APPENDIX I

SCHEME AND SUBJECTS FOR THE PRELIMINARY AND MAIN EXAMINATION.

A. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The examination will consist of two papers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>General Studies</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>One subject to be selected</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from the list of optional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subjects indicated below.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. List of optional subjects:

Agriculture:

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science:

Botany:

Chemistry:

Civil Engineering:

Commerce:

Economics:

Electrical Engineering:

Geography:

Geology:

Indian History:

Law:

Mathematics:

Mechanical Engineering:

Philosophy:

Physics:
Political Science:

Psychology:

Public Administration:

Sociology:

Statistics:

Zoology:

Note: (i) Both the question papers will be of objective type (multiple choice question).

(ii) The question papers will be set in English.

(iii) The course content of the syllabi for the optional subjects will be of the degree level.

(iv) Each paper will be of two hours duration.

B. MAIN EXAMINATION

The written examination shall consist of the following papers:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>General English</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Essay in English</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III &amp; IV</td>
<td>General Studies</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V, VI, VII &amp; VIII</td>
<td>Any two subjects to be selected from the list of the optional subjects indicated below.</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: - (i) Paper I on English will be of matriculation standard and will be of qualifying nature only. The marks obtained in this paper shall not count for ranking.

(ii) Interview test will carry 250 marks.

2. List of Optional Subjects:-

Agriculture:

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science:
Anthropology:

Botany:

Chemistry:

Civil Engineering:

Commerce and Accountancy:

Economics:

Electrical Engineering:

Geography:

Geology;

History:

Law;

Management;

Mathematics;

Mechanical Engineering;

Philosophy:

Physics;

Political Science & International Relations;

Psychology;

Public Administration:

Sociology;

Statistics;

Zoology.

Literature of one of the following languages: Arabic, Dogri, English, Hindi, Kashmiri, Persian, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Urdu.
Note:-

(i) For the language papers, the scripts to be used by the candidates will be as under:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dogri</td>
<td>Devanagari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>Devanagari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashmiri</td>
<td>Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>Gurmukhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>Persian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Candidates will not be allowed to offer the following combination of the subjects:-

(a) Political Science & International Relations and Public Administration.
(b) Commerce and Accountancy and Management.
(c) Anthropology and Sociology
(d) Mathematics and Statistics.
(e) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.
(f) Management and Public Administration.
(g) Philosophy and Psychology.
(h) of the Engineering subject viz. Civil Engineering. Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering not more than one subject.

(iii) The question papers for the examination will be of descriptive type.

(iv) Each paper will be of three hours duration.

(v) The question papers other than language papers will be set in English.

(vi) The details of the syllabi are set out in Appendix II to these rules.

GENERAL.

(i) Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, they will be allowed the help of a scribe to write the answers for them.

(ii) The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects of the examination.
(iii) If a candidate’s handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

(iv) Marks will not be allotted for mere superficial knowledge.

(v) Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.
APPENDIX II

SYLLABI FOR THE EXAMINATION PART

A—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

COMPULSORY SUBJECT

GENERAL STUDIES

The paper on General Studies will include questions covering the following fields of knowledge:

General Science

Current events of national and international importance, History of India.

World Geography.

Indian Polity and Economy.

Indian National Movement and also questions on General Mental Ability.

Questions on General Science will cover general appreciation and understanding of science, including matters of everyday observation and experience, as may be expected of a well educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific discipline. In History, emphasis will be on broad general understanding of the subject in its social, economic and political aspects. In Geography, emphasis will be on Geography of India. Questions on the Geography of India will relate to physical, social and economic Geography of the country, including the main features of Indian agricultural and natural resources. Questions on Indian Polity and Economy will test knowledge on the country’s political system, panchayati raj, community development and planning in India. Questions on the Indian National Movement will relate to the nature and character of the nineteenth century resurgence, growth of nationalism and attainment of Independence.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

Agriculture

Agriculture, its importance in national economy; factors determining agro-ecological zone and geographic distribution of crop plants.

Important crops of India, cultural practices for cereal, pulses, oil-seed, fibre, sugar and tuber crops and the scientific basis for these crop rotation; multiple and relay cropping, inter-cropping and mixed cropping.

Soil as a medium of plant growth and its composition, mineral and organic constituents of the soil and their role in crop production; chemical, physical and microbiological properties of the soils. Essential plant nutrients, their functions, occurrence of cycling in soils principles of soil fertility and its evaluation for judicious
fertilizer use. Organic manures and bio-fertilizers, straight, complex and mixed fertilizers manufactured and marketed in India.

Principles of plant physiology with reference to plant nutrition, absorption, translocation and metabolism of nutrients. Diagnosis of nutrient deficiencies and their amelioration photosynthesis and respiration, growth and development, auxins and hormones in plant growth.

Elements of Genetics and Plant breeding as applied to improvement of crops; development of plant hybrids and composites, important varieties, hybrids and composites of major crops.

Important fruit and vegetable crops of India, the package of practices and their scientific basis, crop rotations, intercropping and companion crops, role of fruits and vegetables in human nutrition; post harvest handling and processing of fruits and vegetables.

Serious pests and diseases affecting major crops. Principles of pest control, integrated control of pests and diseases; proper use and maintenance of plant protection equipments.

Principles of economics as applied to agriculture.

Farm planning and resource management for optimal production. Farming systems and their role in regional economies.

Philosophy, objectives and Principles of extension. Extension organisation at the State, District and Block levels their structure, functions and responsibilities. Methods of Communication, Role of farm organisations in extension service.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

Animal Husbandry :


2. Genetics: Elements of genetics and breeding as applied to improvement of animals. Breeds of indigenous and exotic cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheeps, pigs and poultry and their potential of milk, eggs, meat and wool production.


Veterinary Science

1. Major contagious diseases affecting cattle and drought animals, poultry and pigs.
2. Artificial insemination, fertility and sterility.
3. Veterinary hygiene with reference to water, air and habitation.
4. Principles of immunization and vaccination.
5. Description, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of the following diseases of:
   (a) Cattle: Anthrax, Foot and mouth disease, Haemorrhagic, Septicaemia, Rinderpest, Black quarter, Tympanitis, Diarrhoea, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Johnes disease and diseases of new born calf.
   (b) Poultry: Coccidiosis, Ranikhet, Fowl Pox, Avian leukosis, Marks Disease.
   (c) Swine: Swine fever.
6. (a) Poisons used for killing animals.
   (b) Drugs used for doping of race horses and the techniques of detection.
   (c) Drugs used to tranquilize wild animals as well as animals in captivity.
   (d) Quarantine measures prevalent in India and abroad and improvements therein.

Dairy Science

1. Study of milk composition, physical properties and food value.
2. Quality control of milk, common tests, legal standards.
3. Utensils and equipment and their cleaning.
4. Organization of Dairy, processing of milk and distribution.
5. Manufacture of Indian indigenous milk products.
7. Micro-organisms found in milk and dairy products.
8. Diseases transmitted through milk to man.

BOTANY

1. Origin of Life—Basic ideas on origin of earth and origin of life.
4. Tissue Systems—Origin, development, structure and function of primary and secondary tissues.

6. Plant Diversity—Structure and function of plant form from evolutionary aspect (viruses to angiosperms, including lichens and fossils).


CHEMISTRY

SECTION A


Atomic and ionic radii, ionisation potential, electron affinity and electronegativity; their variation with the position of the element in the periodic table.

Natural and artificial radioactivity theory of nuclear disintegration; disintegration and displacement laws; radioactive series; nuclear bindings energy, nuclear reaction, fission and fusion, radioactive isotopes and their uses.

Oxidation states and oxidation number. Common redox reactions; ionic equation.

Bronsted and Lewis theories of acids and bases.

Chemistry of common elements and their compounds, treated from the point of view of periodic classification.

Principles of extraction of metals, as illustrated by sodium, copper, aluminium, iron and nickel.

Werner's theories of coordination compounds and types of isomerism in 6- and 4- coordinate complexes. Role of coordination compounds in nature, common metallurgical and analytical operations.

Structures of Diborane, aluminium chloride, ferrocene alkyl magnesium halides, dichlorodiamine platinum and xenon chloride.

Common ion effect, solubility product and their applications in qualitative inorganic analysis.

SECTION B

Electron displacements-inductive, mesomeric and hyper-conjugative effects - effects of structure on dissociation constants of acids and bases - bond formation and bond fission of covalent bonds-reaction intermediates-carbonations, carbanions, free radicals and carbenes nucleophiles and electrophiles.

Alkanes, alkenes and alkynes-petroleum as a source of organic compounds-simple derivatives of aliphatic compounds; halides, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters, acid chlorides, amides, anhydrides, ethers, amines and nitro compounds monohydroxy, ketonic and amino acids-Grignard reagents-active methylene group - malonic and acetoacetic esters and their synthetic uses - unsaturated acids.

Stereochemistry: elements of symmetry, chirality, optical isomerism of lactic and tartaric acids, D, L,-notation, R,S,-notation of compounds containing chiral centres, concept of conformation -Tischer sawhors and Newman projections of butane 2,3 - diol geometrical isomerism of maleic and fumaric acids, E and Z notation of geometrical isomers.

Carbohydrates classification and general reactions, structures of glucose, fructose and sucrose, general idea on the chemistry of starch and cellulose. Benzene and common monofunctional benzenoid compounds, concept of aromaticity as applied to benzene naphthalene and pyrole-orientation influence in aromatic substitution chemistry and uses of diazonium salts.

Elementary idea of the chemistry of oils, fats, proteins and vitamins-their role in nutrition and industry.
Basic principles underlying spectral techniques (UV-visible, IR, Raman and NMR).

SECTION C


Solutions: Osmotic pressure, Lowering of vapour pressure, depression of freezing point and elevation of boiling point. Determination of molecular weight in solution. Association and dissociation of solutes.

Chemical equilibria: Law of mass action and its application to homogeneous and heterogeneous equilibrium; Le Chaterliere principle and its application to chemical equilibria.


Phase rule—Explanation of terms involved. Application to one and two component systems. Distribution law.


Absorption

Catalysis—Homogenous and heterogeneous catalysis. Promoters and Poisons.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Engineering Mechanics: Statics; units and dimensions SI units, vectors, coplanar and noncoplanar force systems, equations of equilibrium, free body diagrams, static friction, virtual work, distributed force systems, first and second moments of area, mass moment of inertia.
Kinematics and Dynamics: Velocity and acceleration in Cartesian and curvilinear coordinate systems, equations of motion and their integration, principles of conservation of energy and momentum, collision of elastic bodies, rotation of rigid bodies about fixed axis, simple harmonic motion.


Deflection of Beams: Macaulay method, Mohr theorems, Conjugate beam method, torsion, torsion of circular shafts, combined bending, torsion and axial thrust, close coiled helical springs Strain Energy, strain energy in direct stress, shear stress, bending and torsion.

Thin and thick cylinders, columns and struts, Euler and Rankine loads, principal stresses and strains in two dimensions- Mohr circle-theories of elastic failure. Structural Analysis; indeterminate beams, propped, fixed and continuous beams, shear force and bending moment diagrams, deflections, three hinged and two hinged arches, rib shortening, temperature effects, influence lines.

Trusses: Method of joints and method of sections, deflections of plane pin jointed trusses.

Rigid Frames: analysis of rigid frames and continuous beams by theorem of three moments, moment distribution method, slope deflection method, Kani method and column analogy method, matrix analysis; Rolling loads and influence lines for beams and pin-jointed girders.

Soil Mechanics: Classification and identification of soils, phase relationships; surface tension and capillary phenomena in soils, laboratory and field determination of coefficient of permeability; seepage forces, flow nets, critical hydraulic gradient, permeability of stratified deposits; Theory of compaction, compaction control, total and effective stresses, pore pressure coefficient, shear strength parameters in terms of total and effective stress, Mohr-Coulomb theory; total and effective stress analysis of soil slopes; active and passive pressures, Rankine and Coulomb theories of earth pressure, pressure, distribution on trench sheeting, retaining walls, sheet pile walls: soil consolidation, Terzaghi's-dimensional theory of consolidation, primary and secondary settlement.

Foundation Engineering: Exploratory program for sub-surface investigations, common types of boring and sampling, field test and their interpretation, water level observations; Stress distribution beneath loaded areas by Boussinesq and Steinbrenner methods, use of influence charts, contact pressure distribution determination of ultimate bearing capacity by Terzaghi, Skempton and Hansen's methods; allowable bearing pressure beneath footings and rafts; settlement criteria, design aspects of footings and rafts; bearing capacity of piles and pile groups, pile load tests, underreamed piles for swelling soil; Well foundations, conditions of statical equilibrium, vibration analysis of single degree freedom system, general considerations for design of machine foundations; earthquake effects on soil foundation systems, liquefaction.
Fluid Mechanics—Fluid properties, fluid statics, forces on plane and curved surfaces. Stability of floating and submerged bodies

Kinematics—Velocity streamlines, continuity equation, accelerations, irrotational and rotational flow, velocity potential and stream functions, flow net, separation and stagnation.

Dynamics—Euler’s equation along streamline, energy and momentum equations, Bernoulli’s theorem, applications to pipe flow and free surface flows, free and forced vortices.

Dimensional Analysis and similitude Buckingham’s Pi theorem, dimensionless parameters, similarities, undistorted and distorted models.

Boundary layer on a flat plate, drag and lift on bodies.

Laminar and Turbulent flows: Laminar flow through pipe and between parallel plates, transition to turbulent flow, turbulent flow through pipes, friction factor variation, energy loss in expansions, contraction and other non-uniformities, energy grade line and hydraulic grade line, pipe networks, water hammer.

Compressible flow: Isothermal and isentropic flows, velocity of propagation of pressure wave, Mach number, subsonic and supersonic flows, shock waves.

Open channel flow: Uniform and non-uniform flows, specific energy and specific force, critical depth, flow in contracting transitions, free overall, wires, hydraulic jump, surges, gradually varied flow equation and its integration, surface profiles.

Surveying: General principles; sign conventions, chain surveying, principles of plane table surveying, two point problem, three point problem, compass surveying, traversing; bearings local, attraction, traverse computations, corrections.

Levelling: Temporary and permanent adjustments; fly-levels, reciprocal levelling, contour levelling; volume computations, refraction and curvature corrections.

Theodolite: Adjustments traversing, heights and distances, tacheometric surveying.

Curve setting by chain and by theodolite; horizontal and vertical curves. Triangulation and base-line measurements; Satellite stations, trigonometric levelling, astronomical surveying, celestial co-ordinates, solution of spherical triangles, determination of azimuth, latitude, longitude and time.

Principles of aerial photogrammetry, hydrographic surveying.

COMMERCED

Part-I Accounting

Accounting equation-concepts and conventions, Generally accepted accounting principles—capital and revenue expenditures and receipts—preparation of the financial
statements including statements of sources and application of funds-Partnership accounts including dissolution and piece meal distribution among the partners. Accounts of non profit organisations-Preparation of accounts from incomplete records- Company Accounts-Issue and redemption of shares and debentures-Capitalisation of profits and issue of bonus shares- Accounting for depreciation-including accelerated methods of providing depreciation-Inventory valuation and control.

Ratio analysis and interpretation-Ratios relating to short term liquidity, long term solvency and profitability-importance of the rate of return on investment (ROI) in evaluating the overall performance of a business entity.

Nature and objects of auditing- Balance Sheet and continuous audit-Statutory management and operational audits-Auditors, working papers-internal control and internal audit-Audit of proprietary and partnership firms-Broad outlines of the Company audit.

Part II: Business organisation and Secretarial Practice


Management functions: Planning, Organising, Staffing, Directing, Coordination and Control.

Organisation Structure: Centralisation and decentralisation, delegation of authority, span of control, management by objective (M.B.O) and Management by exception.

Office Management: Scope and principles-Systems and routines-Handling of records- Office equipment and machines-Impact of Organisation and methods (O&M).

Company Secretary: Functions and scope-Appointment, qualifications and disqualifications-Right, duties and liabilities of company secretary-Drafting of agenda and minutes.

ECONOMICS

PART-I


2. Price Theory: Law of demand; Utility analysis and Indifference curve techniques, consumer equilibrium; cost curves and their relationships; equilibrium of a firm under different market structures: pricing of factors of Production.
3. Money & Banking: Definitions and functions of money (M1, M2, M3); Credit creation; Credit sources, costs and availability, theories of the Demand for money.

4. International trade: The theory of comparative costs; Ricardian and Hocksher Ohlin; the balance of payments and the adjustment mechanism. Trade theory and economic growth and development.

Part II

Economic growth and development: Meaning and measurement; characteristics of underdevelopment; rate and pattern. Modern Economic Growth; Sources of growth distribution and growth; problems of growth of developing economies.

Part III

Indian Economy: India's economy since independence; trends in population growth since 1951; Population and poverty; general trends in National Income and related aggregates; Planning in India; Objectives, strategy and rate and pattern of growth; problems of industrialisation strategy; Agricultural growth since Independence with special reference to foodgrains; unemployment; nature of the problem and possible solutions; Public Finance and Economic Policy.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Primary and secondary cells, Dry accumulators, Solar Cells, Steady state analysis of d.c. and a.c. network, network theorems; network functions, Laplace techniques, transient response; frequency response; three-phase networks; inductively coupled circuits.

Mathematical modelling of dynamic linear systems, transfer functions, block diagrams; stability of control systems.

Electrostatic and magnetostatic field analysis; Maxwell's equations. Wave equations and electromagnetic waves.

