined on the basis of the vacancies as intimated by the respective Head of the Department / Director / Coordinator concerned. Admission to Ph.D. Programme in a unit shall be finalized in the context of the availability of seats (vacancies) under the approved supervisors in the concerned Unit/Department and the Reservation rules. Accordingly, the University reserves the right to determine the admissions to the Ph.D. programme in each unit as per relevant provisions of Second and Revised Ordinances of Allahabad University (Ordinance LVI) and the Reservation Policy. The seats may be available for Ph.D. Admission in certain cases of the Constituent College of the University. The detail will be announced/declaration by the University at the time of declaration of result.

1.07.4 Against each vacancy two candidates will be qualified for Level 2 (Academic Council Resolution No. 02/19 dated 15th May 2016).

1.08 For CRET Admission 2019, In accordance with the new Regulation and Ordinance for CRET, the 70% of weightage will be given to the written examination and 30% to the Interview. The final result shall be drawn on the basis of following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>A.P.</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. High School</td>
<td>Less than 50%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 50% but less than 60%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 60%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Intermediate</td>
<td>Less than 50%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 50% but less than 60%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 60%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Undergraduate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Weightage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 50%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50% but less than 60%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 60%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Postgraduate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Weightage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 55%, but more than 50%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 55% but less than 60%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 60%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. National Level Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Weightage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLET/NET or equivalent</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRF</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Entrance Test Marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks Obtained</th>
<th>Weightage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marks obtained in Entrance Test to be converted in Thirty five</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Interview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interview Weightage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL MARKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regularly appointed teachers of the University of Allahabad (including University Institutes and Independent Centres of the University of Allahabad) or of any Constituents Institute or Constituent College of the University of Allahabad, desirous of admission to the Ph.D. programme in their respective subjects, should submit, on or before June 15, 2019, their application on the Application Form available in the Office of the Registrar, University of Allahabad, prescribed for the Ph.D. Programme, in the manner specified in the proviso to clause 1(c) of the Ordinance LVI (The Doctor of Philosophy Programme) of the Second and Revised Ordinances of the University of Allahabad, to the Registrar, University of Allahabad. The ‘Registrar shall record these Forms and forward them to the Head of the concerned Department (in the case of teachers of a Department of the University or of a Constituents College) or to the Director of the concerned Institute (in the case of teachers of a University Institute or a Constituent Institute).

International Students seeking admission to the Ph.D. Programme should contact the international Students Advisor of the University, who shall issue appropriate instructions to such of them who fulfill the qualifications for being considered for admission to the Ph.D. Programme. The cases of International Students are subject to the provisions of the third proviso to clause 1 (a) (iii) of the Ordinance LVI of the Second and Revised Ordinances of the University of Allahabad. The process and schedule for the admission of International Students are subject to the provisions of the Third proviso to clause 1(a)(iii) of the Second and Revised Ordinances of the University of Allahabad.
Students may be different from that for the candidates qualifying CRET-2019 and the teachers referred to in para-1.09.

1.11 All candidates (except the regularly appointed teachers and international students referred to in paras 1.09 and 1.10), should apply to the Director, Admissions-2019 through the ONLINE APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION PROCESS from the website www.aupravesh2019.com OR Admission-2019 link of www.allduniv.ac.in, in accordance with the instructions set out in SECTION 3.

1.12 The rules and procedures for admission/registration and matters applicable to the Ph.D. students shall be governed by the Ordinance LVI (The Doctor of Philosophy Programme) of the of the Second and Revised Ordinances of the University of Allahabad and other relevant Ordinances, Regulations and rules of the University of Allahabad.

1.13 All admissions to the Ph.D. Programme shall initially be on PROVISIONAL basis and the admitted candidates shall be required to attend and attain the minimum requisite standards and shall be required to complete the Pre-Doctoral Programme offered by the respective Department/Unit/Centre. The course fee for the Pre Doctoral Programme may be chargeable to the Contingency Grant of candidates in receipt of a Fellowship/Scholarship/other stipend.

1.14 Final admission to the Ph.D. Programme shall be granted to the candidates only upon the successful completion of the Pre-Doctoral Programme of the duration of one Semester.

1.15 Under the provisions of clauses I(c) and 4(a) of the Ordinance LVI of the Second and Revised Ordinances of the University of Allahabad. All candidates admitted to the Ph.D. Programme are required to pursue a course of research of duration of not less than 36 months, in residence within the territorial area of the University (i.e, the area within a radius of 16 kilometers from the Convocation (Senate) Hall of the University).

1.16 Under the provisions of clause I(c) of the Ordinance LVI of the Second and Revised Ordinances of the University of Allahabad an employed candidate (other than a teacher referred to in para 1.09) shall not be considered for admission to the Ph.D. Programme except upon submitting a ‘No Objection Certificate’ from his/her employer to the effect that the candidate, If posted within the territorial area of the University, shall be permitted to report for research work to the Department/Institute/Centre concerned and to attend course-work and other academic activities there or at other location or if posted outside or transferred from, the said area, shall be granted leave of absence for the requisite period to fulfill the requirement of residence within the area.

1.17 A candidate who takes up employment after joining the Ph.D. Programme shall be required to immediately give information in writing to the effect to the Head/Director/Coordinator of the Department/Institute/Centre where he/she is enrolled, and his/her admission shall be subject to the provisions of clause 1 (c) referred to in para 1.16. In case the candidate conceals such information, or fails to present the prescribed ‘No Objection’ Certificate of the employer for continuing in research, or defaults on any other applicable condition in this regard, he/she shall not be entitled to continue in the Ph.D. Programme and his/her admission to the Ph.D. Programme shall stand terminated.

1.18 No candidate admitted, to and enrolled in the Ph.D. Programme shall be entitled to continue in, or accept, any remunerative assignment during the period of enrolment in the Programme, other than a Fellowship/Scholarship/other stipend awarded for pursuing the
Programme. The University should not provide any Scholarship or Financial benefit to the Research Scholar admitted in the Constituent Colleges. However, the concerned college or any financial agency may provide scholarship or financial benefit to them. This provision shall not apply to the remuneration being drawn by the teachers referred to in para-1.09 or by the employed candidates referred to in para 1.16.

1.19 No candidate admitted to and enrolled in the Ph.D. Programme shall be entitled to continue in, or join any other Degree course or any whole-time Diploma/Certificate course of the University of Allahabad or of any other University/Institution. However, he/she may be permitted (or required) to join a part-time or add-on Diploma/Certificate course, in accordance with the provisions of Ordinance LVI of the Second and Revised Ordinances of the University of Allahabad and other relevant Ordinances of the University.

1.20 From this Academic Session 2019-20, every applicant (except teacher/Int. Student) have to appear in the CRET Examination. As per UGC Regulation, 2016, it is necessary to give weightage to the written marks also, therefore all applicants including JRF have to appear in Level-I i.e. written examination also.

SECTION 2

PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF THE SUBJECTS FOR CRET-2019

2.01 CRET-2019 shall be conducted in the Subjects mentioned in the Table-3

Table-3: SUBJECTS FOR CRET-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>AU</th>
<th>CMP</th>
<th>ADC</th>
<th>ISDC</th>
<th>SPM</th>
<th>SSK</th>
<th>AKDC</th>
<th>JT</th>
<th>Total Number of Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture Botany</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agriculture Chemistry</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ancient History</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>00</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Atmospheric &amp; Ocean Science</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>04</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Behavioural &amp; Cognitive Science</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Biochemistry</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Bio-Informatics</td>
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<td>10.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>06</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>06</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Commerce and Business Administration</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>08</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Computer Science</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Defence &amp; Strategic Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Design and Innovation in Rural Technology</td>
<td>06</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Development Studies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>06</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>04</td>
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<td>Electronics Engg. Or Allied Subjects</td>
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<td>Environmental Sciences</td>
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<td>Food Technology</td>
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<td>Geography</td>
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<td>Geology / Applied Geology / Geo-Physics (Earth &amp; Planetary Sciences)</td>
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<td>History (Med. &amp;)</td>
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<td>Home Science</td>
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<td>Law</td>
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<td>Material Science</td>
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<td>Mathematics</td>
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<td>Music &amp; Performing Arts</td>
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<td>Nutritional Science</td>
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<td>Philosophy</td>
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<td>Physical Education</td>
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<td>Physics</td>
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<td>Political Science</td>
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<td>Visual Arts / Painting</td>
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**NOTE:**

i. Number of seats may vary in different Departments as per availability of Supervisor.

ii. Teacher candidate of the University or Constituent Colleges /International student must apply through Online Form. Teacher candidate shall after downloading the Filled Form, submit the hardcopy of the Application Form duly endorsed by the Registrar or Principal of the College or Director of the Institute as the case may be, to the Office of Director Admissions 2019. However, Teacher Candidates and International Students are Exempted for CRET Level-I.

2.02 The University reserves the right to withdraw any of the subjects specified in para 2.01 from CRET-2019 without assigning any reason. The vacancies in certain subject of Ph.D. on the Constituent College may be the announced at the time of declaration of result. But the University reserves the right to not allow admission for Ph.D. in any subject in the Constituent College.
A candidate is entitled to appear for the Level 1 Test at CRET-2019 in only one subject being the subject in which he / she has passed the Post-Graduate examination or (where such subject is not included in the list given in para 2.01) in a subject that is admissible in this regard, on account of having been recognized by the University of Allahabad’ as equivalent to the subject of the candidate at the Post-graduate examination or as having a variation merely in name and not in substance from the latter.

**NOTE:**

i. The candidate is advised to satisfy himself/ herself of the admissibility of the subject of his/her’ Post-Graduation for the purposes of appearing with a particular Subject at CRET- 2019.

ii. In case any question arises regarding the admissibility of the subject of a candidate at the Post Graduate examination for the purposes of appearing with a particular Subject at CRET 2019, the CRET -2019 Committee shall take a final decision on the recommendation of the Doctoral Programme Committee concerned, and such decision shall be binding on the candidate.

A candidate eligible to appear at the Level 2 Test of CRET-2019 and desirous of pursuing research in an inter-disciplinary area in which an approved Ph.D. Programme is offered by a Department/Centre/unit or an Institute, shall be allowed to pursue such inter-disciplinary Ph.D. Programme only if the CRET-2019 Committee and the relevant Doctoral Programme Committee (DPC) have permitted to pursue such Ph.D. Programme., In such a case, the candidate shall be required to submit, in original, the Certificate of Eligibility, issued by CRET-2019 Committee along with other requisite documentation to such DPC for the concerned Inter-disciplinary area.

Before applying for CRET 2019 and appearing at any level, thereof, candidate must satisfy himself/herself that he/she fulfills the prescribed minimum eligibility criteria for admission to the Ph.D. Programme of the University of Allahabad, as specified in para 1.02, and that the subject opted by the candidate is appropriate to him/her, vide para 2.03, or is approved for purposes of admission to the Ph.D. programme in the inter-disciplinary area as opted by the candidate (vide para 2.04).

If a candidate fails to mention, in his/her On-line Application Form, the subject in which he/she wants to appear for CRET-2019, or indicates in the said Form a subject not specified in para 2.01, or not admissible to him/her under para 2.03, the Application Form shall be liable to be rejected. Where a candidate appears in CRET-2019 (at any Level) in a subject that is not admissible to him/her, his candidature shall be liable to be rejected.

The details entered by the applicant in the form will be verified at Level 2. If it is found at any stage that a candidate has appeared in CRET-2019 (at any Level) in a subject that is not admissible to him/her in terms of para 2.03, his candidature shall be liable to be rejected and he shall not be entitled to claim any relief or other concession in that regard.

At any stage of the admission process, the University of Allahabad reserves the right to cancel the candidature if the application is not meeting the requisite criteria,
SECTION 3
THE ONLINE APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION PROCESS, SCHEDULE AND TEST FEES FOR CRET-2019

3.01. A candidate who fulfils the minimum Eligibility Criteria (vide para 1.02), and seeks to appear in CRET-2019 in a Subject that is available and is also admissible to him/her (vide paras 2.01 and 2.03), must complete, and submit through the Internet, as per modality and schedule set out in the following paras, the prescribed ON-LINE APPLICATION / REGISTRATION FORM for appearing for the Level 1 (Paper 1 and Paper 2) and Level 2 Test (as the case may be) at CRET-2019 in the concerned / admissible Subject (vide para 2.01), and must remit, within due time, the prescribed Test Fees to the University of Allahabad in the manner described in para 3.05.

3.02 The On-line Application / Registration Form for CRET-2019 shall be accessible only during the dates specified in the Schedule (vide para 3.05) at www.aupravesh2019.com OR Admission-2019 link of www.allduniv.ac.in

The candidate has to fill and submit the form ONLINE, in accordance with the instructions given in the said Website and also summarized in this Section.

3.03 Before proceeding to fill and submit the On-line Application / Registration Form for CRET - 2019, the candidate is strongly advised to carry out the following tasks for his/her own convenience:

3.03.1. Take a Print-out of this Bulletin (Information and Guidelines) and read it carefully.

3.03.2. Take a Print-out of the CRET-2019 Syllabus of the Subject in which he / she desires, and is eligible, to appear.

3.03.3 Read thoroughly the Instructions for the filling and submission of the Online Form.

3.03.4. Review and ensure the correctness of the details of his/her academic record at the High School and Intermediate (or equivalent) and the Graduation and Post graduation level, for purposes of making required entries in the On-line Form.

3.03.5 Get his/her latest Passport-size Color Photograph and his signature scanned by Computer, so that the scanned Photograph and Signature can be submitted with the On-line Form. The original of the scanned Photograph should be carefully preserved for submission to the CRET-2019 Committee.

3.03.6 Though it is not mandatory, it is advised that if the candidate does not already have an e-mail address (e-mail ID), he/she should create for himself/herself a valid email ID, in order that the CRET-2019 Committee may send him / her significant instructions or information (as per need) by e-mail.

3.04 As pointed out in para 2.03, the candidate is entitled to appear in only one Subject at CRET-2019. The candidate is also prohibited from” submitting more: than” one On-line
Application / Registration Form for CRET-2019. In case the candidate submits more than one On-line Form, all the Forms submitted by him shall stand cancelled.

3.05 It should be noted that the Test Fees shall not be refunded or carried over in case the application of the candidate is rejected, or his / her candidature is cancelled at any stage, or he / she does not appear wholly or partially for CRET-2019.

NOTE: There is no provision for the withdrawal by a candidate of his / her application / candidature for CRET-2019 once he / she has submitted the Form or, pursuant to the same, remitted the Test Fees.

SECTION 4
General Instructions

4.0 The University reserves the right to declare the number of eligible candidates in each subject in accordance with the relevant Ordinances and the present reservation policy of the University. However, admission to Ph. D. Programme will be finalized on the basis of the availability of seats and supervisors in the concerned Department/Centre/Institute.

4.01 The list of eligible candidates for Level 2 (Interview) by the concerned DPC shall be sent to the concerned Department/Centre/Institute. The eligible candidates (including JRFs / CSIR qualified candidates) shall contact the concerned Department/Centre/Institute for further instructions and final selection for admission to its Ph.D. Programme.

4.02 A Certificate of Eligibility issued by the Director, CRET-2019 to the eligible candidates, shall be sent together with the list of eligible candidates to the concerned Department for distribution to the students. This will support the eligibility of the candidate for admission to Ph.D. Programme of the concerned/allied subject and shall be submitted in original with the prescribed Application Form for admission to Ph.D. of the University to be filled and submitted for Level 2 (Interview) to the concerned DPC.

4.03 The candidate may inspect their answer sheets for a token payment of Rs. 100/- each after one week of the declaration of results and before one month of the declaration of result.

SECTION 5
LEVEL 2 (INTERVIEW)

5.01 Candidates found eligible for Level-2 (Interview) shall be required to contact the concerned/allied Departments/Centre/institute. They shall fill the form prescribed by the University of Allahabad, for admission to its Ph.D. Programme and appear before the DPC of the subject for interview and other formalities as desired by the concerned DPC. Their admission shall be finalized by concerned DPC depending on the availability of seats and supervisors.
5.02 A candidate desirous of pursuing inter-disciplinary research shall be permitted to apply for CRET 2019 in anyone of the allied subjects for whom the Certificate of Eligibility shall have to be submitted in original with the prescribed application form.

SECTION 6

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

6.01 Every candidate MUST CARRY HIS/HER ADMIT CARD for being permitted to appear at the concerned test(s) of CRET-2019.

6.02 Every candidate must sit on his/her seat as per the roll number allotted.

6.03 No candidate shall be allowed to enter the Examination Hall after 30 minutes of the commencement of the Test.

6.04 No candidate will be allowed to leave the Examination Hall till the end of the Test.

6.05 Calculators/Mobile Phones/Pagers etc. shall not be allowed within the premises of the examination centre.

6.06 All candidates are required to retain the admit cards after the test for presenting it at the time of Level 2 (Interview) before the concerned DPC and final admission to the Ph.D., programme of the University.

6.07 Eligible candidates in Level 1 are required to collect Eligibility Certificate from the concerned department / centre/institute. The certificate has to be submitted in original along with the prescribed Application/Registration form for Level 2 (Interview).

For the convenience of the online application
Help Desk has been setup
Toll free number – 18001805643
Tolled number – 9453827208
Helpdesk email ID : helpdesk.aupravesh2019@gmail.com

Note : Call centre timing – 10:00 AM to 07:00 PM (All Days)
Agricultural Botany

- Historical, symptomology, properties and nature of plant viruses, modes of transmission of plant viruses, serology and mutations in plant viruses. General principal of control of virus diseases in plants. A knowledge of the common virus diseases of potato, tobacco, Hibiscus ccrurbits, beans and banana.

- A knowledge of more important bacterial diseases with special reference to crown gall, citrus canker, fire blight of pear, sugarcane stripe and bacterial wilt of crops.


- Cell division: Mitosis and meiosis, chromosomal aberrations, use of chromosomal aberration in genetical studies. Morphology and chemistry of the chromosome.

- Polyploidy: Nature and classification of polyploidy cytology and genetics of polyploids.


- Gene in population, quantitative inheritance and cytoplasmic inheritance.

- Determination of sex, evolution of sex in flowing plants.


- Plant introduction and its utility in crop improvement General methods of crop improvement.

- Regional soils of India in relation to crops and their production.

- Characteristics of root systems. Drought resistance, chemical control of water relations.

- Concept of water requirement of crops and the critical period of water requirement of plants and its significance in crop production.

- Formation of usar soils and types of usar. Control of alkalinity and salinity.

- Growth, methods of growth analysis, control of growth by hormones, mechanism of action of growth regulators, control of differentiation, flowering, dormance and senescence.

- Physiology of flowering, photoperiodism and vernalization.

- Origin, history, breeding and production technology of important fruits such as mango, banana, citrus, guava, papaya, grape, pineapple, litchi, pomegranate, ber, apple, pear, and walnut with special reference to climate, soil, propagation, cultivars, nutrition, irrigation and other orchard management practices.

- Origin, history, breeding and production of important vegetables, spices and condiments like tomato, brinjal, chillies, radish, turnip, carrot, beans, peas, onion, potato, okra, cucurbits,
coriander, garlic, etc. with special reference to climate, soil, seed production including development of hybrids, cultivars, nutrition, irrigation and other management practices.


- A study of the botany of important weeds associated with the crops plants of the region. Methods of preventing introduction and spread of weeds. Principles and procedures of weed control.

- Concept of crop ecology and its scope in agronomic pursuits. Plant succession, units of vegetation competition and invasion, reaction and stabilization, factors of habitat and development.

- Light – a factor in geographical distribution, heating, chemical, quantitative and qualitative effects. Latitude and length of day photocritical periods, photoperiodism and plant adaptations. Utilization of artificial light.

- Soil microorganisms and their role in production. Principles and practices of dry farming; special problems in dryrming Mixed-cropping and strip cropping in agriculture in India. Agronomic practices in relation to soil acidity and alkalinity.


- Principles of seed processing. Seed drying- principles and methods. Pre-cleaning, grading, treating and packaging.


- Detailed study of photosynthesis and role of carbon assimilation in crop production.

- Respiration, respiratory substrates, factors affecting respiration, aerobic and alcoholic fermentation and their interrelationships, metabolisms of organic acids.

- Metabolism of fats.

- Physiological basis of pruning, lodging unfruitfulness and yield. Factors affecting: root ratio.

- Special physiological problems connected with crops like sugarcane, cotton, hemp, wheat, tobacco, rice, groundnut etc.
• Frequency distribution, mean, medium and mode, standard, normal and binominal distribution. Correlation- partial and multiple regression, coefficient. Tests of significance- t, f and chi – square tests.

• Chromosomal crossing over, linkage maps, double crossing over coincidence and interference; test crosses, evidence that crossing over is associated with chromosomal exchange factors affecting crossing over polyploids, and inversions. Male drosophila crossing by breakage of chiasmata chiasmata terminalization, multiple alleles, pseudoalleles, position, mutation rates, mutator genes, radiation and chemical-induced mutations. Mechanism of induction of chromosomal structural changes paramutation.


• Breeding for disease and pest resistance, host parasite relationship, concept of horizontal and vertical resistance. Polyploidy in plant breeding, breeding behaviour of aneuploids, autopolyploids, allopolyploids and role in induced polyploids, Macro- and micromutations and plant breeding. Breeding for drought resistance, lodging resistance, drafing genes plant type rainfed conditions saline resistance and coln resistance. Release of new varieties, multiplication and distribution, seed certification, seed labeling and testing maintenance of pure seed stocks. Statistical methods and experimental designs for plant breeding experiments. Cytogenetics and improvement work done in India on wheat, rice sugarcane, cotton, potato and mustard. Frequency distribution, mean, medium and made. Tests of significance- t, f and chi-square tests. Experimental designs, basic principles. Completely Randomized, Randomized block. Latin square, split plot.

• Black tip of mango, chlorosis and sun scald.

• Physiology of penetration and infection in fungi Pathogen factors in the physiology of disease-toxins, enzymes and other metabolies Factors governing resistance and suscrptibility of the host of disease.

• Influence of environmental factors on plant diseases Epiphyhtotics and conditions necessary for its establishment. Physiological specialization in parasitic fungi. Forecasting of plant disease.

• A detailed study of important bacterial, viral, mycoplasma and fungoid diseases of wheat barley; oat rice, pea, gram, maize, jowar, bajara potato, tobacco, colocasia, chilli, brassica and allied plants, groundnut, linseed, cotton sugarcane, mango guava, papaya, apple, peach, pear, cucurbits and banana.

• A study of the economically important flowering parasites.

• Orobanche, Cuscuta, Striga, Loranthus and Biscum.

• Important Nematode diseases of plants.

• Quarantines and prohibitions; general idia of quarantine regulations in force in India and Uttar Pradesh.

• Crop rotation, field sanitation, eliminations of alternate hosts; chemical eradication.
AGRICULTURAL-CHEMISTRY

Elements in soil and plants
Periodic Classification of elements: electronic configuration, Valency; Oxidation and reduction; ionic equations; essential plant elements (nutrients), Fee radical; Isotopes Chemistry of important compounds and elements essential for plants and
Code-02
Animals Viz, N.P.K., Mg, Na, Fe, Al, Mo, Cu, Zn, B, I, C, I, Vr, As, Cr, Ni, Co, Cd, Hg, P, S, Se. The chemistry of silicates, clay minerals etc. Complex compounds, uses of complexants in agriculture.

Elements used as fertilizers
Macro- Nutrients: and production and consumption of fertilizers; fertilizer industry in India. Chemistry and technology of NPK fertilizers. detailed account of individual NPK fertilizers; Soil amendments, Methods of fertilizer applications. Mixed fertilizers; new trends in fertilizer use Macro-Nutrients; Cu, Zn, Mn, Fe, B and Mo, used as fertilizers Their action in soils.

Theoretical aspects of analytical chemistry
A general information about electrolytic dissociation, solubility product, common ion effect, activity coefficient and pH.
Principles of volumetric analysis, acid base, titration, redox potential and precipitation
Complexometric titrations adsorption indicators. Accuracy and precision in quantitative a analysis.
General principles of gravimetric analysis Chromatography. Instrumental methods, methods of analysis
Principles involved in colorimetry, flame photometry, turbidimetry, and X-ray diffraction techniques.
Conductometric and potentiometric methods of analysis.
Electron Microscopy and infra-red spectroscopy, Radio-tracer technique principle, methodology, labeling and assay of isotopes.

Application of physical chemistry of soils

Soil physical properties,
Mechanical composition of soils, Stoke's law Methods of mechanical analysis. Relationship between mechanical analysis and physical properties of soil.
Soil water, forms of soil water, methods of measuring moisture, soil water plant relationships. Availability of moisture. Soil structure, texture, tilth and tillage. Soil air, soil temperature. Effect of physical properties on nutrient availability.

Phytobiochemistry
Chemistry, Classification and synthesis of major constituents of plants viz. carbohydrates, fats and proteins (structures not required).
Amino-acids and their importance, R.N.A. and D.N.A. Enzymes- general composition, nomenclature, their actions. Factors affecting enzymatic activity. Biological importance of vitamin A, B-Complex, C, etc. (structures not required).
Plant acids, their biosynthesis and distribution. Plant pigments carotenoids and chlorophylls.
Metaboism of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in plants, Kreb's cycle. Fermentation, ATP, ADP & AMP.
Ripening in plants. Phytohormones Hydroponies Tissue culture. Absorption of nutrients by plants.
Chemistry of soils
Soil classification, Detailed study of various classification, 7th approximation. Classification of Indian Soils. Problem soils- Acid, Saline and Alkali soils; their development, amelioration and reclamation. Management of water-logging soils. The Quality of irrigation waters used in India.

Soil microbiology
Role of microorganisms on the nutrient availability. Reclamation of alkali soils by sulphur oxidizing organisms.

Agrochemicals
A. Basic concepts and use of:
B. Insecticides - Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organic phosphours compounds: Biological insecticides, Carbamates Arsenics, chlorides etc.
C. Herbicides - Phenoxy compounds, Fluorosilicates substituted ureas.
D. Fungicides - Heavy metal compounds, glyoxyledine compounds, guanidines.
E. Rodenticides - General cyanides, phosphides, strychaine barium carbonate.
F. Nematocides - Carbamates and others.
G. Fumignats- Diethylene dichloride and dibromide
Insecticide of botanical origin, Plant growth regulators, antibiotics. Formulation of pesticides and the chemistry of adjutants for pesticides. Trends in the development of pest control and allied chemicals, Biochemistry of the action of important pesticides, chemistry and residual control in the field of pesticides. Scope of pesticides, chemistry and residual control in the field of pesticides. Scope of pesticides in India. Persistence and control.

