

UGC NET Paper 1 Syllabus 2023

UGC NET Paper 1 syllabus 2023 comprises topics from **General Paper on Teaching and Research Aptitude**, which is common and mandatory for all candidates. Check the complete UGC NET Syllabus for Paper 1 below.

Unit-I: Teaching Aptitude

- Teaching: Concept, objectives, levels of teaching (memory, understanding, and reflective), characteristics, and basic requirements
- Learner's characteristics: Characteristics of adolescent and adult learners (academic, social, emotional and cognitive), individual differences
- Factors affecting teaching related to Teacher, Learner, Support material, Instructional facilities, Learning environment, and Institution
- Methods of teaching in higher learning institutions: Teacher-centred vs learner-centered methods; offline vs online methods (Swayam, Swayamprabha, MOOCs, etc.).
- Teaching support system: Traditional, modern, and ICT based
- Evaluation systems: Elements and types of evaluation, evaluation in Choice Based Credit Systems in higher education, computer-based testing, innovations in evaluation systems

Unit-II: Research Aptitude

- Research: Meaning, types, and characteristics, positivism and post-positivistic approach to research
- Methods of research: Experimental, descriptive, historical, qualitative and quantitative methods
- Steps of research
- Thesis and article writing: Format and styles of referencing
- Application of ICT in research
- Research ethics

Unit-III: Comprehension

- A passage of text is given. Questions are asked from the passage which needs to be answered.

Unit-IV: Communication

- Communication: Meaning, types, and characteristics of communication
- Effective communication: Verbal and non-verbal, inter-cultural and group communications, classroom communication

- Barriers to effective communication
- Mass-media and society

Unit-V: Mathematical Reasoning and Aptitude

- Types of reasoning
- Number series, letter series, codes, and relationships
- Mathematical aptitude (fraction, time & distance, ratio, proportion and percentage, profit and loss, interest and discounting, averages etc.)

Unit-VI: Logical Reasoning

- Understanding the structure of arguments: Argument forms, the structure of categorical propositions, mood and figure, formal and informal fallacies, uses of language, connotations, and denotations of terms, the classical square of opposition
- Evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning
- Analogies
- Simple and multiple uses for establishing the validity of arguments
- Indian Logic: Means of knowledge
- Pramanas: Pratyaksha (Perception), Anumana (Inference), Upamana (Comparison), Shabda (Verbal testimony), Arthapatti (Implication) and Anupalabdhi (Non-apprehension)
- Structure and kinds of Anumana (inference), Vyapti (invariable relation), Hetvabhasas (fallacies of inference)

Unit-VII: Data Interpretation

- Sources, acquisition and classification of data
- Quantitative and qualitative data
- Graphical representation (bar-chart, histograms, pie-chart, table-chart and line-chart) and mapping of data
- Data interpretation
- Data and governance

Unit-VIII: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- ICT: General abbreviations and terminology
- Basics of Internet, Intranet, E-mail, Audio and Video-conferencing
- Digital initiatives in higher education
- ICT and Governance

Unit-IX: People, Development and Environment

- Development and environment: Millennium development and Sustainable development goals

- Human and environment interaction: Anthropogenic activities and their impacts on the environment
- Environmental issues: Local, regional and global; air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, waste (solid, liquid, biomedical, hazardous, electronic), climate change and its socio-economic and political dimensions
- Impacts of pollutants on human health
- Natural and energy resources: Solar, Wind, Soil, Hydro, Geothermal, Biomass, Nuclear and Forests
- Natural hazards and disasters: Mitigation strategies
- Environmental Protection Act (1986), National Action Plan on Climate Change, International agreements/efforts -Montreal Protocol, Rio Summit, Convention on Biodiversity, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, International Solar Alliance

Unit-X: Higher Education System

- Institutions of higher learning and education in ancient India
- Evolution of higher learning and research in post-independence India
- Oriental, conventional and non-conventional learning programmes in India
- Professional, technical and skill-based education.
- Value education and environmental education
- Policies, governance, and administration