Basic methods of measurements, standards, error analysis; indicating instruments, cathode-ray oscilloscope, measurement of voltage; current; power resistance, inductance, capacitance, frequency, time and flux, electronic meters.

Vacuum based and Semi-conductor devices and analysis of electronic Circuits; single and multi-stage audio and radio, small signal and large signal amplifiers; oscillators and feedback amplifiers; wave shaping circuits and time base generators; multi-vibrators and digital circuits; modulation and demodulation circuits. Transmission line at audio, radio and U.H. Frequencies; Wire and Radio communication.

Generation of e.m.f. and torque in rotation machine; motor and generator characteristics of d.c. synchronous and induction machines, equivalent circuits; commutation starters; phaser diagram, losses, regulation, power transformers.
Modelling of transmission lines, steady, state and transient stability, surge phenomena and insulation coordination; protective devices and schemes for power system equipment.

Conversion of a.c. to d.c. and d.c. to a.c. controlled and uncontrolled power, speed control techniques for drives.

GEOGRAPHY

Section A: General principles:
(i) Physical geography.
(ii) Human Geography.
(iii) Economic Geography.
(iv) Cartography.
(v) Development of Geographical thought.

Section B: Geography of the World:
(i) World land forms, climates, soils and vegetation.
(ii) Natural regions of the World.
(iii) World population, distribution and growth; races of mankind and international migrations; cultural realms of the World.
(iv) World agriculture, fishing and forestry minerals and energy resources; World industries.

Section C: Geography of India:
(i) Physiography, climate, soils and vegetation.
(ii) Irrigation and agriculture; forestry and fisheries.
(iii) Minerals and energy resources.
(iv) Industries and industrial development.
(v) Population and settlements.

GEOLOGY

Part-I
(a) Physical Geology; Solar system and the Earth Origin, age and internal constitution of Earth, Weathering, Geological work of river, lake, glacier, wind, sea and groundwater. Volcanoes-types distribution, geological effects and products; Earthquakes-distribution causes and effects. Elementary ideas about geosynclines, isostasy and mountain building, continental drift, seafloor spreading and plate tectonics.

(b) Geomorphology: Basic concepts of geomorphology. Normal cycle of erosion, drainage patterns. Landforms formed by ice, wind and water.

(c) Structural and Field geology: Clinometer compass and its use. Primary and secondary structures. Representation of altitude; Slope; strike and dip. Effects of topography on outcrop. Folds, Fault, unconformities and joint-their description,
classification, recognition in the field and their effects on outcrops. Criteria for the determination of the order of superposition in the field. Nappes and Geological windows. Elementary ideas of geological survey and mapping.

Part-II

(a) Crystallography: Crystalline and amorphous substances. Crystal, its definition and morphological characteristics; elements of crystal structure. Laws of Crystallography. Symmetry elements of crystal belonging to normal class of seven Crystal Systems. Crystal habits and twinning.

(b) Mineralogy: Principles of optics. Behaviour of light through isotropic and anisotropic substances. Petrological microscope; construction and working of Nicol Prism. Birefringence; Pleochroism; extinction. Physical, chemical and optical properties of more common rock forming minerals of following groups; quartz, feldspar, mica, amphibole, pyroxene, olivine, garnet, chlorite and carbonate.

(c) Economic Geology: Ore, ore mineral and gangue. Outline of the processes of formation and classification of ore deposits. Brief study of mode of occurrence, origin, distribution (in India) and economic uses of the following; gold, ores of iron, manganese, chromium, copper, aluminium, lead and zinc; mica, gypsum magnesite and kyanite; diamond; coal and petroleum.

PETROLOGY

Part-III

(a) Igneous Petrology: Magma- Its composition and nature, Crystallization of Magma Differentiation and assimilation. Bowen’s reaction principle Texture and structure of igneous rocks. Mode of occurrence and mineralogy of igneous rocks. Classification and varieties of igneous rocks.

(b) Sedimentary Petrology: Sedimentary process and products. An outline classification of sedimentary rocks . Important primary sedimentary structures (bedding, cross bedding, graded bedding, ripple marks, sole structures, parting lineation). Residual deposit, their mode of formation, characteristics and important types. Clastic deposits, their classification, mineral, composition and texture. Elementary knowledge of the origin and characteristics of quartz arenites, arkoses and greywackes. Siliceous and calcareous deposits of chemical and organic origin.


Part-IV

(a) Palaeontology : Fossils, conditions for entombent, types of preservation and uses. Broad morphological features and geological distribution of brachiopods, bivalves (lamelli-branches), gastropodes, cephalopods, trilobites, echinoids and corals. A brief study of Gondwana flora and Siwalik mammals.
(b) Stratigraphy: Fundamental laws of stratigraphy: Classification of the stratified rocks into groups, systems and series etc. and classification of geologic time into eras, periods and epochs. An outline Geology of India and a brief study of the following systems with respect to their distribution, lithology, fossil interest and economic importance, if any; Dharwar, Windhyan, Gondwana and Siwalik.

INDIAN HISTORY

Section A

1. Foundations of Indian Culture and civilisation:
   - Indus Civilisation
   - Vedic Culture
   - Sangam Age

2. Religious Movements:
   - Buddhism
   - Jainism
   - Bhagavatism and Brahmanism

3. The Maurya Empire.
4. Trade and Commerce in the pre Guptan and Gupta period.
5. Agrarian structure in the post-Gupta period.
6. Changes in the social structure of ancient India.

Section B

1. Political and Social conditions, 800-1200. The Cholas.
2. The Delhi Sultanate: Administration Agrarian Conditions.
3. The Provincial Dynasties, Vijayanagar Empire Society and Administration.
4. The Indo-Islamic culture, Religious movements, 15th and 16th centuries.
5. The Mughal Empire (1526-1707) Mughal polity; agrarian relations; art, architecture and culture under the Mughals.
7. The Maratha Kingdom and Confederacy.

SECTION C

1. The decline of the Mughal Empire; the autonomous state with special reference to Bengal, Mysore and Punjab.
2. The East India Company and the Bengal Nawabs.
3. British Economic Impact in India.
4. The Revolt of 1857 and other popular movements against British rule in the 19th century.
5. Social and cultural awakening; the lower caste, trade union and the peasant movements.
I. Jurisprudence

1. Schools of Jurisprudence; Analytical, historical, philosophical and sociological.
2. Sources of law: custom, precedent and legislation.
3. Rights and duties.
4. Legal Personality.
5. Ownership and possession.

II. Constitutional Law of India

1. Salient features of the Indian Constitution;
2. Preamble;
4. Constitutional position of the President and Governors and their powers.
5. Supreme Court and High Courts: their powers and jurisdiction.
6. Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions: Their Powers and Functions.
7. Distribution of Legislative powers between the Union and the States.
8. Emergency provisions.

III. International Law

1. Nature of International Law.
2. Sources: Treaty, Custom, General Principles of law recognized by civilized nations and subsidiary means for the determination of law.
4. The United Nations: its objectives and Principal Organs; the constitution, role and jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

IV. Torts

1. Nature and definition of tort;
2. Liability based on fault and strict liability;
3. Vicarious liability;
4. Joint tort-feasors;
5. Negligence;
6. Defamation;
7. Conspiracy;
8. Nuisance;

V. Criminal Law

1. General principles of criminal liability;
2. Mens rea;
3. General exceptions;
4. Abetment and conspiracy;
5. Joint and constructive liability;
6. Criminal attempts;
7. Murder and Culpable homicide;
8. Sedition;
9. Theft; extortion, robbery and dacoity;
10. Misappropriation and Criminal breach of trust;

VI. Law of Contract

1. Basic elements of contract: offer, acceptance, consideration, contractual capacity.
2. Factors vitiating consent.
4. Performance of contracts.
5. Dissolution of contractual obligations, frustration of contracts.
6. Quasi-contracts.
7. Remedies for breach of contract.

MATHEMATICS

Algebra: Sets, relations equivalence relations, Natural numbers, Integers, Rational numbers, Real and Complex numbers, division algorithm, greatest common divisor polynomials, division algorithm, derivations, Integral, rational real and complex roots of a polynomial, Relation between roots and coefficients, repeated roots, elementary symmetric functions, Groups, rings, fields and their elementary properties.

Matrices: Addition and multiplication, elementary row and column operation, rank determinants, inverse, solutions of systems of linear equations.

Calculus: Real numbers, order completeness property, standard functions, limits, continuity, properties of continuous functions in closed intervals, differentiability, Mean value Theorem, Taylors Theorem, Maxima and Minima, Application to curves-tangent normal properties, Curvature, asymptotes, double points, points of inflexion and tracing.

Definition of a definite integral of continuous function as the limit of a sum, fundamental theorem of integral Calculus, methods of integration, rectification quadrature, volume and surfaces of solids of revolution.

Partial differentiation and its application.

Simple test of convergence of series of positive terms alternating series and absolute convergence.

Geometry: Analytic Geometry of straight lines and conics referred to Cartesian and polar Coordinates; three dimensional geometry for planes, straight lines, sphere, Cone and Cylinder.

Mechanics: Concept of particle, lamina, rigid body, displacement, force, mass, weight, concept of scalar and vector quantities, Vector Algebra, Combination and equilibrium of Coplanar forces, Newton's Laws of motion, motion of a particle in a straight line; Simple Harmonic motion, projectile, circular motion, motion under central forces (inverse square law), escape velocity.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Statics: Simple applications of equilibrium equations.

Dynamics: Simple applications of equations of motion, simple harmonic motion, work energy, power.


Mechanics of solids: Stress, strain, Hook's Law, elastic modulii, Bending moments and shearing force diagrams for beams. Simple bending and torsion of beams springs, thin walled cylinders Mechanical properties and material testing.


Production Management: Method and time study, motion economy and work space design, operation and flow process charts. Product design and cost selection of manufacturing process. Break even analysis, Site selection, plant layout, Materials handling, selection of equipment for job, shop and mass production, Scheduling, despatching routing.

Thermodynamics: Heat, work and temperature, First and second laws of thermodynamics, Carnot, Rankine, Otto and Diesel Cycles.

Fluid Mechanics: Hydrostatics Continuity equation, Bernoulli’s theorem. Flow through pipes. Discharge measurement. Laminar and Turbulent flow, concept of boundary layer.


Boiler Flow of steam through nozzles layout of power plants.

Environmental Control Refrigeration cycles, refrigeration equipment—its operation and maintenance, important refrigerants, Psychometrics comfort, cooling and dehumidification.

PHILOSOPHY

(i) Logic: Symbolic Logic Syllogism and fallacies, Mathematical Logic, Truth Functional logic;

(ii) History of Indian Ethics: Source, Types, Meaning of Dharma, Ethics and Metaphysics; and Karma and Freewill; Karma and Gyana;

(iii) History of Western Ethics: Moral standards Judgement, Order and progress; Ethics and Emotivism; Determinism and Freewill; Crime and Punishment, Individual and Society.

(iv) History of Philosophy: Western, Indian Orthodox. Indian Heterodox.

PHYSICS


4. Thermal Physics: Thermometry, Laws of thermodynamics, Heat engines, Entropy, Thermodynamic potentials and Maxwell’s relations. Vander Waals equation of


POLITICAL SCIENCE

Section A (Theory)

1. (a) The State - Sovereignty; Theories of Sovereignty.

(b) Theories of the Origin of the States (Social contract Historical—Evolutionary and Marxist).

(c) Theories of the functions of the State (Liberal Welfare and Socialist).


(b) Democracy—Electoral process; Theories of Representations; Public opinion, freedom of speech, the role of the Press; Parties and Pressure Groups.

(c) Political Theories—Liberalism; Early Socialism, Marxian Socialism, Fascism.

(d) Theories of Development and Under-Development Liberal and Marxist.

Section B (Government)


2. India: (a) Colonialism and Nationalism in India; the national liberation movement and constitutional development.
(b) The Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy; legislature; Executive, Judiciary, including Judicial Review; the Rule of Law.

(c) Federalism, including Centre State Relations, Parliamentary System in India.

(d) Indian Federalism compared and contrasted with federalism in the USA, Canada, Australia, Nigeria and Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.S.R.

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Scope and methods, Subject Matter.


3. Physiological Basis. Structure and functions of the nervous system, Structure and functions of the endocrine system.


9. Intelligence, nature of intelligence, Theories of intelligence, Measurement of intelligence, Intelligence and creativity.

10. Motivation, Needs, drives and motives, Classification of motives, Measurement of motives, Theories of motivation.

11. Personality, Nature of personality, Trait and type approaches, Biological and socio-cultural determinants of personality. Personality assessment techniques and tests.

12. Coping Behaviour, Coping mechanisms, Coping with frustration and stress Conflicts.


15. Applications of psychology in industry. Education and Community.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Introduction : Meaning, scope and significance of public administration. Private and Public Administration; Evolution of Public Administration as a discipline.

2. Theories and Principles of Administration: Scientific Management; Bureaucratic Model; Classical Theory; Human Relations Theory; Behavioural Approach; Systems Approach. The Principles of Hierarchy; Unity of Command; Span of Control; Authority and Responsibility; Coordination; Delegation; Supervision; Line and Staff.


4. Personnel Administration: Role of Civil Service in developing society; Position Classification; Recruitment; Training; Promotion; Pay and Service Condition, Neutrality and Anonymity.

5. Financial Administration: Concept of Budget: Formulation and execution of budget; Accounts and Audit.

6. Control over Administration: Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control, Citizen and Administration.


8. Central Administration in India : British legacy; constitutional context of Indian administration: The President; the Prime Minister as Real Executive; Central Secretariat; Cabinet Secretariat; Planning Commission, Finance Commission; Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Major patterns of Public Enterprises.

9. Civil Service in India : Recruitment of All India and Central Services, Union Public Service Commission, Training of IAS and IPS, Generalists and specialists; Relations with the Political Executive.

10. State, District and Local Administration : Governor, Chief Minister; Secretariat; Chief Secretary; Directorates; Role of District Collector in revenue, law and order and development administration; Panchayati Raj; Urban local government; Main features, Structure and problem-areas.

SOCIOLOGY

Concepts: race and culture; human evolution, phases of culture, culture change—culture contact, acculturation, cultural relativism society, group, status, role, primary, secondary and reference groups, community and association, social structure and social
organisation, structure and function, objective facts, norms, values and belief systems, sanctions deviance, socio-cultural processes- assimilation, integration cooperation, competition and conflict, Social Demography Institutions: Kinship system and kinship usages; rules of residence and descent; marriage and family; economic systems of simple and complex societies-barter and ceremonial exchange, market economy, political institutions in simple and complex societies; religion in simple and complex societies, magic, religion and science. Practices and Organizations, Social stratification: Caste, class and estate. Communities: village, town, city, region.

Types of society: tribal agrarian, industrial, post-industrial, Constitutional provisions regarding scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

STATISTICS

I. Probability (25 per cent weight):

Classical and axiomatic definitions of probability, simple theorems on probability with examples, conditional probability, statistical independence Bayes' theorem. Discrete and continuous random variables probability mass function and probability density function, cumulative distributions function, joint marginal and conditional probability distributions of two variables, functions of one and two random variables moments, moment generating function chebichev's inequality, Binomial; Poisson Hypergeometric, Negative Binomial, Uniform, exponential, gamma, beta, normal and bivariate normal probability distributions Convergence in probability weak law of large numbers, simple form of central limit theorem.

(II) Statistical Methods (25 per cent weight):

Compilation, classification, tabulation and diagrammatic representation of statistical data, measures of central tendency, dispersion, skewness and kurtosis measures of association and contingency correlation and linear regression involving two variables, correlation ratio, curve fitting.

Concept of a random sample and statistics, sampling distributions of X, X², T and F statistics, their properties, estimation and tests of significance based on them. Order statistics and their sampling distributions in case of uniform and exponential parent distribution.

(III) Statistical Inference (25 percent weight):

Theory of estimation, unbiasedness, consistency, efficiency, sufficiency, Cramer-Rao Lower bound, best linear unbiased estimates, methods of estimation, methods of moments, maximum likelihood, least squares, minimum X² properties of maximum likelihood estimators (without proof) simple problems of constructing confidence intervals.

Testing of hypothesis, simple and composite hypothesis, Statistical tests, two kinds of error, optimal critical regions for simple hypothesis concerning one parameter, likelihood ratio tests, tests for the parameters of binomial, Poisson, uniform, exponential and normal distributions. Chi-square test, sign test, run test, medium test, Wilcoxon test rank correlation methods.
(IV) Sampling Theory and Design of Experiments (25 per cent weight):

Principles of sampling, frame and sampling units, sampling and non sampling errors, simple random sampling, stratified sampling, cluster sampling, systematic sampling, ratio and regression estimates, designing of sample surveys with reference to recent large scale surveys in India.

Analysis of variance with equal number of observations per cell in one, two and three way classifications, transformations to stabilize variance. Principles of experimental design, completely randomized design. Randomized block design, Latin square design, missing plot technique, factorial experiments with confounding in 2n design balanced incomplete block designs.

ZOOGOGY


2. General survey and Classification of non-chordates, (upto sub-classes) and chordates (upto orders) of following : Protozoa, Porifera, Ccelenterate, Platyhelminthes, Aschminthes, Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata and Chordata.

3. Structure, Reproduction and life history of the following types: Amoeba, Monocytis, Plasmodium, Paramaecium, Sycon, Hydra, Obelia, Fasciola, Taenia, Ascaris, Nereis, Pheretima, Leech, prawn, scorpion, cockroach, a bivale, a snail, Balanaglosus, an ascidian, Amphioxus.

4. Comparative anatomy of vertebrates: Integument endoskeleton, locomotory organs, digestive system, respiratory system, heart and Circulatory system, urinogenital system and sense organs.