Environmental chemistry of soils
ANCIENT HISTORY

Ancient India (from earliest times to A. D. 1200)
Sources: Literary, Archaeological and Foreign accounts (Greek Chinese and Arab).


Vedic Period: Early and Later Vedic; Society, Economy, Political Institutions, Religious and Philosophical ideas.

Early State Formation: The Mahajanapadas; Rise of Magadha from Bimbisara to Mahapadma, Nanda, Alexander's Invasion, bases and features of Monarchical states; Nature of the Republics.

The First Empire: Magadhan expansion in the times of Chandragupta Maurya – Administration, society and economy in the Mauryan period; Asoka, his Dharma; Decline of the Mauryan Empire.

Age of Political Fragmentation C. 200 BC – AD 300
Sungas and Kanvas, Indo–Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas: Kanishka I (date and achievements), Western Kshtrapas, Kharavela.

Deccan and South India: The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age, Administration, economy, Sangam Literature and Culture.

Age of the Imperial Guptas

History of the Early Medieval India
Harsha and the Regional States : Harsha and his military campaigns, Education and Educational Institutions – Nalanda, Vikramashila and Vallabhi sanskrit literature.
Gurjara–Pratiharas, Kalachuin–Chedis, Paramaras
Arab Contacts – Ghaznavi Conquest, Alberuni
Palas and Senas
Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami
Chalukyas of Kalyana and Cholas Administration and local government, Society, Economy and Culture during the Early – Medieval Period: Feudalism, trade guilds, position of women, educational institutions – Nalanda, Vikramashila; growth of Vaishnavism and Saivism; art and architecture.
Research in Ancient History
Scope and value of History: Objectivity and bias in history; history and its auxiliary branches; area of research proposed. Sources – Primary/Secondary in the proposed area of research. Modern Historical writing in the proposed area of research.

**Area Specific : Section A**  
(Socio – Economic History) Earliest times to 1200 AD

Sources, Social and economic life in Indus valley civilization, society and economic life in the Vedic Pd, Mauryan pd. Society and Economy from the 2nd century B.C. to the 3rd, 4th Century A.D.

(a) Society and Economy in the Gupta Period, Varnashram system, Caste System, Slavery, Sanskaras, Purusharthas, Position of women, Education.

(b) Agriculture, Industry and Industrial guilds and labour.

(c) Trade and commerce, Mercantile guilds, Taxation and Revenue system, Rural and urban settlements.

(d) Feudal system, Social and Economic changes during early medieval period.

(e) Transition from Antiquity to the early middle Ages, Feudalism social and economic changes during the early medieval period.

**Area Specific : Section B**  
(Ancient India Art & Architecture)

(a) Historiography, Approaches and Sources, Research Methodology in Ancient Indian Art & Architecture, the meaning of Art: Study of content of Art.

(b) Interplay of Regions, Artists and Patron, Margi and Desi Arts, Representing gender, Rituals.


(d) Indian and Western Aesthetics.

(e) Sculptural Art of the Mauryas, Shungas, Satanahanas, Kushanas, Guptas, Chandelas, ... ... Orissa, Pallava and Chola.

(f) Origin and Development of Indian Iconography: Bodhisattva, Buddha, Adinath, Paraswanath, Mahavira, Vishnu, Shiva, Shakti, Surya,

(g) Terracotta Art, Indus, Mauryan, Shunga, Kushana, Gupta, early medieval Regional traditions.

(h) Paintings: Pre–Historic, Classical Painting traditions, Ajanta and Bagh.

**Area Specific : Section C**  
(Ancient Indian Religion and Philosophy)

(a) Sources,

(b) Foundations of Religious systems: Harappan, Vedic and Sangam.

(c) Sun Worship, Saivism, Vaishnavism, Jainism and Buddhism.

(d) Rituals, Yajna, Educational rites, Puranic Anuthana, Tirtha, Dana, Shraddha.

(e) Philosophy of the Upanishads, Jain Philosophy, Buddhist Philosophy, Philosophy of Sankara and Gita.

(f) Shaktism, Tantricism, Ascetic tradition and Bhabti.

(g) Shankaracharya, Ramanujam and Lobayat.
Area Specific : Section D  
(Archaeological Studies)  

(a) Hunting and gathering – Paleolithic and Mesolithic in India.  
(b) Beginning of Agriculture – Neolithic and Chalcolthic in India.  
(c) Indus valley Civilization origin, extent, date, characteristics, decline, survival.  
(d) Antiquity of Iron, second urbanizations iron and megaliths.  
(e) Archaeological Methods and Techniques: Exploration, excavations and conservation of artifacts; dating techniques; importance of stratigraphy in archaeology.
ANTHROPOLOGY

1. Social-Cultural Anthropology

(i) Fundamental:

Unit 1 Meaning and scope of social-cultural Anthropology and its relations with other branches of Anthropology, Social Sciences, Life Sciences and Medical Sciences.


Unit 4 Economic Anthropology: Formalist and Substantivist approaches, Mode of exchange- Reciprocal, Redistributive and Market, Kula Potlatch.

Unit 5 Political Anthropology: State and stateless society, difference between primitive and modern law, Theories of origin of state.


(ii) Anthropological Thoughts:

Unit 1 Anthropological notion of Culture: Society, Culture and Civilization


Unit 4 Diffusionism: Critical appraisal of British, German and American Schools

Unit 5 Structure Functionalism: Contributions of A.R. Radcliff Brown and E.E. Evans Pritchard

Unit 6 Functionalism: Contribution of B. Malinowski

Unit 7 Culture and Personality: Contributions of M. Mead, R. Benedict, R. Linton, A. Kardiner, and Cora-du-Bois. Recent trends in Psychological Anthropology

Unit 8 Structuralism and Neo-Structuralism: C. Levi-Strauss, and E.R. Leach
Unit 9 Contribution of Indian Anthropologists: M.N. Srinivas, L.P. Vidyarthi, S.C. Roy, D.N. Majumdar and N.K. Bose

Unit 10 Recent Trends: New Ethnography and Post Modernism in Anthropology

(iii) Research Methods:

Unit 1 Scientific Method: Characteristic; Basic Terms; Techniques, Methodology, Primary and Secondary Data; Social Survey & Social Research

Unit 2 Fieldwork tradition in anthropology: Its relationship with the development of anthropological theories Unit 3 Approaches: Emic-etic, Macro-micro

Unit 4 Methods: Ethnography, Comparative method, Participant Observation, Genealogical method, Case study, Survey

Unit 5 Techniques of Data Collection: a) Primary sources: Observation, Interview, Key informant, Schedules and Questionnaires, Life history, Focused Group Interview, RRA, PRA, Audio-Visual Recording (b) Secondary sources: Census, National Sample Survey, Documents and Records, Maps, National and International reports (UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, etc.)

Unit 6 Hypothesis; Research Design; Statistical Methods.

2. Physical/Biological Anthropology

Unit 1 Introduction: Meaning, Scope and Branches of Physical Anthropology; Relations with other branches of Anthropology and with Biological, Social and Medical Sciences.

Unit 2 Primatology: General Characters of Order Primate, Primate Classification, Man’s place in the animal kingdom, Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Hominid Evolution: Erect Posture and Bi-pedalism.

Unit 3 Human Origin and Evolution: Theories of Organic Evolution, Lamarckism; Darwinism and Synthetic theory.


Unit 5 Human Genetics: Methods for studying genetic principles in Man- Family studies, Twin Studies, Pedigree Analysis, DNA technology; Meiosis and Mitosis; Linkage and crossing-over; Mutation- gene mutation, mutation rate, genetic hazards of radiation, chemical mutagenesis; Human Chromosomal aberrations- Numerical: Turner’s syndrome, Klinefelter’s syndrome, Triplo- X, Triploial-X, Tetra-X, Down’s syndrome, Pateu’s syndrome, Edward’s syndrome, Sturge-Weber’s syndrome, Tripliody and Tetrapliody, and
Structural: Cri-du-chat syndrome and Philadelphia chromosome; Mendelian genetics in Man, Inheritance Pattern of Autosomal, Sex- linked, Codominant traits, Lethal factors, Polygenic and Multifactorial traits; Inborn Errors of Metabolism- Biochemical Pathways (one gene one enzyme hypothesis) and heredity of Phenylketonurea, Alkaptonurea, Galactosemia, Albinism.

Unit 6 Population Genetics: Hardy Weinberg Law, Genetic polymorphism, Inbreeding and Genetic Load.

Unit 7 Applications of Human Genetics: Genetic Screening, Genetic Counseling and Genetic Engineering.

Unit 8 Applied Physical Anthropology: (i) Anthropology of Sports, (ii) Nutritional Anthropology, (iii) forensic Anthropology.

Unit 9 Introduction to Human Biology: Meaning, Scope and Development of Human Biology

Unit 10 Human Growth and Development: Growth from Conception to Maturity and Senescence, Factors Affecting growth and Theories of Ageing

Unit 11 Nutrition and Growth: Nutritional Requirements for Normal Growth from Infancy to Old Age. Under nutrition and Malnutrition, Nutritional Adaptation in Man

Unit 12 Human Adaptation: Physiological Adaptation to Heat, Cold and High Altitude


Unit 14 Race: Concept of Race, Basis of Racial Classification, Racial Classification of Indian population, Negrito Element in India and Racism

Unit 15 Population Variation in Qualitative Traits: Hb and its Variants, G6PD, Transferin, ABH Secretion and Lewis Antigen, Histocompatibility, Antigen and Thalassaemia

Unit 16 Genetics of Blood Group: Genetic markers- ABO, MNSs and Rh blood group systems, Red Cell Enzymes- Red cell acid phosphate, phosphoglucomutase, adenylate kinase, adenosine deaminase and lactate dehydrogenase, Blood groups and diseases- Erythroblastosis fetalis, smallpox and malaria, Gene mapping- Blood groups, HLA, Sex-linked characters

Unit 17 Dermatoglyphics: History, Identification, Topography; Fingerprints Pattern–Identifications, Inheritance, Pattern intensity, Furuhata and Dankmeijer’s index; Palmar Dermatoglyphics – Configurational areas, Main-line formula and index, Transversality, Inheritance, Palmar flexion creases and main types; Sole Prints - Configurational areas, Main-line formula and index, Transversality, Inheritance; Toe Prints – Pattern, Identification, Inheritance; Dermatoglyphics and Diseases, Dermatoglyphics and Paternity disputes
3. Archaeological Anthropology

Unit 1 Definition, Aim and Genesis of the Sub-Field: Relationship to other branches of anthropology, Earth Sciences, Physical sciences and Social sciences, Environmental Archeology, Ethno-Archeology, Settlement Archaeology, New Archaeology.

Unit 2 A Brief Outlines on the Origin of Earth and Life: Geological time scale, Pleistocene epoch-Chronology, environmental episodes as seen in Geomorphological features.

Unit 3 Dating Methods: Absolute and Relative dating, Stratigraphy, River terraces, Obsidian hydration, Dendrochronology, thermo luminescence dating, Pollen dating, Varve analysis, Uranium dating, Potassium-argon method, Fluorine dating, C-14 Amino Acid racemization.

Unit 4 Tools and Technology: Raw material and sources, tool making Techniques and Tool Types.

Unit 5 Lithic Cultures of Europe: Sites, Tool Types and Salient features.

Unit 6 Paleolithic Culture in India: Sites, Tool Types and Salient features.

Unit 7 Mesolithic Culture in India: Sites, Tool Types and Salient features.

Unit 8 Neolithic Culture in India: Sites, Tool Types and Salient features.

Unit 9 Megalithic Culture in India: Sites, Tool Types and Salient features.

Unit 10 Indus Valley Civilization: Main features, Town planning, economy, Polity, Religion, Art and Craft, Script and Causes of end.

Unit 11 Beginning of Iron Age and Second Urbanization: Economic and Social implications of Iron technology; Black and Red ware culture – Noh, attranji, Khera, Ahikshatra; Painted Grey Ware (PGW) Culture – Distribution, Economy and Society; Northern Black polished (NBP) ware culture – first cities in the Ganga valley and emergence of the Mauryan Empire.

4. Indian Anthropology and Developmental Anthropology

Unit 1 Indian People: Racial, Ethnic, Linguistic and Religious elements (composition) and Distribution of People in India; Unity and diversity in Indian society and culture.

Unit 2 Basis of traditional Indian social structure and Life cycle: Varna, Ashram, Purushartha, Dharma, Karma, Sanskar, Caste system and Joint Family.

Unit 3 Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity in India:

Unit 4 Indian Village: Myth or reality; Jajmani System; Impact of new technology and Urbanization- changing agrarian social structure; Village Studies in India.
Unit 5 Tribal societies: Definition and identification of tribe/scheduled tribe; Classification and distribution of tribes based on economic, Cultural, Linguistic and racial classification, Tribe Caste Continuum; Tribal Absorption/Assimilation/Integration.

Unit 6 Constitutional provisions for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes: Tribal Policy and governance in British India, Evolution of Tribal Development policy and Programs, Tribal Movements.

Unit 7 Growth of Anthropology in India.


Unit 9 Problems of Tribes in India: Land Alienation, Indebtedness, Health and Nutrition, Deforestation and Migration.

Unit 10 Development: Meaning and Evolution of the concept, Indices and Measurements of Development theories and Models

Unit 11 Applied, Action and Development Anthropology: Meaning, Scope and the Emerging Trends, Contributions of Anthropology to the Development Studies, Moral/Ethical issues and Limitations of Development Anthropology

Unit 12 Policy and Planning: Concept of Planning, Formulation of Policy and Plan Strategy, Participatory Approach in Development Planning, Conflict in People Centered and Programme Centered Paradigms

Unit 13 Approaches to Development: Governmental Approach, Missionary Approach, NGO’s Approach, Philanthropist Approach, Social Workers Approach, and Anthropological Approach

Unit 14 Role of Values and Institutions in Development: Caste, Religion and Culture- Bailey, Milton Singer and Madan

Unit 15 Rural Development in India: Historical Background, Special Programmes and Poverty Alleviation Programs, Land Reforms and Panchayati Raj

Unit 16 Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: Special Component Plans, Constitutional Provisions and Safeguards, Protective Legislation; Structure of Tribal Development Administration; Evolution of Tribal Sub Plans; Problems and Prospects of Tribal Development.

Unit 17 Sustainable Development.
1. تاريخ اللغة العربية وآدابها:

الف) الشعر القديم
(1) اللعاقات السبع
(2) حسان بن ثابت
(3) جرير
(4) الخطل
(5) ابن زيدون
(6) بشار بن برد
(7) الفزدل
(8) أبو العلاء المزري
(9) ابن المعتز
(10) ابن الرومي
(ب) النثر القديم
(1) القرآن المجيد
(2) الحديث النبوي
(3) الجاحظ
(4) بديع الزمان الحددائي
(5) الحريرى
(6) عبد الحميد الكاتب
(7) ابن العبد
(8) القاضي الفاضل
(ج) الشعر الحديث:
(1) أحمد شوقي
(2) حافظ إبراهيم
(3) خليل مردان
(4) محمود سامي البازري
(5) معروف الرصافي
(6) نزار الطلائكة
(7) صلاح عبد الحميد
(8) جميل صافي الزهاري
(د) النثر الحديث
(1) مصطفى طفي المغلظي
(2) خليل جبران جبران
(3) محمد حسين
(4) عباس محمود العقاد
(5) سيد رشيد رضا
2. Principles of Literary Criticism:

2.1 Nussef Eldris
2.2 Ahmad Amine
2.3 Ulum Filology
2.4 Hish Hafe
2.5 Husain Abd Quds

2.6 Badi Al-Nadmi
2.7 Al-Qa'imi
2.8 al-Qa'imi
2.9 Ibn Aqib
2.10 Ibn Rushiq

2.11 Abd Al-Qadir El-Jurjani
2.12 Al-Hadith

2.13 Abd Al-Qadir El-Mazani
2.14 Al-Hussein
2.15 Shoufie Sibay
2.16 Mofateel Nu'man
2.17 Muhammad Minnow

3. General Knowledge

[CORE GROUP]

Classical Arabic Prose & Poetry. Study of the Following Poets:

3.1 Al-Shair Al-Thari Al-Qa'imi (دراسة الشعراء المذكورين أدناه)

3.2 Al-Shair
(1) أمير القيس
(2) نابغة الذهابي
(3) فوزدق
(4) جرير
(5) الأحذل
(6) عمر بن أبي ربيعة
(7) أبو نواس
(8) بشار بن برد
(9) جميل بن ثيجة

(ب) النظر
الخطابة (قبل الإسلام، العصر الإسلامي، الأموي)
(1) قيس بن ساعدة الأدبي
(2) مصعب والل
(3) علي بن أبي طالب
(4) حجاج بن يوسف
(5) زيد بن ليية
(6) طارق بن زياد

الجاحظ
ابن المتنب
المفترق،

الأدب العربي الهندي (دراسة المؤلفين، الكتب)
(الف) النثر
(1) الشيخ عبد الحق محدث الدبلوسي

Indo-Arabic Literature:
Important Works of Indo-Arabic Literature

1. The Prophet Muhammad
2. Imam Ali
3. Imam Sadiq
4. Imam Reza
5. Imam Raza
6. Imam Reza
7. Imam Ali
8. Imam Reza
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Modern Arabic Language & Literature: Study of the Following Poets and Authors:

الفعل

(1) جبران خليل جبران
(2) مصطفى الطلطياوي
(3) طه حسين
(4) أحمد أمين
(5) توفيق الحكيم
(6) نجيب محفوظ
(7) محمد حسین میکل
(8) عباس محمود العقاد
(9) رقیعة الطلطياوي
(10) مصطفی صادق الرفاعی

الشعر

(1) محمود سلیم البارودی
(2) أحمد شرقي
(3) خليل مطران
(4) حافظ إبراهیم
(5) ابیة أبو ماضی
(6) نازیك الملاکة
(7) أبو القاسم الشافی
(8) عمر أبو ریشة
**Major Reference Works:**

- (1) سيرة بن هشام
- (2) تاريخ الطبري
- (3) طبقات بن سعد
- (4) فهرست بن ندیم
- (5) كتاب الأغلان
- (6) معجم الأدبيات
- (7) فتح البلدان
- (8) وفيات الأعيان
- (9) مقدمة بن خلدون
- (10) العقد الغريب
- (11) كتاب البخلاء
- (12) البيان و التبيان
- (13) الأدب الكبير
- (14) الأدب الصغير

**Tafsir and Hadith Literature:**

(1) التفسير الكبير
(2) تفسير الكشاف
(3) تفسير جلالين
(4) في ظلال القرآن
(5) المختار
(6) الصحيحن
(7) نظام القرآن
(8) أخبار الأخيار
History Of Islamic Civilisation:

1. Fajar al-Islam
2. Masnoon al-Islam
3. Jami’ al-Islam
4. Al-tajdid al-Islamiah fi Al-Hind
5. Tariikh al-timad al-Islamiah

: Literary Genres, Movements and Institutions:

1. Kitab fi Al-Sira Al-Nabwiyah
2. Al-Mawsilah
3. Al-Dira Al-Karazmiyah
4. Adab Al-Majhur
5. Al-Rawdha Al-Qalimiyah
6. Al-Wusah Al-Idwaliyah
7. Madrasah Al-Diyawan
8. Haraka Al-Abul
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<td>Arabic Criticism</td>
<td>تاريخ النقد العربي</td>
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<td>Arabic Studies in India</td>
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**Rhetoric and Prosody:**

1. البحر الطويل
2. البحر الكامل
3. الفصاحة
4. البلاغة
5. علم المعاني
6. علم البيان
7. علم البديع

**Principles of Literary Criticism:**

1. تطور الشعر العربي
2. تطور الفكر العربي
3. تطور القصة في الأدب العربي
4. المسرحية القصة القصيرة والرواية

[ ELECTIVE / OPTIONAL ]
ATMOSPHERIC AND OCEAN SCIENCES

BEHAVIOURAL AND COGNITIVE SCIENCES

General Issues and Foundations of Cognitive Science
Information processing approach, Marr's levels of processing, Representations, Dynamical approaches, Situated and Embodied cognition, Modularity, Culture and Cognition, Cognitive Development, Different methodologies used in Cognitive science, Reaction Time measurement and analysis, Signal detection theory, Eye tracking

Research Methods
Qualitative vs quantitative methods, Scientific Method, Purpose of statistics, Different kind of Variables, Probability, Distributions, Sampling, Experimental Designs (Independent samples design, Repeated measure design), Validity (Validity in Experiments and other research design, types of validity), Quasi – experiments, Analysis: Correlations, t-tests, nonparametric tests, ANOVA (factorial, mixed), Introduction to Regression

Computing
Basics of programming, algorithmic problem solving, data structures, associative structures, Basic algorithms (sorting, searching, etc)

Cognitive Neuroscience
Functional organization of the cortex, Methods (Electroencephalography/ Event related potentials, functional magnetic resonance imaging), Cognitive neuroscience of perception, language, learning and memory, motor systems, emotions, and hemispheric lateralization.

Computational Models of Cognition
Introduction to Computational Modeling, Types of learning mechanisms and learning rules, Introduction to neural networks, Probabilistic reasoning, Production Systems, Cognitive Architectures

Perception and Attention
Principles of perception, Different theoretical approaches to perception (Gibson, Helmholtz, Gestalt, etc), Color Perception, Perceptual organization, Object recognition, Motion and Time perception, Selective Attention, Sustained Attention, Divided Attention, Executive Control.

Learning and Memory
Principles of classical conditioning and operant conditioning, Theories of Learning, Reinforcement schedules, Skill Acquisition and Performance, Sensory memory, Working Memory, Models of Semantic Memory, Autobiographical Memory, Retrieval, Forgetting, Implicit learning and memory.

Psycholinguistics
Introduction to Linguistics, Biological basis of language, language evolution, Design features of language, Foundations of Psycholinguistics, Methodological considerations, History, Current approaches, domains of study, Links with other disciplines, Levels of linguistic analysis: Phonology-phonetics, syntax, semantics, morphology, pragmatics, Word Recognition, Sentence processing, Language Acquisition, Bilingualism, Language-Vision interaction
Decision Making
Heuristics and Biases, Bounded rationality, Theories of utility and Paradoxes, Choice under uncertainty, Neuroeconomics of individual and collective decision making, Game theory, Computational Models of decision making.

Philosophy of Mind
Different views on mind-brain relationship, functionalism, eliminative materialism, fundamental issues on self and consciousness, representationalism, phenomenological approaches. Language and thought.

Suggested Readings:
Solso, R. L. *Cognitive Psychology*. India: Pearson Education
BIOCHEMISTRY

BIOPHYSICS, ANALYTICAL AND PREPARATION TECHNIQUES IN BIOCHEMISTRY:

Electrochemistry: pH, Buffers, Enzyme Electrode, Biosensors.


Centrifugation Techniques: Differential, Zonal, Density gradient and Ultracentrifugation.


Immunological Techniques: Gel Diffusion, Immunelectrophoresis, Ouchterlony, ELISA, Immunoblotting, Fluorescent Immunoassays.

Photometry: Principles and Instrumentation of a Sample and Double– beam Spectrophotometer, Application of Colorimetry, Spectrophotometry (Visible, UV and IR), Fluorimetry.

Microscopy: Principles and application of Light, Phase–contrast and Electron Microscopy (TEM, SEM and Immune electron–Microscopy {IEM}).

Radioisotopic Tracer Techniques: Detection and measurement of isotopes, GM and Scintillation Counters, Autoradiography, Fluorography, Applications in biological problems.

CHEMISTRY OF BIOMOLECULES:

The molecular logic of life: The identifying characteristics of living matter The chemical unity of diverse living systems.

Biomolecules: Their meaning and importance in the functional organization of the cell. Information and non informational biomolecules.


Plant–based polyphenols: Classification, structure and biological activity.

Vitamins: Chemistry and Function

Hormones: Chemistry and Classification.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY OF THE HUMAN BODY:

Functional organization of the human body and homeostasis: Intracellular and extracellular division of body fluids, the concept of homeostasis and feedback control systems. Cell: Structure and function. Major transport mechanisms through the cell membrane.

Nerve–impulse transmission system: Sensory and motor nerves, major levels of nervous system function, Central and autonomic nervous system. Generation of nerve impulse: Membrane potentials, action potentials, transmission of nerve impulse, synapse, neurotransmitters.

Sleep Biology:


The Cardiac cycle and ECG:
Circadian Rhythms

Regulation of acid–base balance: Role of buffers in blood, respiratory control, renal controls.

Transport and exchange of respiratory gases:
Body fluids: Extracellular, intracellular, Osmotic principles in maintenance of fluid balance.

Principles of endocrinology: Chemical control of metabolism.

Hormones in the regulation of metabolism: Target organs and feedback controls.


Control of water and electrolyte metabolism:

Parathormones: Calcitonin. Vitamin D. Role in calcium metabolism and bone function.

Prostaglandins:

The body’s natural opiate system: Endorphins and enkephalins.

Biochemistry of Odorant Receptors:

ENZYMOLOGY:
Historical Perspective
Enzyme Classification
Recommendation and Systemic Nomenclature

Enzyme Chemistry: Subcellular Distribution of Enzymes, Isolation and Purification of Enzymes, Criteria for Enzyme homogeneity, General Properties, Enzyme Activity, Specific Activity and Turnover Number, Marker, Enzymes.


Factors affecting Initial rate of Enzyme catalyzed Reaction: Enzyme, Substrate, pH temperature Collision and transitional state theories, Significance of Activation, Energy, Mechanism of bisubstrate and multisubstrate reaction, Methods for identifying mechanism.

Enzyme Inhibition and Activation: Types of inhibition, and activation, Competitive non–competitive and Uncompetitive inhibitors, Determination of $K_i$, Suicide inhibitors.

Enzyme regulation: Allosteric and Hysteric Enzymes, Proenzymes, Zymogens and activation.

Structure and Function of Selected Enzymes: Chemical modification of active–site group, substrate/driven mutagen, etc. Chymotrypsin, Glyceraldehyde–3P– Dehydrogenase, Serine and Cysteine proteases

Multi Enzyme Complexes

Immobilized Enzymes: Immobilization methods, Kinetics, Industrial applications

Enzyme engineering and Co–Factor Engineering

Ribozymes, Abzymes

INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

Introduction to metabolism: Basic concepts and design.