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NET BUREAU

NET SYLLABUS

Subject: ECONOMICS

Code No.: 01

Unit-1 : Micro Economics

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

Unit-2 : Macro Economics

- National Income: Concepts and Measurement
- Determination of output and employment: Classical & Keynesian Approach
- Consumption Function
- Investment Function
- Multiplier and Accelerator
- Demand for Money
- Supply of Money
- IS – LM Model Approach

- Inflation and Phillips Curve Analysis
- Business Cycles
- Monetary and Fiscal Policy
- Rational Expectation Hypothesis and its critique
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Unit- 3 : Statistics and Econometrics

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

Unit-4 : Mathematical Economics

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

Unit-5 : International Economics

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

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

Unit-6 : Public Economics

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

Unit-7 : Money and Banking

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

Unit-8 : Growth and Development Economics

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

Unit-9 : Environmental Economics and Demography

- Environment as a Public Good
- Market Failure
- Coase Theorem
- Cost-Benefit Analysis and Compensation Criteria
- Valuation of Environmental Goods
- Theories of Population
- Concepts and Measures: Fertility, Morbidity, Mortality
- Age Structure, Demographic Dividend
- Life Table
- Migration

Unit-10 : Indian Economy

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



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NET BUREAU

Subject: MUSIC

Code No.: 16

SYLLABUS

**Hindustani (Vocal, Instrumental & Musicology),
Karnataka, Percussion and Rabindra Sangeet**

Note:-

- **Unit-I, II, III & IV are common to all in music**
- **Unit-V to X are subject specific in music**

Unit-I

Technical Terms:

Sangeet, Nada: ahata & anahata , Shruti & its five jaties, Seven Vedic Swaras, Seven Swaras used in Gandharva, Suddha & Vikrit Swara, Vadi- Samvadi, Anuvadi-Vivadi, Saptak, Aroha, Avaroha, Pakad / vishesa sanchara, Purvanga, Uttaranga, Audava, Shadava, Sampoorana, Varna, Alankara, Alapa, Tana, Gamaka, Alpatva-Bahutva, Graha, Ansha, Nyasa, Apanyas, Avirbhav,Tirobhava, Geeta; Gandharva, Gana, Marga Sangeeta, Deshi Sangeeta, Kutapa, Vrinda, Vaggeyakara Mela, Thata, Raga, Upanga ,Bhashanga ,Meend, Khatka, Murki, Soot, Gat, Jod, Jhala, Ghaseet, Baj, Harmony and Melody, Tala, laya and different layakari, common talas in Hindustani music, Sapta Talas and 35 Talas, Taladasa pranas, Yati, Theka, Matra, Vibhag, Tali, Khali, Quida, Peshkar, Uthaan, Gat, Paran, Rela, Tihai, Chakradar, Laggi, Ladi, Marga-Deshi Tala, Avartana, Sama, Vishama, Atita, Anagata, Dasvidha Gamakas, Panchdasa Gamakas ,Katapayadi scheme, Names of 12 Chakras, Twelve Swarasthanas, Niraval, Sangati, Mudra, Shadangas , Alapana, Tanam, Kaku, Akarmatrik notations.

Unit-II

Folk Music

Origin, evolution and classification of Indian folk song / music.

Characteristics of folk music.

Detailed study of folk music, folk instruments and performers of various regions in India.

Ragas and Talas used in folk music

Folk fairs & festivals in India.

Unit-III

Rasa and Aesthetics:

Rasa, Principles of Rasa according to Bharata and others.

Rasa nishpatti and its application to Indian Classical Music.

Bhava and Rasa

Rasa in relation to swara, laya, tala, chhanda and lyrics.

Aesthetics according to Indian and western Philosophers.

General knowledge of 64 kalas according to Vatsyayan

General history of Raga-Ragini Paintings and Raga Dhayana.

Interrelation of Fine Arts.

Unit-IV

Research Methodology and Pedagogy, Avenues, Interdisciplinary aspects and Modern Technology:

Research Pedagogy: Research areas, review of literature, selection of suitable research topics and research problems, Methodology of Music research, Preparing synopsis, Data collection and its sources, Analysis of data collection, Writing project report, Research project Indexing, references and bibliography etc.

Research Avenues and its Interdisciplinary aspects: Music and Literature, Music Therapy, Philosophy, Psychology, Physics, Mathematics, Economics, Social Sciences, Religion and Culture.