8. Ecology : Biotic and abiotic factors; concept of ecosystem, food chain and energy flow; adaptation of aquatic and desert fauna, parasitism, and symbiosis; factors causing environmental pollution and its prevention. Endangered species Chronobiology and circadian rhythm.

APPENDIX-II

Part-B

MAIN EXAMINATION

The main Examination is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of their information and memory sufficient choice of questions would be allowed to the candidates in the question papers.

The scope of the syllabus for the optional subject papers for the examination is broadly of the honours degree level i.e. a level higher than the bachelors degree and lower than the Masters Degree. In the case of Engineering and law, the level corresponds to the bachelors degree.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS

ENGLISH

The aim of the paper is to test the candidate's ability to read and understand serious discursive prose and to express his ideas clearly and correctly, in English.

The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows :

i) Comprehension of given passages.

ii) Precise writing.

iii) Usage and vocabulary.

iv) Short Essay.

Note 1:—The paper on English will be of Matriculation or equivalent standard and will be of qualifying nature only. The marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for ranking.

Note 2:—The candidates will have to answer the English paper in English.

ESSAY

Candidates will be required to write an essay on a specific topic. The choice of subjects will be given. They will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion and to write concisely. Credit will be given for effective and exact expression.
GENERAL STUDIES

General Studies:- Paper-I and Paper-II will cover the following areas of knowledge:

Paper-I

1. Modern History of India and Indian Culture.
2. Current events of national and international importance.
3. Statistical analysis, graphs and diagrams.

Paper-II

1. Indian Polity;
2. Indian Economy and Geography of India;
3. The role and impact of Science and technology in the development of India.

In Paper I, Modern History of India and Indian Culture will cover the broad history of the country from about the middle of the nineteenth century and would also include questions on Gandhi, Tagore and Nehru. The part relating to statistical analysis, graphs and diagrams will include exercises to test the candidate's ability to draw common sense conclusions from information presented in statistical, graphical or diagrammatical form and to point out deficiencies, limitations or inconsistencies therein.

In Paper II, the part relating to Indian Polity, will include questions on the political system in India. In the part pertaining to the Indian Economy and Geography of India, questions will be put on planning in India and the physical, economic and social geography of India. In the third part relating to the role and impact of science and technology in the development of India, questions will be asked to test the candidate's awareness of the role and impact of science and technology in India; emphasis will be on applied aspects.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

AGRICULTURE

Paper-I

Ecology and its relevance to man, natural resources, their management and conservation. Physical and social environment as factors of crop distribution and production. Climatic elements as factors of crop growth, impact of changing environments on cropping pattern as indicators of environments. Environmental pollution and associated hazards to crops, animals and humans.

Cropping patterns in different agro climatic zones of the country-impact of high yielding and short duration varieties on shifts in cropping patterns. Concepts of multiple cropping, multi-storey, relay and inter-cropping and their importance in relation to food production, package of practices for production of important cereals, pulses, oilseed
fibre, sugar and commercial crops grown during Kharif and Rabi seasons in different regions of the country.

Important features, scope and propagation of various types of forestry plantations, such as, extension/social forestry, agro forestry and natural forests.

Weeds, their characteristics, dissemination and association with various crops; their multiplication, cultural, biological and chemical control of weeds.

Processes and factors of soil formation, classification of Indian soils including modern concepts, Mineral and organic constituents of soils and their role in maintaining soil productivity. Problem soils, extent and distribution in India and their reclamation. Essential plant nutrients and other beneficial elements in soils and plants; their occurrence, factors affecting their distribution, functions and cycling in soils. Symbiotic and non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation, Principles of soil fertility and its evaluation for judicious fertilizer use.

Soil conservation planning on water shed basis, Erosion and run off management in hilly, foot hills and valley lands; processes and factors affecting them. Dryland agriculture and its problems. Technology for stabilizing agriculture production in rainfed agriculture area.

Water use efficiency in relation to crop production criteria for scheduling irrigations, ways and means of reducing run off losses of irrigation water, Drainage of water logged soils.

Farm management, scope, importance and characteristics, farm planning and budgeting, Economics of different types of farming systems.

Marketing and pricing of agricultural inputs and outputs, price fluctuations and their cost; role of co-operatives in agricultural economy, types and systems of farming and factors affecting them.

Agricultural extension, its importance and role, methods of evaluation of extension programmes, socio-economic survey and status of big, small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers, the farm mechanization and its role in agricultural production and rural employment. Training programmes for extension workers, lab to land programmes.

Paper-II

Heredity and variation, Mendels law of inheritance, Chromosomal theory of inheritance, Cytoplasmic inheritance, Sex linked, sex influenced and sex limited characters. Spontaneous and induced mutations. Quantitative characters.

Application of the principles of plant breeding to the improvement of major field crops; methods of breeding of self and cross pollinated crops. Introduction, selection, hybridization.

Heterosis and its exploitation, Male sterility and self incompatibility utilization of Mutation and polyploidy in breeding.

Seed technology and importance; production, processing and testing of seeds of crop plants; Role of national and state seed organizations in production, processing and marketing of improved seeds.

Physiology and its significance in agriculture nature, physical properties and chemical constitution of protoplasm; imbibition, surface tension, diffusion and Osmosis. Absorption and translocation of water, transpiration of water economy.

Enzymes and plant pigments: photosynthesis-modern concepts and factors affecting the process, aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

Growth and development; photo periodings and vernalization. Auxin, hormones and other plant regulators and their mechanism of action and importance in agriculture.

Climatic requirements and cultivation of major fruits, plants and vegetable crops, the package of practices and the scientific basis for the same. Handling and marketing problems of fruits & vegetables, Principal methods of preservation, important fruits and vegetable products, processing techniques and equipment. Role of fruit and vegetable in human nutrition; landscape and floriculture including raising of ornamental plants and design and layout of lawns and gardens.

Diseases and pests of field vegetable, orchard and plantation crops of India and measures to control these. Causes and classification of plant diseases; Principles of plant disease control including exclusion, eradication, immunization and protection, Biological control of pests and disease; integrated management of pests and diseases. Pesticides and their formulations, plant protection equipment, their care and maintenance.

Storage pests of cereals and pulses, hygiene of storage godowns, preservation and remedial measures.

Food production and consumption trends in India. National and International food policies. Procurement, distribution, processing and production constraints, Relation of food production to national dietary pattern, major deficiencies of calorie and protein.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE

Paper-I


1.2. Advanced studies in Nutrition Minerals: Sources, Functions, requirements and their relationship of the basic minerals nutrients including trace elements.

1.3. Vitamins, Hormones and Growth stimulating, substances-Sources-functions, requirements and inter-relationship with minerals.


1.5. Advanced Non-Ruminant Nutrition Poultry-Nutrients and their metabolism with reference to poultry, meat and egg production. Nutrients requirements and feed formulation and broilers at different ages.


2. Animal Physiology:


2.3. Environmental Physiology - Physiological relations and their regulation; mechanisms of adaption, environmental factors and regulatory mechanism involved in animal behaviour, methods of controlling climatic stress.


3. Livestock Production and management.

3.1. Commercial Dairy Farming—comparison of dairy farming in India with advanced countries. Dairying under mixed farming and as a specialised farming, economic dairy
farming, starting of a dairy farm. Capital and land requirement, organisation of the dairy farm. Procurement of goods; opportunities in dairy farming, factors determining the efficiency of dairy animal, Herd recording, budgeting, cost of milk production, pricing policy; Personnel Management.

3.2. Feeding practices of dairy-cattle-Developing Practical and Economic ration for dairy cattle, supply of greens throughout the year, field and fodder requirements of Dairy Farm, Feeding regimes for day and young stock and bulls, heifers and breeding animals; new trends in feeding young and adult stock; Feeding records.

3.3. General problems of sheep, goat, pigs and poultry management.

3.4. Feeding of animals under drought conditions.

4. **Milk Technology:**

4.1. Organization of rural milk procurement, collection and transport of raw milk.

4.2. Quality, testing and grading raw milk, Quality storage grades of whole milk. Skimmed milk and cream.

4.3. Processing, packaging, storing distributing marketing defects and their control and nutritive properties of the following milks. Pasteurized, standardized, toned, double toned, sterilized, homogenized, reconstituted, recombined, field and flavoured milks.

4.4. Preparation of cultured milks, cultures and their management. Vitamin D soft curd acidified and other special milks.

4.5. Legal standards, Sanitation requirement for clean and safe milk and for the milk plant equipment.

**Paper-II**


1.1. Population, Genetics applied to Animal Breeding-Population Vs. individual, population size and factors changing it. Gene numbers, and their estimation in farm animals, gene frequency and zygotic frequency and forces changing them, mean and variance approach to equilibrium under different situations, sub-division of phenotypic variance; estimation of additive non-additive genetic and environmental variances in Animal population. Mendelism and blending inheritance. Genetic nature of differences between species, races, breeds and other sub-specific grouping and the grouping and the origin of group differences. Resemblances between relatives.
1.2. Breeding systems - Heritability repeatability, genetics and environmental correlations, methods of estimation and the precision of estimates of animal data. Review of biometrical relations between relatives, mating systems, inbreeding outbreeding and uses phenotypic assortive mailing aids to selections. Family structure of animal population under non random mating systems. Breeding for threshold trans, selection index, its precision. General and specific combining ability, choice of effective breeding plans.

Different types and methods of selection, their effectiveness and limitations, selection indices construction of selection in retrospect; evaluation of genetic gains through selection, correlated response in animal experimentations.

Approach to estimation of general and specific combining ability, Diallele, fractional dialele crosses, reciprocal recurrent selection: inbreeding and hybridization.


2.2. Physiology of blood and its circulation, respiration, excretion, Endocrine glands in health and disease.

2.3. General knowledge of pharmacology and therapeutics of drugs.

2.4. Vety Hygiene with respect of water, air and habitation.

2.5. Most common cattle and poultry diseases, their mode of infection, prevention and treatment etc. Immunity, General Principles and Problems of meat inspection jurisprudence of Vet practice.

2.6. Milk Hygiene.

3. Milk Product Technology-Selection of raw materials assembling, production, processing, storing, distributing and marketing milk products such as Butter, Ghee, Khoa, Channa, Cheese; Condensed evaporated, dried milk and baby foods; Ice cream and Kulfi; by-products; whey products, butter milk lactose and casein. Testing, Grading, judging milk products ISI and Agmark specifications, legal standards, quality control nutritive properties. Packaging, processing and operational control costs.

4. Meat Hygiene

4.1. Zoonosis Diseases transmitted from animals to man.

4.2. Duties and role of Veterinarians in a slaughter house to provide meat that is produced under ideal hygienic conditions.

4.3. By-products from slaughter houses and their economic utilisation.
4.4. Methods of collection, preservation and processing of hormonal glands for medicinal use.

5. Extension:

5.1. Extension different methods adopted to educate farmers under rural conditions.

5.2. Utilisation of fallen animals for profit extension education etc.

5.3. Define Trysem Different possibilities and methods to provide self employment to educated youth under rural conditions.

5.4. Cross breeding as a method of upgrading the local cattle.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Paper-I

Foundation of Anthropology

Section I is compulsory, candidates may offer either section II-a or II-b. Each section (i.e. I & II carries 150 marks)

Section I

i) Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its main branches; (1) Social-cultural Anthropology (2) Physical Anthropology (3) Archaeological Anthropology (4) Linguistic Anthropology (5) Applied Anthropology

ii) Community and Society institutions, group and association; culture and civilization; band and tribe.

iii) Marriage: The problems of universal definition; incest and prohibited categories; preferential forms of marriage; marriage payments; the family as the corner stone of human society; universality and the family, functions of the family; diverse forms of family nuclear, extended, joint etc. Stability and change in the family.

iv) Kinship: Descent, residence, alliance, kins, terms and kinship behaviour, lineage and clan.

v) Economic Anthropology: Meaning and scope; modes of exchange; barter and ceremonial exchange, reciprocity and redistribution; market and trade.

vi) Political Anthropology: Meaning and scope: the. locus and power and the functions of Legitimate authority in different societies. Difference between State and Stateless political systems, Nation building processes in new State, law & justice in simpler societies.

vii) Origins of religions: animism and animatism, difference between religions and magic.
Tollemism and Taboo

viii) Field work and field work traditions in Anthropology

Section II-a


4. Genetics definition; The mendelian principles and its application to human population.

5. Racial differentiation of Man and bases of racial classification morphological, serological and genetic. Role of heredity and environment in the formation of races.

6. The effects of nutrition in breeding and hybridization.

Section II-b

1. Technique, method and methodology distinguished.


3. Diffusion and diffusionism - American distributionism and historical ethnology of the German speaking ethnologists. The attack on the “the” comparative method by diffusionists and Franz Boss. The nature, purpose and methods of comparison in social cultural anthropology, Redcliffe-Brown, Eggan, Oscar Lewis and Sarana.

4. Patterns, basic personality construct and model personality. The relevance of anthropological approach to national character studies. Recent trends in psychological anthropology.

5. Function and cause, Malinowski’s contribution to functionalism in social anthropology. Function and structure Redcliff-Brown, Fifth, Fortes and Nadel.

6. Structuralism in linguistics and in social anthropology Levi-Strauss and Leach in viewing social structure as a model the structuralist method in the study of myth. New Ethnography and formal semantic analysis.


INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

Paper-II

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Protonistoric (Indus civilization) dimensions of Indian culture.

Distribution and racial and linguistic elements in Indian population.

The basis of Indian social system: Verna, Ashram, Purusharatha, Caste, Joint family.

The growth of Indian anthropology. Distinctiveness of anthropological contribution in the study of tribal and peasant sections of the Indian population. The basic concepts used Great tradition and little tradition. Sacred complex Universalization and parochialization, sanskritization and Westernization; Dominant caste. Tribe-caste continuum, Nature-Man-Spirit complex.

Ethnographic profiles of Indian tribes; racial linguistic and socio-economic characteristic. Problems of tribal peoples land alienation, indebtedness, lack of educational facilities, shifting cultivation, migration, forests and tribals unemployment agricultural labour. Special problems of hunting and food gathering and other minor tribes.

The problems of culture contact; impact of urbanization and industrialization depopulation regionalism, economic and psychological frustrations.

History of tribal administration. The constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Tribes, Policies, Plans programmes of tribal development and their implementations. The response of the tribal people to the government measures for them. The different approaches to tribal problems. the role of anthropology in tribal development.

The constitutional provisions regarding the scheduled caste. Social disabilities suffered by the scheduled castes and the socio economic problems faced by them.

Issues relating to national integration.
BOTANY

Paper-I


3. Cryptogams Structure and reproduction from evolutionary aspect and ecology and economic importance of algae-fungi, bryophytes and pteridophytes. Principal distribution in India.


5. Morphogenesis, Polarity symmetry and totipotency. Differentiation and dedifferentiation of cells and organs. Factors of morphogenesis, Methodology and applications of cell, tissues, organ and protoplast cultures from vegetative and reproductive parts, Somatic hybrids.

Paper-II

Cell Biology : Scope and perspective General knowledge of modern tools and techniques in the study of cytology-Prokarytic and eukaryotic cells-structural and ultrastructural details. Functions of organelles including membrances. Detailed study of mitosis and meiosis.

Numerical and structural variations in chromosome and their significance. Study of poltyene and lampbrush chromosomes-structure, behaviour and cytological significance.


Growth indices, growth movements. Senescence.

Growth substances their chemical nature, role and applications in agri-horticulture.

Agrochemicals, Stress physiology. Vernalization Fruit and seed physiology - dormancy, storage and germination of seed. Parthenocarphy, fruit ripening.


CHEMISTRY

Paper-1

1. Atomic structure and chemical bonding: Quantum theory, Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle, Schrödinger wave equation (time independent) Interpretation of the wave function, particle in a one dimensional box, quantum numbers, hydrogen atom wave functions. Shapes of s.p. and d orbitals, ionic bond, Lattice energy, Born Haber cycle, Fajans rule, dipole moment, characteristics of ionic compounds, electro-negativity differences.

Covalent bond and its general characteristics; valence bond approach Concept of resonance and resonance energy. Electronic configuration of H₂, H₂N0₃, F, NO, CO and HF molecules in terms of molecular orbital approach. Sigma and pi bonds, bond order, bond strength and bond length.


3. Solid State: Forms of solids, law of constancy of interfacial angles crystal systems and crystal classes (crystallographic groups). Designation of crystal laces, lattice structure


6. Concentration cells, liquid junction potential, application of e.m.f measurements of fuel cells.


8. General Chemistry of 'd' block elements.

   (a) Electronic configuration; Introduction to theories of bonding in transition metal complexes, Crystal field Theory and its modifications; applications of the theories in the explanation of magnetism and electronic spectra of metal complexes.

   (b) Metal Carbonyls: Cyclopentadienyl, Olefin and acetylene complexes.

   (c) Compounds with metal-metal bonds and metal atom clusters.

9. General Chemistry of 'f' block elements Lanthanides and actinides: Separations, Oxidation states, magnetic and spectral properties.

10. Reactions in non aqueous solvents (liquid ammonia and sulphur dioxide).

Paper-II

Reaction mechanisms: General methods (both kinetic and non-kinetic) of study of mechanisms of organic reactions illustrated by examples:

Formation and stability of reactive intermediates (carbocations, carbanions, free redicals, carbenes, nitrenes and benzyenes)

SN 1 and SN2 mechanisms - Hi, E2 and EtcB eliminations-cis and trans addition to carbon, to carbon double bonds-mechanism of addition to carbon oxygen double bonds - Michael addition-addition to conjugated carbon-carbon double bonds - aromatic electrophilic and nucleophilic substitutions allylic &. benzylic substitutions.