Oxidative phosphorylation: Electron transport chain and formation of ATP. Regulation Biochemical role of vitamins and minerals as coenzymes and cofactors Integration and hormonal regulation of metabolism.

MOLECULAR CELLULAR BIOLOGY

Ultra-structure of Cell: Study of Cells Organization of Cellular components

Nucleic Acids as Genetics Repositories: Genetics Transformation, Hershey–Chase Experiments, Gene Transfer Mechanisms in Bacteria (Transformation, Conjugation and Transduction, Transfection)

Molecular Basis of Mutations: Insertional mutagenesis, Transversions, Frame–Shift mutation, Suppressor mutation.
Mapping of Bacterial Chromosomes: Site–directed mutagenesis, PCR Technology, DNA–Footprinting.


DNA Damage and Repair: Gene amplification, Sequence rearrangement,

Recombinant DNA technology, Biology of Cloning vectors:

Gene Cloning: Plasmids Bacteriophages, Cosmids, Phagemids, BACs, YACs and HACs as Cloning vehicles, Genomic Library and cDNA libraries.


Replication of RNA Viruses: Replicase and Reverse Transcriptase

Translation in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes: Mechanism and Regulation:
Involvement of Ribosome, structure of Ribosome: Translational factors: Initiation, Elongation and Termination of polypeptide.


Biomembrane & Cell Architecture: Plasma Membrane
Lipid Bilayer and Membrane assembly, Membrane carbohydrates, phospholipids and asymmetric organization GPI–anchored proteins and their dynamism, Membrane transport of small molecules. Membrane transport of macromolecules, Exocytosis, Endocytosis (Fluid phase, Receptor–mediated) and Transcytosis. ATP

Membrane Traffic and Sorting events:
Comartmentalization of higher cells, Nuclear export and import of Proteins, Mitochondrial export and import of proteins, Signal Hypothesis, Secretory–Endocytic Vesicular Path(ER–Golgi–Lysosome) and Secretory vesicles, Co–translational and Post– translational Protein Modification (Oligosaccharides, lipid)

Nuclear Organisation: Chromosomal DNA, Nucleosome, Chromosomal replication and processing.

Cell Signaling: Neurcrine Paracrine and synaptic strategies, Chemical Signaling: Signal mediated by intracellular receptors and surface–receptor–mediated transduction (PI–glycans, DAG, Ca++ G–Proteins)

G–Protein Coupled Receptors: Functional Classification Activator or Inhibitor of Adenylyl Cyclase, Regulation of ion–channels, PI–PLC activation.

Cell Cycle & Programmed Cell death: Steps in Cell Cycle, Yeast as Model system, east odc. Genes for Social Control of Cells. Mechanisms of cell division (Cyclins); Apoptosis.

Molecular Genetics of Cancer: Cancer, Classification, Cancer development, Genetic basis of cancer, DNA–Miroarray analytics of Cancer cells. Retroviruses in cancer, Proto–oncogenes, Oncogenes. Role of Carcinogens and DNA Repair an Cancer. Telomerase.

ATP–Powered Pumps and Intracellular ionic Environment: Muscle Ca++ ATPAse, Na+ –K+ Pump, V Class H+ ATPases, Bacterial ABC Proteins, Eukayotic ABC Pumps.

MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Biology of Microbes: Classification of bacteria, Bacterial cell wall biosynthesis and action of antibiotics, Nutrition physiology and growth characteristics of bacteria, Protozoa, special Features of bacterial metabolism.

Microbial Genetics: Gene transfers in bacteria, Microbial fermentation: Antibiotics, organic acids, and vitamins, Microbial transformations.

Microbes in Decomposition and Recycling Processes: Symbiotic and non–symbiotic, Nitrogen Fixation, Microbiology of water, air, soil and sewage, Food–borne infections. Microbial leaching of minerals, applications of microbes in industry, agriculture and environment.

Viruses: General Properties and Classification, Replication, Retroviruses and Reverse Transcriptase, Interferons, Bacteriophages.


Immunological memory: Antigens, Haptens, Abjuvants, Lymphokines.

Immunoglobulins: Structure, properties and functional significance, Different Classes.

Antigen–Antibody Interaction: Agglutination, Opsonization, precipitation, neutralization.

Immunological Techniques: Gel Diffusion, Immunodiffusion, RIA, ELISA Ouchterlonny, Immunoblotting, Immunelectronmicroscopy.

Delayed/Immediate Hypersensitivity Reactions: HLAs (MHCs), Auto–antibody, alternate versus Classical paths of complement activation, Surface antigens. Transplantation antigens, HLAs, MHCs T Cell Receptor Biology, Natural Killer cells, Perforins, Interleukins.

Biosynthesis of Immunoglobulins and Mechanisms of Antibody Diversity:
Clonal selection hypothesis, Epitopes and Monclonal antibodies, Hybridoma Technology, Idiotypes and Idiotypes.
Vaccines: Immunization, Protective efficacy of some vaccines, Synthetic vaccine desire.

BIOCHEMISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND DISEASE, BIOSTATISTICS AND BIOINFORMATICS

Biochemistry of Health and Disease

Meaning and scope of health versus disease

Integration of metabolism: General principles of organ interrelationships.

Role of Nutrition in maintenance of health:

Requirements for vitamins, minerals, water and electrolytes in maintenance of body functioning. Recommended Dietary Allowances.


Lipid metabolism: Metabolism of chylomicrons, VLDL and IDL, HDL, LDL.
Lipoprotein lipase.

Alcohol Metabolism: As a source of energy. Fatty liver and cirrhosis.

Biochemistry of aging: Theories General features and molecular details of aging. Role of Free radicals in aging. Antioxidants as scavengers.

Biochemistry of stress.

BIOSTATISTICS AND BIOINFORMATICS

Statistical analysis of Biochemical data: Measures of central tendency. Standard deviation, Variance, Correlation and regression. Basic probability theory. Distribution– normal, binomial, students’ t–test, ANOVA.
Introduction to commercial computer softwares and their uses in biochemical education.

**BIOINFORMATICS**

**Carbohydrates:** monosaccharides, oligosaccharides polysaccharides, proteoglycans and glycoproteins; Lipids; fatty acids, acylglycerols; phospholipids, sphingolipids, cholesterol and their biological importance;

**Proteins:** amino acids and peptides; protein structure, function and evolutionary relationships; protein—protein interactions; protein folding; **Nucleic acid:** bases, nucleotides, RNA and DNA, different structural forms of DNA; denaturation, renaturation and hybridization of DNA; Protein and Nucleic Acid Electrophoresis techniques.

**Enzymes:** Nomenclature and classification; units of enzyme activity; coenzymes and metal cofactors; temperature and pH effects; Michaelis-Menten kinetics, inhibitors and activators; active site and catalytic mechanisms; Isoenzymes; Metabolic systems multi-enzyme complexes and multifunctional enzymes; Oxidation of glucose in cells; high energy bond, glycolysis, citric acid cycle and oxidative phosphorylation.

**BIO-STATISTICS**

Calculus; Limits, Complete Differentials, Partial differentials of function, Integration: Definite and nondefinite integral, Logarithms, Ordinary differential equations (first order), Partial differential equations-example from biology, Vector-Addition, subtraction, dot cross, scalar triple product, divergence, curl of a vector, equation of normal; Matrix algebra: Addition, subtraction, multiplication, transpose inverse, and conjugate of matrix, Boolean logic; Additional subtraction, multiplication and division using binary, octal and hexadecimal systems, introduction to principles of statistical sampling from a population. Random sampling; Frequency distributions and associated statistical measures; Probability Distribution; Correlation and regression analysis; Multivariate analysis: Hypothesis testing; Markov Models; Cluster Analysis - Nearest neighbour search, Search using stem numbers, Search using text signatures;

**BIOLOGICAL DATABASES & DATA MINING**

Data warehousing, data capture, data analysis, Introduction to Nucleic Acid and Protein Sequence Data Banks: Nucleic acid sequence data banks: Genbank, EMBL nucleotide sequence data bank, AIDS Virus sequence data bank, rRNA data bank, Protein sequence data banks; NBRF-PIR, SWISSPROT, Signal peptide data bank; Database Similarity Searches; BLAST, FASTA, PSI-BLAST algorithms: Pair wise sequence alignment - NEEDLEMAN and Wunsch, Smith Waterman algorithms; Multiple sequence alignments - CLUSTAL PRAS: Patterns motifs and Profiles in sequences: Derivation and searching; Derived Databases of patterns, motifs and profiles: Prosite, Blocks, Prints-S, Pfam etc.; Primer Design.

**SEQUENCE ANALYSIS**

Analysis of protein and nucleic acid sequences, multiple alignment programs, NGS EST Data analysis Use of Molecular Package(s), programs of calculate potential energy of regular structures and their visualization. Use of curve, NUPARM, NEW helix etc. Molecular Phylogeny Models of sequence evolution and phylogenetic methods.
MOLECULAR MODELLING

GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS

MICROARRAY TECHNOLOGY: Introduction to basic microarray technology, Bioinformatics in microarrays.

COMPUTER AIDED DRUG DESIGNING:
Structure based drug designing ligand based drug designing pharamocohore generation & modeling Docking methodologies QSAR & 3D QSAR.

Biological Networks & Systems Biology
Introduction to Network, Types of networks (small world, random, scale-free networks, and Hierarchical networks), Introduction to biological networks, Importance of biological networks, Types of biological networks, Network parameters: Node degree, Node degree distribution, Scale-free networks and the degree exponent, Shortest path, Mean path length, Clustering coefficient, Node centrality and network' centrality, Sub-graphs, Motifs, Motif clusters, and Modules, Gene Regulatory network, Protein-Protein interactions, Computational Prediction of Protein-Protein interactions, Introduction to systems biology.

Computer and Programming Languages
Block diagram of computer, Boolean algebra, logic gates, Linux OS, compilers, interpreters, Algorithms and flowcharts. Parallel Computing. Programming in Perl, Java, MySQL & MatLab (Directories, subroutines, references, packages, libraries, modules, classes, objects, file handling).
1. MOLECULES AND THEIR INTERACTION RELAVENT TO BIOLOGY
A. Structure of atoms, molecules and chemical bonds.
B. Composition, structure and function of biomolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids and vitamins).
C. Stabilizing interactions (Van der Waals, electrostatic, hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic interaction etc.)
D. Principles of biophysical chemistry (pH, buffer, reaction kinetics, thermodynamics, colligative properties)
E. Bioenergetics, glycolysis, oxidative phosphorylation, coupled reaction, group transfer, biological energy transducers.
F. Principles of catalysis, enzymes and enzyme kinetics, enzyme regulation, mechanism of enzyme catalysis, isozymes.
G. Conformation of proteins (Ramachandran plot, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure; domains; motif and folds).
I. Stability of protein and nucleic acid structures.
J. Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, amino acids, nucleotides and vitamins.

2. CELLULAR ORGANIZATION
A. Membrane structure and function: Structure of model membrane, lipid bilayer and membrane protein diffusion, osmosis, ion channels, active transport, ion pumps, mechanism of sorting and regulation of intracellular transport, electrical properties of membranes.
B. Structural organization and function of intracellular organelles: Cell wall, nucleus, mitochondria, Golgi bodies, lysosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, peroxisomes, plastids, vacuoles, chloroplast, structure & function of cytoskeleton and its role in motility.
C. Organization of genes and chromosomes: Operon, interrupted genes, gene families, structure of chromatin and chromosomes, unique and repetitive DNA, heterochromatin, euchromatin, transposons.
D. Cell division and cell cycle: Mitosis and meiosis, their regulation, steps in cell cycle, and control of cell cycle.
E. Microbial Physiology: Growth, yield and characteristics, strategies of cell division, stress response.

3. FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES
A. DNA replication, repair and recombination: Unit of replication, enzymes involved, replication origin and replication fork, fidelity of replication, extrachromosomal replicons, DNA damage and repair mechanisms.
B. RNA synthesis and processing: Transcription factors and machinery, formation of initiation complex, transcription activators and repressors, RNA polymerases, capping, elongation and termination, RNA processing, RNA editing, splicing, polyadenylation, structure and function of different types of RNA, RNA transport.
D. Control of gene expression at transcription and translation level: Regulation of phages, viruses, prokaryotic and eukaryotic gene expression, role of chromatin in regulating gene expression and gene silencing.

4. CELL COMMUNICATION AND CELL SIGNALING

A. Host parasite Interaction: Recognition and entry processes of different pathogens like bacteria, viruses into animal and plant host cells; alteration of host cell behaviour by pathogens, virus–induced cell transformation, pathogen–induced diseases, in animals and plants, cell–cell fusion in both normal and abnormal cells.


C. Cellular communication: Regulations of hematopoiesis, general principles of cell communication, cell adhesion and roles of different adhesion molecules, gap junctions, extracellular matrix, integrins, neurotransmission and its regulation.

D. Cancer: Genetic rearrangements in progenitor, tumor suppressor genes, cancer and the cell cycle, virus–induced cancer, metastasis, interaction of cancer cells with normal cells, apoptosis, therapeutic interventions of uncontrolled cell growth.

E. Innate and adaptive immune system: Cells and molecules involved in innate and adaptive immunity, antigens, antigenicity and immunogenicity. B and T cell epitopes, structure and function of antibody molecules, generation of antibody diversity, monoclonal antibodies, antibody engineering, antigen–antibody interactions, MHC molecules, antigen processing and presentation, activation and differentiation of B and T cells, B and T cell receptors, humoral and cell–mediated immune responses, primary and secondary immune modulation, the complement system, Toll–like receptors, cell–mediated effector functions, inflammation, hypersensitivity and autoimmunity, immune response during bacterial (tuberculosis), parasitic (malaria) and viral (HIV) infections, congenital and acquired immunodeficiencies, vaccines.

5. DEVELOPMENT BIOLOGY

A. Basic concepts of development: Potency, commitment, specification, induction, competence, determination and differentiation; morphogenetic gradients; cell fate and cell lineages; stem cells; genomic equivalence and the cytoplasmic determinants; imprinting; mutants and transgenics in analysis of development.

B. Gametogenesis, fertilization and early development: Production of gametes, cell surface molecules in sperm–egg recognition in animals; embryo sac development and double fertilization in plants; zygote formation, cleavage, blastula formation, embryonic fields, gastrulation and formation of germ layers in animals; embryogenesis, establishment of symmetry in plants; seed formation and germination.

C. Morphogenesis and organogenesis in animals: Cell aggregation and differentiation in Dictyostelium; axes and pattern formation in Drosophila, amphibia and chich; organogenesis – vulva formation in Caenorhabditis elegans; eye lens induction, limb development and regeneration in vertebrates; differentiation of neurons, post embryonic development–larval formation, metamorphosis; environmental regulation of normal development; sex determination.
D. **Morphogenesis and organogenesis in plants:** Organization of shoot and root apical meristem; shoot and root development; leaf development and phyllotaxy; transition to flowering, floral meristems and floral development in *Arabidopsis* and *Antirrhinum*.

E. **Programmed cell death, aging and senescence.**

6. **SYSTEM PHYSIOLOGY – PLANT**

A. **Photosynthesis:** Light harvesting complexes; mechanisms of electron transport; photoprotective mechanisms; CO2 fixation–C3, C4 and CAM pathways.

B. **Respiration and photorespiration:** Citric acid cycle; plant mitochondrial electron transport and ATP synthesis; alternate oxidase; photorespiratory pathway.

C. **Nitrogen metabolism:** Nitrate and ammonium assimilation; amino acid biosynthesis.

D. **Plant hormones:** Biosynthesis, storage, breakdown and transport; physiological effects and mechanisms of action.

E. **Sensory photobiology:** Structure, function and mechanisms of action of phytochromes, cryptochromes and phototropins; stomatal movement; photoperiodism and biological clocks.

F. **Solute transport and photoassimilate translocation:** Uptake, transport and translocation of water, ions, solutes and macromolecules from soil, through cells, across membranes, through xylem and phloem; transpiration; mechanisms of loading and unloading of photoassimilates.

G. **Secondary metabolites:** Biosynthesis of terpenes, phenols and nitrogenous compounds and their roles.

H. **Stress Physiology:** Responses of plants to biotic (pathogen and insects) and abiotic (water, temperature and salt) stresses; mechanisms of resistance to biotic stress and tolerance to abiotic stress.

7. **SYSTEM PHYSIOLOGY – ANIMAL**

A. **Blood and circulation:** Blood corpuscles, haemopoiesis and formed elements, plasma function, blood volume, blood volume regulation, blood groups, haemoglobin, immunity, haemostatis.

B. **Cardiovascular system:** Comparative anatomy of heart structure, myogenic heart, specialized tissue, ECG – its principle and significance, cardiac cycle, heart as a pump, blood pressure, neural and chemical regulation of all above.

C. **Respiratory system:** Comparison of respiration in different species, anatomical considerations, transport of gases, exchange of gases, waste elimination, neural and chemical regulation of respiration.

D. **Nervous system:** Neurons, action potential, gross neuroanatomy of the brain and spinal cord, central and peripheral nervous system, neural control of muscle tone and posture.

E. **Sense organs:** Vision, hearing and tactile response.

F. **Excretory system:** Comparative physiology of excretion, kidney, urine formation, urine concentration, waste elimination, micturition, regulation of water balance, blood volume, blood pressure, electrolyte balance, acid base balance.

G. **Thermoregulation:** Comfort zone, body temperature – physical, chemical, neural regulation, acclimatization.

H. **Stress and adaptation.**

I. **Digestive system:** Digestion, absorption, energy balance, BMR.

J. **Endocrinology and reproduction:** Endocrine glands, basic mechanism of hormone action, hormones and diseases; reproductive processes, neuroendocrine regulation.
8. INHERITANCE BIOLOGY

A. **Mendelian Principles**: Dominance, segregation, independent assortment, deviation from Mendelian inheritance.

B. **Concept of gene**: Allele, multiple alleles, pseudoallele, complementation tests.

C. **Extension of Mendelian principles**: Codominance, Incomplete dominance, gene interactions, pleiotropy, genomic imprinting penetrance and expressivity phenocopy, linkage and crossing over, sex linkage, sex limited and sex influenced characters.

D. **Gene mapping methods**: Linkage maps, tetrad analysis, mapping with molecular markers, mapping by using somatic cell hybrids, development of mapping population in plants.

E. **Extra chromosomal Inheritance**: Inheritance of mitochondrial and chloroplast genes, maternal inheritance.

F. **Microbial genetics**: Methods of genetic transfers – transformation, conjugation, transduction and sex–duction, mapping genes by interrupted mating, fine structure analysis of genes.

G. **Human genetics**: Pedigree analysis lod score for linkage testing, karyotypes, genetic disorders.

H. **Quantitative genetics**: Polygenic inheritance, heritability and its measurements, QTL mapping.

I. **Mutation**: Types, causes and detection, mutant types – letham, conditional, biochemical, loss of function, gain of function, germinal implications.

J. **Structural and numerical alterations of chromosomes**: Deletion, duplication, inversion, translocation, ploidy and their genetic implications.

K. **Recombination**: Homologous and non–homologous recombination, including transposition, site–specific recombination.

9. DIVERSITY OF LIFE FORMS

A. **Principles and methods of taxonomy**: Concepts of species and hierarchical taxa, biological nomenclature, classical and quantitative methods of taxonomy of plants, animals and microorganisms.

B. **Levels of structural organization**: Unicellular, colonial and multicellular forms; levels of organization of tissues, organs and systems; comparative anatomy.

C. **Outline classification of plants, animals and microorganisms**: Important criteria used for classification in each taxon; classification of plants, animals and microorganisms; evolutionary relationships among taxa.

D. **Natural history of Indian subcontinent**: Major habitat of the subcontinent, geographic origins and migration of species; common Indian mammals, birds; seasonality and phenology of the subcontinent.

E. **Organisms of health and agricultural Importance**: Common parasites and pathogens of humans, domestic animals and crops.

10. ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

A. **The Environment**: Physical environment; biotic environment; biotic and abiotic interactions.

B. **Habitat and niche**: Concept of habitat and niche; niche width and overlap; fundamental and realized niche; resource portioning; character displacement.

C. **Population ecology**: Characteristics of a population growth curves; population regulation; life history strategies (r and K selection); concept of metapopulation – demes and dispersal, interdemic extinctions, age structured populations.
D. **Species Interactions:** Type of interactions, interspecific competition, herbivory, camivory, pollination, symbiosis.

E. **Community ecology:** Nature of communities; community structure and attributes; levels of species diversity and its measurement; edges and ecotones.

F. **Ecological succession:** Types; mechanisms; changes involved in succession; concept of climax.

G. **Ecosystem:** Structure and function; energy flow and mineral cycling (CNP); primary production and decomposition; structure and function of some Indian ecosystems (forest, grassland) and aquatic (fresh water, marine eustarine).

H. **Biogeography:** Major terrestrial biomes; theory of island biogeography; biogeographical zones of India.

I. **Applied ecology:** Environmental pollution; global environmental change; biodiversity–status, monitoring and documentation; major drives of biodiversity change; biodiversity management approaches.

J. **Conservation biology:** Principles of conservation, major approaches to management, Indian case studies on conservation/management strategy (Project Tiger, Biosphere reserves).

11. **EVOLUTION AND BEHAVIOUR**

A. **Emergence and evolutionary thoughts:** Lamarck; Darwin–concepts of variation, adaptation, struggle, fitness and natural selection; Mendelism; spontaneity of mutations; the evolutionary synthesis.

B. **Origin of cells and unicellular evolution:** Origin of basic biological molecules; abiotic synthesis of organic monomers and polymers; concept of Oparin and Haldane; experiment of Miller (1953); the first cell; evolution of prokaryotes; origin of eukaryotic cells; evolution of unicellular eukaryotes; anaerobic metabolism, photosynthesis and aerobic metabolism.

C. **Paleontology and evolutionary history:** The evolutionary time scale; eras, periods and epoch; major events in the evolutionary time scale; origins of unicellular and multicellular organisms; major groups of plants and animals; stages in primate evolution including Homo.

D. **Molecular Evolution:** Concepts of neural evolution, molecular divergence and molecular clocks; molecular tools in phylogeny, classification and identification; protein and nucleotide sequence analysis; origin of new genes and proteins; gene duplication and divergence.

E. **The Mechanism:** Population genetics – populations, gene pool, gene frequency; Hardy–Weinberg law; concepts and rate of change in gene frequency through natural selections, migration and random genetic drift; adaptive radiation and modifications; isolating mechanisms; speciation; allopatricity and sympatricity; convergent evolution; sexual selection; co–evolution.

F. **Brain, Behavior and Evolution:** Approaches and methods in study of behavior, proximate and ultimate causation, altruism and evolution–group selection, kin selection, reciprocal altruism; neural basis of learning, memory, cognition, sleep and arousal; biological clocks; development of behavior; social communication; social dominance; use of space and territoriality; mating systems, parental investment and reproductive cues; parental care; aggressive behavior habitat selection and optimality in foraging; migration, orientation and navigation; domestication and behavioral changes.

12. **APPLIED BIOLOGY:**

A. Microbial fermentation and production of small and macro molecules.
B. Application of immunological principles (vaccines, diagnostics), tissue and cell culture methods for plants and animals.
C. Transgenic animals and plants, molecular approaches to diagnosis and strain identification.
D. Genomics and its application to health and agriculture, including gene therapy.
E. Bioresource and uses of biodiversity.
F. Breeding in plants and animals, including marker – assisted selection.
G. Bioremediation and phytoremediation.
H. Biosensors.

13. METHODS IN BIOLOGY

A. Molecular biology and recombinant DNA methods: Isolation and purification of RNA, DNA (genomic and plasmid) and proteins, different separation methods; analysis of RNA, DNA and proteins by one and two dimensional gel electrophoresis, isoelectric focusing gels; molecular cloning of DNA or RNA fragments in bacterial and eukaryotic systems; expression of recombinant proteins using bacterial, animal and plant vectors; isolation of specific nucleic acid sequences; generation of genomic and cDNA libraries in plasmid, phage, cosmid, BAC and YAC vectors; in vitro mutagenesis and deletion techniques, gene knock out in bacterial and eukaryotic organisms; protein sequencing methods, detection of post–translation modification of proteins; DNA sequencing methods, strategies for genome sequencing; methods of analysis of gene expression at RNA and protein level, large scale expression analysis, such as micro array based techniques; isolation, separation and analysis of carbohydrate and lipid molecules; RFLP, RAPD and AFLP techniques.

B. Histochemical and Immunotechniques: Antibody generation, detection of molecules using ELISA, RIA, western blot, immunoprecipitation, flowcytometry and immunofluorescence microscopy, detection of molecules in living cells, in situ localization by techniques such as FISH and GISH.

C. Biophysical methods: Analysis of biomolecules using UV/visible, fluorescence, circular dichroism, NMR and ESR spectroscopy, structure determination using X–ray diffraction and NMR; analysis using light scattering, different types of mass spectrometry and surface plasma resonance methods.

D. Statistical Methods: Measures of central tendency and dispersal; probability distribution (Binomial, Poisson and normal); sampling distribution; difference between parametric and non–parametric statistics; confidence interval; errors; levels of significance; regression and correlation; t–test; analysis of variance; X2 test; basic introduction to Multivariate statistics, etc.

E. Radiolabeling techniques: Properties of different types of radioisotopes normally used in biology, their detection and measurement; incorporation of radioisotopes in biological tissues and cells, molecular imaging of radioactive material safety guidelines.

F. Microscopic techniques: Visualization of cells and subcellular components by light microscopy, resolving powers of different microscopes, microscopy of living cells, scanning and transmission microscopes, different fixation and staining techniques for EM, freeze–etch and freeze–fracture methods for EM, image processing methods in microscopy.

G. Electrophysiological methods: Single neuron recording, patch–clamp recording, ECG, Brain activity recording, lesion and stimulation of brain, pharmacological testing, PET, MRI, fMRI, CAT.

H. Methods in field biology: Methods of estimating population density of animals and plants, ranging patterns through direct, indirect and remote observations, sampling methods in the study of behavior, habitat characterization–groundand remote sensing methods.

I. Computational methods: Nucleic acid and protein sequence databases; data methods for sequence analysis, web–based tools for sequence searches, motif analysis and presentation.
BOTANY

1. MOLECULES AND THEIR INTERACTION RELABENT TO BIOLOGY
A. Composition, structure and function of biomolecules (carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids and vitamins)
B. Bioenergetics, glycolysis, oxidative phosphorylation, coupled reaction, group transfer, biological energy transducers.
C. Principles of catalysis, enzymes and enzyme kinetics, enzyme regulation, mechanism of enzyme catalysis, isozymes.
E. Stability of protein and nucleic acid structures.
F. Metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, amino acids, nucleotides and vitamins.