Modern Technology: Electronic equipments, computer, internet etc.

New trends in Indian Music in post-independence era.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

(VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND MUSICOLOGY)

Unit-V

Applied Theory:

Detail study of Sangeet Utpatti; Musical scales (Indian and western); Detail study of Gram, Murchchhana and Chatussarna; Jaati Lakshana, Jaati Bhed, concept of Raag, Raag-Lakshan.

Classification of Raag: 1) Gram Raag and Deshi Raag Classification 2) Male Raag classification 3) Thaata Raag classification 4) Shuddha, Chhayalag and Sankeerna Raag classification 5) Raag-Raagini classification 6) Raagang classification; Time theory of Raagas; Placement of shuddha and vikrit swaras on shruties in Ancient, Medieval and Modern Period; Description of popular Raagas and Taalas; Notation systems of Hindustani, Karnataka and Western Music; Merits and demerits of a vocalist (Gayak); Remix, Fusion, Orchestra, Coir and Acoustic; Comparative studies of Hindustani and Karnatak Swaras and Taalas; Karnatak names of Popular Hindustani Ragas; Knowledge of different Layakaaries such as dugun, Tigun, Chaugun, Aad, Kuad and Viaad.

Unit-VI

History of Indian Music, contribution of Musicologists and their textual tradition:

Study of the Historical Development of Hindustani Music from Vedic to Modern period;

Ancient Medieval and Modern Musicologist and Scholars:- Bharat, Naarad, Matang, Someshwardev, Jagdekmall, Nanyadev, Sharangdev, Parshwadev,

Sudhakalash, Maharana Kumbha, Ramamatya, Damodar Pandit, Pt. Ahobal, Shrinivas, Hridayanarayana, Vyankatmakhi, Pt. Vishnu Digambar Palushkar, Pt. Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande, Pt. Vinayak Rao Patwardhan, Pt. Omkarnanath Thakur, Acharya Birhaspati, Thakur Jaidev Singh, Sharachchandra Shridhar Paranjape, Bhagwat Sharan Sharma, Dr. Prem Lata Sharma, Dr. Subhadra Choudhary, Prof. R.C. Mehta, Prof. Pradeep Kumar Dixit.

Study of ancient, Medieval and Modern Treatises in Indian Music like Natya Shastra, Nardiya Shiksha, Sangeet makarand, Brihaddeshi, Manasollaas, Sangeet Chudamani, Bharat Bhashya, Sangeet Ratnakar, Sangeet Samaysar, Sangeetopanishatsaaroddhar, Sanageet Raj, Swaramalekalanidhi, Sangeet Darpan, Sangeet Paarijaat, Raga Tatvavibodh, Hridaya Kautuk, Hridaya Prakash, Chaturdandi Prakashika, Sangeet Chintamani, Pranavbharati etc.

Contribution of Western Scholars to Indian Music:

Capt. N.A. Willard William Johnes, Capt. C.R. Day, E. Clements, Fox Strangways, H.A. Popley & Alain Danielou.

Unit-VII

Compositional forms and their evolution:

Prabandh, Dhrupad, Dhamaar, Saadra

Khyaal, Tarana, Trivat, Chaturang, Sargam Geet, Lakshan Geet, Raagmaala etc.

Thumri, Dadra, Tappa, Hori, Kajri, and Chaiti etc.

Light Music: Geet, Gazal and Bhajan etc.

Firozkhani Gat, Maseetkhani Gat, Razakhani Gat and Zafarkhani Gat and its kind.

Jaati, Javali, Kriti, Tillana, Raagam, Taanam, Pallavi.

Origin, development and presentation of above said vocal and instrumental compositions

Popular artists in the field of abovesaid forms.

Unit-VIII

Musical Instruments and its Classification

Classification of Indian Musical Instruments in Ancient, Medieval and Modern period

Different types of Veenas in ancient period

Tat - Sitar, Sarod, Violin, Dilruba, Israj, Santoor, Tanpura, Surbahhar, Guitar.

Ghan - Jaltarang, Ghatam, Morsing, Chipali, Manjeera, Jhanjh, Kartal

Sushir - Flute and its varieties, Shehnai, Nagaswaram, Harmonium

Avanaddha - Pakhawaj, Tabla, Mridangam, Kanjira, Khol, Chang, Nakkara, Duff, Hudaka, Dholak.