2. Pericyclic reactions- Classification and examples an elementary study of Woodward Hoffmann rules of pericyclic reactions.
3. Chemistry of the following name reactions: Aldol condensation, Claisen condensation, Dieckmann reaction, Perkin reaction, Reimer-Tieman reaction, Cannizzaro reaction.

4. Polymeric Systems

   (a) Physical chemistry of polymers, End group analysis, Sedimentation, Light Scattering and viscosity of polymers.

   (b) Polyethylene, Polystyrene, Polyvinyl Chloride, Ziegler Natta Catalysis, Nylon Terylene.

   (c) Inorganic Polymeric Systems: Phosphonitrile halide compounds; silicones, Borazines. Friedel-Craft reaction, Reformatsky reaction, Pinacol pinacolone, Wagner-Meerwein' and Beckmann rearrangements and their mechanism - uses of the following reagents in organic synthesis: O\textsuperscript{5}O\textsuperscript{4}HIO\textsuperscript{4}, NBS, diborane, Na-liquid ammonia, NaBH\textsubscript{4}, LiA

5. Photochemical reactions of organic and inorganic compounds, types of reactions and examples and synthetic uses - Methods used in structure determination; Principles and applications of UV-visible, IR, IH, NMH, and mass spectra for structure determination of simple organic and inorganic molecules.


   i) Rotational spectra of diatomic molecules (Infra red and Raman), isotopic substitutions and rotational constants.

   ii) Vibrational spectra of diatomic linear symmetric, linear asymmetric and bent triatomic molecules (infrared and Raman)

   iii) Specificity of the functional groups (Infrared and Raman)

   iv) Electronic Spectra - Singlet and triplet states, conjugated, double bonds, alpha beta unsaturated carbonyl compounds.

   v) Nuclear magnetic resonance: Chemical shifts, spin-spin Coupling.


CIVIL ENGINEERING

Paper I

A) Theory and Design of Structure

a) Theory Structures: Energy theorems: Castrigiano I theorems I and II: Unit load method and method of consistent deformation to beams and pinjointed plane frames.
Slope deflection, Moment distribution and Kani methods of analysis applied to indeterminate beams and rigid frames.

Moving loads: Criteria for maximum shear force and bending moment in beams traversed by a system of moving loads influence lines for simply supported plane pinjointed, girders.

Arches: Three hinged, two hinged and fixed arches rib. Shortening and temperature effects. Influence lines.


b) Structural Steel: Factors of safety and load factors.


Compression members under direct load with or without eccentricity fittings isolated and combined.

Retaining walls, Cantilever and counterfort types. Methods and systems of prestressing. Anchorages Analysis and design of sections for flexure, loss of prestress

(B) FLUID MECHANICS

Fluid properties and their role in fluid motion, fluid statics including forces acting on plane and curved surfaces.

Kinematics and Dynamics and fluid flow velocity and accelerations, stream lines equation of continuity ir-rotational and rotational flows velocity potential and stream function, flow nets and methods of drawing flow net sources and sinks flow separation and stagnation.

Euler’s equation of motion, energy and momentum equation and their application to pipe flow free and forced vortices, plane and curved stationary and moving vanes sluice gates weirs otieve meters and venturimeters.

Dimensional Analysis and similitude, Buckingham’s Pi theorem similarities models laws undistorted and distorted models movable bed models model calibration.

Laminar Flow: Laminar flow between parallel stationary and moving plates, flow through tube Reynolds experiments lubrication principles.
Boundary Layers: Laminar and turbulent boundary layer on a flat plate laminar sub layer smooth and rough boundaries drag and lift.

Turbulent Flow Through Pipes: Characteristics of turbulent flow, velocity distribution and variation of friction factor, hydraulic grade line and total energy line siphons expansions and contractions in pipes, pipe networks water hammer.


(C) SOIL MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

Soil composition influence of clay minerals on engineering behaviour. Effective stress principles, change in effective stress due to water flow condition Static water table and steady flow conditions. Permeability and compressibility of soils.

Strength behaviour, strength determination through direct and triaxial tests Total and effective stress strength parameters Total and effective stress paths.

Methods of site exploration, planning a sub-surface exploration programme sampling procedures and sampling disturbance. Penetration tests and plate load tests and data interpretation.

Foundation types and selection. Footings, rafts, piles, floating foundations, effect of footing shapes, dimensions, depth of embedment load inclination and ground water on bearing capacity. Settlement components. Computation for immediate and consolidation settlements limits on total and differential settlement correction for rigidity.

Deep foundations, philosophy of deep foundations, piles, estimation of individual and group capacity. Static and dynamic approaches. Pile load tests, separation into skin friction and point bearing under-reamed piles. Well foundations for bridges and aspects of design.

Earth pressure, states of plastic equilibrium. Cullman’s procedure for determination of lateral, thrust determination of anchor force and depth of penetration. Reinforced earth retaining walls concept, Materials and applications.


(D) COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

Types of computers - components of computers, history and development different languages.
Fortran/Basic programming constant variables expressions arithmetic statements library functions control statements unconditional GO-TO statements computed GO-TO Statements IF and DO statements CONTINUE CALL RETURN STOP END Statements I/O Statements FORMATS field specifications.

Subscripted variables arrays DIMENSION statement function and sub routine sub-programmes application to simple Problems with flow charts in Civil Engineering.

Paper- II

Note:— Candidate shall answer questions from any two parts.

PART A

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Physical and mechanical properties of construction materials factors influencing selection brick and clay products limes and cements polymeric materials and special uses, damp proofing materials.

Bickward for walls type cavity walls design of brick masonry walls as per LS code factors of safely serviceability and strength requirements detailing of walls floors roofs ceiling finishing of building plastering pointing painting.

Functional planning of buildings orientation of buildings elements of fire proof construction repair to damaged and cracked buildings use of teno cement, more reinforced and polymer concrete in construction techniques and materials for low cost housing.

Building estimates and specifications construction scheduling PERT and CPM methods.

PART B

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

Railway: Permanent way ballast sleeper, fastenings points and, crossing different types or turn outs cross-over. Setting out of points.

Maintenance of track super-elevation creep of rail ruling gradients trick resistance, tractive effort, curve resistance.

Station yards and machinery, Station building platform siding cum tables signals and interlocking level crossings.

Roads and Railways, Traffic engineering and traffic surveys, Inter sections, road signs signals and marking.

Classification of roads, planning and geometric design.
Design of flexible and rigid pavements. Indian Roads congress Guidelines on pavement, layers and design methodologies.

PART C

WATER RESOURCE AND IRRIGATION ENGINEERING

Hydrology: Hydrologic cycle, precipitation, evaporation, transpiration depression, storage, infiltration, hydrograph unit, hydrograph frequency analysis, flood estimation.

Ground water flow, Specific yield, storage coefficient, coefficient of permeability. Confined and unconfined aquifers. Radial flow into a well under confined and unconfined conditions. Tubewells pumping and recuperation tests. Ground water potential.

Water resources planning. Ground and surface water resources single and multipurpose projects. Storage capacity of reservoirs, reservoir losses, reservoir sedimentation, flood routing through reservoirs. Economics of water resources projects.

Water requirements for crops, consumptive use of water. Quality of irrigation water, duty and delta, Irrigation methods and their efficiencies.

Canals: Distribution system for canal irrigation, Canal capacity, canal losses, Alignment of main and distributory canals. Most efficient section, lined channels their design, regime theory, Critical shear stress bed load. Local and suspended load. Transport cost. Analysis of lined and unlined canals. Drainage behind lining.

Water Logging: Causes and control, Drainage system. Design salinity.


Spillways: Types, crest, gates, energy Dissipation River training, objectives of river training. Methods of river training.

PART-D ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Intake of water, Pumping and gravity schemes. Water treatment Principles of coagulation flocculation and sedimentation. Slow rapid pressure, biflow and multi-media filters, chlorination, softening, removal of taste odour and salinity.

Water storage and distribution. Storage and balancing reservoirs- types location and capacity.

Distribution systems: Layout hydraulics of pipelines. Pipe fittings valves including check and pressure. Reducing valves meters analysis of distribution systems using Hardy Cross Method General principles of optimal, design based on cost headloss ratio criterion. Leak detection maintenance of distribution systems pumping stations and their operations.


Sewage characterisation. BOD COD solids. Dissolved oxygen, nitrogen and TOS, Standards of disposal in normal water course and on land.


COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY

PAPER 1

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

Part 1 : Accounting, Auditing and Taxation:


Nature and functions of Cost Accounting Cost classification Techniques of segregating, semi variable costs into fixed and variable components Job costing FIFO and weighted average methods of calculating equivalent units of production Reconciliation of cost and financial accounts marginal cost volume profit relationship; Algebric formulae and graphical , representation shutdown point Techniques of cost control and cost reduction Budgetary control florable budgets standard costing and variable analysis Responsibility accounting bases of charging overheads and their inherent fallacy costing for pricing decision.

Significances of the assets function programming the audit work valuation and verification of assets fixed wasting and current assets verification of liabilities Audit of limited companies appointment status powers duties and liabilities of the auditor Auditor's report Audit of share capital and transfer of shares Special points in the audits of banking and insurance companies.


Concept and scope of Financial Management Financial goals of corporations Capital budgeting Rules of the thumb and discounted cash flow approaches incorporating uncertainty in investment decisions designing and optimal capital structure weighed average cost of capital and the controversy surrounding the Modigliani and Miller model sources of raising short term intermediate and long term finance Role of public and convertible debenture. Norms and guidelines regarding debt-equity ratio. Determinants of an optimal dividend policy optimising models of James E Walter and John Lintner forms of dividend payment structure of working and capital and the variable affecting the level of difference of components. Cash flow approach of forecasting working capital needs profiles of working capital in Indian Industries Credit Management and credit policy consideration of tax in relation to financial planning and cash flow statements.


Provision of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

Crossings and endorsements with particular reference to statutory protection to the paying and collecting bankers Salient provision of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 with regard to chartering supervision and regulation of banks.
ORGANISATION THEORY AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Part-I: Organisation Theory:


Part II: Industrial Relations:


Prevention and settlement of industrial disputes in India. Preventive measures Settlement machinery and other measures in practice Industrial relations in Public enterprises. Absenteeism and Labour turn over in Indian industries Relative Wages and Wage differentials Wage Policy in India.

The Bonus issue. International Labour Organisation and India. Role of personnel department in the organisation. Executive development personnel policies, personnel audit and personnel research.

ECONOMICS

Paper-I

1. The framework of an Economy: National income Accounting.

2. Economic choice: Consumer behaviour, Producer behaviour and market forms.

3. Investment decisions and determination of income and employment Micro-economic models of income distribution and growth.
4. Banking objectives and Instruments of Central Banking and Credit policies in a planned developing economy.

5. Types of taxes and their Impacts on the economy. The impacts of the size and the content of Budgets Objectives and instruments of budgetary and fiscal policy in a planned developing economy.


International monetary and banking institutions.

Paper-II


2. Agricultural Production: Agricultural policy land reforms technological change. Relationship with the industrial sector.


5. Budgetary trends and fiscal policy.

6. Monetary and credit trends and policy. Banking and other financial institutions.

7. Foreign trade and the balance of payments.

8. Indian Planning Objectives strategy experience and problems.

Paper-I

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Network: Steady state analysis of d.c and a.c networks, network theorems, Matrix Algebra, network functions transient response frequency response, Laplace transform, Fourier series and Fourier transform, frequency spectral polezero concept, elementary network synthesis.

Statics and Magnetics:

Analysis of electrostatic and magnetostatic fields: Laplace and Poisson Equations, solution of boundary value problems. Maxwell’s equations, electromagnetic wave propagation, ground. and space waves, propagation between earth station and satellites.
Measurements:

Basic methods of measurements, standards, error analysis, indicating instruments cathode ray oscilloscope; measurement of voltage current, power, resistance, inductance, capacitance, time, frequency and flux; electronic meters.

Electronics:

Vacuum and semiconductor devices: equivalent circuits transistor parameters, determination of current and voltage gain input and output impedances biasing technique, single and multistage, audio and radio small signal and large signal amplifiers and their analysis, feedback amplifiers and oscillators: wave shaping circuits and time base generators, analysis of different types of multivibrator and their uses; digital circuits.

Electrical Machines:

Generation of e.m.f. —m.m. f and torque in rotating machines, motor and generator characteristics of d.c. synchronous and induction machines equivalent circuits, commutation parallel operation; phasor diagram and equivalent circuits of power transformer, determination of performance and efficiency, autotransformers, 3-phase transformers.

Paper-II

SECTION A

Control Systems


Industrial Electronics

Principles and design of single phase and polyphase rectifiers controlled rectification, smoothing filters; regulated power supplies, speed control circuits for drivers, inverters, a.c. to d.c. Conversion, Choppers; timers and welding circuits.

SECTION B (Heavy currents)

ELECTRICAL MACHINES

Induction Machines - Rotating magnetic field; poly phase, motor, principle of operation; Phasor diagram; Torque slip characteristic; Equivalent circuit and determination of its parameters; circle diagram; starters; speed control double cage motor; induction generator; Theory; Phasor diagram, characteristics and application of single phase motors. Application of two phase induction motor.

Synchronous Machines - e.m.f. equation phasor and circle diagrams operation on infinite bus: synchronizing power, operating characteristic and performance by different methods; sudden short circuit and analysis of oscillogram to determine machine
reactances and time constants, motor characteristics and performance methods of
starting application. Special machines-Amplidyne and metadyne operating characteristics
and their applications.

Power Systems and Protection - General layout and economics of different types
of power stations; Baseload, peakload and pumped storage plants; Economics of
different systems of d.c and a.c power distribution. Transmission line parameter
calculation; concept of G.M.D short, medium and long transmission line; insulators,
voltage distribution in a string of insulators and grading; Environmental effects on
insulators. Fault calculation by symmetrical components; load flow analysis and economic
operation; steady state and transient stability; Switch-gear Methods of arc extinction;
Restriking and recovery voltage; testing of circuit breaker, Protective relays; protective
schemes for power system equipment; C.T. and P.T. Surges in transmission lines;
Traveling waves and protection.

Utilisation - Industrial drives electric motors for various drives and estimates of
their rating; Behaviour of motor during starting acceleration, braking and reversing
operation; Schemes of speed control for d.c and induction motors.

Economic and other aspects of different systems of rail traction; mechanics of
train movement and estimation of power and energy requirements and motor rating
characteristics of traction motors, Dielectric and induction heating.

OR

SECTION C (Light Currents)

Communication Systems - Generation and detection of amplitude - frequency
phase and pulse modulate signals using oscillators, modulators and demodulators,
Comparison of. modulated systems, noise, problems, channel efficiency sampling
theorem, sound and vision broadcast transmitting and receiving system, antennas,
feeders and receiving circuits, transmission line at audio radio and ultra high frequencies.

Microwaves - Electromagnetic wave in guided media, wave guide components
cavity resonators, microwaves tubes and solid state devices; Microwave generators and
amplifiers, filters microwave measuring techniques microwave radiation pattern,
communication and antenna systems, Radio aids to navigation.

D.C. Amplifiers - Direct coupled amplifiers, difference amplifiers, choppers and
analog computation.

GEOGRAPHY

Paper- I

Principles of Geography

Section A: Physical Geography

(i) Geomorphology - Origin and evolution of the earth's crust; earth movements and
plate tectonics; volcanism, rocks, weathering and erosion; cycle of erosion - Davis and
Penck fluvial, glacial and marine and Karst landforms; rejuvenated and polycyclic landforms.

(ii) Climatology - The atmosphere, its structure and composition; temperature; humidity, precipitation, pressure and winds; jet stream, air masses and fronts; cyclones and related phenomena; climatic classification - Koeppen and Thorthwall; groundwater and hydrological cycle.

(iii) Soils and vegetation - Soil genesis, classification and distribution; Biotic successions and major biotic regions of the world with special reference to ecological aspects of savanna and monsoon forest biomes.

(iv) Oceanography - Ocean bottom relief; salinity, currents and tides; ocean deposits and coral reefs; marine resources - biotic, mineral, and energy resources and their utilization.

(v) Ecosystem - Ecosystem concept, inter-relations of energy flows, water circulation, geomorphic processes, biotic communities and soils; land capability, Man's impact on the ecosystem, global ecological imbalances.

Section B: Human and Economic Geography

(i) Development of Geographical Thought - Contributions of European and Arab Geographers, determinism and possibilism, regional concept; system approach, models and theory; quantitative and behavioural revolutions in geography.

(ii) Human Geography - Emergence of man and traces of mankind; cultural evolution of man; Major cultural realms of the world; international migrations, past and present; world population distribution and growth; demographic transition and world population problems.

(iii) Settlements Geography - Concepts of rural and urban settlements; Origins of urbanization; Rural settlement patterns; central place theory; rank size and primate city distributions; city classification urban spheres of influence and the rural urban fringe; the internal structure of cities - theories and cross cultural comparisons; problems of urban growth in the world.

(iv) Political Geography - Concepts of nation and state; frontiers boundaries and buffer zones; concept of heartland and rimland; federalism, political regions of the world; world geopolitics; resources, development and international politics.