2. CELLULAR ORGANIZATION
A. Membrane structure and function: Structure of model membrane, lipid bilayer and membrane protein diffusion, osmosis, ion channels, active transport, ion pumps, mechanism of sorting and regulation of intracellular transport, electrical properties of membranes.
B. Structural organization and function of intracellular organelles: Cell wall, nucleus, mitochondria, Golgi bodies, lysosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, erosiomes, plastids, vacuoles, chloroplast, structure & function of cytoskeleton and its role in motility.
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3. FUNDAMENTAL PROCESSES
A. DNA replication, repair and recombination: Unit of replication, enzymes involved, replication origin and replication fork, fidelity of replication, extrachromosomal replicons, DNA damage and repair mechanisms.
B. RNA synthesis and processing: Transcription factors and machinery, formation of initiation complex. Transcription activators and repressors, RNA polymerases, capping, elongation and termination, RNA processing, RNA editing, splicing, polyadenylation, structure and function of different types of RNA, RNA transport.
C. Protein synthesis and processing: Ribosome, formation of initiation complex, initiation factors and their regulation, elongation and elongation and elongation factors, termination, genetic code, aminoacylation of tRNA, tRNA identity, aminoacyl tRNA synthetase, translational proof-reading, translational inhibitors, post-translational modification of proteins.
D. Control of gene expression at transcription and translation level: Regulation of phages, viruses, prokaryotic and eukaryotic gene expression, role of chromatin in regulating gene expression and gene silencing.
4. CELL COMMUNICATION AND CELL SIGNALING

A. **Host parasite interaction:** Recognition and entry processes of different pathogens like bacteria, viruses into animal and plant host cells, alteration of host cell behavior by pathogens, virus-induced cell transformation, pathogen-induced diseases in animals and plants, cell-cell fusion in both normal and abnormal cells.

B. **Innate and adaptive immune system:** Cells and molecules involved in innate and adaptive immunity, antigens, antigenicity and immunogenicity, B and T cell epitopes, structure and function of antibody molecules, generation of antibody diversity, monoclonal antibodies, antibody engineering, antigen-antibody interaction, MHC molecules, antigen processing and presentation, activation and differentiation of B and T Cells, B and T cell receptors, humoral and cell-mediated immune responses, primary and secondary immune modulation, the complement system. Toll-like receptors, cell-mediated effector functions, inflammation, hypersensitivity and autoimmunity, immune response during bacterial (tuberculosis), parasitic (Malaria) and viral (HIV) infections, congenital and acquired immunodeficiencies, vaccines.

5. DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

A. **Basic concepts of development:** Potency, commitment, specification, induction, competence, determination and differentiation, morphogenetic gradients, cell fate and cell lineages, stem cells genomic equivalence and the cytoplasmic determinants, imprinting, mutants and transgenics in analysis of development.

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C. **Morphogenesis and organogenesis in plants:** Organization of shoot and root apical meristem, shoot and root development, leaf development and phyllotaxy, transition to flowering, floral meristems and floral development in Arabidopsis and Antirrhinum.

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7. INHERITANCE BIOLOGY
A. Mendelian principles: Dominance, segregation, independent assortment, deviation from Mendelian inheritance.
B. Concept of gene: Allele, multiple alleles, pseudoallele, complementation tests.
C. Extensions of Mendelian principles: Codominance, incomplete dominance, gene interactions, pleiotropy, genomic imprinting, penetrance and expressivity, phenocopy, linkage and crossing over sex linkage, sex limited and sex influenced characters.
D. Gene mapping methods: Linkage maps, tetrad analysis, mapping with molecular markers, mapping by using somatic cell hybrids, development of mapping population in plants.
E. Extra chromosomal inheritance: Inheritance of mitochondrial and chloroplast genes, maternal inheritance.
F. Microbial genetics: Methods of genetic transfers - transformation, conjugation, transduction, and sexduction, mapping genes by interrupted mating, fine structure analysis of genes.
G. Quantitative genetics: Polygenic inheritance, heritability, and its measurements, QTL mapping.
H. Mutation: Types, causes and detection, mutant types - lethal, conditional, biochemical, loss of function, gain of function, germinal versus somatic mutants, insertional mutagenesis.
I. Structural and numerical alterations of chromosomes: Deletion, duplication, inversion, translocation, ploidy, and their genetic implications.
J. Recombination: Homologous and non-homologous recombination, including transposition, site-specific recombination.

8. DIVERSITY OF LIFE FORMS
A. Principles and methods: Of taxonomy, concepts of species and hierarchical taxa, biological nomenclature, classical and quantitative methods of taxonomy of plants and microorganisms.
B. Levels of structural organization: Unicellular colonial and multicellular forms, levels of organization of tissues, organs, and systems, comparative anatomy.
C. Outline classification of plants and microorganisms: Important criteria used for classification in each taxon, classification of plants and microorganisms, evolutionary relationships among taxa.
D. Natural history of Indian subcontinent: Major habitat types of the subcontinent, geographic origins and migrations of species.

9. ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES
A. The environment: Physical environment, biotic environment, biotic and abiotic interactions.
B. Habitat and niche: Concept of habitat and niche, niche width and overlap, fundamental and realized niche, resource partitioning, character displacement.
C. Population ecology: Characteristics of population, population growth curves, population regulation, life history strategies (r and K selection), concept of metapopulation - demes and dispersal, interdemic extinctions, age structured populations.
D. Species interactions: Types of interactions, interspecific competition, herbivory, carnivory, pollination, symbiosis.
E. Community ecology: Nature of communities, community structure and attributes, levels of species diversity and its measurement, edges and ecotones.
F. Ecological succession: Types, mechanisms, changes involved in succession, concept of climax.
G. **Ecosystem:** Structure and function, energy flow and mineral cycling (CNP) primary production and decomposition, structure and function of some Indian ecosystems, terrestrial (forest, grassland) and aquatic (fresh water, marine, estuarine).

H. **Biogeography:** Major terrestrial biomes, theory of island biogeography, biogeographical zones of India.

I. **Applied ecology:** Environmental pollution, global environmental change, biodiversity-status, monitoring and documentation, major drivers of biodiversity change, biodiversity management approaches.

J. **Conservation biology:** Principles of conservation, major approaches to management, Indian case studies on conservation/management strategy (Project Tiger, Biosphere reserves).

10. **EVOLUTION AND BEHAVIOUR**
   A. **Emergence of evolutionary thoughts:** Lamarck, Darwin-concepts of variation, adaptation, struggle, fitness and natural selection, Mendelism, spontaneity of mutations, the evolutionary synthesis.
   B. **Origin of cells and unicellular evolution:** Origin of basic biological molecules, abiotic synthesis of organic monomers and polymers, concept of Oparin and Haldane, experiment of Miller (1953), the first cell evolution of prokaryotes, origin of eukaryotic cells evolution of unicellular eukaryotes, anaerobic metabolism, photosynthesis and aerobic metabolism.
   C. **Paleontology and evolutionary history:** The evolutionary time scale, eras, periods and epoch, major events in the evolutionary time scale, origins of unicellular and multicellular organisms, major groups of plants and animals, stages in primate evolution including Homo.
   D. **Molecular Evolution:** concepts of neutral evolution, molecular divergence and molecular clocks, molecular tools in phylogeny, classification and identification, protein and nucleotide sequence analysis, origin of new genes and proteins, gene duplication and divergence.
   E. **The Mechanisms:** Population genetics-populations genepool, gene frequency, Hardy-Weinberg law, concepts and rate of change in gene frequency through natural selection, migration and random genetic drift, adaptive radiation and modifications, isolating mechanisms, speciation, allopatricity & sympatricity, convergent evolution, sexual selection, co-evolution.

11. **APPLIED BIOLOGY**
   A. Microbial fermentation and production of small and macro molecules.
   B. Application of immunological principles (vaccines, diagnostics), tissue and cell culture methods for plants and animals.
   C. Transgenic plants, molecular approaches to diagnosis & strain identification.
   D. Genomics & its application to health and agriculture, including gene therapy.
   E. Bioresource and uses of biodiversity.
   F. Breeding in plants.
   G. Bioremediation and phytoremediation.
   H. Biosensors.

12. **METHODS IN BIOLOGY**
   A. **Molecular biology and recombinant DNA methods:** Isolation and purification of RNA,DNA (genomic and plasmid) and proteins, different separation methods, analysis of RNA, DNA and proteins by one and two dimensional gel electrophoresis, isoelectric focusing gels, molecular
cloning of DNA or RNA fragments in bacterial and eukaryotic systems, expression of recombinant proteins using bacterial, animal and plant vectors, isolation of specific nucleic acid sequences, generation of genomic and cDNA libraries in plasmid, phage, cosmid, BAG and YAC vectors, in vitro mutagenesis and deletion techniques, gene knock out in bacterial and eukaryotic organisms, protein sequencing methods, detection of post-translation modification of proteins, DNA sequencing methods, strategies for genome sequencing, methods for analysis of gene expression at RNA and analysis of carbohydrate and lipid molecules, RFLP, RAPD and AFLP techniques.

B. Histochemical and immunotechniques: Antibody generation, detection of molecules using ELISA, RIA, western blot, immunoprecipitation, flow cytometry and immunofluorescence microscopy, detection of molecules in living cells, localization by techniques such as FISH and GISH.

C. Biophysical methods: Analysis of biomolecules using UV/visible, fluorescence, circular dichroism, NMR and ESR spectroscopy, structure determination using X-ray diffraction and NMR analysis using light scattering different types of mass spectrometry and surface plasma resonance methods.

D. Statistical Methods: Measures of central tendency and dispersal, probability distributions (Binomial, Poisson and normal), sampling distribution, difference between parametric and non-parametric statistics, confidence interval, errors, levels of significance, regression and test, basic introduction to 2% correlation, t-test, analysis of variance, Multivariate statistics, etc.

E. Radiolabeling techniques: Properties of different types of radioisotopes normally used in biology, their detection and measurement, incorporation of radioisotopes in biological tissues and cells, molecular imaging of radioactive material, safety guidelines.

F. Microscopic techniques: Visualization of cells and subcellular components by light microscopy, resolving powers of different microscopes, microscopy of living cells, scanning and transmission microscopes, different fixation and staining techniques for EM freeze-etch and freeze-fracture methods for EM, image processing methods in microscopy.

G. Methods in field biology: Methods of estimating population density of plants, ranging patterns through direct, indirect and remote observations, sampling methods in the study of behavior habitat characterization-ground and remote sensing methods.

H. Computational Methods: Nucleic acid and protein sequence databases, data mining methods for sequence analysis, web-based tools for sequence searches, motif analysis and presentation.
CHEMISTRY

Molecular Symmetry & Spectroscopy: Symmetry elements and operations, Symmetry point groups of molecules. Terms symbols and their determination for gaseous atom/ions. Spin-orbit coupling in free ion terms.


Electrochemistry and Polarization: Mechanism of electrode reactions. The current potential relation. The Tafel equation. Butler-Volmer equation, Concept of hydration number, activities in electrolytic solutions; mean ionic activity coefficient; Debye-Huckel treatment of dilute electrolyte solutions.

Nuclear Chemistry and Radiochemical Analysis: Stability of nucleus, Nuclear reactions, measurements of nuclear radiations, nuclear energy and nuclear reactors. Neutran activation analysis, dilution analysis, tracer techniques.


Chromatographic techniques: Principles, classification and applications of column curomatography, size exclusion chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, gas chromatography and high performance liquid chromatography.


Data Analysis: Data reduction, accuracy and precision, determinate and indeterminate errors, propagation of errors, confidence interval, rejection of results, least squares analysis, hypothesis testing using statistical analysis.


Statistical Thermodynamics: Thermodynamic probability and entropy; Maxwell-Boltzmann, Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac statistics. Partition function: rotational translational, vibrational, and electronic partition functions for diatomic molecules; calculations of thermodynamic functions and equilibrium constants. Theories of specific heat for solids.

Non-equilibrium Thermodynamics: Postulates and methodologies, liner laws, Gibbs equation, Onsager reciprocal theory. Entropy production and entropy flow.


Mechanism of Organic Reactions: Labelling and Kinetic isotope, Hamett equation, (sigma-rho) relationship, non-classical carbonium ions, neighbouring group participation.


Pericyclic Reactions: Selection rules and stereochemistry of electrocyclic reactions, cycloaddition reactions and sigmatropic shifts, Cope and Claisen rearrangements.

Clasien rearrangement; Friedel – Crafts reaction; Wittig reaction; and Robinson annulation. Routine functional group transformations and interconversions of simple functionalities. Hydroboration, Oppenauer oxidation; Clemmensen, Wolff-Kishner, Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley and Birch reductions. Favorskii reaction; Stork enamine reaction; Michael addition, Mannich Reaction; Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation; Ene reaction, Barton reaction, Hofmann- Löffler-Freytag reaction, Shapiro reaction, Baeyer-Villiger reaction, Chichibabin reaction.

Reagents in Organic Synthesis: Use of the following reagents in organic synthesis and functional group transformations; Complex metal hydrides, Gilman’s reagent, lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) dicyclohexycarbodiimide. 1,3-Dithiane (reactivity umpolung), trimethylsilyl iodide, tri-n-butyltinhybride, Woodward and Provost hydroxylation, osmium tetroxide, DDQ, selenium dioxide, phase transfer catalysts, crown ethers and Merrifield resin, Peterson’s synthesis, Wilkinson’s catalyst, Baker yeast, ylides and enamines.

Photochemistry: Cis-trans isomeriation, Paterno-Buchi reaction, Norris Type I and II reactions, di-pi methane rearrangement, photochemistry of areanes. Photo rearrangements of α, β unsaturated enones and dienones.

Aromaticity: Criteria of aromaticity, Aramaticity of ions and annulenes. Construction of pi molecular orbital energy diagram of aromatic and antiaromatic compounds.

Stereochemistry and conformational Analysis: Recognition of symmetry elements and chiral structures; R-S nomenclature, diastereoisomerism in acyclic and cyclic systems; E-Z isomerisms, conformational analysis of cyclic (chair and boat cyclohexanes) and acyclic systems. Interconversion of Fischer, Newman and Sawhorse projections. Newre method of asymmetric synthesis (including enzymatic and catalytic nexus), enantio and diastereo selective synthesis. Effects of conformation on reactivity in acyclic compounds and cyclohexanes.


Organometallic Chemistry: Classification of organometallic compounds based on hapticity and polarity of M-C bond, nomenclature and general characteristics. General methods of preparation and important reactions of transition metal A- complexes of unsatuaral hydrocarbons such as alkenes, alkynes, allyl, cyclopentadiene and arene. Organometalics in organic synthesis and in homogeneous catalytic reactions (hydrogenation, hydroformylation, isomerisation). Activation of small molecules by coordination.

Chemistry of Lanthanides and Actinides: Oxidation states and coordination numbers, spectral and magnetic properties; Ion exchange sepration, use of lanthanide compounds as shift reagents.

Bioinorganic and Bioorganic Chemistry: Metal ions in biological system, Function, Structure and bonding of hemoglobin and myoglobin, molecular mechanism of ion transport across membranes; ionophores. Photosynthesis, PSL, PSH; nitrogen fixation, oxygen uptake proteins, cytochromes. Elementary structure and function of biopolymers such as proteins and nucleic acids.
Chemistry of Non-transitional Elements: General discussion on the properties of the nontransition elements; special features of individual elements; synthesis, properties and structure of their halides and oxides, polymorphism of carbon, phosphorus and sulphur. Synthesis, properties and structure of boranes, carboranes, borazines, silicates carbides, silicones, phosphazenes, sulphur — nitrogen compounds: peroxy compounds of boron, carbon and sulphur; oxy acids of nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur and halogens, interhalogens pseudohalides and noble gas compounds.

Chemistry of Transition Elements: Coordination chemistry of transition metal ions; Stability constants of complexes and their determination; stabilization of unusual oxidation states. Stereochemistry of coordination compounds. Ligandfield theory, splitting of d-orbitals in low-symmetry environments, Jahn-Teller effect; interpretation of electronic spectra including charge transfer spectra; spectro chemical series, nephelauxetic, series Magnetism: Dia-para-ferro and antiferromagnetism, quenching of orbital angular moment, spinorbit coupling, inorganic reaction mechanisms: substitution reactions, trans effect and electron transfer reactions, photochemical reaction of chromium and ruthenium complexes. Fluxional molecules iso and heteropolyacids; metal clusters. Spin crossover in coordination compounds.
COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Unit-I
Business Environment
Meaning and Elements of Business Environment
Legal environment of Business in India, Competition Policy, Consumer protection, Environment protection

Unit-II
Financial & Management Accounting
Basic Accounting concepts, Capital and Revenue, Financial statements
Cost and Management Accounting: Ratio Analysis, Funds Flow Analysis, Cash Flow Analysis, Marginal costing and Break-even analysis, Standard costing, Budgetary control, Costing for decision-making
Responsibility accounting

Unit-III
Business Economics
Nature and uses of Business Economics, Concept of Profit and Wealth maximization, Demand Analysis and Elasticity of Demand, Indifference Curve Analysis, Law
Utility Analysis and Laws of Returns and Law of variable proportions
Cost, Revenue, Price determination in different market situations; Preface competition, Monopolistic competition, Monopoly, Price discrimination and Oligopoly, Pricing strategies.

Unit – III
Business Economics
Nature and uses of Business Economics, Concept of Profit and Wealth maximization, Demand Analysis and Elasticity of Demand, Indifference Curve Analysis Law
Utility Analysis and Laws of Returns and Law of variable proportions
Cost, Revenue, Price determination in different market situation: Perfect competition, Monopolistic competition, Monopoly, Price discrimination and Oligopoly, Pricing strategies

Unit – IV
Business Statistics & Data Processing
Data types, Data collection and analysis, sampling, need, errors and methods of sampling, Normal distribution, Hypothesis testing, Analysis and Interpretation of Data
Correlation and Regression, small sample tests – t-test, F-test and chi-square test
Data processing – Elements, Data entry, Data processing and Computer applications
Computer Application to Functional Areas – Accounting, Inventory control, Marketing
Unit – V
Business Management
Principles of Management
Planning – Objectives, Strategies, Planning process, Decision-making
Organising, Organisational structure, Formal and Informal Organisations, Organisational culture
Staffing
Leading: Motivation, Leadership, Committees, Communication
Controlling
Corporate Governance and Business Ethics

Unit – VI
Marketing Management
The evolution of marketing, Concepts of marketing, Marketing mix, Marketing environment
Consumer behaviour, Market segmentation
Product decisions
Pricing decisions
Distribution decisions
Promotion decisions
Marketing planning, Organising and Control

Unit – VII
Financial Management
Capital Structure, Financial and Operating leverage
Cost of capital, Capital budgeting
Working capital management
Dividend Policy

Unit – VIII
Human Resources Management
Concepts, Role and Functions of Human Resource management
Human Resource Planning, Recruitment and selection
Training and Development, Succession Planning
Compensation : Wage and Salary Administration, Incentive and Fringe benefits, Morale and Productivity
Performance Appraisal
Industrial Relations in India, Health, Safety, Welfare and Social security, Workers’ Participation in Management

Unit – IX
Banking and Financial Institution
Importance of Banking to Business, Types of Banks and Their Functions, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and Rural Banking
Banking Sector Reforms in India, NPA, Capital adequacy norms
E-banking
Development Banking : IDBI, IFCI, SFCs, UTI, SIDBI
PAPER-III (B)
[ELECTIVE /OPTIONAL]

Elective – I: Accounting and Finance
Accounting standards in India, Inflation Accounting, Human Resource Accounting, Responsibility Accounting, Social Accounting
Money and Capital market, Working of stock exchanges in India, NSE, OTCEI, NASDAQ, Derivatives and Options
Regulatory Authorities : SEBI, Rating Agencies; New Instruments : GDRs, ADRs Venture Capital Funds, Mergers and Acquisitions, Mutual Funds, Lease Financing, Factoring, Measurement of risk and returns securities and portfolios
Computer Application in Accounting and Finance

Elective – II : Marketing
Marketing Tasks, Concepts and Tools, Marketing Environment
Consumer Behaviour and Market Segmentation
Product decisions
Pricing decisions
Distribution decisions
Promotion decisions
Marketing Researches
On-line marketing
Direct Marketing. Social, ethical and legal aspects of marketing in India

Concept; Role and Functions of Human Resource Management
Human Resource Planning, Job analysis, Job description and specifications, Use of Job analysis information, Recruitment and Selection
Training and development, Succession Planning
Compensation : Wage and Salary administration, Incentives and Fringe benefits, Morale and Productivity
Appraisal Performance
Industrial Relations in India, Health, Safety, Welfare and Social Security, Workers participation in Management
**Computer Science**

**Digital Logic**: Logic functions, Minimization, Design and synthesis of combinational and sequential circuits; Number representation and computer arithmetic (fixed and floating point).

**Computer Organization and Architecture**: Machine instructions and addressing modes, ALU and datapath, CPU control design, Memory interface, I/O interface (Interrupt and DMA mode), Instruction pipelining.

**Programming concepts and Data Structures**: Programming in C; Functions, Recursion, Parameter passing, Scope, Binding; Abstract data types, Arrays, Stacks, Queues, Linked Lists, Trees, Binary search trees, Binary heaps; Object Oriented Concepts - Principles, classes, inheritance, class hierarchies, polymorphism, dynamic binding.

**Algorithms**: Asymptotic notation and algorithmic analysis, Notions of space and time complexity, Worst and average case analysis; Design: Brute force, Greedy approach, Backtracking, Dynamic programming, Divide-and-conquer; Tree and graph traversals, Connected components, Spanning trees, Shortest paths; Hashing, Sorting, Searching. Basic concepts of complexity classes P, NP, NP-hard, NP-complete.

**Theory of Computation**: Regular languages and finite automata, Context free languages and Pushdown automata, Recursively enumerable sets and Turing machines, Undecidability.

**Compiler Design**: Lexical analysis, Parsing, Syntax directed translation, Runtime environments, Intermediate and target code generation, Basics of code optimization.

**Operating System**: Processes, Threads, Inter-process communication, Concurrency, Synchronization, Deadlock, CPU scheduling, Memory management and virtual memory, File systems, I/O systems.

**Database Management System**: ER-model, Relational model, Relational algebra, Database design, Normal forms, SQL, File structures (sequential files, indexing, B and B+ trees), Transactions and concurrency control.

**Software Engineering**: Software life cycle models, information gathering, requirement and feasibility analysis, planning and managing the project, design, coding, testing, implementation, maintenance.

**Computer Networks**: ISO/OSI stack, LAN technologies (Ethernet, Token ring), Flow and error control techniques, Routing algorithms, Congestion control, TCP/UDP and sockets, IP(v4), Application layer protocols (icmp, dns, smtp, pop, ftp, http); Basic concepts of hubs, switches, gateways, and routers. Network security basic concepts of public key and private key cryptography, digital signature, firewalls.
**Computer Graphics and Imaging Systems:** Display systems, Input devices, 2D Geometry, Graphic operations, Basic Image transforms, Image Enhancement in Spatial domain, Image Enhancement in Frequency domain, Edge Detection, Boundary detection and representation, Region detection.

**Artificial Intelligence:** Definitions, AI approach for solving problems, State space representation of problems, Automated reasoning with prepositional logic and predicate logic – fundamental proof procedure, resolution, Searching - breadth first, depth first, A, A*, AO*, heuristics. Performance comparison of various search techniques, Knowledge representation, Frames, scripts, semantic nets, production systems, Components of an expert system, Machine learning – inductive, Bayesian, and concept learning, Introduction to – Genetic Algorithms, Artificial Neural Networks and Fuzzy logic.
DEFENCE & STRATEGIC STUDIES

1. Defence of National Security with Reference to the Contemporary Thinking.
2. Defence, Foreign, Security and Domestic Policies; Concept, Formulation, Objectives and Linkages.
5. Armaments: Arms Race, Arms Aid, Arms Trade and Small Arms proliferation.
7. Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and NPT, CTBT, MTCR, NMD, and FMCT.
8. Military – Indutrial Complex
9. Military, Nuclear and Missle Capabilities of China, Pakistan and India.
12. Confidential Building Measures: Concept, Kinds and Utility,
13. Civil Defence
15. India’s Relation with USA, Russia, China, Pakistan, Israel, European Union, Central Asia.
24. Higher Defence Organisation in India.
   (a) Powers of the President in relation to the Armed Forces.
   Parliament and Armed Forces.
   Defence Committee of the Cabinet.
   Ministry of Defence.
   National Security Council.
25. Strategic Thought of India.
27. Security Problems in the North Eastern Region of India.
28. Counter Terrorist Strategy of India.
30. Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.
32. Maritime Strategy of India.
DESIGN AND INNOVATION IN RURAL TECHNOLOGY

ELIGIBILITY:

The eligibility will be M.Sc. in Rural Technology and Development or allied branches (Botany, Microbiology, Agriculture Botany, Fisheries etc.) with their proven experience in Rural Technology and Development as per regulation of University of Allahabad.

Introduction to Rural Technology and development


Global approach in Rural technology:

Concept of Rural technology development, Scope of Rural technology, Causes of Rural Backwardness, Need for Rural technology Development and its Constraints. Rural Education with emphasis on Primary, Adult and Community Education, Development of Rural Women and Children- Status and Development Strategies. Success of Grameen Model in India, approaches to Rural Development in India. Government schemes for uplifment of rural livelihood.

**Production and Post-harvest management:**


Rural Industrialization- Concept, Importance of Rural Industrialization, Village and Cottage Industries, Livestock production, breeding and maintenance (poultry, goattry and piggery). Aquaculture and Fisheries industry in rural setup specially culture and rearing of Carp, Crab, Poly culture, Pearl culture etc. Different government schemes related to fisheries.

**Plant and Applied Sciences:**

Classification, Morphology and Anatomy of Plants, Main fruits grown in rural places, Orchard Management practices, Processing and marketing of fruits, Nursery; Local health traditions, primary health care, medicinal plant garden for conservation and utilization of medicinal plants; Scientific documentation of traditional and indigenous knowledge related to plants used for healthcare, Medicinal and Aromatic plants, Bonsai Technology, Apiculture; different aspects, Lac Culture, Tasar culture and Sericulture, Different emerging rural industrial technologies, their applications: Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology, Olericulture; production and possibilities in global economy etc.