Origin, evolution, playing techniques and famous artist of these Instruments

Unit-IX

Contribution of composers / performers to Indian Music:

Tansen, Haridas, Gopal Nayak, Sadarang, Pandit Balkrishna Bua Ichalkaranjkar, Pandit Vishnu Digambar Palushkar, Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhand, Ustaad Faiyaz Khan, Ustaad Bade Gulam Ali Khan, Ustaad Nisaar Hussain Khan, Pandit Omkar Nath Thakur, Pandit Vinayak Rao Patwardhan, Pandit Naryan Rao Vyas, Pandit C.R. Vyas, Pandit Krishna Rao Shankar Pandit, Pandit Mallikarjun Mansoor, Smt Gangubai Hangal, Kesar Bai Kerkar, Abdul Kareem Khan, Heerabai Barodekar, Suhasini Koretkar, Bade Ramdas, Siddheswari Devi, Begham Akhtar, Shobha Gurtu, Girija Devi, Savita Devi, Moghubai Kurdikar, Kishori Amonkar, Pandit Kumar Gandharv, Pandit Jasraj, Pandit Balvant Rai Bhatt. Pt. Ramashraa Jha.

Asad Ali Khan, Pt. Lal Mani Mishra, Abdul Halim Zafar Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Sharan Rani, Amjad Ali Khan, Anath Lal, Panna Lal Ghosh, Vijay Raghav Rao, Rangunath Seth, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Ahmad Jaan Thirakava, Pt. Samta Prasad, Kishan Maharaj, Kudau Singh, Paagal Das, Brij Bhooshan Kabra, Vishwa Mohan Bhatt, Shiv Kumar Sharma, Bhajan Sopori, M.S. Gopal Krishnan, V.G. Jog, N. Rajam, Appa Jalgaonkar, Mehmood Dhaulpuri.

Recipient of Bharat Ratna:-

M.S. Subbhalakshmi, Pt. Ravi Shankar, Utsad Bismillah Khan, Lata Mangeshkar and Pt. Bhim Sen Joshi.

Purandar Das, Shyam Shastri, Mutthuswami Dixitar, Tyagraja, Swathi Tirunal

Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Yahudi Menuhin,

Unit-X

Gharna and Institutional System and conferences of Hindustani Music:

General study of origin and development of Gharana.

Institutionalised system and their contribution to Hindustani Music.

Four baanies of Dhrupad and its importance to Hindustani Music.

General study of various Gharanas of Dhrupad Kheyal and Instrumental Music.

Special features of Gharanas in vocal and Instrumental Music and its famous artists.

Purab and Punjab Angas of Tumari.

Important music conferences in India.

National and International awards in the field of music.

Contribution of Music educational institutes Akademies, Prasar Bharati, Song and Drama Division and Film in Indian Music.

KARNATAKA MUSIC

Unit-V

Applied Theory:

Musical scales (Indian & Western), Suddha and vikrita svaras , Sruti in ancient, medieval & modern period, Detailed study of grama, murchana-jaati , Jaati lakshana in ancient period , Concept of Raga, Classification of Raga from ancient to modern period, Ragalakshana-s of popular ragas, Mela - Janya system, Katapayadi and Bhuta sankhya, Janya- Raga classification, Ancient-Palai-Pan system, 22 Srutis & their distribution among Swaras and Ragas, Suladi sapta Tala- s, Scheme of 35 Talas, Tala dasa pranas, Marga and Desi talas, Talas of Tirupugazh, Shadangas and Shodasangas, important Ragas and Talas of Hindustani music. Notation systems in Hindustani, Karnatak and Western music (Staff Notation). Voice culture, Orchestration and Acoustics.