(v) Economic Geography - World economics development - measurement and problems; world resources, their distribution and global problems, world energy crisis, the limits to growth, world agriculture - typology and world agricultural regions; theory of agricultural location diffusion of innovation and agricultural efficiency; world food and nutrition problems; world industry - theory of location of industries, world industrial patterns and problems, world of trade - theory and world patterns.
Physical Aspects - Geological history, physiography and drainage systems; origin and mechanism of the Indian monsoon, identification and distribution of drought and flood prone areas; soils and vegetation; land capability; schemes of natural physiographic drainage and climate regionalisation.

Human Aspects - Genesis of ethnic/racial diversities; tribal areas and their problems; the role of language, religion and culture in the formation of regions; historical perspectives on unity and diversity, population distribution, density, and growth, population problems and policies. Resources Conservation and utilisation of land, mineral, water, biotic and, marine resources; man and environment - ecological problems and their management. Agriculture - The infrastructure, irrigation, power fertilizers, and seeds; institutional factors -land holdings, tenure, consolidation and land reforms, agricultural efficiency and productivity; intensity of cropping, crop combinations and agricultural regionalisation, green revolution, dry zone agriculture, and agricultural land use policy; food and nutrition; Rural economy - animal husbandry, social forestry and household industry.

Industry - History of industrial development factors of localisation, study of mineral based, agro-based and forest based industries, industrial decentralization and industrial policy; industrial complexes and industrial regionalisation, identification of backward areas and rural industrialisation.

Transport and Trade - Study of the network of roadways, railways, airways and waterways competition and complementarity in regional context; passenger and commodity flows, infra and interregional trade and the role of rural market centres.

Settlements - Rural settlement patterns; urban development in India; Census concepts of urban areas, functional and hierarchical patterns of Indian cities, city regions and the rural urban fringe; internal structure of Indian cities; town planning, slums and urban housing, national urbanisation policy.

Regional Development and Planning - Regional policies in Indian Five Years Plan; experiences of regional planning in India, multi-level planning state, district and block level planning, Centre-State relations and the constitutional framework for multi-level planning. Regionalisation for planning for metropolitan regions; tribal and hill areas, drought prone areas command areas and river basins, regional disparities in development in India.

Political Aspects - Geographical basis of Indian federalism, State reorganisation; regional consciousness and national integration; the international boundary of India and related issues; India and geopolitics of the Indian Ocean Area.
GEOLOGY

Paper-I

(General Geology, Geomorphology, Structural Geology, Palaeontology and Stratigraphy)

(i) General Geology:


(ii) Geomorphology:


(iii) Structural Geology:


(iv) Palaeontology:

Micro and Macro-fossils, Modes of preservation and utility of fossil General idea about classification and nomenclature. Organic evolution and the bearing of paleontological studies on it.

Morphology, classification and geological history including evolutionary trends of brachiopods, bivalves, gastropods, ammonids, trilobites, echinoids and corals.

Principal groups of vertebrates and their main morphological characters, Vertebrates life through ages; dinosaurs; Siwalik vertebrates. Detailed study of horses, elephants and man, Gondwana flora and its importance.

Types of microfossils and their significance with special reference to petroleum exploration.
(v) Stratigraphy:


Paper-II

(Crystallography, Mineralogy, Petrology and Economic Geology)

(i) Crystallography:


(ii) Optical Mineralogy:

General principles of optics. Isotropism and anisotropism; concepts of optical indicatrix, Pleochroism; interference colours and extinction. Optic orientation in crystals. Dispersion, optical accessories.

(iii) Mineralogy:

Elements of crystal chemistry - types of bondings. Ionic radii-coordination number, Isomorphism polymorphism & pseudoneorphism. Structural classification of silicates. Detailed study of rock forming minerals - their physical, chemical and optical properties, and uses, if any. Study of the alteration products of these minerals.

(iv) Petrology:


Petrography and Petrogenesis of important rock types of India; granites and granites charnockites and charnockites. Decan basalts.

Variable of metamorphism. Types of metamorphism. Metamorphic grades, zones and facies. ACF, AKF and AEM diagram Textures, structures and nomenclature of metamorphic rocks. Petrography and petrogenesis of important rock types.

(v) Economic Geology:


(vi) Applied Geology:


Elements of soil and ground water geology and geochemistry. Use of aerial photographs in geological investigations.

HISTORY

Paper-1

SECTION A

History of India (Down to AD.750)

(i) The Indus Civilization :

Origins: Extent; characteristic features, major cities, Trade and contacts, causes of decline, Survival and continuity

(ii) The Vedic Age :

Vedic literature, Geographical area known to Vedic texts. Differences and similarities between Indus Civilization and Vedic culture. Political, social and economic patterns. Major religious ideas and rituals.

(iii) The Pre-Maurya Period :


(iv) The Maurya Empire :

Sources, Rise, extent and fall of the empire Administration, Social and Economic conditions. Ashoka's policy and reforms art.
(v) The post-Maurya Period (200 B.C.-300 AD.):


(vi) The Gupta Age:

Rise and fall of the Gupta Empire, the Vakalakas, Administration, society, economy, literature, art and religion. Contacts with South East Asia.

(vii) Post-Gupta period (B.C.500-750 A.D.):


(viii) General review of science and technology, education and learning.

SECTION B

MEDIEVAL INDIA

INDIA: 750 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

i) Political and Social conditions; the Rajputs their polity and social structure, Land structure, and its impact on society.

ii) Trade and Commerce.

iii) Art, Religion and Philosophy; Sankaracharya.

iv) Maritime activities; contacts with the Arabs, Mutual, cultural impacts.

v) Rashtrakutas, their role in History - Contribution to art and culture. The Chola Empire Local Self Government, features of the Indian village system; Society, economy, art and learning in the South.

vi) Indian society on the eve of Mahmud of Ghazni’s Campaigns;
Al-Biruni’s observations.

INDIA: 1200 - 1785

vii) Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in Northern India: causes and circumstances; its impact on the Indian society.

viii) Khilji imperialism, significance and implications, Administrative and economic regulations and their impact on State and the People.

ix) New Orientation of State policies and administrative principles under Muhammed bin Tughluq, Religious policy and public works of Firoz Shah.
x) Disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate; causes and its effects on the Indian polity and society.

xi) Nature and character of state; political ideas and institutions. Agrarian structure and relations, growth of urban centres, trade and commerce, condition of artisans and peasants, new crafts, industry and technology, Indian medicines.

xii) Influence of Islam on Indian Culture. Muslim mystic movements; nature and significance of Bhakti Saints, Maharashtra Dharma; Role of the Vaisnave revivalist movement; social and religious significance of the Chaitanya Movement, impact of Hindu Society on muslim Social life.

xiii) The Vijay Nagar Empire; its origin and growth; contribution to art, literature and culture, social and economic conditions; system of administration; breakup of the Vijaynagar Empire.

xiv) Sources of History: important chronicles Inscriptions and Travellers Accounts.

xv) Establishment of Mughal Empire in Northern India: political and social conditions in Hindustan on the eve of the Babur's invasion. Babur and Humayun Establishment of the Portuguese control in the Indian ocean, its political and economic consequences.

xvi) Sur Administration, political, revenue and military administration.

xvii) Expansion of the Mughal Empire under Akbar: political unification; new concept of monarchy under Akbar; Akbar's religio-political out-look; Relations with the non-Muslims.

xviii) Growth of regional languages and literature during the medieval period, Development of art and architecture.

xix) Political ideas and institutions; Nature of the Mughal State, land Revenue administration; The Mansabdari and the jagirdari systems, the land structure and the role of Zamindars, agrarian relations, the military organisation.

xx) Aurangzeb's religious policy; expansion of the Mughal Empire in Deccan; Revolts against Aurangzeb - Character and consequences,

xxi) Growth of urban centres: industrial, economy- urban and rural; Foreign Trade and Commerce. The Mughals and the European trading companies.

xxii) Hindu-Muslim relations; trends of integration; composite culture (16th to 18th centuries).

xxiii) Rise of Shivaji; his conflict with the Mughals; administration of Shivaji; expansion of the Maratha power under the Peshwas (1707-1761); Maratha political structure under the First three Peshwas; Chauth and Sardeshmukhi; Third Battle of Panipat, causes and effects; emergence of the Maratha confederacy, its structure and role.
xxiv) Disintegration of the Mughal Empire Emergence of the new Regional States.

PAPER II

SECTION A

MODERN INDIA
(1757-1947)

1. Historical Forces and Factors which led to the British conquest of India with special reference to Bengal, Maharashtra and Sind; Resistance of Indian Powers and causes of their failure.

2. Evolution of British Paramountcy over princely States.

3. Stages of colonialism and changes in Administrative structure and policies. Revenue, Judicial and Social and Educational and their linkages with British colonial interests.


5. Efforts at regeneration of Indian society—Socio-religious movements; social, religious, political and economic ideas of the reformers and their vision of future; nature and limitation of 19th Century “Renaissance” caste movements in general with special reference to South Indian and Maharashtra ; tribal revolts, specially in Central and Eastern India.

6. Civil rebellions Revolt of 1857, Civil Rebellions and peasant Revolts with special reference to indigo revolt, Deccan riots and Mappila uprising.

7. Rise and growth of Indian National Movement - Social basis of Indian nationalism policies, Programme of the early nationalists and militant nationalists, militant revolutionary group terrorists rise and Growth of communalism. Emergence of Gandhiji in Indian politics and his techniques of mass mobilisation; Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement; Trade Union and peasant movements State(s) people movements, Rise and growth of Left-wing within the Congress - The Congress Socialists and communists; British official response to National Movement Attitude of the Congress to Constitutional changes. 1909-1935; Indian National Army. Naval Mutiny of 1946. The partition of India and Achievement of Freedom.

SECTION B

WORLD HISTORY (1500-1950)


The Thirty Years war. Its significance in European History. Ascendancy of France.


The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era (1789-1815) Its significance in world History.

The growth of liberalism and Democracy in Western Europe (1815-1914). Scientific and Technological background to the Industrial Revolution-Stages of the Industrial Revolution in Europe.

Socialist and Labour Movements in Europe.

C. Consolidation of Large Nation States- The Unification of Italy- The founding of the German Empire.

The American Civil War.

Colonialism and Imperialism in Asia and Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries. China and the Western Powers.

Modernisation of Japan and its emergence as a great power, The European Powers and the Ottoman Empire (1815-1914).

The First World War - The Economic and Social impact of the War -The Peace of Paris, 1919.


Rise and establishment of Communism in China. Awakening in the Arab World-Struggle for freedom and reform in Egypt-Emergence of Modern Turkey under Kamal Ataturk - The Rise of Arab nationalism.

World Depression of 1929-32

The New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Totalitarianism in Europe - Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany. Rise of Militarism in Japan. Origins and Impact of Second World War.
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA

1. Nature of the Indian Constitution; the distinctive features of its federal character.
2. Fundamental Rights; Directive Principles and their relationship with Fundamental Rights; Fundamental Duties.
3. Right to Equality.
4. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
5. Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
7. Constitutional Position of the President and relationship with the Council of Ministers.
8. Governor and his Powers.
9. Supreme Court and High Courts, their powers and jurisdictions.
10. Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commission; their powers and functions.
12. Distribution of Legislative powers between the Union and the States.
15. Trade, Commerce and Intercourse of India.
17. Constitutional safeguards to Civil Servants.
18. Parliamentary privileges and immunities.
19. Amendment of the Constitution.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Nature of International Law.
2. Sources; Treaty, Custom, General Principles of Law recognized by civilized nations, subsidiary means for the determination of law. Resolutions of International Organs and Regulations of Specialized Agencies.
3. Relationship between International Law and municipal law.
5. Territory of State; modes of acquisition, boundaries, international rivers.
6. Sea; Inland Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Ocean beyond national jurisdiction.
7. Air-space and aerial navigation.
8. Outer-space; Exploration and use of outer space,
9. Individuals, Nationality, Statelessness; Human Rights and procedures available for their enforcement.
10. Jurisdiction of States; Bases of jurisdiction, immunity from jurisdiction.
11. Extradition and Asylum.
12. Diplomatic Missions and Consular Posts.
13. Treaties; Formation, application and termination.
17. Lawful recourse to force; aggression, self defence, intervention.
18. Legality of the use of nuclear weapons; ban on testing of nuclear weapons; Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Paper-II

LAW OF CRIMES AND TORTS

i) Law of Crimes:

1. Concept of Crime; actus reus mens rea, mens rea in statutory offences, punishments, mandatory sentences, preparation and attempt.

2. Indian Penal Code & Ranbir Penal Code
   (a) Application of the Code.
   (b) General exceptions
   (c) Joint and constructive liability
   (d) Abetment
   (e) Criminal conspiracy
   (f) Offences against the State
   (g) Offences against public tranquility
   (h) Offences by or relating to public servants
   (i) Offences against human body
   (j) Offences against property
   (k) Offences relating to marriage; Cruelty by husband or his relatives to wife.
   (l) Defamation


LAW OF TORTS:

1. Nature of tortious liability.
2. Liability based upon fault and strict liability.
3. Statutory liability
4. Vicarious liability
5. Joint Tort-feasors
6. Remedies
7. Negligence
8. Occupier's liability and liability in respect of structures
9. Detinue and conversion
10. Defamation
11. Nuisance
12. Conspiracy
13. False Imprisonment and malicious Prosecution.
II. LAW OF CONTRACTS AND MERCANTILE LAW

1. Formation of contract
2. Factors vitiating consent
4. Performance of contracts.
5. Dissolution of contractual obligations, frustration of contracts.
6. Quasi-contracts
7. Remedies for breach of contract
8. Sale of goods and hire purchase
9. Agency
10. Formation and dissolution of Partnership.
11. Negotiable Instruments
12. The Banker-customer relationship.

Literature of the following languages.

Note (i):—A candidates may be required to answer some or all the questions in the language concerned.

Note (ii) :—In regard to the languages included in the Eighth schedule of Constitution, the scripts will be the same as indicated in Section II(B) of Appendix 1 relating to Main Examination.

Note(iii ) :—Candidates should note that the questions not required to be answered in a specific language will have to be answered in the language medium indicated by them for answering papers on General Studies and Optional Subjects.

ARABIC

Paper-I

1. (a) Origin and development of the language in outline.
   
   (b) Significant features of the grammar of the language, Rhetoric’s, Prosody.

2. Literary, History and Literary criticism—Literary movements, classical background; Socio-Cultural influences, and modern trends, Origin and development of modern literary genres including drama, novel, short story, essay.

3. Short Essay—in Arabic

Paper-II

This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.
1. Imraul Qais: His Maullaqah: "Qifaa Nabki mim Zikraa Hawibin Wa Manzil" (Complete)

2. Zohair Bin Abi Sulma: His maullaqah:- “A min Aufaa dimnatun lam takaleami” (Complete)

3. Hassan Bin Thabit: The following live Qasaid from his Diwan: From Qasidah No.1 to Qasidah IV and the Qasidah: "Lillahi, Darru isaabatin Nadamtuhum + Yauman bijilaqa."

4. Umar Bin Abi Rabiah: 5 Ghazals from his Diwan:
   i) Falanma to waqafna was sallantu oshwaqt + Wujudhum Zahahal Husnu and tataqaanna, (Complete)
   ii) Lalta Hindan anjazanta ma taidu + Washaft anfusona mimma tajidu (Complete)
   iii) Katabtuil aiki min baladi + Kitaba muwallahin Kamadi (Complete).
   iv) Amin aali Numin anta qhaadin famubkiru ghadata ghadia amraaihum famuhajjaru (Complete).
   v) Qaalaii Feeha Attequn Maqaalan + FajaratMimma Yaqooluddumoou. (Complete)

5. Farazdaq: The following 4 Qasaid from his Diwan:
   i) “Haazzallazi taariful Bathaaau watatahu” in praise of Zainul Abideen Ali Bin Hussain.
   ii) “Zarrat Sakeenatu atlaahan anakha bihim in praise of Umar Bin A. Aziz.
   iii) “Wa Koomin tanamul adhyal ainan” in praise of Saeed Bin al- aas. (Complete).
   iv) “Wa atlasa assaalinwa maakano sahiban” in praise of “the Wolves”

6. Bashhar Bin Murd. The following two Qasaid from his Diwan:
   i) “Izaa balaghar raaial mashwarata fastain + Biraai naseehinaw naseehate haazimi (Complete)
   Khaliiaiya min Kaabin aenea akhookumma - Allaa darahi innal Kareem muinu. (Complete).

7. Abu Nawas . First three Qasaid from his Diwan.

8. Shaqui: The following five Qasaid from his Diwan “Al-Shauqiyal”:
   i) “Ghaaba Boloum” (Complete).
iii) “Kaneesaturn saarat ilia masjidi” (Complete).

iii) “Ashloo hawaki liman yaloomu fayaozaru” (Complete).

iv) “Salaamummin sabaa Baradaa araqqu” (Nakbatu Dimashk).
    “Salaamun Neel yaa Gandhi - Wa hazaz Zahru min indi” (Complete)

Authors:

1. Ibnul Muqalf: “Kaliala Wa Dimna” excluding Muqaddamah:- Chapter 1 : Complete
   "Al Asad wa-al thaus."


3. Ibn Khaldun: his Muqaddamah : 39 pages; part six from the first chapter:
   From “Affasul saadis minal kitaabil awal” to “wa min Furooihi al Jabruwal muqabla”


Note:—Candidates will be required to answer some questions carrying not less than 25 percent marks in Arabic also.

DOGRI

1. History of Dogri language

   i) Origin and development of Dogri language.
   ii) Major Dialects of Dogri language and their inter-relationship.

   iii) Chief Characteristics of Dogri language.
   iv) Structural features of Dogri language.

      a. Sound patterns.
      b. Merphological formations.
      c. Sentence structure.

   v) Influences of English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Punjabi on Dogri language.
   vi) Significant grammatical features of standard Dogri.
   vii) Origin and development of Dogri Script.
   viii) Problems of standardisation of Dogri.