**Commercial Production Technologies:**

Mushroom Cultivation

Biofertilizers Biopesticides and Biosupplements:

Vermicomposting: Principles and functions of Vermicomposting, Biological mechanism of Vermicomposting, large- scale and small- scale production of vermicomposts.

**Health and Nutrition:**

Indian traditional Medicine; AYUSH, Yoga and its importance.
Socio-economic factors influencing health and nutrition. Basic requirement of nutrition for human body. Women health in Rural India; factors, Sex ratio. Health neglect and its changing scenario in the context of government programme. Mortality and morbidity factors influencing nutrition and health. Affordable treatment for common ailments and injuries first aid, ORS etc. Human Nutrition and Nutrition Education. Rural Health infrastructure: Government Health insurance schemes, bank insurance, smart card for BPL families. Various schemes for family, including free vasectomy, single girl child reward, etc. Community Health centre schemes and government hospital schemes for poor. Safe Drinking water, Concept and need, Rural technology to get safe drinking water, Different schemes and programmes. Sanitation: Personal hygiene and environmental hygiene—concept and need, Different measures of sanitation, Sanitation programme and implementation.

**Economic status of Rural India:**


Component and classification of rural markets, Rural credit Institutions, Problems in Rural marketing, rural demand. Finance schemes related to economics, Rural Credit – Sources of Credit, Institutional and Non- Institutional, Institutional Credit for Rural Development in India. Civil Society and NGO Management, Understanding Civil Societies, Role of Civil Societies, Administrative and financial structure of NGOs, Guideline for NGO Management, NGOs as Society, NGOs as non-profit company, NGOs as Trust.

**Rural Entrepreneurship:**

Entrepreneurship: Concept of Entrepreneurship, origin and Development of Entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship Movement in India, role of entrepreneurship in economic development. Small Industries Development corporation (SIDC), Small Scale industries Board (SSIB), State Small Industries Development Corporations (SSIDC), Technical Consultancy Organizations (TCOs).

Rural Entrepreneurship: Meaning of rural entrepreneurship, need for rural entrepreneurship, problems of rural entrepreneurship, NGOs and rural entrepreneurship, Training and Development of rural Entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship Development programmes (EDPs): Need for EDPs, Objectives of EDPs, Course content and curriculum of EDPs, Phases of EDPs, Evaluation of EDPs. Project Identification and Selection, Project Formulation and Appraisal.
Agencies Supporting Entrepreneurs: District Industries Centre (DICs), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME), National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC). Agro Based Industries- Concept, Types, Functions and Importance in Rural Employment Generation.

**IT in Rural Development**

Elementary knowledge about computer hardware and software, operating system, MS-Office. Data analysis and appropriate software, Different graph type, operating SPSS. Numerical methods of Data Presentation: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation, Correlation, Correlation, Regression, Chi Square Test. Audio-Visual Aids: Materials and Equipment-Planning Preparation and use of different types of audio-visual aids-Projectors Films-Tape recorder Television. Introduction of GIS and its components-spatial data organization and management, Remote sensing and its application in rural development.
DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES


Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory; Formulation of Research Problem: Hypothesis, Sources of Data, Observation, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule and Interview Guide, PRA Techniques, Applied Social Research Content Analysis, Case Study, Panel Study, Sampling Methods and Analysis of Data, Scaling Techniques, Graphic Presentation, Thesis Writing, Notes and Bibliography; Statistical Techniques: Mean, Median, Mode, SD, Co-relation, Coefficient, Application of Computer in Social Science Research: MS Office, Use of Internet for Social Science Research; Economic Growth and Development.
   a. Factor affecting Economic Growth: Capital, Labour and Technology
   b. Neo-classical Growth Models: Solow and Meade, Mrs. Joan Robinson's Growth Model
   c. Explanation of Cross Country Differentials in Economic Growth

Sectoral Aspects of Development
   a. Role of Agriculture in Economic Development
   b. Efficiency and Productivity in Agriculture
   c. New Technology and Sustainable Agriculture
   d. Globalization and Agriculture Growth
   e. Rationale and Pattern of Industrialization in developing countries

Democracy and Development
   a. Colonialism, Neo-colonialism and Post-colonial State
   b. Decision Making, Planning and Policies for Development in Westminster and Presidential Forms
   c. Democracy, Dissent and Development

Political Modernization and Development
   a. Colonial and Post-colonial Development and Modernization

Politics and Economics of Development in India
   a. Mixed vs Open Economy
   b. Aim and Objectives of Five Year Plan
c. Democratic Decentralization / Panchayati Raj and Development

d. Good Governance

**Basic Concepts of Region**

a. Meaning, Definition and Concept
b. Changing Concepts of the Region from an Inter-disciplinary viewpoint
c. Types of Regions: Formal and Functional, Uniform and Nodal, Single Purpose and Composite Region, Special Purpose Regions
d. Concept of Space, Area and Locational Attributes

**Theories of Regional Development**

a. Spatial Organization and Integration
b. Theories of Polarized Development
c. Theories of Regional Underdevelopment
d. Theories of Sustainable Development

**Introducing Planning**

a. Planning Process: Sectoral, Temporal and Spatial Dimensions
b. Short-term and Long-term Perspectives of Planning
c. Regional Development and Multi-regional Planning in a National Context
d. Indicators of Development and their Data Sources
e. Measuring Levels of Regional Development and Disparities

**Multi-level and Decentralized Planning**

a. Concept of Multi-level planning
b. Decentralized Planning: Sectoral v/s Decentralized; Top-down v/s Bottom-up Planning

**Regional Development, Planning and Practices in India**

a. Five Year Plans
b. Macro-Meso-Micro Planning in India
c. Target area and Target Group Approach
d. Regional Social Movements and their Linkages with Regional Policy and Regional Development Strategies

**Introduction to Human Development**

a. Choice, Functioning and Capabilities
b. Approaches: Capability, Commodity based System and Utility Approach, Quality of Life, Basic Needs Approach, Rawlsian Approach
c. Linkages between Human Rights and Human Development: Right to Development
d. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Understanding MDGs, Linkages between Human Development and MDGs

**Measuring and Reporting on Human Development**

a. Emergence of HDI: HDI as compared to per capita GDP, Methods of Computing HDI, Critique of HDI
b. Other Indices: HPI, GRDI, GEI, Using Indices for Policy Purpose, Experiences of HDI and Inter-state Comparison in India

**Application of Human Development**

a. People's Participation and Action: Forms of Participation (Economic, Sociocultural, Political), Exclusion: Forms and Types (Poor, Women, Minorities and Indigenous)
b. Obstacles to Participation (Legal Systems, Bureaucratic Constraints, Social Norms)
c. PRA and PLA
d. Social Movements; Civil Society, NGOs and CBOs
e. Role of INGOs / Donor Agencies

**Governance and Human Development**

a. Defining Governance
b. Understanding Governance: Economic, Political and Civil
c. Emerging Issues in Governance
d. Actors in Governance: State, Tiers of Governance
f. Linkages between Governance and Human Development: Political Freedom, Participation, Decentralization, Empowerment, Equity and Efficiency, Accountability, Right to Information

**Globalization and Human Development**

a. Implication for Growth
b. Employment, Inequality and Poverty
c. Gender Issues
d. Livelihoods and Rights
e. Health, Education, Environment and Human Security

**Basic Concepts**

a. Inequality–Natural Differences and Social Inequality; Structuring of Inequality, Social Differentiation, Hierarchy, Social Stratification
b. Poverty - Definitions of Poverty: Epistemological and Theoretical Issues concerning the conceptualization of deprivation, exclusion, marginalization and poverty;
c. Development - Growth, Evolution, Progress, Modernization, Sustainable Development

**Form of Social Inequality**

a. Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnicity and Race Methods of Poverty, Deprivation Measurement: Identification of Poor, Gender Poverty, Social and Gender Audit.

**Social Inequality and Poverty in India**

a. Absolute and Relative Poverty
b. Poverty Eradication/Reduction Programmes
c. Social Reforms Movements against Deprivation, Exclusion and Marginalization International Agencies (Bi/Multi-lateral, Aid and Humanitarian) and Poverty Reduction Policies and Programmes in India Comparative Development of Latin America, Asia and Africa Brief Socio-Cultural History and Development Profile of Latin America, Asia and Africa Colonization and Underdevelopment in Latin America, Asia and Africa.
Comparative Analysis of Social Development
a. Industrialization and Development
b. Agriculture and Structural Inequality
c. Economic Growth, Gender, Education and Health
d. North-South Divide and South-South Cooperation
e. Share in Global Trade and GDP
f. Democracy and Development Case Studies of India, China, Brazil, Venezuela, South Africa, Mali
ECONOMICS

Theory Demand-Axiomatic Approach, Demand Functions, Consumer Behaviour under conditions of Uncertainty. Theory of Production, Collusive and Collusive Oligopolies, Different models of objectives of the firm – Baumol, Morris and Williamson, Factor Pricing, General Equilibrium and Welfare Economics

Keynesian and Post-Keynesian approaches to theory of output and employment; concept of investment multiplier; consumption hypotheses, Theory of investment and accelerator, Theories of Demand for Money – Keynesian and post-Keynesian, Different approaches to money supply; money supply; components and determinants; money multiplier, Output-Price Determination (aggregate supply and aggregate demand curve analysis), Fleming-Mundell Open Economy Model.


Trade and Development – Trade as engine of Growth two gap Analysis, Prebisch, Singer and Myrdal Views; Gains from Trade and LDCs.

Theories of Taxation, Types, Incidence and Effects. Theories of Public Expenditure Effects on Saving, Investment and Growth, Burden of Public Debt.
Union Finance – Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India
State Finance – Trends in Revenue and Expenditure of the State Governments
Public Debt India’s Public Debt Since 1951 – Growth Composition, Ownership, Pattern and Debt Management.

Union State Financial Relations – Horizontal and Vertical Imbalance; the Financial Commissions. Fiscal Policy and Fiscal reforms in India – Fiscal, Reform Deficit, Recovery & FRBM.


Optimum Currency Areas – Theory and Impact in the Developed and Developing Countries. WTO and its Impact on the different Sectors of the Economy. Components of Money Supply, Role, Constituents and Functions of Money and Capital Markets. RBI recent Monetary and Credit Policies,
Commercial Banks and Co-operatives Banks. Specialised Financial and Investment Institutions, Non Bank Financial Institutions and Regional Rural Banks.


Poverty in India – Absolute and Relative; analysis of Poverty in India, Environment as necessity – amenity and public goods; causes of environmental and ecosystem degeneration – policies for controlling pollution –economic and persuasive; their relative effectiveness in LDCs; Relation between population, poverty and environmental degradation – micro-planning for environment and eco-preservation – water sheds; joint forest management and self-help groups.
Role of State in Environmental Preservation – Review of Environmental legislation in India. Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy – Share of Agriculture, Interrelationship between Agriculture and Industry.


EDUCATION

Western School of Philosophy:
Idealism, Realism, Naturalism, Pragmatism, Existentialism with special reference to the concepts of knowledge, reality and values; their educational implications for aims, contents and methods of teaching.

Indian Schools of Philosophy:
Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism, Islamic traditions with special reference to the concepts of knowledge, reality and values; and their educational implications.

Contributions of Educational Thinkers: Vivekananda, Tagore, Gandhi and Aurobindo to Education.

Meaning and nature of Sociology of Education, Education and social change, Constraints on social change (Caste, ethnicity, class, language, religion, population and regionalism). Education as related to social equity and equality of educational opportunities. Education of socially and economically disadvantaged section of society with special reference to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Women and rural population. Education as a fundamental right.

Process of growth and Development with reference to –
• Physical, Social, Emotional and Intellectual development.
• Development of Concept formation, Logical reasoning, Problem solving and Creative thinking, Language Development.
• Individual differences – determinants - role of heredity and environment. Implication of individual differences for organizing educational programmes.

Intelligence- Its Theories and Measurement.
Learning and Motivation.
Theories of learning: Thorndike’s connectionism, Pavlov’s Classical and Skinners operant Conditioning; Learning by insight. Hull’s reinforcement theory and Tolman’s theory of learning.
Gagne’s hierarchy of learning.
Factors influencing learning.
Learning and Motivation.
Transfer of learning and its theories.

Personality – type and theories- measurement of personality
Mental health and hygiene.
Process of adjustment, conflicts and defence mechanism.

Concept and principles of guidance and counselling, types of guidance and counselling. Tools and Techniques of Guidance - records, scales and tests, interview. Organizing Guidance services at different levels of education, occupational information, kinds of services, like information testing, counselling and follow up.

Meaning and Nature of Educational Research, Types, Theory development, Nature of Variables, Formulation of Research Problem.
Hypothesis: Concept, difference with assumptions, source, various types of hypothesis.
Sample: Concept of population and sample, Various method of sampling.
Tools: Questionnaire, Observation and interview as tools of data collection, tests and scales

Descriptive Research, Ex-Post facto Research, Survey Method, Historical Research
Experimential Research: Designs of experimental research, Characteristics internal and external validity in experimental research
Qualitative research: Phenomenological research, Ethnomethodical and Naturalistic inquiry.

Analysis of Data
Descriptive and inferential statistics. The null hypothesis, test of significance.
Types of error, one-tailed and two – tailed tests
The t – test
The F- test (One way ANOVA)
Non Parametric tests (Chi-Square test)
Biserial, Point – biserial, tetrachoric and phi-coefficient of correlation
Partial and Multiple correlations

Universalization of elementary education in India
Vocationalization of education in USA and India.
Educational Administration in USA, UK (Britain and Ireland) and India
Distance education and continuing education in Australia, UK and India
Construction and Development of Curriculum-different models
Administrative, Grassroot, Demonstration, System Analysis.
Measurement and Evaluation- Formative evaluation, Summative evaluation.
Characteristics of a good measuring tool, Reliability, Validity and Norm, Construction and standardization of Achievement test.
Educational Administration and Management- Concept and Development
Taylorism, Administration as a process, Administration as a bureaucracy, Human relation approach to administration, System era.
Modern trends in Educational Administration such as (a) Decision making (b) Organizational Compliance (c) Organizational Development (d) PERT (e) System Approach and Total Quality Management.

Educational Technology, Meaning and Nature Systems Approach; Communication: Concept theory and barriers. ICT in education: meaning, scope, uses. Open and Distance learning system: Needs, scope and models, Student support services.
The Course for English will include the following topics:
1. Chaucer to Shakespeare
2. Jacobean and Restoration Periods
3. Augustan Age: 18th Century literature
4. Romantic Period
5. Victorian Period
6. Modern Period
7. Contemporary Period
8. American and Other Non-British Literatures
9. Literary Theory and Criticism
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Definition, Principles and Scope of Environmental Science.
Earth, Man and Environmental. Ecosystems, Pathways in Ecosystems.
Physico–chemical and Biological factors in the Environment.
Geographical Classification and Zones.
Natural resources, conservation and sustainable development.

Fundamentals of Environmental Chemistry: Stochiometry, Gibbs’, energy, Chemical potential, chemical equilibria, acid base reactions, solubility product, solubility of gases in water, the carbonate system, unsaturated and saturated hydrocarbons, radionuclides.

Chemical Composition of Air: Classification of elements, chemical speciation Particles, ions and radicals in the atmosphere. Chemical processes for formation of inorganic and organic particulate matter. Thermo-chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. Oxygen and Ozone chemistry, Chemistry of air pollutants, Photochemical smog.

Water Chemistry: Chemistry of water, concept of DO, BOD, COD, sedimentation, coagulation, filtration, Redox potential.


Definition, Principle and scope of ecology, Human ecology and Human settlement, Evolution, Origin of life and speciation.

Ecosystems: Structure and functions, Abiotic and Biotic components, energy flows, Food chains, Food, web, Ecological pyramids, types and diversity.

Ecological Succession, Population, Community ecology and Parasitism, Prey-predator relationships.

Common flora and fauna in India
Aquatic: Phytoplankton, Zooplankton and Macrophytes
Terrestrial: Forests
Endangered and Threatened Species


Environmental Geosciences- Fundamental concepts.


Earth’s Processes and Geological Hazards: Earth’s processes; concept of residence, time and rates of natural cycles, Catastrophic geological hazards. Study of floods, landslides, earthquakes, volcanism and avalanche. Prediction and perception of the hazards and adjustments to hazardous activities.


Sun as source of energy; solar radiation and its spectral characteristics: Fossil fuels—classification, composition, physico–chemical characteristics and energy content of coal, tidal, petroleum and natural gas. Principles of generation of hydroelectric power, tidal, Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, wind, geothermal energy; solar collectors, photovoltaics, solar ponds; nuclear
energy–fission and fusion; magneto hydrodynamic power, bio–energy–energy from biomass and biogas, anaerobic digestion; energy use pattern in different parts of the world.


Soil: Physico–chemical as bacteriological sampling as analysis of soil quality. Soil Pollution Control. Industrial waste effluents and heavy metals, their interactions with soil components. Soil micro–organisms and their functions, degradation of different insecticides, fungicides and weedicides in soil. Different kinds of synthetic fertilizers (NP & K) and their interactions with different components of soil.


Basic elements and tools of statistical analysis; probability sampling, measurement and distribution of attributes; Distribution–Normal, t and x³, Poisson and Binomial; Arithmetic, Geometric and Harmonic means; moments; matrices, simultaneous linear equations; tests of hypothesis and significance.

Introduction to environmental system analysis; Approaches to development of models; linear simple and multiple regression models, validation and forecasting. Models of population growth and interactions—Lotka–Volterra model, Leslie’s matrix model, point source stream pollution model, box model, Gaussian plume model.

Environmental Education and Awareness.
Environmental Ethics and Global imperatives.
Global Environmental problems–ozone depletion, global warming and climatic change.
Current Environmental issue in India.
Context: Narmada Dam, Tehri Dam, Almetti Dam, Soil Erosion, Formation and reclamation of Usar, Alkaline and Saline Soil.
Waste lands and their reclamation.
Desertification and its control.
Vehicular pollution and urban air quality.
Depletion of Nature resources.
Biodiversity conservation and Agenda–21.
Waste disposal, recycling and power generation, Fly ash utilization.
Water Crises–Conservation of water.
Environmental Hazards.
Eutrophication and restoration of Indian lakes.
Rain water harvesting.
Wet lands conservation.
Epidemiological issues (e.g., Goitre, Fluorosis, Arsenic).
FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Principles of Food Processing
Introduction of Food Technology - definition, scope and opportunities. Causes of food spoilage, sources of microbial contamination of foods, food borne illnesses, water activity and its relation to spoilage of food. Spoilage of processed products and their detection. Method of food preservation - heat processing, pasteurization, canning, bottling, drying/dehydration, chilling, freezing, fermentation, irradiation and chemical additives, refrigerated and modified/controlled atmosphere storage, aseptic preservation, hurdle technology, hydrostatic pressure technology, microwave processing etc. Use of nonthermal technologies (micro/ultra filtration, ultra high voltage electric fields, irradiation, thermonocitation), alternate-thermal technologies (ohmic heating, dielectric heating, infrared and induction heating). Various unit operations - size reduction, mixing and forming, separation, extrusion, encapsulation. Mass and energy balance in food processing.

Food Chemistry

Instrumental and Laboratory Techniques
Concept of molar, molal, normal and buffers solutions, measurement of pH. General principles & types of Chromatographic techniques (partition and adsorption chromatography, paper, thin layer, gas liquid, ion exchange, affinity chromatography, Gel filtration and high pressure liquid chromatography), Electrophoresis techniques (Paper and gel electrophoresis). Spectroscopy- Beers and Lambert’s Law. General principles of colorimeters and spectrophotometers, atomic spectroscopy, emission spectroscopy, IR spectroscopy, flourimetry, flame photometry and atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Use of radioisotopes.

Post Harvest Technology & processing of Fruits and Vegetables
in gel formation and products like jellies and marmalades. Technology of preserve; pickles, chutneys and sauces. Nature and control of spoilage in these products. By-product utilization of fruits and vegetables processing industry. FPO and related formalities to obtain it. Frozen fruits and vegetables—methods, packaging, storage and thawing. Tomato products—juice, puree, paste, soup, sauce and ketchup. Other convenience foods from fruits and vegetables.

**Food Microbiology**
Classification and identification of yeasts, molds and groups of bacteria important in food industry. Intrinsic and extrinsic factors influencing growth of microorganisms in foods. Bacterial, yeast and mold cultures (single and mixed cultures), propagation, maintenance and evaluation of cultures; factors affecting the activity of cultures, bacteriophages, residual antibiotics and chemicals. Fermented cereal foods, vinegar, and alcoholic beverages. Spoilage of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, spoilage of meat, fish, eggs and poultry products. Microbial toxins. Microbial infections and intoxications. Food borne diseases, Investigation and their control.

**Food Packaging**

**Processing of Cereals, Pulses and Oilseeds**

**Milk and Milk Processing**
Quality control

Research Methodology and Statistics
Meaning of research, significance of research and types of research studies. Research Process, sampling design, scaling techniques, experimental designs, processing of data. Nature of measurements, types of measurement scale, Frequency distribution, graphical presentation of data. Computation of mean, median and mode, their uses. Computation of mean deviations, Quartile deviation and standard deviation, their uses. Regression, Meaning, Spearman and Pearson's techniques of correlation, linear regression, Chi Square, Tests of significance of difference between means t-test, ANOVA.
**GEOGRAPHY**

**Geomorphology:** Fundamental concepts; Factors controlling landform development; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation process; weathering and erosion, Geosynclines, mountain building, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of Geomorphic Cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial. Arid coastal and karst cycles, Slope forms and processes; Environmental and Applied Geomorphology.

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

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

**Bio–Geography:** Physical factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem: Forest, grassland, marine and mountain ecosystems; Bio–diversity and its depletion through natural and man induced causes; Conservation and management of ecosystems; Environmental hazards and problems of pollution; Ozone depletion.

**History of Geographic Thought:** General character of Geographic knowledge during the ancient and medieval period; Foundations of Modern Geography: Contribution of German, French, British and American schools; Conceptual and methodological developments during the 20th century; Changing paradigms; Man and Environment, determinism and possibilism, a real differentiation and spatial organization; Quantitative revolution; Impact of positivism, humanism, radicalism and behaviouralism in Geography.

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

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

**Economic Geography:** Location of economic activities and spatial organization of economics.

**Classification of economics:** Sectors of Economy: primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources: Renewable and non–renewable; Conservation of resources.
Agricultural Geography: Concept and techniques of delimitation of cultural regions; Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combinations and diversification; Von Thumen’s Model; Agricultural systems of the world.

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

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

Political Geography: Definition and scope of Political Geography; Geopolitics; Global strategic views’ (Heartland and Rimland theories); concept of nation, state and Nation– State; Boundaries and frontiers; Politics of world resources; Geography and Federalism.

Social Geography: Nature and scope of social geography; Social structure and social processes; Elements of Social Geography ethnicity, tribe, dialect, language, caste and religion; Concept of Social well–being.

Cultural Geography: Nature and scope of Cultural Geography; Environment and culture; Concept of culture–areas and cultural regions; Theories of tribal groups; Dwelling places as cultural expressions.

Regional Planning: Regional concept in Geography; its application to planning; Concept of planning region; Regional hierarchy; Types of regions and methods of regional delineation; Conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning; Regional planning in India: Concept of development; Indicators of development; Regional Imbalances.

Geography of India: Physiographic divisions; Climate: Its regional variations; vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Coastal and Marine resources; Water resources; Irrigation; agriculture; Agro climatic regions; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Regional disparities in social and economic development.

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

Statistical Methods: Data sources and types of data: Statistical diagrams; study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; Measures of central tendency, Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard deviation; Lorenz curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes Simple and multiple correlation; Regression. Measurement of spatial patterns of distribution; Nearest–neighbour–analysis; Scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score; Sampling technique for geographical analysis.
GENERAL EARTH SCIENCES:

1. The Earth and the Solar System:

2 A. Earth Materials: Gross composition and physical properties of important minerals and rocks; properties and processes responsible for mineral concentrations; nature and distribution of rocks and minerals in different units of the earth and different parts of India

2 B. Surface features and Processes
Physiography of the Earth; weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition of Earth’s material; formation of soil, sediments and sedimentary rocks; energy balance of the Earth’s surface processes; physiographic features and river basins in India

3. Interior of the Earth, Deformation and Tectonics

4. Environmental Earth Sciences

GEOLOGY:

1) MINERALOGY AND PETROLOGY:
Concept of point group, space group, reciprocal lattice, diffraction and imaging. Concepts of crystal field theory and mineralogical spectroscopy. TEM and SEM applications. Lattice defects (point, line and planar). Electrical, magnetic and optical properties of minerals. Bonding and crystal structures of


Petrogenetic aspects of important rock suites of India, such as the Deccan Traps, layered intrusive complexes, anorthosites, carbonatites, charnockites, khondalites and gondites.

2) STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY AND GEOTECTONICS:


3) PALEONTOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATIONS:


4) SEDIMENTOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY:

Clastic sediments- gravel, sand and mud; biogenic, chemical and volcanogenic sediments. Classification of conglomerates, sandstones and mudstones, and carbonate rocks. Flow regimes and


5) MARINE GEOLOGY AND PALEOCEANOGRAPHY:


6) GEOCHEMISTRY:

Structure and atomic properties of elements, the Periodic Table; ionic substitution in minerals; Phase rule and its applications in petrology, thermodynamics of reactions involving pure phases, ideal and non-ideal solutions, and fluids; equilibrium and distribution coefficients. Nucleation and diffusion processes in igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary environments, redox reactions and Eh-pH diagrams and their applications. Mineral/mineral assemblages as ‘sensors’ of ambient environments. Geochemical studies of aerosols, surface-, marine-, and ground waters. Radioactive decay schemes and their application to geochronology and petrogenesis. Stable isotopes and their application to earth system processes.
7) ECONOMIC GEOLOGY:


8) PRECAMBRIAN GEOLOGY AND CRUSTAL EVOLUTION:

Evolution of lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere, and cryosphere; lithological, geochemical and stratigraphic characteristics of granite – greenstone and granulite belts. Stratigraphy and geochronology of the cratonic nuclei, mobile belts and Proterozoic sedimentary basins of India. Life in Precambrian. Precambrian – Cambrian boundary with special reference to India.