Unit-VI

Historical perspective of music- Contributions of Scholars, Musicologists, Musical concepts in Treatises:

Narada - Naradiya siksha, Sangita makaranda; Bharata - Natya sastra; Dattila-Dattilam, Matanga – Brihaddesi; Someshwara – Manasollasa; Parsvadeva - Sangita Samayasara; Sarangadeva - Sangita Ratnakara, Simhabhupala; Nanyadeva- Bharata Bhashyam; Lochana kavi - Raga Tarangini; Jagadekamalla - Sangita Chudamani; Vidyaranya - Sangita Sara, Ramamatya - Swaramelakalanidhi; Rana Kumbha - Sangita Raja; Somnatha - Raga Vibodha, Ahobala - Sangita Parijata; Govinda Dikshita - Sangita Sudha; Venkatamakhi - Chaturdandi Prakasika; Tulaja - Sangita Saramrita ; Govinda Acharya - Sangraha Chudamani; Subbarama Dikshitar - Sangita Sampradaya Pradarsini; Abraham Panditar - Karunamrita Sagaram;

Nadamuni Panditar - Swara Prastara Sagaram; Atoor krishna Pisharoti - Sangita Chandrika.

References to Musical concepts in Silappadikaram, Sangam Texts, Panchamarabu,

Tala Samudram, Mahabharata Chudamani, Yazhnool and other important texts in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam.

Musicologists

V.N.Bhatkhande, V.D.Paluskar, Swami Prajnanananda, B.C.Deva, P. Sambamurthy, S.Seetha, V.Raghavan, Premalata Sharma, R.Satyanarayana, T.S.Parthasarthy, N.Ramanathan, S.A.K. Durga, Balantrapu Rajanikantarao, R.C Mehta & their works .

Contribution of western scholars to Indian Music; Curt Sachs, N.A.Willard, William Jones, C.R.Day, E.Clements, Fox Strangways, H.A.Popley & Alain Danielou.

Unit-VII

Compositional forms and their evolution:

Origin and development of Prabandha, Gitam, Swarajati, Jatisvarm, Tanavarnam, Padavarnam, Kirtana, Kriti, Padam, Javali, Tillana, Ragam - Tanam - Pallavi, Niraval, Kalpanasvara, Tevaram, Divyaprabandham, Tiruppugazh, Thaya, Ragamalika, Viruttam, Dandakam, Churnika, Sloka, Daru, Ashtapadi, Tarangam, Thiruvaimozhi, Thiruppavai, Chindu, Thiruvassagam, Group kritis.

Geya nataka-a, Nritya nataka-s

Hindustani musical forms Dhrupad, Dhamar, Khayal, Thumri, Tappa, Tarana, Trivat, Chaturang, Vrindgan.

Unit-VIII

Music Instruments of India:

Indian concept of classification of music Instruments.

Origin, Evolution, Structure and playing Technique of Veena, Tambura, Violin, Chitra Vina, Viola, Mandolin, Flute, Nadasvaram, Pancha mukha vadyam, Mridangam, Taval, Kanjira , Dappu, Chenda, Maddalam, Timila, Jaltarang, Ghatam, Morsing, Chipla, Jalra, Kartala and other Tala instruments.

Outline knowledge of - Sitar, Sarangi, Sarod, Shehnai, Tabla, Pakhwaj, Piano, Guitar, Clarionet.

Unit-IX

Contribution of Composers / Performers to Music (Indian and Western):

Tevaram, Alwars, Jayadeva, Dasa Kuta, Purandara Dasa, Annamacharya, Tallapaka composers, Bhadrachala Ramadasa, Arunagirinathar, Muthutandavar, Marimuttupillai, Arunachala Kavirayar, Sangeeta Mummurthy viz., Syamasastri, Tyagaraja, Muttuswami Dikshitar, Swati Tirunal, Gopalakrishna Bharati, Tanjore Quartette, Patnam Subramanya Iyer and other prominent post Trinity composers.

Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Musiri Subrahmanya Iyer, G.N Balasubramaniam,

Maharajapuram Vishwanatha Iyer, Semangudi Srinivas Iyer, Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavatar,

K.V Narayana Swamy, M.D Ramanathan, R.K Srikanthan, M.Balamurali Krishna, M.S.Subbalakshmi, D.K. Pattammal, M.L.Vasantkumari, Brinda, Mukta and other prominent vocalists.