2. History of Dogri literature

   i) Chief Characteristics of the Pre-independence Dogri literature.
   ii) Chief Characteristics of the Post-independence Dogri literature.
iii) Significant features of the literary trends and tendencies of Dogri literature.
iv) Origin and development of literary genres in Dogri.

a. Epic.
b. Drama.
c. Novel.
d. Lyrics, essay, literary criticism etc.

v) Theories of literary criticism in Dogri and major Dogri literary Critics.
vi) Folk literature: Folk songs, folk ballads, folk tales, riddles, Proverbs.

Paper-II

This paper will require first hand reading of the text prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate’s critical ability.

1. Hardatt-Shastri (page32-72) Published by Cultural Academy, Jammu.
2. Ajkani Dogri Kavita (1st eleven poets) published by Sahitya Academy, New Delhi.
3. Aste Aan Bajare Lok by Ved Paul Deep Published by Dogri Sanstha, Jammu.
4. Amrit Varsha (1st 30 pages and last 4 pages) by Swami Brahmanand Published by Dogri Sanstha, Jammu.
5. Jot Jagai Din Raati (Folk Bhajans only) published by Cultural Academy, Jammu.
6. Ramayan (Ayodya Kand only) by Shambhu Nath Sharma published by Dogri Sanstha, Jammu.
13. Navrang (Selection of one Act Play) published by J&K Academy of Art, Culture and languages.


ENGLISH

Paper-I

Detailed study of a literary age (19th century)

The paper will cover the study of English literature from 1798 to 1900 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Lamb, Hazlitt, Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Robert Browning, Arnold, George Eliot, Carlyle, Ruskin, Pater.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required. The paper will be designed to test not only the candidate’s knowledge of the authors prescribed but also their understanding of the main literary trends during the period. Questions having a bearing on the social and cultural background of the period may be included.

Paper-II

This paper will require first hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

1. Shakespeare As you like it; Henry IV Part I and II; Hamlet; the Tempest
2. Milton Paradise Lost
3. Jane Austen Emma
4. Wordsworth The Prelude
5. Dickens David Copperfield
6. George Eliot Middlemarch
7. Hardy Jude the Obscure
8. Yeats Easter 1916
   The second Coming Byzantium
   A Prayer for My Daughter: Leda and the swan
   Sailing to Byzantium Meru
   The Tower: Lapis Lazulidi
   Among School Children
HINDI

Paper-I

1. History of Hindi Language
   i) Grammatical and Lexical features of Apabhraansa, Avahatta and early Hindi.
   ii) Evolution of Avadhi and Braj Bhasa as literary Language during the Medieval period.
   iii) Evolution of Khari Boli Hindi as Literary language during the 19th century.
   iv) Standardization of Hindi Language with Devanagri Script.
   v) Development of Hindi as Rastra Bhasa during the Freedom Struggle.
   vi) Development of Hindi as official language of Indian Union since Independence
   vii) Major Dialects of Hindi and their inter-relationship.
   viii) Significant grammatical literature of standard Hindi.

2. History of Hindi Literature
   i) Chief characteristics of the major periods of Hindi literature viz. Adi Kal, Bhakti Kal, Riji Kal, Bharatendu Kal and Dwivedi Kal etc.
   ii) Significant features of the main literary trends, and tendencies in Modern Hindi viz. Chhayavad Rahasyavad, Pragativad, Proyogvad, Nayi Kavita, Nayi Kahani, Akavita etc.
   iii) Rise of Novel and Realism in Modern Hindi.
   iv) A brief history of theater and drama in Hindi.
   v) Theories of literary criticism in Hindi and major Hindi literary critics.
   vi) Origin and development of literary genres in Hindi.

Paper -II

This paper will require first hand reading of the text prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate’s critical ability.

Kabir
   Kabir Granthavali by Shyam Sunder Dass
   (200 Stanza from the beginning)

Surdas
   Bhramara Geet Saar
   (200 Stanza from the beginning only)

Tulsidas
   Ramcharitmanas
   (Ayodhyakand only)
   KAVITAVALI
   (Uttarakand only)

Bharatendu
   Andher Nagari

Harishchandra

Prem Chand
   Godan, Mansrovar (Bhag EK)

Jayashanker
   Chandragupta Kamayani

Prasad
   (Chinta, Lajja, Shradda & Ida only)
KASHMIRI

Paper-I

1. (a) Origin and development of the Kashmiri Language:
   i) Early stages (before Lal Ded)
   ii) Lal Ded and after
   iii) Influence of Sanskrit and Persian

   (b) Structural features of the Kashmiri Language
   i) Sound patterns
   ii) Morphological formation

   (c) Dialects/variation of the Kashmiri Language

2. Literary History and Criticism:
   a) Literary traditions and movements: folk and classical background; Shaivism, Rishi Cult: Sufism; Devotional Verses; Lyricism (Particularly L.O.I) Masnavi Narrative
   b) Socio-cultural influences: Socio-political verse. (including the progressive) and the contemporary development.

3. Development genres:
   i) Vaskh Shruk Vasturn; Shaar; Ladee Shah; Marsiy 1.0.1 Mansavi Leelaa; Naat, Ghazal, Aazaad Nazm, Rubaay, Opera Sonnet
   ii) Pastthur, Naatukh, Alsasunu, Maquaalu; Tasqueed Naaval, Mizah and Tanz

Paper-II

This paper will require first hand reading of the text prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

1. Lal Ded (Cultural Academy)
2. Noor Naama of Nund Rishi (C.A.)
3. Shamas Faqir: Selections (Cultural Academy)
4. Gulrez of Maqbool Kraalawaari (C.A.)
5. Sodaam - T sareth of Parmanand (from Paramand's Complete works published by)
6. Kuliyaat -I-Naadim (C.A.)
7. Rasul Mir (Selections, published by) (C.A.)
8. Mahjoor (Selections published by) (C.A.)
9. Aazaad (C.A.)
10. Azichi Kaa’shi’ri Nazama (C.A.)
11. Azykkaa'ShurAfsaana (C.A.)
12. Kaa’ Shur Nasr (C.A.)
14. Tshaay Moti Lal Komu
15. Do : Ddag by Akhtar Mohi-ud-Din
16. Akhdo : R. by Bansi Nirdosh
17. Myul by G.N. Gauhar
18. Lavu ‘Tapravu’ by Amin Kamil
19. Pata 'Laaraan Parbath by Hari Krishan Kaul
20. Manikaaman by Muzattar Aazim
21. Massiy (Edited by Shahid Badagami)

PERSIAN

Paper-I

1. a) Origin and development of the language (in outline)

   b) Significant features of the grammar of the language Rhetorics Prosody

2. Literary History and Literary criticism-Literary movements, classical backgrounds, Socio Cultural influences and Modern trends; Origin and development of modern literary genres, including drama, novel, short story, essay.

3. Short Essay in Persian

Paper-II

This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

1. Firdausi

   Shah Nama:

   i) Dastan Rustam wa Suhrab

   ii) Dastan Vizanba Maniza
2.  Nizammi Aruzi Samarquadi  
   Chahar Maqala  
3.  Khayyam, Rabaiyat (Radif Alif, Be, Dal)  
4.  Minucheheri - Qasaid (Racif Lam and Mim)  
5.  Maulana Rum Masunawi (1st Vol. 1st Half)  
6.  Sadi Shirazi Gulistan  
7.  Amir Khusrau  
   Majma-i-Dawain Khusrau (Radif Alif and Te)  
8.  Hafiz  
   Diwan -i-Hafiz (1st half)  
9.  Abdul Fazi  
   Ain-i-Akbari  
10.  Bahar Mashhadi  
    Diwan-i-Bahar (I Vol.) (1st half)  
11.  Jawal Zadesh  
    Yake Bud Yake Na Bud  

Note:—Candidates will be required to answer in Persian questions carrying not less than 25 per cent marks.  

PUNJABI 

Paper-I  

1.a) Origin and development of the language - the development of tones from voiced aspirates and older vedic accent - the geminates- the interaction of Punjabi vowels and tones - Consonantal mutation in Punjabi from Sanskrit to Prakrit and Punjabi.  

b) The number gender system - animate and inanimate -concord - different categories of post positions- the notion of 'subject' and 'object' in Punjabi - Gurumukhi orthography and Punjabi word formation -noun and verb phrases-sentence structure - spoken and written style -sentences structure in prose and poetry.  

c) Major dialects Pathohari, Multani Majhi, Doabi, Malwai Puadh-i-the notions of dialect and idiolect-dioglossis and isoglosses-the Validity of speech variation on the basis of social stratification-the distinctive features with special reference to tones, of the various dialects- why's 'h' 'tones' and 'vowels' interact in dialects of Punjabi ?  

Classical background: Nath Jogi Sahi  

Literary movements: Gurmat, Suli, Kissa and Var Literature  


Drama: (I.C. Nanda, Harcharan Singh, Balwant Gargi, S.S. Sekhon, K.S. Duggal)

Lyrics: (Gurus, Sulis and Modern Lyricists - Mohan Singh, Amrita Pritam, Shiv Kumar, Harbhajan Singh).


Literary Criticism: (S.S. Sekhon, Jasbir S. Ahluwalia, Attar Singh, Kishan Singh, Harbhajan Singh)

Folk Literature: Folk Songs, Folk Tales, Riddles Proverbs.

Paper-II

This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

1. Sheikh Farid: The complete bani as included in the Adi Grantha.
3. Shah Hussain: Kafian
4. Waris Shah: Heer
5. Shah Mohammad: Jangnama, Jang Singhan te Farangian
7. Nanak Singh (Novelist): Chitta Lahu, Pavittar Papi, Ek Miyan Do Talwaran
8. Gurbaksh Singh (Essayist): Zindgi Di Ras, Manzil dis Pai, Merian Abhul Yadaan
10. Sant Singh Sekhon (Critic): Damyanti, Sahityarahth, Baba Asman

Paper-I

There will be four sections:

i) a) Origin and development of language (from Indo-European to middle Indo-Aryan languages) (General outline only)
   b) Significant features of the grammar with particular stress on Sandhi Karaka, Samasa and Vachya (voice)
2. General knowledge of literary history and Principal trends of literary criticism. Origin and development of literary, genres, including Epic, Drama, Prose, Kavya, Lyric and Anthology.


4. Short Essay in Sanskrit

Note:—Questions on sections (3) and (4) are to be answered in Sanskrit

Paper-II

1. General Study of the following works:
   a. Kathopanisad
   b. Bhagavadgita
   c. Budhacharita - (Asvaghosha)
   d. Svpnavasavadatta - (Bhasa)
   e. Abhijinanshakuntalam - (Kalidasa)
   f. Meghaduta - (Kalidasa)
   g. Raghuvansa - (Kalidasa)
   h. Kumarashambhava - (Kalidasa)
   i. Mricchakalika - (Sudraka)
   j. Kiratarjuniya - (Bharavi)
   k. Sisupalavadhya - (Magha)
   l. Uttararamacharita - (Bhavabhuti)
   m. Mudraaksasa - (Visakhadatta)
   n. Naisadharcharita - (Sriharsa)
   o. Rajatarangini - (Kathana)
   p. Nitishataka - (Bhartrihari)
   q. Kadambari - (Bananabhatta)
   r. Harsacharita (Bananabhatta)
   s. Dasakumaracharita - (Dandi)
   t. Probodhachandrodaya - (Krishna Misra)

2. Evidence of first hand reading of the following selected texts:
Texts for reading (textual questions will be asked from these portions only)

1. Kathopanishad I Chapter III Valli - Verses 10 to 15
2. Bhagwatgita II Chapter (13 to 25 verses)
3. Budhacharita Canto III (1 to 10 Verses)
4. Svpna Vasavadattam (6th Act)
5. Abhijnana Shakuntalam (4th Act)
6. Meghaduta (1 to 10 opening verses)
7. Kirtarjuniyam (1st Canto)
8. Uttara Ramacharitam (3rd Act)
9. Nitishataka (1 to 10 verses)
10. Kadambari (Shukasopadesha)
11. Kautilya Arthasastra - I Adhikarana;

Note to item No. 2: Question carrying minimum of 25 per cent marks should be answered in Sanskrit.

URD

U Paper-I

(a) The coming of the Aryans in India the development of the Indo-Aryan through three stages Old Indo-Aryan (OIA), Middle Indo-Aryan (MIA) and New Indo-Aryan (NIA) Grouping of the New Indo-Aryan Languages Western Hindi and its Dialects—Khari Boli, Braj Bhasha and Harayanvi—Relationship of Urdu to Khadi—Persio—Arabic elements in Urdu. Development of Urdu from 1200 to 1800 in the North and 1400 to 1700 in the Deccan.

(b) Significant feature of Urdu Phonology—Morphology Syntax—Persio—Arabic elements in its Phonology, Morphology and Syntax its vocabulary.

(c) Dakhni Urdu—its origin and development its significant linguistic features.

(d) The significant features of the Dakhani Urdu literature (1450-1700). The two classical backgrounds of Urdu Literature—Persio—Arabic and Indian Mysnavi, Indian tales the influence of the West on Urdu Literature classics genres—Ghazal, Mysticism, Qasida, Rubar, Qita, Prose Fiction, Modern Genres, Blank Verse, Free verse, Novel Short Stories, Drama Literary criticism and Essay.

Paper-II

This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidates critical ability.

PROSE

1. Mir Amman
2. Ghalib
3. Hali
4. Ruswa
5. Prem Chand
6. Abdul Kalam Azad
7. Imtiaz Ali Taj
8. Mir

POETRY

8. Mir

(Ed. Abdul Haq)
9. Sauda Qasaid (including Hajwaiyat)
10. Ghalib Diwan-e-Ghalib
11. Iqbal Bal-e-Gibrail
12. Josh Malihabadi Saif-o-Sabu
13. Firaq Gorakhpuri Ruhe-e-Kainat
14. Faiz Kalam-e-Fiaz (Complete)

**MANAGEMENT**

The candidate should make a study of the development of the field of management as a systematic body of knowledge and acquaint himself adequately with the contributions of leading authorities on the subject. He should study the role, function and behaviour of a manager and relevance of various concepts and theories to the Indian context. Apart from these general concepts, the candidate should study the environment of business and also attempt to understand the tools and techniques of decision making.

The candidate would be given choice to answer any five questions.

**Organisational Behaviour & Management Concepts**

Significance of social, psychological factors for understanding organisational behaviour. Relevance of theories of motivation, Contribution of Maslow, Herzberg, McGregor, McClelland and other leading authorities, Research studies in leadership. Management by Objectives. Small group and intergroup behaviour. Application of these concepts for understanding the managerial role, conflict and cooperation, work norms, and dynamics of organisational behaviour. Organisational change.

Organisational Design: Classical, neo-classical and open systems, theories of organisation. Centralisation, decentralisation, delegation, authority and control. Organisational structure, systems and processes, strategies, policies and objectives, Decision making, communication and control. Management information system and role of computer in management.

**ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**

National Income, analysis and its use in business forecasting. Trends and structure in Indian Economy, Government programmes and policies. Regulatory policies: monetary, fiscal and planning and the impact of such macro-policies on enterprise decisions and plans- Demand analysis and forecasting, cost analysis, pricing decisions under different market structures-Pricing of joint products and price discrimination - capital budgeting - applications under Indian conditions. Choice of projects and cost benefit analysis, choice of production techniques.

**QUANTITATIVE METHODS**

Classical Optimization: maxima and minima of single and several variables: optimization under constraints - Applications. Linear Programming: Problem formulation Graphical Solution - Simplex Method Duality - Post optimality analysis - Applications of
integral Programming and dynamic programming - Formulation of Transportation and assignment. Models of linear programming and methods of solutions.


Paper-II

The candidate would be required to attempt five questions but not more than two questions from anyone Section.

Section I - Marketing Management


Decisions - Planning and control of marketing programmes - marketing research and Models - Sales Organisation dynamics - Marketing Information System. Marketing audit and control.

Export incentives and promotional strategies - Role of Government, trade association and individual organisation - problems and prospects of export marketing.

Section II - Production and Materials Management

Fundamentals of Production from Management point of view. Types of Manufacturing systems, continuous repetitive, intermittent. Organising for Production, Long-range, forecast and aggregate Production Planning. Plant Design: Process planning, plant size and scale of operations, location of plant, layout of physical facilities. Equipment replacement and maintenance.

Functions of Production Planning and Control Routing. Loading and Scheduling for different types of production systems. Assembly Line, Balancing, Machine Line Balancing.

Role and Importance of materials management, Material handling, Value analysis, Quality Control, Waste and Scrap disposal, Make or Buy decision, Codification, Standardisation and spare parts inventory. Inventory control- ABC Analysis. Economic order quantity, Reorder point Safety stock. Two Bin system. Waste management DGS&D purchase process and procedure.
Section III - Financial Management

General tools of Financial Analysis: Ratio analysis, funds flow analysis, cost-volume profit analysis, cash budgeting, financial and operating leverage.

Investment Decision: Steps in capital expenditure management, criteria for investment appraisal, cost of capital and its application in public and private sectors, Risk analysis in investment decisions, organisational evaluation of capital expenditure management with special reference to India.

Financing decision: Estimating the firms of financial requirements, financial structure determinations, capital markets, institutional mechanism for funds with special reference to India, security analysis, leasing and sub contracting.