9) QUATERNARY GEOLOGY:

Definition of Quaternary. Quaternary Stratigraphy – Oxygen Isotope stratigraphy, biostratigraphy and magnetostratigraphy. Quaternary climates – glacial-interglacial cycles, eustatic changes, proxy indicators of paleoenvironmental/ palaeoclimatic changes, - land, ocean and cryosphere (ice core studies). Responses of geomorphic systems to climate, sea level and tectonics on variable time scales in the Quaternary,. Quaternary dating methods, – radiocarbon, Uranium series, Luminescence, Amino-acid, relative dating methods. Quaternary stratigraphy of India– continental records (fluvial, glacial, aeolian, palaeosols and duricrust); marine records; continental-marine correlation of Quaternary record.

Evolution of man and Stone Age cultures. Plant and animal life in relation to glacial and interglacial cycles during Quaternary.

Tectonic geomorphology, neotectonics, active tectonics and their applications to natural hazard assessment.

10) (I)APPLIED GEOLOGY:


(iii) **Mineral Exploration:** Geological, geophysical, geochemical and geobotanical methods of surface and sub-surface exploration on different scales. Sampling, assaying and evaluation of mineral deposits.

(iv) **Hydrogeology:** Groundwater, Darcy’s law, hydrological characteristics of aquifers, hydrological cycle. Precipitation, evapotranspiration and infiltration processes. Hydrological classification of water-bearing formations. Fresh and salt-water relationships in coastal and inland areas. Groundwater exploration and water pollution. Groundwater regimes in India.

**GEOPHYSICS:**

1) **Signal Processing:** Continuous and discrete signals; Fourier series; linear time invariant systems with deterministic and random inputs; band limited signal and sampling theorem; discrete and Fast Fourier transform; Z-transform; convolution; Filters: discrete and continuous, recursive, non-recursive, optimal and inverse filters; deconvolution.

2) **Field theory:** Newtonian potential; Laplace and Poisson’s equations; Green’s Theorem; Gauss’ law; Continuation integral; equivalent stratum; Maxwell’s equations and electromagnetic theory; Displacement potential, Helmhotz’s theorem and seismic wave propagation.

3) **Numerical analysis and inversion:** Numerical differentiation and integration, finite element, and finite difference techniques; Simpson’s rules; Gauss’ quadrature formula; initial value problems; pattern recognition in Geophysics. Well posed and ill-posed problems; method of least squares; direct search and gradient methods; generalized inversion techniques; singular value decomposition; global optimization.

4) **Gravity and Magnetic fields of the earth:** Normal gravity field; Clairaut’s theorem; Shape of the earth; deflection of the vertical, geoid, free-air, Bouguer and isostatic anomalies, isostatic models for local and regional compensation. Geomagnetic field, secular and transient variations and their theories; palaeomagnetism, construction of polar wandering curves.

5) **Plate Tectonics and Geodynamics:** Vine-Mathews hypothesis, marine magnetic anomalies, sea floor spreading; mid-oceanic ridges and geodynamics; plate tectonics hypothesis; plate boundaries and seismicity. Heat flow mechanisms, core-mantle convection and mantle plumes.

6) **Seismology & Tomography:** Seismometry: short period, long period, broad band and strong motion; elements of earthquake seismology; seismic sources: faulting source, double couple
hypothesis, elastodynamics, Haskell’s function, seismic moment tensor, focal mechanism and fault plane solutions; seismic gaps; seismotectonics and structure of the earth; Himalayan and stable continental region earthquakes, reservoir induced seismicity; seismic hazards; earthquake prediction.

7) Gravity and Magnetic Methods: Gravimeters and magnetometers; data acquisition from land, air and ship; corrections and reduction of anomalies; ambiguity; regional and residual separation; continuation and derivative calculations; interpretation of anomalies of simple geometric bodies, single pole, sphere, horizontal cylinder, sheet, dyke and fault. Forward modelling and inversion of arbitrary shaped bodies and 2-D, 3-D interfaces. Interpretations in frequency domain.

8) Electrical and Electromagnetic Methods: Electrical profiling and sounding, typical sounding curves, pseudo-sections; resistivity transform and direct interpretation; induced polarization methods. Electromagnetic field techniques; elliptic polarization, in-phase and out of phase components, horizontal and vertical loop methods; interpretation; VLF (very low frequency); AFMAG (Audio frequency magnetic) methods; and central frequency sounding; transient electromagnetic methods; magneto-telluric method; geomagnetic depth sounding.

9) Seismic Methods: Generalized Snell’s Law; Ray theory; reflection, refraction, diffraction; Zoeppritz’s equation; seismic energy sources; detectors; seismic noises and noise profile analysis; seismic data recording and telemetry devices; reduction to a datum and weathering corrections; Interpretation of a refraction seismic data by graphical and analytical techniques; CDP/CMP; seismic reflection data processing, velocity analysis, F-K filtering, stacking, deconvolution, migration before and after stack; bright spot analysis; wavelet processing; attenuation studies, shear waves, AVO; VSP; introduction to 3D seismics; seismic stratigraphy.

10) Well logging and other methods: Open hole, cased hole and production logging; Electrical logs; lateral, latero, induction, S.P; porosity logs; sonic, density, neutron; natural gamma; determination of formation factor, porosity, permeability, density, water saturation, lithology; logging while drilling. Radioactive and geothermal methods.
हिंदी (पाठ्यक्रम)

1. हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य और इतिहास
   (क) हिंदी भाषा का इतिहास
   1. अपनी अवहृत दुराल हिंदी का स्वरूप और भाषिक विविधताओंः
   2. आधुनिक आयुर्वेदों में हिंदी का स्थान
   3. हिंदी की उपयोगी— राजस्थानी, पटाखीय, पौड़ी, हिंदी, पूर्वी हिंदी, आदि का संक्षेप परिचयः
   4. हिंदी प्रमुख संस्कृतियों— अवधी, ब्रज, खड़ीबाली, भाषिक, परिचय एवं कायमण्ड के रूप में
   5. हिंदी के विभिन्न रूप— संपर्क भाषा, राजमण्ड, राष्ट्रभाषा
   6. देवनागरी लिपि, इतिहास एवं विविधताएँ
   7. कम्युटर और हिंदी

2. विकास
   (ख) साहित्य की इतिहासः
   1. प्रमुख साहित्यितिहासकारों की इतिहास दृष्टि
   2. काल के विभाजन का आधार
   3. आदिकालीन हिंदी साहित्य की सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्तियों, लोकिक एवं धार्मिक काय
   4. भक्ति काल— भक्ति आन्दोलन का समाज"}

3. निम्नलिखित रचनाकारों की काव्यगत विविधताएँ एवं साहित्यिक प्रदेश
   सत्यद्वार, अमीर तुलसी, विद्यार्थी, बबीर, रादी, नानक, जायसी, तुलसी, सुरदास, कैबदवास, धनानंद, बिहारी, भारतेन्दु, मैथली
   प्रसाद, निराला, महँदी, पंत, विनाकर, नागाजुन, अजी, मुक्तविद्याधर, रविवार दयाल, रविवार सहार, ने.. एवं
   महत्त्व, अविद्वार बर्मेजी, अपिल, शामीर बहादुर, अरुण कमल, गाजी अंदिया आदि।

4. निम्नलिखित रचनाकारों की व्याख्या तथा आलोचना:
   1. कबीर गंपाली, ज्यामितिराम आरम्भ से 30 पद, साही—सतगुरु की अंग, सुमित्र भजन की अंग, पंच सों की अंग, किरण की अंग
   2. जायसी कृत पद्मभाषाय— सिंहल दीप, मानसरोवर एवं नागमती विश वर्णन
   3. सुरदास— भवसदगी, आधार से 30 पद
   4. तुलसीदास— रामसंगीतमाला, उपासकाण्ड
   5. विहार— विहारी सतता के प्रवृत्ति 150 दोहे(पाठ विहारी रचनाकर)
   6. निराला— राम की शक्ति पूजा, सरोज समृति, अधिवास कुकुमुला, वह तोड़ती फल्स
7. प्रसाद— कामायनी: विन्ता, श्रद्धा, इंद्रा
8. नरेंद्र महतंगा— सौभाग्य की रात्रि
9. युवकता— विद्वान रामकुमार
10. धुमल— पटखंड
11. प्रेमचंद— गोदाम
12. वि.वरनाथ रेणू— मैंसों ऑंकल
13. भारतेन्दु— भारत दू"धी
14. प्रसाद— सुने गुण्ड, धूमधामिनी
15. महेन्द्र राक्ष— आशा का एक दिन

साहित्य"पारम एवं आलोचना भारतीय काव्य"पारम के विभिन्न सम्प्रदाय
रस, ध्वनि, कव्यभवति, अल्पकार, औरंगाबादी हिंदी के प्रमुख आवार्थ एवं उनका प्रदर्शन— अस्सू का विरोध,
सिद्धान्त, अनुकरण ट्रैज़ैंड्र।

स्वच्छन्दतावादी आलोचना के प्रतिमान—
क्षेत्रः की सीमाओं दूर हिंसा तथा काव्य दृष्टि, नई समीक्षा, समकालीन आलोचना उनके सिद्धान्त— रोलार्थ, दैर्घ, संशोधन, पाठ और विचार, विशेष केन्द्रित आलोचना— स्त्री विकर्षी, डलित विकर्षी, संस्कृति विकर्षी, हिंदी आलोचना के आलोचना दृष्टि— बालकृष्ण भूष, महादीप्रसाद द्विवेदी, रामचन्द्र सुकल, हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी, नन्द दुलारे बाजपेयी, नगेन्द्र, रामविलास शर्मा, नामवर सिंह, रामस्वरूप चतुर्वेदी

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## HISTORY (MEDIEVAL& MODERN)

### Medieval & Modern Indian History: Concepts, Ideas And Terms

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### India from 1206 to 1526

Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.

State and Religion–Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism.


Mongol problem and its impact.

Administrative structure.
Art, Architecture and Literature.

Source – Archaeological, Persian, and non–Persian Literature, Foreign travelers’ account.

### India from 1526 onward

Sources of Mughal period

Mughal Expansion and Consolidation – Babur’s establishment of Mughal rule in India; Humayun and Surs; Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

Mughal relations with the nobility and the Rajputs.

Jahangir – the period of stability and expansion 1611–1621; the period of crises 1622–1627 – The Nurjahan Junta.

Decline of Mughal Empire: Political, administrative and economic causes.

The Maratha Movement the foundation of Swarajya by Shivaji – its expansion and administration, Maratha Confederacy and causes of decline.

Administration: Sher Shah’s administrative reforms, Mughal administration, land revenue and other source of income, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.
Socio–economic and cultural life under the Mughals
Village Society and Economy
Art, Architecture and Literature
Trade and Commerce.
Religious Policy from Akbar to Aurangzeb
Urban Centers and Industries
Currency
Position of Women

Foundation of the British Rule
British relations with major Indian powers – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and Sikhs.
Administration, under the East India Company and Crown, Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and Army.
Local Self–Government, Constitutional Development from 1909 to 1935.

Economic and Social Policies
Agrarian policy of the British, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Land Rights, Famine Policy, Rural Indebtedness.
Policy towards trade, and Industries, Condition of Labour, Trade Union Movements, Factory Legislation, Banking, Transport, Drain Theory.
New Educational Policy, English Language, Modern Sciences, Journalism, Indian languages and Literature.

National Movement and Post–Independent India
Gandhian Mass Movements. Ideologies and Programmes of the Justice Party; Left wing politics, Movement of the depressed classes, Genesis of Pakistan, India towards Independence and Partition. India after Independence, Rehabilitation after partition, Integration of Indian States, the Kashmir Question.
Making of the Indian Constitution, Structure of Bureaucracy and the police, Economic policies and the planning process, Linguistic reorganization of the States. Foreign policy initiatives

World History: Concepts, Ideas and Terms

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<td>Parliamentary Democracy</td>
<td>Nation States</td>
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Athenian Democracy  Nazism  Aristocracy
Holy Roman Empire Commonwealth Renaissance
Imperial Rome Imperialism Confucianism
Social Contract and General will Socialism Reformation
Apartheid Balance of power Manorial System
Right of Man Cold War
Apartheid Post–modernism

Research in History
Scope and Importance of History
Objectivity and Bias in History
Causation in History
History and its auxiliary science
Significance of Regional History
Recent trends of Indian History
Research Methodology
Area of Proposed Research
Sources – Primary / Secondary in the Proposed area of Research.
Recent Historical writings in the proposed area of Research.
HOME SCIENCE

Unit-I Food Science
- Food groups
- Food preparation
- Food preservation
- Food Science and Food Analysis
- Food Processing

Unit-II Nutrition Science
- Fundamentals of Nutrition
- Nutritional Biochemistry
- Food Microbiology
- Public Nutrition
- Therapeutic Nutrition

Unit III Clothing
- Principles of Clothing- Socio- psychological aspects of clothing, selection of fabric and family clothing
- Clothing construction- Basic principles of drafting, flat pattern and drape methods
- Textile design- Principles and concept
- Fashion Design- fashion cycle, business and merchandizing
- Care and maintenance of textiles
- Laundry agents- method and equipments

Unit IV Textiles
- General properties of all textile fibers
- Processing and manufacturing of all natural and man made fibers
- Definition and classification of all natural and man made fibers
- Fabric construction, definition and types of woven nonwoven knitted and other construction techniques
- Testing of fibers, yarns and fabric: importance of quality control and research institutes,

Unit-V Human development
- Child development- Principles and stages
- Life span development- theories of human development and behavior, child rearing, socialization practices and dynamics
- Early childhood care and education- emerging trends
- Development problems and disabilities during childhood and adolescence, guidance and counselling
- Advance child study method and assessment
- Womens studies, family Welfare program- recent approaches
Unit- VI Research methods

Trends in research in Home Science
Research Design
Types of Research
Sampling Techniques
Selection and preparation of Tools for data collection
Types of variables and their selection
Data collection and classification/ coding
Analysis of data through parametric and non parametric statistics
Report writing- presentation of data, interpretation and discussion
Research problem- Design and methodology
Teaching methods and aids
Food Science- cereals, pulses, milk and milk product, fruit and vegetables
Therapeutic Nutrition
Food preservation and processing
Macro and micro nutrients
Fortification, fermentation, supplementation and germination of food.
Child and Human development
Human development- rights and perspective
Principles and theory of human development
Early child hood care and development- strategies, monitoring and supervision
Children with special needs
Intervention programmes
Socialization in various family contexts across the globe
Clothing and textiles
Textile chemistry
Dyeing and printing
Textile and apparel Industry- fundametals of business, specification quality control agencies and marketing
Traditional textiles
Textile testing
Entrepreneurial competency
1. Constitutional Law of India

Preamble
Essential Features of Indian Constitution
Distribution of Legislative Powers between Union and States
Fundamental Rights,
Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy
Judiciary
Executive
Parliament and State Legislatures
Amending Process of the Constitution
Writ Jurisdiction

2. Jurisprudence
Sources of Law
Schools of Law,
Legal Personality
Theories of Punishment
Rights and Duties
Concept of Possession and Ownership
Judicial Contribution in Bringing Social Changes
Law and Morality

3. Law of Contract
Essentials of a contract
Offer, acceptance and consideration
Capacity to Contract - Minor’s agreement

Elements vitiating contract - mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, public policy, coercion, undue influence

Void Agreements

Mode of Discharge of a Contract - Specific performance, Frustration of contract,

Novation of contract,

Breach of contract including anticipatory breach

Contingent contract, Quasi Contract

Remedies for breach of contract - Damages

Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee

Contract of bailment, Pledge and agency

4. Law of Crimes

Nature and Definition of Crime

General Exceptions

Common Intention and Common Object

Criminal Attempt, Conspiracy and Abetment

Offences against Human Body

Offences against Property

Defamation

5. Partnership & Sales of Goods

Partnership Act - Nature and essentials of partnership, mutual rights and liabilities of partners, advantage of registration of firms

Sales of Goods Act

Limited liability partnership

6. Public International Law

Nature of International Law and its relationship with Municipal Law

Sources of International Law
Recognition of States and Governments
United Nations
Settlement of International Disputes
Human Rights

7. Environmental Law

Environmental Pollution - Meaning of Environment and Environmental Pollution; Kinds of Pollution
Legislative Measures for Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution in India – Air and Water Pollution and General Protection of Environment
International Development for protection of Environmental Pollution Remedies for Environmental Protection - Civil, Criminal and Constitutional Environmental impact assessment and control of Hazardous wastes

8. Law of Tort

General Defences to an action of Tort Remoteness of Damage
Vicarious Liability; Absolute and Strict Liability
Contributory Negligence
General Principles of Tortious Liability
Specific Torts - Negligence, Nuisance and Defamation
Redressal of Consumer Grievances

9. Family Law (Hindu Law & Muslim Law)

Sources of Family Law in India
Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage
Maintenance
Adoption and Guardianship
Matrimonial Remedies
Uniform Civil Code
Material Science

Materials: Types and properties of metal and alloys, ceramics, composites, smart materials, shape memory alloys, biomaterials and liquid crystals, classification & nomenclature of polymers, polymerization mechanism, configuration and confirmations, Bulk and nano material preparation techniques, thin film deposition techniques


Physics of Materials: Bonding and Lattice Dynamics, Free Electron Theory, Periodic Potential and Energy Band, Classifications into insulators, conductors, semiconductors, semimetals and superconductors

Structural and Spectroscopic Concepts: Symmetry, Crystal structures, point group, space group, orthogonality theorem, reducible and irreducible representations, character table, direct product, terms and level in chemical environment, symmetry of normal vibrations, internal coordinates, selection rules for fundamental vibrations (IR and Raman) transitions

Properties of Materials:


Characterization techniques: Working principal, instrumentation and applications of XPS, SEM, AFM, AES, TEM, Raman, UV-visible, FTIR, TGA, DSC, DTA and various diffraction techniques
MATHEMATICS

**Algebra:** Basic theory of Groups, Permutation groups (Symmetric and Dihedral groups); Group actions, Class equation, Sylow Theorems and their applications; Euclidean domains, Principal ideal domains and Unique factorization domains; Fields, Finite fields.

**Linear Algebra:** Finite dimensional vector spaces; Linear transformations and their matrix representations, Systems of linear equations, Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors, Characteristic and Minimal polynomials, Diagonalization, Inner product spaces, Gram-Schmidt orthonormalization process, Modules over rings, Exact sequences, Hom functor, Projective and Injective Modules.

**Real Analysis:** Limit, Continuity and Differentiability of functions of one and several real variables; Convergence of sequences and series of constants; Uniform convergence of sequence and series of functions, power series, Fourier Series; Riemann’s theory of integration, Multiple integrals, line surface and volume integrals, Theorems of Green, Stokes and Gauss; Lebesgue measure, Measurable functions; Lebesgue integral, Fatou’s lemma, Dominated convergence theorem.

**Complex Analysis:** Analytic functions, conformal mappings, bilinear transformations; complex integration: Cauchy’s integral theorem and formula; Liouville’s theorem, Maximum modulus principle; Taylor and Laurent’s series; Residue theorem and applications for evaluating real integrals.

**Topology:** Basic concepts of topological spaces including metric spaces, product and quotient topology, Connectedness, Compactness, countability and separation axioms; Homotopy of maps, Fundamentals groups.

**Differential Equations:** Ordinary and Partial differential equations of first and second order, Solution techniques, Existence theory for Ordinary differential equations; Laplace transforms, Power series methods: Legendre and Bessel functions; Calculus of variations and Linear integral equations.

**Functional Analysis:** Banach spaces, Hahn-Banach extension theorem, Open mapping and Closed graph theorems, Principle of Uniform Boundedness, Weak topology; Hilbert spaces, orthonormal bases, Rieszes Representation Theorem, Self-adjoint and Normal operators.

**Mechanics:** Lagrange’s and Hamiltonian equations of Motion, Euler’s dynamical Equations, Contact transformations, Poisson’s brackets; Equation of Fluid Motion and Equation of Continuity.

**Operation Research:** Linear Programming Problem, Convex sets, Simplex Method, Transportation Problems, Assignment Problems, Game Theory.

**Differential Geometry:** Elementary theory of curves and surfaces in Euclildian 3-space; differentiable Manifolds, Tensors.
MUSIC AND PERFORMING ARTS

Technical – Terminology

Applied Theory
Detailed knowledge of prevalent talas of Hindustani music, knowledge of tala Dashpranas and Marga and Deshi talas of ancient period, comparative study of Hindustani and Karnatak tala system with special reference to ten pranas of tala, detailed study of different layakaris viz, Dugun, Tigun, Chaugun, Ada, Kuada, Viyada and method to apply them in compositions.
Tagore’s treatment of Hindustani ragas and raginis, elements of Hindustani classical music Karnatak music, Western music from other provinces, folk music and Kirtan of Bengal and their influence of Tagore’s treatment of raga.

Compositional forms and their Evolution
Prabandha, Drupad, Khyal, Dhamar, Thumri, Tappa, Tarana, Chaturang, Trivat, Vrindagana, Vrinda Vadan, Javeli, Kriti, Tillana, Alap, Varnam (Pad Varnam and Tana Varnam), Padam Ragam, Tanam, Pallavi, Gita, Varna, Swarajati, Kalpita, Sangita, Ragamalika, Swara Kalpana (Manodharma Sangeet),

Main forms of Rabindra Sangeet

History of Music of Bengal.

Gharanedar Gayakri
An overall survey of Rabindra Nath Tagore’s musical creativity, tonal and rhythmic varieties of Tagore’s musical compositions including his own experimental variations. Periods and phases of Tagore’s musical compositions.

The Cultural atmosphere of Tagore’s family (Pathuriaghata and Jorasanko, Calcutta). Thematic variations of Tagore’s Music: (Puja, Swadesh, Prem, Prakriti, Vichitra, Anusthanik)

Contribution of Scholars to Indian Music and their textual tradition


Tagore’s Musical dramas (gitinatyas) and dance–dramas. (nrityanatyas); e.g., Valmiki Pratibha, Kalmrigaya, Mayur Khela, Chitranganda, Chanadlika, Shyama and other dramas full of various songs, i.e., dramas like Prayaschitta, Visarjan, Saradotsava, Raja, Phalguni, Taser Desh, Vasanta etc. Tagore’s musical creativity in Gitabitan, Part I, II, III Swarabitan (notation books) Part I–63, Sangeet–China (Vishwa–Bharti).

Contribution of prominent Karnatak Scholars, composers and performers of medieval and modern period such as Ramamatya, Vyankatmakh, Tyagraja, Muttu–Swami Dikshitara, Shyama Sastri, Gopal Krishna Bharat, Prof. Sambamoorti, Papanasam Shiv an, Vasantha Kumari, Subbulakshmi, Ramari, T.N. Krishnan and others.

Historical Perspective of Music

A study of the historical development of Hindustani music (Vocal, Instrumental, Percussion), Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet in ancient, medieval and modern period. Contribution of Western Scholars to Indian Music.

Aesthetics


Interrelationship of Fine arts with special reference to Rag–Ragini Paintings, Dhyan of Ragas and other, Bibliography of Rabindra Nath Tagore
Music Teaching and Research technologies
Guru Shishya Parampara, Sangeet–Sampradaya Pradarsini and institutional system of music teaching
with reference to Hindustani, Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet, Aims and objectives of Higher
Education, Aspects of music Education.

Utility of teaching aids like electronic equipments in music education with reference to Hindustani,
Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet.

(01) The methodologies of music research, preparing synopsis, data collection, field work,
writing project reports, finding bibliography, reference material etc. With reference to
Hindustani, Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet.

Study of interrelation between textual and oral tradition.
Contemporary Trends of Indian Music, Music Therapy, Distance Education of Music, Temple Music
(Haveli Sangeet), Musicology and its vocational scope.

Folk Music
Influence of folk music on Indian Classical Music, stylization of folk melodies into ragas, Popular
folk tunes and folk dances of Hindustani, Karnatak and; Rabindra Sangeet, such as Baul, Bhatiyali,
Lavani, Garba, Kajri, Chaity, Maand, Bhangra, Gidda, Jhoomar, Swang, Pandawani, Amar–Praner
Villuppattu, Maiyandi Melam and other prominent folk forms.

Analysis of the elements of Hindustani folk music, Karnatak folk music or Indian folk music and
Rabindra folk Sangeet or folk music of Bengal and the elements regarding their interrelationship.

General study of the folk music of various regions of India like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana,
Punjab, Maharashtra, Bengal and South India.

Instruments / Dance
Origin, evolution, structure of various instruments and their well–known exponents of Hindustani
(Vocal Instruments and Percussion), Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet. Importance of Tanpura
and its Harmonics.

Classification of Instruments of Hindustani, Karnatak Music in ancient, medieval and modern period.
Popular instrument used in Rabindra Sangeet.
Elementary knowledge of Indian dances like kathak, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Oddissi, Kathakali
etc.
NUTRITIONAL SCIENCE


Normal Human Nutrition

Human Physiology


Transport and exchange of respiratory gases: oxygen and carbon dioxide

Urine formation: Principles, Effect on body fluids.


Dietetics and Therapeutic Nutrition
Nutritional requirements during: Pregnancy, lactation, Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Geriatric group, laborers and athletes.
Nutrition for weight management: Underweight, Overweight and obesity.
Therapeutic nutrition- Its importance and scope: Therapeutic adaptation of normal diets, Dietary Modifications- soft diets, liquid diets, enteral and total parenteral nutrition, other therapeutic diets.

Community Health and Nutrition
Global perspectives in malnutrition: Global environmental problems: Global warming and its impact on agriculture.

Food Science
Food Science: Concept and Scope.
Food preparation: Basic terminology of cooking methods, chemical, physicochemical and microbiological effects of heat on food constituents.
Sensory evaluation of food. Food laws and regulations.
Food toxins: Naturally occurring Toxins- trypsin inhibitors, hemagglutinins,lathyrogens, aflatoxins, saponins, cyanogens, gossypol, glucosinolates, etc.
Methods of improving Nutritional quality of foods: germination, fermentation, supplementation, fortification. 

Food preservation: Causes of food spoilage, principles of food preservation, methods of food preservation. 

Food packaging: basic concepts. 

Food adulteration: Definition, common adulterants in different foods, contamination, methods of detection. 

Milk and milk products, Meat, fish and poultry, Sugars and Beverages. 

Biochemistry of Health and Diseases 

Assessment of health and diseases: Biochemical tests in assessment of health and nutritional status. 

Analytical factors affecting results of biochemical tests. 

Significance of commonly measured analytes: Blood cells, plasma proteins, ions, enzymes, proteins, lipids and lipoproteins, major metabolites such as urea, hormones, acid-base balance, gases in blood in assessment. Merits and demerits of various methods. 

Assessment of sub-clinical and clinical nutrient deficiencies: Biochemical indices of thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin A, iron, calcium, and other nutrient status. Blood and urine analysis. 