Karaikudi Samba Siva Iyer, Veena Dhanammal, S.Balachander, Mysore Doraiswami Iyengar, S.Balachander, ChittiBabu, Mysore Chowdiah, Lalgudi Jayaraman,

Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu, T.N.Krishnan, M.S.Gopalakrishnan, Sarabha Sastri, T.R.Mahalingam, N.Ramani, Sheikh Chinna Moulana, Amabalapuzha Brothers,

Namagiri Pettai Krishnan, Palghat Mani Iyer, Palani Subramaniam, Viku Vinayakram, Harishankar and other prominent musicians of Veena, Violin, Flute, Nadaswaram, Mridangam, Ghatam and Kanjira.

Unit-X

Prominent Banis, Music training, Education and Propagation:

Merits and limitations of Gurukula sampradya, Institutional training and Academic teaching system in Universities

Nagasvaram Bani - Tanjavur style, Mridanga Bani - Tanjavur, Pudukkotai and Palakadu Styles, Banis of Dhanammal School, Ariyakudi, Musiri, GNB, Maharajapuram, Chembai and Semmangudi.

Styles of Music Trinity and analysis of their Ragas, Compositions with various musical versions.

Music propagation through Music academies, Prasar Bharati, Song and Drama Division, Films, Music festivals like Tiruvaiyaru, Chembai, Melattur etc.

Influence of other music systems on Karnatak music - Hindustani and Western.

National and International Awards in Music.

PERCUSSION

Unit-V

Applied Theory – Taal & Avanadhavadhya:

Description and playing techniques of Varna's and their combinations in Tabla and Pakhwaj instruments. Ten Pranas of Taal (detailed study). Detailed study of Margi and Deshi Taal system (Paddhati), knowledge of Karnataka Taal system: Detailed knowledge of Uttar Bhartiya Taal Padhati and Taalas used in Uttar Bhartiya Sangeet. A brief knowledge of Taalas used with Rabindra Sangeet.

Laya and Layakari. Detailed knowledge of Hindustani and Karnatak taal notation system.

Brief knowledge of staff notation system.

Tabla accompaniment with vocal, (classical, semi-classical music) instrumental music and Kathak Dance.

Relationship between Taal and Chhand, Knowledge of composing Tihais of different matras.

Detailed knowledge of Tihai--Damdar, Bedam, Nauhakka and chakradar Tihais.

Mathematical calculation of chakradar- (Sadharan, Firmaishi and Kamali chakradar).

Difference between Chakradar Gat, Chakradar Tukada and Chakradar Paran.

The Chakra of Thirty two tihais describe by Acharya Brihaspati.

Unit-VI

History of Music, Treies and Controbution of Musocologist:

Bharat, Sharangdeva, Matang, Parashwadev Nanyadev, Ramamatya, Somnath, Damodar Pandit, Ahobal, Venkatmakhi, V.N. Bhatkhande, V.D. Paluskar, Pundarik Vitthal, Dr. Subhadra Chaudhary, Nikhil Ghosh, Madhukar Ganesh Godbole, Swami Pagal Das, Purshottam Das Pakhawaji, Girish Chandra Shrivastava, BhagawatSharan Sharma, Prof. Sudhir Kumar Saxena, Dr. Aban Mistry, Dr. Yogmaya Shukla, Arvind Mulgaonkar, Sudhir Mainkar, Dr. Arun Kumar Sen, Chhote Lal Mishra.

Detailed study of the following texts:

Natya Shastra, Sangeet Ratnakar, Bruhad Deshi, Sangeet Samyasar Sangeet Raj, Ashtottar Shat Taal, Lakshanam, Bhartiya Sangeet Vadya, Table Ka Udagam Vikas avam Vadan Shailiyan, Bhartiya Talon Ka Shastriya Vivechan, Pakhawaj avam Table ke Gharane avam, Parmparayen, Taal Kosh, Tabla Vadan Kala avam Shastra, Tabla, Bhartiya Taal Men Anekata Mein Ekta, Aesthetics of Tabla, Tabla Puran, Taal Vadya Parichaya, Tabla Granth Manjusha, Laya Taal Vichar Manthan, Tabla Vadan Mein Nihit Saundaraya, Solo Tabla Drumming of North India, Tabla of Lucknow, Taal Vadya Shashtra, Bhartiya Sangeet Men Taal, Chand Avam Roop Vidhan.