Working Capital Managements: Determining the size of working capital, managing the managerial attitude towards risk in working capital, management of cash, inventory and accounts receivables, effects of inflation on working capita management

Income Determination and Distribution: internal financing, determination of dividend policy, implication of inflationary tendencies in determination of dividend policy, valuation and dividend policy.

Financial Management in Public Sector with special reference to India.

Performance budgeting and principles of financial accounting. Systems of management control.

Section- IV: Human Resource Management


Administration: Employee morals and Motivation; Conflict Management; Management of change and Development.

Industrial Relations, Economy and Society in India; Worker profile and Management Styles in India; Trade Unionism in India; Labour Legislation with special reference to Industrial disputes Act; Payment of Bonus Act; Trade Unions Act; Industrial democracy and Workers participation in management; Collective Bargaining; Consiliation and adjudication; Discipline and Grievances Handling in industry.

MATHEMATICS

Any five questions may be attempted out of 12 questions to be set in the paper.

Linear Algebra
Vector space, bases, dimension of a finitely generated space, Linear Transformations, Rank and nullity of a linear transformation, Cayley Hamilton theorem, Eigen values and Eigen-vectors.


Orthogonal, symmetrical, skew-symmetrical, unitary, Hermitian and skew-Hermitian matrices-their eigen values, orthogonal and unitary reduction of quadratic and Hermitian forms. Positive definite quadratic forms. Simultaneous reduction.

Calculus.

Real numbers, limits, continuity, differentiability, Mean-value theorem, Taylor's theorem, indeterminate forms, Maxima and minima. Curve Tracing.

Asymptotes.

Functions of several variables, partial derivatives, maxima and minima, Jacobian, Definite and indefinite integrals, Double and triple integrals (techniques only). Application to Beta and Gamma Functions. Areas volumes; centre of gravity.

Analytic Geometry of two and three dimensions.

First and second degree equations in two dimensions in cartesian and polar coordinates. Plane, sphere, paraboloid, Ellipsoid, hyperboloid of one and two sheets and their elementary properties. Curves in space, curvature and torsion, Frenet’s formulae.

Differential Equations.

Order and Degree of a differential equation; differential equation of first order and first degree, variables seperable. Homogeneous, linear, and exact differential equations. Differential equations with constant coefficients. The complementary function and the particular integral of $e^{ax}, \cos^{ax}, \sin^{ax}, x^{m}, e^{ax}, \cos{bx}, e^{ax} \sin{bx}$

Vector, Tensor, Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.


(ii) Tensor Analysis- Definition of a Tensor, Transformation of coordinates, contravariant and covariant tensors. Addition and multiplication of tensors, contraction of tensors. Inner product, fundamental tensor, christoffel symbols, covariant differentiation, Gradient, Curl and divergence in tensor notation.

(iv) Dynamics- Degree of freedom and constraints. Rectilinear motion, Simple harmonic motion. Motion in a plane. Projectiles. Constrained motion, work and Energy, Motion under impulsive forces, Kepler's laws Orbits under central forces. Motion of varying mass. Motion under resistance.

(v) Hydrostatics- Pressure of heavy fluids, Equilibrium of fluids under given system of forces. Centre of pressure. Thrust on curved surfaces. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Stability of equilibrium and Pressure of gases, problems relating to atmosphere.

Paper-II

This paper will be in two sections. Each section will contain eight questions. Candidates will have to answer any five questions.

Section-A

Algebra, Real Analysis, Complex Analysis, Partial Differential equations.

Section-B

Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Numerical Analysis, Statistics including probability, operational Research.

Algebra

Groups, Subgroups, normal subgroups, homomorphism of groups, quotient groups. Basic isomorphism theorems. Sylow theorems Permutation Groups. Cayley’s theorem. Rings and Ideals, Principal ideal domains unique factorization domains and Euclidean domains. Field Extensions finit fields.

Real Analysis

Metric spaces, their topology with special reference to R sequence in a metric space, Cauchy sequence, Completeness, completion, Continuous functions, Uniform Continuity, Properties of continuous functions on compact sets. Riemann Steinties Integral, Improper integrals and their conditions of existence. Differentiation of functions of several variables.


Complex Analysis

Analytic functions, Cauchy's theorem, Cauchy's integral formula power series, Taylor’s series, Singularities, Cauchy's Residue theorem and Contour integration.
Partial Differential Equations

Formation of partial differential equations, Types of integrals of partial differential equations of first order, Charpits methods, partial differential equation with constant coefficients.

Mechanics

Generalised Coordinates, Constraints, holonomic and non holonomic systems, D'alembert's principle and Langranges equations, Moment of Inertia, Motion of rigid bodies in two dimension.

Hydrodynamics.

Equation of continuity, momentum and energy. Inviscid Flow Theory:

Two dimensional motion, Streaming motion, Sources and Sinks

Numerical Analysis

Transcedental and Polynomial Equations: Methods of tabulation, bisection, regulatalsi, secants and Newton-Raphson and order of its convergence.

Interpolation and Numerical Differentiation: Polynomial interpolation with equal or unequal step size, Spline interpolation-Cubic splines, Numerical differentiation formulae with error terms.

Numerical Integration: Problems of approximate quadратive, quadrature formulae with equispaced arguments, Caussian quadrature Convergence.


Probability and Statistics.


3. Probability distributions: Binomial, Poisson, Normal, Gamma, Beta Cauchy, Multinomial, Hypergeometric, Negative Binomial, Chebychev's lemma (weak) Law of large numbers, Central limit theorem for independent and identical varieties. Standard
errors, Sampling distribution of t F and Chi-square and their uses in tests of significance large sample tests for mean and proportion.

Operational Research

Mathematical Programming:- Definition and some elementary properties of convex sets, simplex methods, degeneracy, duality, and sensitivity analysis, rectangular games and their solutions, Transportation and assignment problems, Kuha Tukcer condition for non-linear programming. Bellman's optimality principle and some elementary applications of dynamic programming.

Theory of Queues:- Analysis of steady- State and transient solutions for queuing system with Poisson arrivals and exponential service time.

Deterministic replacement models, Sequencing problems with two machines, n jobs 3 machines, n jobs (Special case) and n machines 2 jobs.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Paper-I

Statics:- Equilibrium in three dimensions suspension cables. Principle of virtual work.

Dynamics:- Relative motion coriolis force Motion of a rigid body. Gyroscopic motion impulse.


Production management:- Work simplification, work sampling, value engineering, Line balancing, work station design, storage space requirement, ABC analysis, Economic order, quantity including finite production rate. Graphical and simplex methods for linear programming; transportation model, elementary queing theory. Quality control and its uses in product design. Use of X,R,P (Sigma) and C charts. Single sampling plans, operating characteristics curves, Average sample size. Regression analysis.
Paper-II


Environmental control:- Vapour compression, absorption, steam jet and air refrigeration systems. Properties and characteristics of important refrigerants. Use of psychrometric chart and comfort chart, estimation of cooling and heating loads. Calculation of supply air state and rate. Air conditioning plants layout.

PHILOSOPHY

Paper-I

Metaphysics and Epistemology

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with theories and types of Epistemology and Metaphysics- Indian and Western- with special reference to the following:

(a) Western-Idealism; Realism; Absolutism; Empiricism Rationalism; logical 'T' Postivism; Analysis; Phenomenology; Existentialism and Pragmatism.

(b) Indian-Paramand and Paramanys; Theories of truth and error; Philosophy of language of Meaning; Theories of reality with reference to main system (Orthodox and Heterodox) of Philosophy.

Paper-II

Socio-Political Philosophy and Philosophy of Religion.

1. Nature of Philosophy its relation to life, thought and culture.

2. The following topics with special reference to the Indian context including Indian Constitution:
Political Ideologies: Democracy, Socialism, Fascism, Theocracy, Communism and Sarvodaya.

Methods of Political Action: Constitutionalism, Revolution, terrorism and Satyagrah.


4. Philosophy of Religious language and meaning.

   a. Theology and Philosophy of Religion.
   c. God, immortality of Soul, Liberation and Problem and Evil and Sin.
   d. Equality; Unity and Universality of Religions; Religious tolerance; Conversion and Secularism.

6. Moksha- Paths leading to Moksha

PHYSICS

Paper-I

MECHANICS, THERMAL PHYSICS AND WAVES AND OSCILLATIONS

1. Mechanics

   Conservation laws; Collision impact parameter, scattering cross-section, centre of mass and lab systems with transformation of physical quantities, Rutherford Scattering. Motion of a rocket under constant force field. Rotating frames of reference, Coriolis force, Motion of rigid bodies, Angular momentum, torque and Procession of a Top, gyroscope, Central forces Motion under inverse square law, Kepler's law, Motion of Satellites (including geostationary). Galilean Relativity, Special theory of Relativity, Michelson- Morley Experiment, Lorentz Transformations addition theorem of velocities. Variation of mass with Velocity, Mass-energy equivalence. Fluid dynamics, streamlines, turbulence, Bernoulli's Equation with simple applications.

2. Thermal Physics:

3. Waves and Oscillations:


Paper-II

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, MODERN PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS

1. Electricity and Magnetism


2. Modern physics


Elementary particles and their classification, Strong, and weak Electromagnetic interactions. Particle accelerator; cyclotron, Leniar accelerators, Elementary particles and their classification Strong, and Weak electromagnetic interactions.

Particle accelerator; cyclotron, Linear accelerators, Elementary ideas of superconductivity.
3. Electronics

Band theory of solids- conductors, insulators and semiconductors, intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors P-N junction, thermistor, Zenner diodes reverse and forward biased P-N junction, solar cell. Use of diodes and transistors for rectification, amplification, oscillation, modulation and detection of r.f. waves. Transistor receiver, Television, Logic Gates.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Paper-I

Section A

POLITICAL THEORY

1. Main features of ancient Indian political thought; Manu and Kautilya; Ancient Greek thought; Plato, Aristotle; General characteristics of European medieval political thought; St Thomas Aquinas, Marsiglio of Padua; Machiavelli; Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Bentham, J.S.Mill, T.H. Green, Hegel, Marx, Lenin and Mao-Tsetung.

2. Nature and scope of Political Science: Growth of Political Science as a discipline. Traditional Vs contemporary approaches; Behaviouralism and post-behavioural developments; Systems theory and other recent approaches to political analysis, Marxist approach to political analysis.

3. The emergence and nature of the modern State: Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic analysis of sovereignty; Power Authority and Legitimacy.


6. Liberalism, Evolutionary Socialism (Democratic and Fabian) : Marxian -socialism Fascism.

Section B

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

1. Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics: Traditional Structural-Functional approach

2. Political Institutions: The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary; Parties and Pressure- Groups; Theories of Party system, Lenin, Michels and Duverger, Electoral System; Bureaucracy-Weber's views and modern critiques of Weber.

3. Political Process: Political Socialization, modernization and Communication; the nature of the non-western political process; A general study of the constitutional and political problems affecting Afro-Asian Societies.
Indian Political System (a) - The Roots; Colonialism and Nationalism in India; A General study of modern Indian social and political thought; Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dadabhai Nauroji, Gokhale, Tilak, Sri Aurobindo, Iqbal, Jinnah Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy and Nehru.

(b) The structure of Indian Constitution. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles; Union Government, parliament, Cabinet, Supreme Court and Judicial Review; Indian Federalism Centre-State relations with spl. focus on Jammu and Kashmir State, State Government, Role of the Governor; Panchayati Raj.

(c) The Functioning-Class and caste in Indian politics, politics of regionalism, Linguism and communalism. Problems of secularization of the policy and national integration, Political elites; the changing composition, Political Parties and political participation, Planning and developmental administration. Socio-economic changes and its impact on Indian democracy. Emergence and evolution of party system in J&K.

Paper-II

PART I

1. The nature and functioning of the Sovereign State system.

2. Concepts of International Politics; Power: National Interest; Balance of Power; "Power Vacuum."

3. Theories of International Politics, The Realist theory; Systems theory; Decision making.


5. Foreign Policy choices: Imperialism; balance of Power; Allegiances; Isolationalism; Nationalistic Universalism (Pax Britiannica, Pax Americana, Pax-Sovietica); The 'Middle Kingdom' complex of China; Non-alignment.

6. The cold War: Origin, evolution and its impact on international relations; Defence and its impact; a new Cold War?

7. Non-Alignment: Meaning, Bases (National and international) the non-aligned Movement and its role in international relations.

8. De-colonization and expansion of the international community; Neo-colonialism and racialism their impact on international relations; Asian-African resurgence.

9. The present International economic order; Aid, trade and economic development; the struggle for the New International Economic Order; Sovereignty over natural resources; the crisis in energy resources.

10. The Role of the International law in international relations; The International Court of Justice.
11. Origin and Development of International Organizations; The United Nations and specialized Agencies; their role in international relations.

12. Regional Organisations : OAS, OAU, the Arab League, the ASEAN, the EEC, their role in international relations.

13. Arms race disarmament and arms control; Conventional and nuclear arms, The Arms Trade; its impact on Third world role in international relations.

14. Diplomatic theory and practice

15. External intervention; ideological, Political and economic, "Cultural imperialism" Covert intervention by the major powers.

Part-II

1. The uses and mis-uses of nuclear energy; the impact of nuclear weapons on international relations; the Partial Test-ban Treaty; the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT); Peaceful nuclear explosions (PNE).

2. The problems and prospects of the Indian Ocean being made a peace-zone.

3. The Conflict situation in West Asia.


5. The (Post-war) foreign policies of the major powers: United States, Soviet Union, China.

6. The Third world in international relations; the North-South" Dialogue" in the United Nations and outside.

7. India's foreign policy and relations; India and the Super Powers; India and its neighbour; India and South-east Asia; Indian and African problems; India's economic diplomacy; India and the question of nuclear weapons.

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper - I

FOUNDATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY

1. The Scope of Psychology
   Place of Psychology in the family of social and behavioural sciences.

2. Methods of Psychology
   Methodological problems of psychology.
   General design of psychological research.

   Types of psychological research. The characteristics of psychological measurement.

4. Cognitive Processes


5. Learning


6. Remembering


7. Thinking


8. Intelligence


9. Motivation

Characteristics of motivated behaviour. Approaches to motivation. Psychoanalytic theory; Drive theory; Need hierarchy theory, Vector valence approach, Concept of level of aspiration. Measurement of motivation. the apathetic and the alienated individual, Incentives.

10. Personality

The concept of personality. Trait and type approaches. Factorial and dimensional approaches. Theories of personality; Freud, Allport, Murray, Cattell, Social learning theories and Field theory. The Indian approach to personality the concept of Gunas. Measurement of personality Questionnaires:

Rating scales: Psychometric Tests; Projective Tests; observation method.
11. Language and communication.


12. Attitudes and Values

Structure of attitudes. Formation of Attitudes. Theories of attitudes. Attitude measurement. Types of attitude scales. Theories of attitude change values types of value, Motivational properties of values, Measurement of values.

13. Recent trends

Psychology and the Computer, Cybernetic model of behaviour. Simulation studies in psychology. Study of consciousness. Altered states of consciousness; Sleep, dream, meditation and hypnotic trance; drug induced changes, Sensory deprivation, Human problems in aviation and space flight.


Paper II

PSYCHOLOGY ISSUES AND APPLICATIONS

1. Individual difference :


2. Psychological Disorders:

Classification of disorders and nosological systems. Neurotic, psychotic and psychophysiological disorders. Psychopathic personality. Theories of psychological disorder. The problem of anxiety, depression and stress

3. Therapeutic Approaches:

Psychodynamic approach, Behaviour therapy, Client centered therapy, Cognitive therapy, Group therapy.

4. Application of psychology to organisations and industrial problems:

Personnel selection, Training, Work motivation, Theories of work motivation, job designing, Leadership training, Participatory management.
5. Small Group:

The concept of small group, properties of groups, Group at work. Theories of group behaviour. Measurement of group behaviour, interaction process analysis, interpersonal relations.

6. Social Change:

Characteristics of social change, Psychological basis of change, Steps in the change process. Resistance to change. Factors contributing to resistance. Planning for change. The concept of change proneness.

7. Psychology and the Learning Process:

The Learner, School as an agent of socialisation. Problems relating to adolescents in learning situations, Gifted and retarded children and problems related to their training.

8. Disadvantaged Groups.

Types: Social, Cultural and economic, Psychological consequences of disadvantage. Concept of deprivation. Educating the disadvantaged groups. Problems of motivating the disadvantaged groups.

9. Psychology and the problem of Social integration.


Psychological factors in Information management, information overload. Psychological basis of effective communication. Mass media and their role in social change. Impact of television. Psychological basis of effective advertising.


PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Paper-I

Administrative theory

1. Basic Premises, Meaning scope and significance of public administration; Private and public administration; its role in developed and developing societies; Ecology of administration- social, economic, cultural, political and legal; Evolution of Public administration as a discipline; Public Administration as an art and a Science; New Public Administration.


4. Administrative Behaviour- Decision making with Special Reference to the contribution of Herbert Simon, Theories of Leadership; Communication; Morale; Motivation (Maslow and Herzberg).

5. Structure of Organisations- Chief Executive; Types of chief Executives and their functions; Line staff and Auxiliary agencies; Departments; Corporations, Companies, Boards and Commissions, Headquarters and field relationship.

6. Personnel Administration- Bureaucracy and Civil Services; Position Classification; Recruitment; Training; Career Development; Performance Appraisal; Promotion; Pay and Service Conditions; Retirement Benefits; Discipline; Employee Relations, Integrity in Administration; Generalists and Specialists Neutrality and Anonymity.

7. Financial Administration- Concept of Budget; Preparation and Execution of the Budget; Performance Budgeting; Legislative Control Accounts and Audit.