Assessment of diseases such as diabetes, major genetic diseases such as phenylketonuria. 

Non-invasive methods for assessment: Radiological, Bone mineral density, ECG, EEG, NMR. 

Biochemistry of starvation: Alternate methods of energy generation, organ interrelationships during starvation, acid-base balance, ketosis. 

Regulation of Food Intake: 

Adipose tissue metabolism: White and brown adipose tissue. Lipolysis, reesterification. Lipoprotein lipase. 

Lipoprotein metabolism: Metabolism of chylomicrons, VLDL and IDL, HDL, LDL. Formation of atherosclerotic plaque. Effects of dietary and other factors. 

Alcohol Metabolism: As a source of energy. Fatty liver and cirrhosis. 


Free Radicals and anti-oxidants: Formation and harmful effects of free radicals. 

Defence against free oxygen species. Role of anti-oxidant enzymes, vitamins and other free radical scavengers. 

Biochemistry of stress. 

Applied Nutrition 

Nutrition for Health and Fitness: 


Nutrition for bone health. 

Role of nutrition in skin and hair care: Cosmetic effects of diet. Cellulite. Allergies. 

Anti-aging foods. Foods as cosmetic agents. 

Maternal and Child Nutrition: 

Growth and development of fetus: Effects of maternal nutrition on birth weight. 

Appropriate-for-gestational-age. Low birth weight (LBW), small-for-date (SFD), premature babies. 

Nutritional management of high-risk and low-risk pregnancies.
Malnutrition and mental development. Critical periods of brain development.
Scientific evaluation of food-related beliefs: Fads. Application of research methodology to test claims of efficacy of foods used in alternative systems of medicines: ayurvedic, herbal and home remedies.

Microbiology of Food and Disease
Introduction to microbes: Bacteria, Fungi, Algae, Viruses.
Sources of Food contamination: Air, Water, Soil, Sewage, Post-processing.
Food spoilage: Food borne illnesses. Causes and prevention.
Food toxins: Toxins in the food chain
Environmental contaminants: Pesticides, insecticides, untreated sewage in food.
Consumer Protection: Consumer concerns about food and water. Food safety and sanitation
Microbes and the production of foods and beverages: Role of microbes in production of milk products, pickled foods, fermented foods, bakery products, alcoholic beverages.
Microbes in diseases: Causes and prevention of: Infectious intestinal diseases, Bacterial diseases of the digestive tract, viral infections.
Biotechnology applications: Diagnosis of diseases, medical therapy, vaccines.

Biochemical Correlates of Nutrition Therapy
Advances in Nutrition Therapy of selected disease states: Biochemical basis of dietary modifications.
Biochemical evaluation of efficacy of dietary changes.
Complications. Short term and long term controls in the diseases such as Diabetes Mellitus, Cardiovascular diseases, Renal diseases, Obesity.
Nutritional management of: Food allergies. Selected diseases of genetic origin such as phenylketonuria, Gout.
Critical care for conditions of metabolic stress: Sepsis, Trauma, Burns and Surgery.
Food and Endorphins: Alteration of mental states by food.

Institutional Food Management
Food Service systems: Introductory concepts. Development.
Types of food services: Hospital, hostel, cafeteria, community kitchens.
Planning for food services in hospitals:
Physical plant, its location, floor plans, space allowance, kitchen units, storage unit, baking, dishwashing and servicing unit.
Equipment requirement: For food preparation, storage, distribution and serving.
Manpower requirement: Personnel management, selection, training and supervision
Food service management: Menu planning, Receipt of food and its storage, principles and techniques in quantity food production. Food service.
Time and energy management:
Financial Management: Principles of accounting, pricing and cost control.
Laws affecting food service operations: Food laws. Personnel laws.

Laboratory Techniques in Human Nutrition

Methods in research and advanced Statistics
PAPER—II and PAPER—III (Part A & B)

The syllabus is divided into the following six different parts. The first four headings consists of two units each, i.e., three units and the remaining two headings form one unit each, i.e., the ninth and the tenth unit:

- The Ancient Iranian Literature
- The Classical Persian Literature
- The Indo-Persian Literature
- The Modern Persian Literature
- Literary History and Criticism
- General information regarding the Persian speaking world

N.B. : All questions of Paper—III should be framed in Persian only.

Ancient Iranian Literature

General information regarding

اوستا
بارسی باستان
پهلوی اشکانی
Classical Persian Literature periods

ساماني
غزنوی
سلجوقی

Eminent poets and poetesses

رابعه قرداري
رودکی
فردوسی
عنصری
فرخی
عسجدي
منوچهری
مسعودISING
خاقاني
انوری
باقطر
نظامی
Important: Prose works

ترجمه تاريخ طبري
جهانمطاله
پیامدها
قصدها
کلیه ودمنه
کبیری سعادت و نامه ناصر خسرو

Period

منتول (تیموری و انادری)
صفوی
قاجار

Eminent poets and poetesses

سناوی
عباسی
 ابوسعیدی الخیر
ناصر خسرو
مولوی
سعدی
حافظ
Important Prose works

انوار سهیلی
اخلاق جلالی
اخلاق ناصری
اخلاق محسنی
قلستان سعدی

Indo-Persian Literature

Periods

dورة آغاز بانوانادیات فارسی در هند
دوره مقول در هند

Eminent poets and poetesses

امیر خسرو
فیضی
غزالی مشهدی
قدستی
Important Prose works

تذکرة الأولیا

راهما بن

تاريخ كرتشاجی

رت بدم

نِن دمن

اکبرنامه

نیا مانش

 دوره تیموری و بعدهدند

Eminent poets and poetaesses

غَنِی کشمیری

صبیب ضریبی

زیب النساء

بیل

غلاب

اقبال
Famous Prose works

Mujamm-ul-Burhan
Safinatul Auliya
Jahangir
Al-Ashqadeh
Khana enam
Sah N激烈hri
Jahangir Jahan
Dastinbo

Modern Persian Literature

General information regarding

Agah Novruz
Rosnamah Ноwsi dar Iran
Fir qeen shaghaqas va shaghrad
Edibat doo rawar tashqaltin

Eminent authors

Dhourda
Zain ul Abidin Mraghehай
Famous poets and poetesses

قرة عين
دهخدا
بهار
پوئین استادی
عمر قروینی
ایرج میرزا
عشق
سیمین بهبهانی
نیما یوشیج
General information regarding

انواع مختلف نثر جدید
شرح موج نو
سخنرانی در دوره انقلاب اسلامی

Famous authors

ابره افشار
علی دشتی
محمدعلی افغانی
زرین کوب
جلال ال احمد
سیمین دانشور
نادر ابراهیمی

Eminent poets and poetesses

فرغ فرخزاد
نادر نادریپور
شهریار
سره با سهریئ
مهدی اخوان ثالث
احمد شاملو
سایه
پرویز نائل خانلری
Literary History and Criticism

The Literary History of Persia
History of Iranian Literature
Persian Literature at the Mughal Court
Post-Revolutionary Persian Verse

General information regarding Persian Speaking World, i.e., history, culture, literature, and society of

ایران
افغانستان
هندوستان
تاجیکستان
ازبکستان
PHILOSOPHY

1. Classical Indian philosophy:
Vedic and Upanisadic world-views: Rta-the cosmic order, the divine and the human realms; the centrality of the institution of yajna(sacrifice), the concept of ma-duty/obligation; theories of creation

Atman- Self(and non-self), jagrat, svapna, susupti and turiya, Brahman, seryas and preyas

Karma, samsara, moksa,

Carvaka: Pratyaksa as the only pramana, critique of the anumana and sabda. Rejection of the non-material entities and dharma and moksa.

Jainism : Concept of reality- sat, dravya, guna, paryaya, jiva, ajiva, anekantavada, syadvada and nayavada; theory of knowledge; bondage and liberation.

Buddhism: Four noble truths, astangamarga, nirvana, madhyam partipad, pratityasamutpada, ksanabhangavada, anatmavada

School of Buddhism : Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Yogacara and madhyamika


Vaisesika: Concept of padartha, dravya, guna, karma, samanya, samavaya, visesa, abhava causation: Asatkayavada, Samavayi, asamavayt, asamavayi nimitakarana, paramanvada, adrsta, nihsryeas.

Samkhya : Satkaryavda, prakriti and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of prakrit, nature of purusa, arguments for the existence and plurality of purusa, relationship between purusa and prakrit, kaivalya, atheism.

Yoga: patanjali’s concept of citta and citta-vrtti, eight-fold path of yoga, the role of God in yoga.

Purva- Mimamsa

Sruti and its importance, atheism of purvamimamsa, classification of srutivakyas, vidhi, nisedha and arthavada, dharma, bhavana, sabbadityavada, jatisaktivad.

Kumarila and prabhakara Schools of mimamsa and their major points of difference, tripuri-samvit, jivatata, abhava and anupalabdhi, avinitabhidhanavada, abhitarianvayavada.

Vedanta

Advaita- Rejection of difference : Adhyasa, maya, three grades of satta, jiva, jivanmukt, vivartavada.

Visistadvaita: Saguna Brahman, refutation of maya, aprthaksiddhi, parinamavada, jiva, bhakti and prapatti.
Dvaita- Rejection of nirguna brahman and maya, bheda and sakst, bhakti.

2. **Modern Indian Thinkers:**
   - Vivekananda- Practical vedanta, universal religion.
   - Aurobindo- Evolution, mind and supermind integral yoga.
   - Iqbal- Self, god, man and superman,
   - Tagore: religion of man, ideas on education.
   - K.C. Bhattacharyya- Concept of Philosophy, Subject as Freedom, the doctrine of maya
   - Radhakrishnan- Intellect and intuition, the idealist view of life.
   - J krishnamurti- Freedom from the known, analysis of self.
   - Gandhi- Non-violence, satyagraha, swaraj, critique of modern civilization.
   - Ambedkar- Varna and the caste system, Neo- Buddhism.

3. **Classical Western Philosophy**
   - Early greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle.
     - Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus
     - The Sophists and Socrates
     - Plato- theory of knowledge, knowledge (episteme) and opinion (daxa), theory of ideas, the method of dialectic, soul and God.
     - Aristotle- Classification of the sciences, the theoretical, the practical and the productive (theoria, praxis, techne), logic as an organon, critique of Plato’s, Theory of ideas, theory of causation, form and matter, potentially and actuality, soul and God.

   **Medieval Philosophy**
   - St.Augustine- Problem of evil
   - St.Anselm-Ontological Argument
   - St Thomas Aquinas-Faith and reason, essence and existence, the existence of God.

4. **Modern Western Philosophy**
   - Rationalism
     - Descartes: Conception of method and the need for method in philosophy, clarity and distinctness as the criterion of truth, doubt and methodological scepticism, the cogito-intuition or inference? innate ideas, the ‘real’ distinction between mind and matter, role of God, proofs for the existence of God. Mind-body interactionalism.
     - Spinoza: Substance, Attribute and Mode, the concept of ‘God or nature’. The mind-body problem, pantheism, three order of knowing.
     - Leibniz: Monadology, truths of reason and truths of fact, innateness of all ideas, proofs for the existence of God, principles of non-contradiction, sufficient reason and identity of indiscernibles, the doctrine of pre-established harmony, problem of freedom and philosophy.

   - Empiricism
   - Locke: Ideas and their classification, refutation of innate ideas, theory of knowledge, three
grades of knowledge, theory of substance, distinction between primary and secondary qualities.

Berkeley: Rejection of distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, critique of abstract ideas, esse est percipi, the problem of solipsism, God and self.

Hume: Impressions and ideas, Knowledge concerning relation of ideas and knowledge concerning matters of fact, Induction and causality, the external world and the self, personal identity, rejection of metaphysics, scepticism, reason and the passions,

Critical philosophy and After

Kant: the critical philosophy, classification of judgements, possibility of synthetic a priori judgement, the copernican revolution forms of sensibility, categories of understanding, the metaphysical and the transcendental deduction of the categories, phenomenon and noumenon, the ideas of Reason- soul, God and world as a whole, freedom and immortality, rejection of speculative metaphysics

Hegel: The conception of Geist (Spirit), the dialectical method, concept of being, non-being and becoming, absolute idealism.

Nietzsche: Critique of western culture, will to power,

Moore: Refutation of idealism, defence of commonsense, philosophy and analysis.

Russell: Refutation of idealism, logic as the essence of philosophy, logical atomism.

Wittgenstein: Language and reality, facts and objects, names and propositions, the picture theory, philosophy and language, meaning and use, forms of life.

Husserl: The Husserlian method, Intentionality

Heidegger: Being and nothingness, man as being-in-the-world, critique of technolgy civilization.

Logical Positivism: the verifiability theory of meaning, the verification principle, rejection of metaphysics, unity of science.

C.S. Pierce and William James: Pragmatic theories of meaning and truth.

G. Ryle: Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake, concept of mind, critique of Cartesian dualism.

Vyavanharika and Paramarthika Satta
Nitya and Anitya Dravya
Karnata
Akasa, Dik and Kala
Samanya and Sambandha
Cit, Acit and Atman

Appearance and reality
Being and becoming
Casuality, Space and Time
Matter, Mind and Self
Substance and Universals
The Problem of personal identity

Prama
Kind of Pramanas
Khativada
Pramanyavada
Anvitatbhidhanavada and Abhihitanvayavada
Sabdagraha

Difinition of Knowledge
Ways of Knowing
Theories of error
Theories of truth
Belief and scepticism
Problems if induction

Concept of Pratyaksa in Nyaya
Concept of Pratyaksa in Buddhism
Concept of Pratyaksa in Samkara Vedanta
Nature and kind of Anumana
Definition and Nature of Vyapti
Hetvabhasas

Rna and Rta
Purusarthas, Svadharma
Varnadharma and Asramadharma
Niskamakarma and Lokasamgraha
Pancastla and Triratnas
Brahmavtharas

Good right, justice
Duty and obligation
Cardinal virtues
Eudaemonism
Freedom and responsibility
Crime and punishment
Ethical cognitivism and non-cognitivism
Ethical realism and intuitionism
Kant’s moral theory
Kinds of utilitarianism
Human rights and social disparities
Feminism

Truth and validity
Nature of Propositions
Categorical syllogism
Laws of thought
Classification of propositions
Square of opposition

Truth-function and propositional logic
Quantification and rules of quantification
Decision procedures
Proving validity
Argument and Argument-form
Axiomatic system, consistency, completeness
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Introduction to Physical Education and definition, aim and objectives of Physical Education and other terms- health education and recreation.
Philosophies of Education as applied to Physical Education- Idealism, Naturalism, Realism, Pragmatism, Existentialism, and Humanism.
Biological basis of physical activity- benefits of exercise, growth and exercise, exercise and well-being sex and age characteristic of adolescent body types.
Psychological basis of Physical Education- Play and Play theories, general principles of growth and development, Principles of motor- skill acquisition, transfer of training effects.
Sociological basis of Physical Education- socialization process, social nature of men and physical activity, sports as cultural heritage of mankind, customs traditions and sports, competition and cooperation.
Physical Education in ancient Greece, Rome and Contemporary Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Russia.
Olympic movement- Historical development of ancient and modern Olympic Games.
Physical Education in India.

Physiology of Muscular activity, neurotransmission and movement mechanism, Physiology of respiration.
Physiology of blood circulation.
Factors influencing performance in sports.

Bioenergetics and recovery process.
Athletic injuries- their management and rehabilitation.
Therapeutic modalities.
Ergogenic aids and doping.

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

Learning process – theories and laws of learning.
Motivation, theories and dynamics of motivation in sports.
Psychological factors affecting sports performance- viz., stress, anxiety, tension and aggression.
Personality, its dimensions, theories, personality and performance.
Group dynamics, team cohesion and leadership in sports.
Sociometrics, economics and politics in sports.
Media and sports.

Development of teacher education in Physical Education.
Professional courses in sports and Physical Education in India.
Professional Ethics.
Qualities and Qualifications of Physical Educational Personnel.
Principles of curriculum planning.
Course content for academic and professional courses.
Age characteristic of pupils and selection of activities.
Construction of class and school Physical education Time Table.

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

Characteristic and principle of sports training.
Training load and periodization.
Training methods and specific training programme for development of various motor qualities.
Technical and Tactical preparation of sports.
Short-term and long-term training plans.
Sports talent identification-process and procedures.
Preparing for competition-(build up competition, main competition frequency, psychological preparation).
Rules of Games and Sports and their interpretations.

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

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

Concept and principle of management.
Organisation and function of sports bodies.
Intramurals and extramurals.
Management of infrastructure, equipments, finance and personnel.
Methods and techniques of teaching.
Principles of planning Physical Education lessons.
Pupil-teacher interaction and relationship.
Concepts of techniques of supervision.
**PHYSICS**

**Basic Mathematical methods:** Calculus: Vector algebra and vector calculus. Linear algebra, matrices. Linear differential equations. Fourier series, Elementary complex analysis.


POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Political Theory and Thought
   Ancient Indian Political Thought: Kautilya and Shanti Parva.
   Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle.
   Contemporary Political Thought – I: Lenin, Mao, Gramsci.
   Contemporary Political Thought – II: Rawls, Nozic and Communitarians.
   Concepts and Issue – I: Medieval Political Thought: Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords.
   Democracy, Liberty and Equality.

2. Comparative Politics and Political Analysis
   Evolution of Comparative Politics as a discipline; nature and scope.
   Approaches to the study of comparative politics: Traditional, Structural – Functional, Systems and Marxist.
   Constitutionalism: Concepts, Problems and Limitations.
   Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary – their interrelationship in comparative perspective.
   Party Systems and Pressure Groups; Electoral Systems.
   Bureaucracy – types and roles.
   Political Development and Political Modernization.
   Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication.
   Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.
   Power, Authority and Legitimacy.
   Revolution: Theories and Types.
   Dependency: Development and Under Development.

3. Indian Government and Politics
   National Movement, Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution.
   Constitution as Instrument of Socio–Economic Change, Constitutional Amendments and Review.
   Structure and Process – II: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, State Legislature.
   Panchayati Raj Institutions: Rural and Urban, their working.
   Federalism: Theory and Practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre–State Relations.
Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.

4. Public Administration
Development of Public Administration as a discipline; Approaches to the study of Public Administration: Decision–making, Ecological and Systems; Development Administration.
Theories of Organization.
Principles of organization: Line and staff, unity of command, hierarchy, span of control, centralization and decentralization, Types of organization – formal and informal; Forms of organization; department, public corporation and board.
Chief Executive: Types, functions and roles.
Personnel administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale; Employee–Employer Relations.
Bureaucracy: Theories, Types and Roles; Max Weber and his critics. Civil servant – Minister relationship.
Leadership, its role in decision–making; Communication.
Financial Administration: Budget, Audit, Control over Finance with special reference to India and UK.
Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information.
Grievance Redressal Institutions: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

5. International Relations
Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision–making.
Power, Interest and Ideology in International Relations; Elements of Power: Acquisition, use and limitation of power, Perception, Formulation and Promotion of National Interest, Meaning, Role and Relevance of Ideology in International Relations.
Arms and Wars: Nature, causes and types of wars/conflicts including ethnic disputes; conventional, Nuclear/bio–chemical wars; deterrence, Arms race, Arms control and Disarmament.
Peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict resolution, Diplomacy, World–order and Peace studies.
Cold war, Alliance, Non–Alignment, End of Cold war, Globalization.
Rights and Duties of States in international law, intervention, Treaty law, prevention and abolition of war.
Regional and sub–regional organizations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS.
United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Charter Revision; Power–struggle and Diplomacy within UN, Financing and Peace–keeping operations.
India’s Role in international affairs: India’s relations with its neighbours, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediation Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.
PSYCHOLOGY

1. Perceptual Processes:
   Approaches to the study of Perception: Gestalt and Physiological approaches
   Perceptual Organisation: Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organisation
   Perceptual Constancy: Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion; Perceptual of Depth and Movements.
   Role of Motivation and Learning in Perception.

2. Learning Process:
   Classical Conditioning: Procedure, Phenomena and related issue
   Instrumental earning: Phenomena, Paradigms and Theoretical issues
   Reinforcement: Basic Variables and Schedules
   Verbal Learning: Methods and Materials, Organizational Processes

3. Memory and Forgetting:
   Memory Processes: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval
   Stages of Memory: Sensory Memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term Memory (LTM).
   Episodic and Semantic memory
   Models of Memory: Atkinson and Shiffrin, Craik and Lockhart, Turving
   Long-term memory: Retrieval Cues, Flashbulb memory, Constructive Processes in Memory,
   Eyewitness Testimony, Autobiographical Memory.

4. Thinking and Problem Solving:
   Theories of thought processes: Associationism, Gestalt, Information Processing
   Concept Formation: Rules and Strategies
   Reasoning: Deductive and Inductive
   Problem-solving: Type and Strategies
   Role of Concept in thinking
   Cognitive Strategies: Algorhythms and Heuristics
   Convergent and Divergent Thinking
   Decision-making; impediments to problem-solving
   Creative thinking and problem-solving
   Language and thought

5. Motivation and Emotion:
   Approaches to the Study of Motivation: Psychoanalytical, Behaviouristic Cognitive, Humanistic.
   Biological Motives: Hunger, Thirst, Sleep and Sex
   Social Motives: Achievement, Affiliation, Approval
   Exploratory Behaviour and Curiosity
   Competence, Intrinsic Motivation and Attribution
   Physiological Correlates of Emotions
   Theories of Emotions: James-Lange, Canon-Bard, Schechter and Singer
   Components of Emotion: Physiological, Expressive and Cognitive
   Neural Mechanism of Emotion: Central and Peripheral
Current Theories of Emotions and Facial Feedback Hypothesis

6. Human Abilities:
   Intelligence: Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants
   Theories of Intelligence: Spearman, Thurston, Guilford
   Individual and Group Differences: Extent and Causes
   Measurement of Human Abilities

7. Personality:
   Determinants of Personality: Biological and Socio-cultural
   Approaches to the study of Personality: Psychoanalytic, Neo-Freudian, Social Learning, Trait and Type, Cognitive Approaches
   Existential and Humanistic Theories of Personality: Frankl, Rollo May, Maslow, Rogers
   Personality Assessment: Psychometric and Projective Tests and Behavioural Measures.
   Self-concept: Origin and Development

8. Psychological Statistics:
   Basic Concepts; use of statistics in Psychology; variables-continuous and categorical.
   Scales of measurement-nominal ordinal, interval and ratio
   Descriptive and inferential statistical; data organizing and processing of data
   Organizing data in frequency distribution
   Calculation of Mean, Median and Mode from row and grouped data
   Concept of Variability
   Centiles and Percentiles Rank (PR)

9. Research Methodology:
   Research Problems, Hypothesis, Variables and their Operationalisation
   Measurement in Psychological Research, Problem and Issues
   Types of Psychological Research, Survey Research, Sample Survey, Telephone Survey, Market Survey
   Methods of Psychological Research: Experimental, Quasi-experimental, Case Studies, Field Studies and Cross-Culture Studies.
   Methods of Data Collection: Organisation, Interview, Questionnaire, tests and scales.
   Non-parametric tests
   Ethical problems in Experimental Research

10. Measurement and Testing:
    Test Construction: Item writing, Item Analysis
    Test Standardization: Reliability, Validity and Norms
    Types of Tests: Intelligence, Aptitude, Personality – Characteristics and Important Examples.
    Attitude Scales and Interest Inventories
    Educational Measurement and Evaluation

11. Biological Basic of Behaviour:
Receptors, Effectors and Adjuster Mechanisms
Neural Impulse: Origin, Conduction and Measurement
Sensory System: Vision and Audition
Human Nervous System: Structure and Functions
Methods of Physiological Psychology: Lesion and Brain Stimulation
Sleep and Waking: Stages of Sleep, Disorders of sleep and Physiological mechanisms of sleep and waking.
Endocrine System: Chemical and Glandular

Specialised Course:

Social Psychology:
I. Current Trends in Social Psychology – Past, Present and Future
   Social Cognition – Person Perception
   Social Influence – Conformity, Attitudes, Attitudes Change and Majority, Minority influences.
   Social nature of self and identity prejudice and discrimination social Psychology of disadvantage and poverty.