Unit-VII

Detailed study of Compositional Forms of avanaddha vadyas

Definition of Bandish - expandable and nonexpandable compositions.

The aesthetics of bandishen. Importance of presentation of Bandishen

Detailed study of Theka, Peshkar, Quaida and its prastar (Paltas), Bant, Rela, Rau, Tukda, Mukhada, Gat and its various kinds, Rang-Rela, Fird, Paran,

Tihaies of various kinds. Gats and Quaidas of different Gharanas, Laggi-Ladi.

Study of different compositions popular in classical vocal, Semi-Classical and instrumental music:- Khayal, Masitkhani Gat, Raza Khani Gat, Thumari, Dadra, Tappa, Kajari, Chaiti, Dhrupad, Dhamar, Sadra, Jhoola, Bhajan, Gazal, Geet.

General Knowledge of compositions used in Kathak dance:- Aamad, Paran, Tatkar, Toda, Stuti Paran.

Unit-VIII

Classification of Musical Instruments, descriptions of Musical Instruments from Ancient to present period in India.

Classification of Indian Musical Instruments as per described by Bharat, Sharangdev and Dr. Lalmani Mishra.

Detailed study of Origin, Evolution, Structure and playing technique of the following instruments:-

- a) Tat Vadya:- Veena, Vichitra Veena, Naradiya Veena, Saraswati Veena, Rudra Veena, Sitar, Sarod, Sarangi, Violin, Dilruba, Israj, Santoor, Surbahar, Tanpura, Guitar, Eaktara, Dotara.
- b) Sushir Vadya:- Flute, Shehanai, Nagasvaram, Claronate, Algoza, Sundari, Maguti.
- c) Avanaddha Vadya:- Panav, Patah, Mirdang, Pakhawaj, Tabla, Mridangam, Taval, Khanjira, Khol, Chenda, Chang, Upang, Duff, Nakkara, Dhol, Dholak, Sambal, Dholaki, Naal, Huddaka, Pung.
- d) Ghana Vadya:- Jal-Tarang, Nal-Tarang, Ghatam, Morsinq, Chipli, Jalra, Kartaal, Jhanjh, Manjira.

Popular percussion instruments used in Western Music:-

Kittle Drum, Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Tenor Drum and other important percussions.

Unit-IX

Performer & Composers:-

Tabla:- Natthu Khan, Modu Khan, Bakshu Khan, Abid Hussian Khan, Haji Vilayat Ali, Salari Khan, Chudiya Imam Baksh, Ram Sahay, Munir Khan, Habibuddin Khan, Ahmemadjan Thirukuwa, Amir Hussain, Jahangir Khan, Shekh Daud, Bade Munne Khan, Karamtullah Khan, Allarakha Khan, Gyan Prakash Ghosh, Nikhil Ghosh, Gama Maharaj, Kishan Maharaj, Kanthe Maharaj, Samta Prasad (Gudai Maharaj), Anokhe Lal Mishra, Bhai Gaitonde, Pandharinath Nageshkar, Suresh Talwalkar, Hashamat Ali Khan, Zakir Hussain and contemporary tabla and pakhawaj vizards & scholars.

Pakhawaj:- Kudau Singh Jodhsingh, Nana Panse, Ayodhya Prasad, Pagal Das, Chatrapati Singh, Arjun Sejwal, Madhav Rao Alkutkar, Sakhara Ram.

Nakkara Vadak:- Dilawar Khan, Aggan Khan.

Dholak Vadak:- Bafati Khan, Gulam Jafer, Dholki:- Vijay Chauhan.

Karntak Music:- Vocalists and Instrumentalists

Bharat Ratan Subbalakshmi, S. Balchandar, Bal Muralikrishnan, Lalgudi Jairaman, T.N. Krishnan, Palghat Raghu, Palghat Mani Iyer, Umayalpuram Shivraman, U. Srinivasan, Vikku Vinayak Ram, Hari Shankar.