8. Accountability and Control - The concepts of Accountability and control; Legislative Executive and Judicial Control over Administration, Citizen and Administration.

9. Administrative Reforms- O&M, work study, Work Measurement; Administrative Reforms; Processes and Obstacles.

10. Administrative Law- Importance of Administrative Law; Delegated Legislation; Meaning, Types, Advantages, Limitations, Safeguards, Administrative Tribunals.

11. Comparative and Development Administration Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Public Administration, Contribution of Fred Riggs with particular


Paper-II

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

i) Evolution of Indian Administration - Kautilya; Mughal period; British period.

ii) Environmental Setting- Constitution, Parliamentary Democracy, Federalism Planning, Socialism.

iii) Political Executive at the Union Level-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Cabinet Committees.

iv) Structure of Central Administration- Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Ministries and Departments Boards and Commissions, field Organisations.

v) Centre-State Relations - Legislative, Administrative. Planning and Financial.

vi) Public Services- All India Services, Central Services, State Services, Local Civil Services, Union and State Public Service Commission Training of Civil Services.

vii) Machinery for Planning—Plan Formulation at the National Level; National Development Council; Planning commission; Planning Machinery at the State and District Levels.

viii) Public Undertakings- Forms, management control and problems.

ix) Control of Public Expenditure- Parliamentary control; Role of the Finance Ministry, Comptroller and Auditor General.

x) Administration of Law and Order- Role of Central and State Agencies in maintenance of Law and Order.

xi) State Administration- Governor; Chief Minister. Council of Ministers; Secretariat, Chief Secretary. Directorates.

xii) District and local Administration- Role and Importance; District Collector; land and revenue, law and order and development functions District Rural Development Agency; Special Development Programmes.

xiii) Local Administration- Panchayati Raj; Urban Local Government features, Forms, Problems, Autonomy of local Bodies.
xiv) Administration for Welfare - Administration for the Welfare of weaker Sections with Particular Reference to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Programmes for the Welfare of Women.

xv) Issue Areas in Indian Administration - Relationship between Political and Permanent Executives, Generalists and Specialists in Administration, Integrity in Administration, People’s Participation in Administration, Redressal of Citizens Grievances, Lok Pal and Lok Ayuktas, Administrative Reforms in India.

SOCILOGY

Paper-I

GENERAL SOCIOLOGY

Scientific Study of Social phenomena: The emergence of sociology and its relationships with other disciplines; science and social behaviour, the problems of objectivity; the scientific method and design of sociological research; techniques of data collection and measurement including participant and non participant observation, interview schedules and questionnaires and measurement of attitudes.

Pioneering contribution to sociology: The seminal ideas of Durkheim, Weber, Redcliffe-Brown, Malinowski. Parsons, Merton and Marx historical materialism, alienation, class and class struggle Durkheim- division of labour, social fact, religion and society; Weber- social action types of authority, bureaucracy, rationality. Protestant ethnic and the spirit of capitalism ideal types.

The individual and society: Individual behaviour; Social interaction, society and social group; social system status and role; culture, personality and socialization; conformity, deviance and social control; role conflicts.

Social stratification and mobility: Inequality and stratification; different conceptions of class; theories of stratification; caste and class; class and society; types of mobility; intergenerational mobility; open and closed models of mobility.

Family, marriage and kinship; Structure and functions of family; structural principles of kinship; family, descent and kinship; change in society, change in age and sex roles and change in marriage and family; marriage and divorce.

Formal organisations; Elements of formal and informal structures bureaucracy; modes of participation-democratic and authoritarian forms, voluntary associations.

Economic system; Property Concepts, Social dimensions of division of labour and types of exchange; social aspects of pre-industrial and industrial economic system; industrialization and changes in the political, educational, religious familiar and stratificational spheres; social determinants and consequences of economic development.

Political system; The nature of social power- community power structure; power of the elite, class power, organisation power, power of unorganized masses; power authority and legitimacy; power in democracy and in totalitarian society; political parties and voting.
Educational system; Social origins and orientation of students and teachers, equality of educational opportunity, education as a medium of cultural reproduction, indoctrination, social stratification and mobility; education and modernisation.

Religion; The religious phenomenon; the sacred and the Profane; social functions and dysfunctions of religion; magic religion and science; changes in society and changes in religion secularization.

Social change and development; Social structure and social change continuity and change as fact and as value; Processes of change; theories of change; social disorganization and social movements; types of social movements; directed social change, social policy and social development.

Paper-II

Society of India

Historical moorings of the Indian society. Traditional Hindu social organization; socio-cultural dynamics through the ages, especially the impact of Buddhism, Islam and the modern West; factors in continuity and change.

Social stratification; Caste system and its transformation aspects of ritual, economic and caste status, cultural and structural views about caste, mobility in caste, issues of equality and social justice caste among the Hindus and the non-Hindus; casteism; the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes; untouchability and its eradication; agrarian and industrial class structure.

Family, marriage and kinship; Regional variation in Kinship systems and its socio-cultural correlates changing aspects of kinship; the joint family its structural and functional aspects and its changing form and disorganization; marriage among different ethnic groups and economic categories, its changing trend and its future; impact of legislation and socioeconomic change upon family and marriage, intergenerations gap and youth unrest; changing status of women.

Economic system; The jajmani system and its bearing on the traditional society; market economy and its social consequences; occupational diversification and social structure profession trade unions; social determinants and consequences of economic development; economic inequalities, exploitation and corruption.

Political systems; The functioning of the democratic political system in a traditional society; political parties and their social composition; social structural origins of political elites and their social orientations, decentralization of power and political participation.

Educational system; Education and society in the traditional and the modern contests, educational inequality and change; education and social mobility, educational problems of women, the Backward Classes and the Schedule Castes.

Religion; Demographic dimensions, geographical distribution and neighbourhood living patterns of major religious categories; interreligious interaction and its
manifestation in the problems of conversion, minority status and communalism, secularism.

Tribal societies and their integrations: Distinctive features of tribal communities, tribes and caste; acculturation and integration.

Rural social system and community development; Socio-cultural dimensions of the village community traditional power structure democratization and leadership; poverty, indebtedness and bonded labour; social consequences of land reforms, Community Development Programme and other planned development projects and of Green Revolution; New strategies to rural development.

Urban social organization; Continuity and change in the traditional cases of social organization, namely, kinships, caste and religion in the urban context; stratification and mobility in urban communities, ethnic diversity and community integration; urban neighbourhoods; rural urban differences in demographic and socio-cultural characteristics and their social consequences. Population dynamics: Socio-cultural aspects of sex and age structure, marital status, fertility and mortality; the problem of population explosion, social, psychological, cultural and economic factors in the adoption of family planning practices.

Social change and modernization; Problems of Role conflict- youth unrest- intergenerational gap changing Status of Women; Major Sources of social change and of Resistance to change, impact of West, reform movements, social movements industrialization and urbanization, pressure groups factors of planned change- Five year Plans legislative and executive measures; process of change- sanskritization, westernization and modernization; means of modernization- mass media and education; problem of change and modernization - structural contradictions and breakdowns.

Current Social Evils: Corruption and Nepotism- Smuggling -Black money.

STATISTICS

Paper-I

Attempt any 5 questions choosing at most 2 from each section. Four questions of equal weightage will be set in each section.

i) Probability

Sample space and events, probability measure and probability space, Statistical independence, Random variable as a measureable function, discrete and continuous random variables, Probability density and distribution functions, marginal and conditional distributions functions of random variables and their distributions, expectations and movements, conditional expectation, correlation coefficient; convergence in probability in LP almost everywhere; Markov, Chebychev and Kolmogrov inequalities, Borel-Cantelli lemma, weak and strong law of large numbers probability generating and characteristic functions. Uniqueness and continuous probability distributions, their interrelations including limiting cases.
ii) Statistical Inference


Simple and composite hypotheses, statistical tests and critical region, two kinds of error, power function unbiased tests, most powerful and uniformly most powerful tests Neyman Person Lemma, Optimal tests for simple hypotheses concerning one parameter, monotone likelihood ratio property and its use in constructing UMP test, Likelihood ratio criterion and its asymptotic distribution, Chi-square and Kolmogoro tests for goodness of fit. Run test for randomness Sign test for Location, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test and Kolmogor-Smirnov test for the two sample problem. Distribution free confidence intervals for quantities and confidence bands for distribution function. Notions of a sequential test, walds SPRT, its CC and ASN function.

iii) Linear Inference and Multivariate Analysis

Theory of least squares and Analysis of variance, Gauss-Markoff theory, normal equations, least square estimates and their precision. Tests of significance and intervals estimates based on least square theory in one way, two way and three way classified data. Regression Analysis, linear regression, estimates and tests about correlation and regression coefficient curve linear regression and orthogonal polynomials, test for linearity of regression Multivariate normal distribution, multiple regression, multiple and partial correlation. Mahalanobis D2 and Hotening T2—Statistics and their applications (derivations of distribution of D2 and T2 excluded) Fisher’s discriminant analysis.

Paper-II

(i) Select any three sections

(ii) Attempt any 5 questions from the selected sections, choosing at most, two questions from each selected section. Four questions of equal weight will be set in each section.

I. Sampling Theory and Design of Experiments.

Nature and scope of sampling, simple random sampling, sampling from finite populations with and without replacements estimation of the standard errors sampling with equal probabilities and PPS sampling. Stratified random and systematic sampling two stage and multistage sampling multi phase and cluster sampling schemes.

Estimation of Population total and mean, use of biased and unbiased estimates auxiliary variables, double sampling standard errors of estimates cost and variance functions ratio and regression estimates and their relative efficiency. Planning and
organization of sample surveys with special reference to recent large scale surveys conducted in India.

Principles of experimental designs, CRD, RBD, LSD, missing plot technique factor experiments 2n and 3n design general theory of total and partial confounding and fractional replication. Analysis of split plot, BIB and simple lattice designs.

II. Engineering Statistics

Concepts of quality and meaning of control. Different type of control charts like X-R charts, P charts np charts and cumulative sum control charts.

Sampling inspection Vs 100 percent inspection. Single, double, multiple and sequential sampling plans for attributes inspection, OC, ASN and ATI curves, Concepts of producer risk and consumer's risk AQL, AQQL, LTPD etc. Variable Sampling plants.

Definition of Reliability, maintainability and availability. Life distribution failure rate and both tub, failure curve expotential and Weibull model. Reliability of series and Parallel systems and other simple configuration different types of redundancy like hot and cold and use of redundancy in reliability improvement problem in life testing censored and truncated experiments for exponential model.

III. Operational Research

Scope and definition of OR different types of models, their construction and obtaining solution.

Homogenous discrete time Markov chains, transition probability matrix, classification of states and ergodic theorems. Homogenous continuous time Markov chains. Elements of queuing theory, M/M/I and M/M/K queues, the problem of machine interference and GI/M/I and M/GI queues.

Concepts of scientific inventory management and analytical structure of inventory problems Simple models with deterministic and stochastic demand with and without lead time. Storage models with particular reference to dam type.


Transportation and assignment problems.

Replacement of items that fail and those that deteriorate, group and individual replacement policies.

Introduction to computers and elements of Fortran IV Programming formats for input and output, statements specification and logic statements and sub-routines. Applications to some simple statistical problems.
IV. Quantitative Economics

Concept of time series, additive and multiplicative models, resolution into four components, determination of trend by free-hand drawing, moving averages, and fitting of mathematical curves, seasonal indices and estimate of the variance of the random components.

Definition, construction, interpretation, and limitations of index numbers, Lespeyre Parsche Edgeworth- Marshall and Fisher index numbers their comparisons tests for index numbers and construction of cost of living index.


V. Demography and Psychometry

Sources of demographic data; census registration; NSS and other demographic surveys. Limitation and uses of demographic data.

Vital rates and rations; Definition construction and uses

Life tables- complete and abridged: construction of life tables from vital statistics and census returns Uses of life tables.

Logistic and other population growth curves.

Measure of fertility, Gross and net reproduction rates

Stable population theory. Uses of stable--- and quasi stable population techniques in estimation of demographic parameters.


Educational and psychological statistics methods of standardisation of scales and tests, IQ tests, reliability of tests and T and Z scores.

ZOOLOGY

Paper-I

Non Chordata and Chordata, Ecology, Ethology, Biostatistics and Economic Zoology
Section A

Non Chordata and Chordata

1. A general survey, classification and relationship of the various phyla.
2. Protozoa: Study of the structure, bionomica and life history of Paramaecium, Monocytis, malarial parasite, Trypanosoma and Leishmania
   Locomotion, nutrition and reproduction in Protozoa
3. Porifera; Canal system, skeleton and reproduction.
   Parasitic adaptation, Helminths in relation to man.
6. Annelida: Neries, earth work and leech; coelom and metamerism; modes of life in polychaetes.
7. Arthropoda: Palemon, scorpion, Cockroach, larval forms and parasitism in Crustace, mouth part vision and respiration in arthropods, social life and metamorphosis in insects. Importance of Peripatus.
11. Neoteny and retrogressive metamorphosis.
12. A general study of comparative account of the various systems of vertebrates.
13. Locomotion; migration and respiration in fishes; structure and affinities of Dipnoi.
15. Origin of Reptiles; adaptive radiation in reptiles; 'fossil reptiles; poisonous and non poisonous snakes of India; poison apparatus of snake.
17. Origin of mammals; homologies of ear ossicles in mammals; dentition and skin derivatives of mammals; distribution, structural peculiarities and phylogenetic relations of Prototheria and Methatheria.
Section B

ECOLOGY, ETHOLOGY, BIOSTATICS AND ECONOMIC ZOOLOGY

Ecology

1. Environment; Abiotic factors and their role; Biotic factors- Inter and inter-specific relations.
2. Animal: Organisation at population and community levels, ecological successions.
3. Ecosystem: Concept, components, fundamental operation, energy flow, biogeochemical cycles, food chain and trophic levels.
4. Adaptation in fresh water, marine and terrestrial habitats.
5. Pollution in air, water and land.

Ethology

7. General survey of Various types of animal behaviour.
8. Role of hormones and pheromones in behaviour.
9. Chronobiology; Biological clock, seasonal rhythms, tidal rhythms.

Economic Zoology

11. Parasitism, commensalism and host parasite relationship.
12. Parasitic protozoan's helminthis and insects of man and domestic animals.
13. Insect pests of crops and stored products.
15. Pisciculture and induced breeding.

Paper-II

Cell Biology, Genetics, Evolution and Systematics, Biochemistry, Physiology and Embryology.

Section A

Cell Biology, Genetics, Evolution and Systematics
1. **Cell Biology**: Structure and function of cell and cytoplasmic constituents; structure of nucleus, plasma membrane, mitochondria, golgibodies, endoplasmic reticulum and ribosomes, cell division; mitotic spindle and chromosome movements and meiosis.

Gene structure and Function: Watson -Crick model of DNA, replication of DNA

Genetic code; protein synthesis cell differentiation sex chromosomes and sex determination.

2. **Genetics**: Mendelian laws of inheritance re-combination linkage and linkage maps, multiple alleles; mutation (natural and induced) mutation and evolution, meiosis, chromosome number and form, structural rearrangements; polyploidy; cytoplasmic inheritance, regulation of gene expression in prokaryotes and eukaryotes; biochemical genetics, elements of human genetics; normal and abnormal karyotypes; genes and diseases. Eugenics.

3. **Evolution and Systematics**: Origin of life, history of evolutionary thought Lamarck and his works. Darwin and his works sources and nature of organic variation. Natural Selection, Hardy-Weinberg law, cryptic and warning colouration mimicry; isolating mechanism, and their role Insular fauna, concept of species and sub-species, principles of classification, Zoological nomenclature and international code. Fossils, outline of geological eras phylogeny of horse, elephant, camel, origin and evolution of man, principles and theories of continental distribution of animals Zoogeographical realms of the world.

**Section B**

**BIOCHEMISTRY, PHYSIOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY**

1. **Biochemistry**: Structure of carbohydrates, lipids, aminoacids, proteins and nucleic acids, glycolysis and krebs cycle, oxidation and reduction, oxidative phosphorylation, energy conservation and release, ATP Cyclic AMP, saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, cholesterol, steroid hormones Types of enzymes, mechanism of enzyme action immunoglobulins and immunity, vitamins and co-enzymes; Hormones, their classification, biosynthesis and functions.

2. **Physiology with special reference to mammals**: composition of blood, blood groups in man, coagulation, oxygen and carbon dioxide transport haemoglobin, breathing and its regulation nephron and urine formation, acid base balance and homeostasis; temperature regulation in man, mechanism of conduction along axon and across synapses, neurotransmitters, vision, hearing and other receptors; types of muscles, ultra structures and mechanism of contraction of skeletal muscles, role of salivary gland, liver, pancreas and intestinal glands in digestion, absorption of digested food, nutrition and balanced diet of man, mechanism of action of steroid and peptide hormones, role of hypo-thalamus, pituitary thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenal testis ovary and pineal organs and their inter-relationships, physiology of reproduction in humans, hormonal control of development in man and insects, pheromones in insects and mammals.
Embryology: Gametogenesis, fertilization, types of eggs, cleavage, development up to gastrulation in branchiostoma, frog and chick, Fate maps of frog and chick, Metamorphosis in frog; Formation and fate of extra embryonic membrane in chick; formation of amnion allantois and types of placenta in mammals, function of placenta in mammals; organisers, Regeneration, genetic, control of development. Organogenesis of central nervous system, sense organs heart and kidney of vertebrate embryos. Aging and its implication in relation to man.