Developmental Psychology:
II. Development Processes: Nature, Principles and Related Concepts – Maturity, Experience
   Factors in Development: Biogenic Psychogenic and Sociogenic.
   Stage of Development: Theories of Development: Psychoanalytic Behaviouristic and Cognitive

Organizational Psychology:
III. Development of Industrial and Organisation Psychology
   Selection Process in Organisation
   Organisational Training
   Performance Appraisal
   Motivation and Work
   Leadership
   Work Environment, Work Values in Organisation
   Organisational Behaviour: Theories, Socialisation, effectiveness

Clinical Psychology:
IV. Psychopathology: Concepts, Classification and Causes: Clinical Diagnostics
   Common Clinical Disorders
   Freud’s Theory of Neurosis, existential Perspectives on Psychopathology,
   Beck’s Cognitive Model of Depression
   Mental Health: Intervention Models and Psychotherapies
   Community Mental Health and Prevention
   Indian Perspective on Psychotherapy
V. Health Psychology:
   Overview of Psychology and Health
   What is Health: Viewpoints from History, Current Perspectives on Health and Illness
   Stress and Coping: Meaning, Impact and Sources
   The Development of Stress Models: Psychological Factors in Stress
   Measuring Stress
   Coping: Social Support, Personality Control.
वैदिक सूक्त— संवत 1/35, मस्त 1/85, रुद्र 2/33, गौत्र 3/59, उपस्त 4/51, मित्रायुरुण 7/71, वरुण 7/86, कुष्ठ 10/129, अत्रसूक्त 10/39, मन्नार्ध/सूक्त सारों।

(क) अर्थसंग्रह—

(अ) भावना
(ब) विधि
(स) निशेध

(ख) निरूक्त— (प्रथम अध्याय)

(क) कालिदास (ख) भास (ग) भवभूति (घ) शुद्रक (ङ) विश्रुद्धत (च) भारवि (छ) माघ (ज) श्रीहर्ष (झ) बाण (ञ) सुवन्य (ट) दण्डी (ठ) वर्ण्यवस्त्रा (ड) आश्रमवज्वास्त्रा (ढ) नासीरङ्का

भाषिक वर्गीकरण—
आकृतिमूलक, पारिवारिक, भारोपीय, भाषापरिवर्त, धर्मपरिवर्तन के कारण एवं दीर्घार्थ परिवर्तन के कारण एवं ध्वनि दिरंग्ल, लोकिक, वैदिक एवं अवेस्ता की भाषा का वैश्वित, मध्यकालिक भारतीय आर्थ भाषा— पालि, प्राकृत, अष्टि।

तत्कालीन— प्रगण निरूपण पर्वत

तत्त्व कोौमुदी— कारिक 1 से 21 तक

वेदान्तसार— महावाक्यवाच्य

काव्याक्षर— (नवम एवम् दौम्भ उल्लास)

वकालित, गुप्तेष्ववदाभास, अनुवादम, शेख, उपमा, रूपक, उल्लभ्य, सामासिक, अनुवाद, अर्थात्वाभास, दीपक, तुल्योपनि, विभावन, विश्रुद्धत, विश्रुद्धत, दृष्टांत, निदर्शनाब, सारधेह, प्रतिवत्सपुरुष, नानिमण्ड, परिसंक्रम, अपहरण, अपस्तंप्रधार, काव्यलिंग, संसूचि, संकर

निम्नलिखित की सिद्धि प्रक्रिया—

उष्ण, वनर, विश्राव्य, हरु संख्य, क्रोध, भानु, धातु, गो, रम, मति, गोरी, ज्ञान, मधवत, तद, असष्टि, उपनाह, इत्यादि। तदलित प्रक्रिया— विषयवाच्य

निम्नलिखित की सिद्धि प्रक्रिया—

(क) भु एवम्, एव धातु
(ख) कृत्य प्रक्रिया, वूर्ति, अध्याय, यत्न, वृत्तान्, लघु, प्रयुक्त

वेदवर्ग

1. ऋग्वेद हिंदू सूक्त के सूक्त (मन्त्रों का अनुवाद, देवताओं की विविधता)
साहित्य वर्ग

काव्य-प्रकाश— (प्रथम से अंतम उल्लास) कारिकायों की व्याख्या एवं प्र'न काव्य-हेतु, काव्य प्रयोजन, काव्य ज्ञान, काव्य वैदेश, अभिन्नतादृष्टिवाद एवम् अभिवताधिकवाद, "लब्ध"-"वितरणी", ध्वनि भेद, रस सिद्धांत (रस सूत्र की व्याख्या), गुणीमूलविग्रह के भेद, व्याख्या की अपरिवर्तनीयता, दोष-स्वरूप, गुणालंकार स्वरूप एवं भेद

ध्वनिका— प्रथम उद्धोत— कारिकायों की व्याख्या एवं प्र'न ध्वनि के पूर्व कक्ष-स्वरूप एवं खण्डन, ध्वनि स्वरूप, वाच्य एवं व्याख्या में अचार, अलंकारों में ध्वनि के अन्तर्भाव का निर्माण, लक्षण एवं व्याख्या में भेद चतुर्दश उद्धोत. कारिकायों की व्याख्या एवं प्र'न ध्वनि एवं गुणीमूल द्वारा काव्यधर्म की अन्वेषणा, शुद्ध काव्य की अन्वेषणा, रस-ध्वनि का महत्त्व एवं महामाया के अन्तर्गत रस का निर्माण, काव्य सवादः।

द"रुपक— कारिकायों की व्याख्या एवं प्र'न नाट्यलक्षण, अर्थवृक्षताएँ, कार्यवस्थाएँ (सन्धिग्रहों को छोड़कर), अर्थस्पर्शक नाट्यकृतियाँ, रुपकों के भेद एवं लक्षण, रस, स्वरूप, नाट्य में शान्तसत्ता, रससिद्धांत खण्डन मण्डन 37 वीं कारिका पर्वतः।

रससंगतार— प्रथम आनन्द (रस-स्वरूप निरुपण पर्वतः) काव्य लक्षण— पद्मक राज का स्वभिमत, अन्य लक्षणों का आक्षेप

काव्य कारण— प्रतिभा का स्वरूप, प्रतिभा के कारण काव्य भेद— उत्तमतम, उत्तम, मध्यम, अधम

रस-स्वरूप— स्वभाव, स्वभावशास्त्र, स्वभावविशेष विविध सम्पत्तियों विप्रतिपित्रियों एवं समाधान

नैसाध्यविविधता— (प्रथम सर्ग) हिन्दी अनुवाद व्याख्या एवं प्र'न

प"पुपालवधम्— (प्रथम सर्ग) हिन्दी अनुवाद एवं प्र'न

नलमृ— प्रथम उद्धवास (वर्णवाणि पर्वत विभिन्न एवं प्र'न)

रत्नावली— (सम्पूर्ण) हिन्दी अनुवाद, संस्कृत व्याख्या एवं प्र'न

दर्शन वर्ग

1. व्याख्या सूत्र, वाक्यव्यवस्था भाषा से (क) प्रमाण
(ख) सिद्धान्त
(ग) अवधार
(घ) वाद, जल्प, विलंब
(ङ) बेत्वभास

2. प्‌रांतपाद भाष्य?
   (अ) साधम्यौाँधम्य
   (ब) द्रव्य
   (स) गुण
   (द) कर्म
   (घ) सामाय
   (ङ) विवेच
   (ल) समवाय
   (ङ) आभाव

3. न्यायसिद्धांतमुक्तावली से
   (अ) एकलावत
   (ब) इँग्वर सिद्धि
   (स) इक्ष्यवल सिद्धि
   (द) जाति बाधक
   (घ) कारण
   (ङ) अन्यथासिद्ध
   (ल) लोक एवं अलोकिक सन्निकर्ष

1. योगसूत्र व्यास भाष्य से– पाद 1 तथा 2 से निरूपित सभी विषय
2. प्रज्ज्वल पारमिला
3. माण्डूक्योपनिषद् (कारिका सहित) सम्पूर्ण

1. ब्रह्मसूत्र’'कर्कर्न भाष्य से
   (अ) प्रथम अध्याय प्रथम वाद ईश्वतियधिकरण पर्यन्त
   (ब) द्वितीय अध्याय क्रमशः, द्वितीय पाद से न्यायमत, वैधिकमत, जैनमत, बौद्धमत, भागवतमत, तथा पौरुपालनमत का खण्डन तथा विक्षणताधिकरण
2. वेदार्थसंख्य ग्रह– शाकरसत्त प्रतिक्षेप पर्यन्त।
3. पंचदती– प्रथम प्रकरण से पंचम प्रकरण पर्यन्त।
SOCILOGY

Concepts: Community; Institution; Association; Social structure; Social system; Social action; Culture - Cultural change, diffusion, cultural lag, cultural relativism, acculturation; Assimilation; Integration; Social process; Norms and values, Status and role; role conflict; status-set; multiple roles, Role set; Status sequence; Social groups - Primary-Secondary, formal-informal, Ingroup-outgroup, Reference Group; Theories of Socialization, Anticipatory socialization; Conformity and Deviance

Society: Tribal, Rural Urban, Industrial, Post-industrial

Social Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Economy, Polity, Religion

Social Stratification: Social differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality; Forms of Stratification: Caste, Class, Gender, ethnic; Theories of social stratification; Social mobility

Social Change: Diffusion, Evolution, Development, Growth, Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Social Development, Theories of social change; Social movements - SC/ST/OBC/others

SOCILOGICAL THEORIES: Structural, Functional, interactionist Symbolic interactionism, Conflict, Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology; Neo-functionalism and Neo-Marxism: Structuration and Post – Modernism

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: Meaning of Social Research; Scientific method; Objectivity and Subjectivity, facts, theory and value.

Quantitative methods: Survey, Research Design and its types, Hypothesis, Sampling, Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview

Qualitative Methods: Participant Observation, Case Study, Content Analysis, Oral History, Life history; Narrations, Conversational analysis

Statistics in Social Research: Measures of Central Tendency; Measures of dispersion; Correlation analysis; Reliability and Validity

SOCIOLOGY IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Indian society: Unity within Diversity

Theoretical Perspectives: Indological, Structural-Functional, Marxian, Civilizational and Subaltern Perspectives.

Contemporary Issues: (Social) Poverty, inequalities, inter-generational conflicts, family disorganization; (Developmental) slums, displacement, environmental problems (crimes and deviance) White collar crime; corruption; Drug addiction; Suicide
Current Debates: Tradition and Modernity; Nation Building, Secularism, Pluralism Indianisation of Sociology; Privatization of Education; Science and Technology.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY
Rural-Urban continuum; Part society and part culture, Little Community, Universalization and Parochialization,

Agrarian Institutions: Types of Land ownership; Agrarian relations and Mode of production debate; Jajmani system, differentiation of peasantry; Peasant Studies

Panchayati Raj System: Rural leadership, Factionalism and Empowerment

Rural Social Issues: Bonded and Migrant labour; Agrarian unrest and Peasant movements: Old and New; cultivators' suicides;

Rural Development and Change: Social/Economic factors of Change; Contemporary rural development programmes

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

Concepts: Division of Labour, Bureaucracy, Rationality, Production relations, Surplus value, Alienation

Industry and Society: Factory as a social system; Formal and Informal organization; affect of social structure on industry; Impact of industry on family, education, stratification and class conflict

Industrial Relations: Changing labour-management relations; Worker's participation in Management.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Concepts: Economic growth, Human development, Social development, Sustainable development

Theories of development: Liberal: Dependency: Centre- Periphery; uneven - development; World-system

Paths of Development: Socialist. Mixed, Gandhian, Capitalistic

Consequences of development: ethnic movements, socio-economic disparities

GENDER AND SOCIETY
Gender as social construct; Social Structure and Gender Inequality; Theories of Gender relations (Liberalist, Radical, Socialist, Post- modernist); Gender and perspectives of Development; Women and Development in India, empowerment of women.
**STATISTICS**


**Time Series Analysis:** Time series as a stationary or nonstationary stochastic process, time domain analysis based on correlogram, sample autocovariance function (acvf) and autocorrelation function (acf) at lag k, AR(p) process, MA(q) process, mixed ARMA(p,q) process, stationarity and invertibility conditions, ARIMA(p, d, q) model, estimation of parameters, tests for stationarity, frequency domain analysis based on the spectral density function, spectra of AR(1) and MA(1) models, periodogram and its relationship with acvf, forecasting by exponential smoothing and Box–Jenkins procedures.

**Multivariate Analysis:** Multivariate normal distribution, Characteristic function, Maximum likelihood estimators of the mean vector and covariance matrix, Mutiple and partial correlation coefficients and their null sampling distributions, Wishart distribution Hotteling’s T², Mahalanobis’ D² and their applications.


**Analysis of Variance and Design of Experiments:** Two–way classification with equal number of observations per cell and Tukey’s test, general two–way classification, Analysis of covariance, 2ⁿ, 3² and 3³ factorial experiments, complete and partial confounding, Balanced Incomplete Block Design (BIBD), construction of BIBD, intra block and inter block analysis, Partially Balanced Incomplete Design (PBIBD), split plot design.

**Sampling Theory:** Varying probability sampling with the without replacement, cumulative total and Lahiri’s methods of selection, Estimation of population mean, Desraj ordered estimates, Horwitz–Thompson estimator, Midzuno, and Narain system of sampling, post–stratification and deep
stratification, double sampling in ratio and regression estimation, two stage and multi–stage sampling, basic idea of randomized response technique, nonsampling errors.

Nonparametric Inference: Asymptotic distribution of an order statistic, Sufficiency and completeness of n–tuple of order statistic, nonparametric estimation of distribution function and Glivenko–Cantelli fundamental theorem of statistics, one sample and two sample location tests, Application of U–statistic to rank tests, One sample and two sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests, Run tests, Pitman ARE.

Econometrics: Linear regression model, assumptions, estimation of parameters by least squares and maximum likelihood methods, test of hypothesis and confidence estimation for regression coefficients, $R^2$ and adjusted $R^2$, use of extraneous information in terms of exact and stochastic linear restrictions, restricted restriction and mixed regression methods and their properties, point and interval predictors, multicollinearity consequences and solutions, estimation of parameters by generalized least squares in models with non–spherical disturbances, heterosedasticity of disturbances, estimation under heterosedasticity estimation under autocorrelated disturbances, errors in variable models, inconsistency of least squares method, instrumental variable method, seemingly unrelated regression equation (SURE) model and its estimation, simultaneous equations model, concept of structural and reduced forms, problem of identification, rank and order conditions of identifiability, indirect least squares, two stage least squares and limited information maximum likelihood estimation, idea of three stage least squares and full information maximum likelihood estimation.
(Masnavi & Qasida)

Masnavi: Qutub Mushtari, Bajal Kahani, Sahrul Bayan, Gulzar e Naseem, Zahe Ishq,
Saqi nama-

Qasida: 1 Uth Gaya Bahman o day Ka Sauda
2 Zahe Naseeb Agar Keejye Zauq
3 Dher guz jaluai yaktai Ghalib
4 Samka se chala Mohsin

(Darama & Afsana)

Darama: 1 Inder Sabha
2 Silver King
3 Anar Kali
4 Tawliy
5 Zahak

Afsana: 1 Prem Chnd, Krishna Candra, Minto, Bedi, Ismat chughtai.
Q.A. Haider.

(Marsiya)

1 Qasam Kahe Di khao Satahi Hashim Ali
2 Kaha Ashk ne yun Jeth ke Sauda
3 Kis Noor ki Majlis men Zameer
4 Bakhuda Fase Mandan Anees Jab Qate ki Musafati Shab Anees
5 Paidha Shua e Maher ki Dabeer
6 Husavi Aur Inqilab Josh
7 Sham e Ghareeban Javed Mazhari
8 Islam Dean Azmat Ali Raza

(Tareekh Urdu Zaban o Adab)

1 Difinaten of Language.
2 Family of Language.
3 College of Urdu (Fort eilliam, Delhi College)
4 Ali Garh Tahreek
5 Taraqqi Pasand Tahreek
6 Age of Ghalib
7 Dilhi School of Poetry
8 Lucknow School of Poetry
9 Modern age of Litt.
10 Age of Iqbal

(Ghazal)

Wali, Meer, Dard, Atish. Nasikh, Ghalib, Shjaed Fami, Badayuni, Hasrat, Firaq
Gorakhpuri, Faiz, Nasi Kazmi-

(Nazm)

Nazar Akbarabadi: Holi ki Baharen, Barsat ki Baharen, Jadey ki Baharen,
Kaljag, Admi Nama, Baldev ji ka mela, Share Ashob.
Hali: Intikhab U.P. Urdu Academy
Akbar Allhabadi: British Raj, Barg w Kaleem, Labe Sahil Mauj, Khuda Hafiz.

Chakbast: Faryade Qaum, Khake Hind, Phool Mala, Alviday, Phool Mala, Gokhle.


Josh: Baghawat, Rishtwat, Naqqad, Fitr e Khanqah, Jangal ke Shahzadi, Fakhta ke Awaz.

Faiz: All Poems of Daste Saba

Majaz: Awara, Rat aur Ratin.

Sardar Jafri: Ek khwab aur, Zindagi, Salam, Arzoo ke Sanam Khane.

Makhdoom: Yad Hai, Intizar, Hareli, Jang, Qzadi.

(Dastan aur Nawel)

(Dastan) 1 Bagh o Bahar Meer Amman
          2 Fasanai Ajaif Rajjab Ali
          3 Gulshane Nau Bahar Mehjoor
          4 Fasanai Azad R.N. Shar Sher

(Note) 1 Taubatun Nasooh Nazeer
        2 Firdaus Bareen A.H. Saroor
        3 Umrao Jaan Ada Hadi Ruswa
        4 Gau Daan Premchand
        5 Teerhi Lakeer Ismat chughtai
        6 Aag ka darya Q.A. Haider

(Tanqeed)

Mashriq aur Maghrib
Tanqeed ki Qismin
School of Tanqeed
Practical of Criticsim
Hali, Shibli, Azad, Ehtisham Husaini, Kaleemuddin Ahmad, Ali Ahmad Sarver etc.

1 Ghalib
2 Iqbal
3 Prem chand
4 Meer Anees
VISUAL ARTS / PAINTING

Indian:
Pre Historic Age: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Important Pre-historic Centres of India.

Pre Buddha and Buddha Period – Classical wall Painting: Ajanta, Bagh, Ellora, Sittanavasal, Ajanta.

The Origin of Miniature Painting and their Main Schools: Jain, Pala, Apabharansh, Mewar, Kishangarh, Bundi-Kota, Mugal & Pahari School, the Company School of Paintings and their Painters.


Art Movement of India: Such as Progressive Art Group, Shilpi Chakra, Samikshavad etc.

Creative Analyses of Art and Artist such as Roerich, Souza, Raza, M. F. Hussain, Tayab Mehta, K. S. Kulkarni, Ram Kumar, Manjeet Bava, Swaminathan, G. R. Santosh, Himmat Shah, Jeram Patel, Ramchandran, bhupen Khakkar, R. S. Bist, M. L. Nagar, A. S. Pawar, Satish Chandra, B. N. Arya, Ram Chandra Shukla etc.

Aesthetics - Basic concept of Eastern & Western Aesthetics. Scope of Aesthetics, its relation to Science and Philosophy, Concept of Art and Beauty with special reference to thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Baumgarten, Kant, Hegel, Rogerfry, Clive Bell, Tolstoy, Oriental Aesthetics and its scope, basic principles of Indian Philosophy and Religious thought. Theories of Rasa and Rasanispati; Six Limbs of Indian Art, Interrelationship of various Aesthetic concept and three relevance to work of Art.


Impact of Industrialisation, Science and Technology on Art.

Western:
The Primitive Cave Painting, Egyptian, Greek and Roman Painting

Early Christian and Byzantine Painting, Romanesque and Gothic Painting, Renaissance Painting

Creative Analyses of Art and Artist such as Michael Angelo, Ramphel, Leonardo-Da Vinci, Titan and others.

Creative Analyses of Art and Artist such as (17th Century Painters) Rembrandt, Rubens, Vermeer, Velazquez and others.
Creative Analyses of Art and Artist of England and France; Mannerism, Baoque & Rococo Painting

Referential studies of main European Sculptures.

Comparative Study of various Stylistic Expressions and his capacity towards an innovative insight into the meaning of style in art history and culture; important movements in paintings and sculpture from mid 19th Century to the present day.

Realism, Impressionism, Neo-impressionism and their Painters; Cubin, Expressionism, Surrealism and their Work and Painters, Contemporary Art Movement such as Action Painting-Synchronism; Orphism, Raynism, Constructivism, Abstract Expressionism etc.
Principles of taxonomy as applied to the systematics and classification of the animal kingdom; Classification and interrelationship amongst the major invertebrate phyla; Minor invertebrate phyla; Functional anatomy of the nonchordates; Larval forms and their evolutionary significance.

Classification and comparative anatomy of protochordates and chordates; Origin, evolution and distribution of chordates groups: Adaptive radiation.

Histology of mammalian organ systems, nutrition, digestion and absorption; Circulation (open and closed circular, lymphatic systems, blood composition and function); Muscular contractor and electric organs; Excretion and osmoregulation: Nerve conduction and neurotransmitters major sense organs and receptors; Homeostatic (neural and hormonal); Bioluminescence Reproduction.

Gametogenesis in animals: Molecular events during fertilization, Cleavage patterns and fate maps, Concepts of determination, competence and induction, totipotency and nuclear transfer experiments: Cell differentiation and differential gene activity: Morphogenetic determinants in egg cytoplasm; Role of maternal contributions in early embryonic development: Genetic regulations of early embryonic development in Drosophila; Homoerotic genes.

Feeding, learning, social and sexual behaviour of animals; Parental care; Circadian rhythms; Mimicry; Migration of fishes and birds; Sociobiology; Physiological adaptation at high attitude.

Important human and veterinary parasites (protozoans and helminthes); Life cycle and biology of Plasmodium, Trypanosome, Ascaris, Wuchereria, Fasciola, Schistosoma and Leishmania; Molecular, cellular and physiological basis of host – parasite interactions.

Arthropods and vectors of human diseases (mosquitoes, ice, files and ticks); Mode of transmission of pathogens by vectors; Chemical, biological and environmental control of anthropoid vectors: Biology and control of chief insect pests of agricultural importance; Plant host–insect interaction, insect post management; useful; silkworm.

The law DNA constancy and C–value paradox; Numerical, and structural changes in chromosomes; Molecular basis of spontaneous and induced mutations and their role in evolution; Environmental mutagenesis and toxicity testing: Population genetics.

Structure of pro–and eukaryotic cells; membrane structure and function; intracellular compartments, proteinsorting, secretary and endocytic pathways; Cytoskeleton; Nucleus; Mitochondria and chloroplasts and their genetic organisation; cell cycle; Structure and organisation of chromatin, polytene and lamphrush chromosomes; Dosage compensation and sex determination and sex-linked inheritance.

Interactions between environment and biota; Concept of habitat and ecological riches; Limiting factor; Energy flow, food, chain, food web and tropic levels; Ecological pyramids and recycling biotic community-concept, structure, dominance, fluctuation and succession; N.P.C. and S cycles in nature.

Ecosystem dynamics and management; Stability and complexity of ecosystems; Speciation and extinctions; environmental impact assessment; Principles of conservation; Conservation strategies; sustainable development.
Physico–chemical properties of water; kinds of aquatic habitats (fresh water and marine): Distribution of and impact of environmental factors on the aquatic biota; Productivity, mineral cycles and biodegradation in different aquatic ecosystems; Fish and Fisheries of India with respect to the management of estuarine, coastal water systems and man–made reservoirs: Biology and ecology of reservoirs.

Structure, classification, genetics, reproduction and physiology of bacteria and viruses (of bacteria, plants and animals); Mycoplasma protozoa and yeast (a general accounts).

Microbial fermentation: Antibiotics, organic acids and vitamins; Microbes in decomposition and recycling processes; Symbiotic and asymbiotic N2–fixation; Microbiology of water, air, soil and sewage: Microbes as pathological agents in plants, animals and man; General design and applicants of a biofermenter, Biofertilizer.

Antigen: Structure and functions of different clauses of immunoglobulins; Primary and secondary immune response; Lymphocytes and accessory cells; Humoral and cell mediated immunity: MHC; Mechanism of immune response and generation of immunological diversity; Genetic control of immune response. Effector mechanisms: Applications of immune response, Effector, mechanisms: Applications of immunological techniques.

Enzyme Kinetics (negative and positive cooperativity): Regulation of enzymatic activity; Active sites; Coenzymes: Activators and inhibitors, isoenzymes, allosteric enzymes; Ribozyme and abzyme.

Van der Waal’s electrostatic, hydrogen bonding and hydrophobic interaction; Primary structure and proteins and nucleic acid; Conformation of proteins and polypeptides (secondary, Tertiary, quaternary and domain structure); Reverse turns and Ramachandran plot; Structural polymorphism of DNA, RNA and three dimensional structure of rRNA; Structure of carbohydrates, polysaccharides, glycoproteins and peptido–glycans; Helixoll transition; Energy terms in biopolymer conformational calculations.

Glycolysis and TCA cycle: Glycogen breakdown and synthesis; Gluconeogenesis; interconversion of hexoses nad pentoses; Amino acid metabolism; Coordinated control of metabolism; Biosynthesis of purines and pyrimidines; Oxidation of lipids; Biosynthesis of fatty acids; Triglycerides; Phospholipids; Sterols.

Energy metabolism (concept of free energy); Thermodynamic principle in biology; Energy rich bonds; Weak interactions; Coupled reactions and oxidative phosphorylations; Group transfer; Biological energy transducers; Bioenergetics.

Fine structure of gene, Eukaryotic genome organisation (structure of chromatin, cooling and non–cooling sequences, satellite DNA); DNA damage and repair, DNA replication, amplification and rearrangements.

Organization of transcriptional unit; Mechanism of transcription of prokaryotes and eukaryotes; RNA processing (capping, polyadenylation, splicing, introns and exons); Ribonucleoproteins, structure of mRNA; Genetic code and protein synthesis.

Regulation of gene expression in pro and eukaryotes; Attenuation and antitermination; Operon concept; DNA methylation; Heterochromatization; Transposition; Regulatory sequences and transacting factors; Environmental regulation of gene expression.
Bichemistry and molecular biology of cancer; Oncogenes; chemical carcinogenesis; Genetic and metabolic disorders; Hormonal imbalances; Drug metabolism and detoxification; Genetic load and genetic counseling.

Lysogeny and lytic cycle in bacteriophages; Bacterial transformation; Host cell restriction; Transduction; Complementation; Molecular recombination; DNA ligases; Topoisomerases; Gyrases; Methylases; Nucleases; Restriction endonucleases; Plasmids and bacteriophage base vectors for cDNA and genomic libraries.

Principles and methods of genetic engineering and Gene targeting; Applications in agriculture, health and industry.

Cell and tissue culture in plants and animals; Primary culture; Cell line; Cell clones; Callus cultures; Somacional variation; Micropropagation; Somatic embryogenesis; Haploldy; Protoplast fusion and somatic hybridization; Cybrides; Gene transfer methods in plants and in animals; Transgenic biology; Allopheny; Artificial seeds; Hybridoma technology.

Structure and organisation of membranes; Glycoconjugates and proteins in membrane systems; ion transport, Na+/K+ATPase; Molecular basis of signal transduction in bacteria, plants and animals; Model membranes; Liposomes.

Principles and application of light phase contrast, fluorescence, scanning and transmission electron microscopy, Cytophotometry and flow cytometry, fixation and staining.

Principles and applications of gel-filtration, ion–exchange and affinity chromatography; Thin layer and gas chromatography; High pressure liquid (HPLC) chromatography; Electrophoresis and electrofocussing; Ultracentrifugation (velocity and buoyant density).

Principles and techniques of nucleic acid hybridization and Cot curves; Sequencing of Proteins and nucleic acids; Southern, Northern and South–Western blotting techniques; Polymerase chain reaction; Methods for measuring nucleic acid and protein interactions.

Principles of biophysical methods used for analysis of biopolymer structure X–ray diffraction, fluorescence, UV, ORD/CD, Visible, NMR and ESR spectroscopy; Hydrodynamic methods; Atomic absorption and plasma emission spectroscopy.

Principles and biophysical methods used for analysis of biopolymer structure, applications of tracer techniques in biology; Radiation dosimetry; Radioactive isotopes and half life of isotopes; Effect of radiation on biological system; Autoradiography; Cerenkov radiation; Liquid scintillation spectrometry.

Principles and practice of statistical methods in biological research, samples and populations; Basic statistics–average, statistics of dispersion, coefficient of variation; standard error; Confidence limits; Probability distributions (biomial, Poisson and normal; Tests of statistical significance; Simple correlation of regression; Analysis of variance.