North Indian Vocalist & Instrumentalist:-

Allauddin Khan, Vilayat Khan, Ravishankar, Abdul Haleem Jafer, Balram Pathak, Nikhil Banerjee, Hafeez Ali Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Amajad Ali Khan, V.G. Jog, D.K. Datar, N Rajam, Hari Prasad Chourasiya, Pannalal Ghosh, Bismillah Khan, Ali Hussain, Siddharam Jadhav, Krishna Rao

Shankar Pandit, Mogubai Kurdikar, Kesar Bai Kerkar, Mallikarjun Mansoor, Abdul Karim Khan, Faiyaz Khan, Bhimsen Joshi, Gangubai Hangal Malini Rajurkar, Kishori Amonkar, Jas Raj, Kumar Gandharava and Aamir Khan.

Dancers:-

Acchan Maharaj, Lacchu Maharaj, Sitara Devi, Gopi Krishna, Birju Maharaj, Durga Lal, Yamini Krishnamurty Sanyukta Panigrahi and Kalyani Kutti Amma.

All National and International Awardees in the field of Music, Dance, folk music and folk dances with special reference to percussion instrumentalists.

Unit X

Detailed Study of Gharanas and Institutional System in Music

Definition of Baaj & Gharanas.

Historical Evaluation & Developments of Gharanas of Tabla & Pakhawaj, Delhi Gharana, Ajarada Gharana, Farrukhabad Gharana, Lucknow Gharana, Benaras Gharana, Punjab Gharana, Nana Panase Gharana, Kudau Singh Gharana.

Varna Nikas (Playing Technique) in different Gharanas.

Main Characteristics of Peshkar, Quida, Rela, Gat, Tukada, Paran, Tihai, Chakradar & Laggi Ladi on the basis of Gharanas.

Importance and utility of Tabla & Pakhawaj in classical music, semi classical, sugam & film music.

Universities, Academies and other institutions, Renowned Professors, Gurus, Academicians, Administrators who are propagating music.

RABINDRA SANGEET

Unit-V

Applied Theory:

The Knowledge of round the clock ragas and raginis, the knowledge of talas, the knowledge of kirtana, baul and other folk songs of Bengal, the Knowledge of monsoon and vernal ragas and raginis, selected provincial songs, selected verses from the Vedas and upanisads frequently chanted by Tagore. Rabindra Nath Tagore specially created talas i.e., Jhampak (5 matra), Sasthi (6 matra), Rupakra (8 matra), Nabatal (9 matra), Ekadasi (11 matra), Nabapanchatal (18 matra). Mulgan and Bhanga Gan. Brahma sangeet by Tagore's. Tagore's poetic songs, (Kabyageeti), Vedic hymns (tuned by Tagore). Patriotic songs. Akarmatrik Notation system.

Unit-VI

Historical Perspective of Music:

Conversation between Tagore and eminent personalities of India and abroad. Western scholars on Tagore Music. 'Sangeet Chinta' full study of Tagore book. Influence of European music as a whole on Tagore. Influence of European Music and provincial tune. Tagore's creative journey in song writing and musical compositions. History of Anthology of Tagore songs. Basic knowledge in Indian classical music with special emphasis in Dhrupad, Kheyal, Tappa, Thumri. Knowledge of notation and tal (Indian and Western).

Unit-VII

Composition forms and their evolution:

Main forms for Rabindra Sangeet. Geetanjali and song offerings – a textual study. Biography of Tagore: The Music composer upto geetanjali era throughout Tagore's life. The music composer (second part) after geetanjali to 1941. Barsamangal, sarodotsav etc.

Aesthetic approach of Rabindranath Tagore through Rabindra Sangeet. Tagore's Philosophy of Music, Sahityer pathe, Sahitya, Sahityer Swarup. Tagore's vision of music in his early days. Concept of Tagore's musical philosophy as expressed in essays, poems, novels etc. Knowledge of Raga. Bengali Songs: Pre contemporary and Post Rabindranath era. Bramhasangeet and Patriotic songs of different author other than Rabindranath. Bramhasangeet: different author other than Tagore family. Bedgan, Maghotsav, Upasana Song, Songs of Tagore House, Hansirgan.

Unit-VIII

Music Instrument of India:

Popular instruments used in Rabindra Sangeet, i.e., Esraj, Guitar, key board, Sitar, Tanpura, Harmonium, Sarod, Violin, Mandira, Organ – Piano, Flute and its varieties, Pakhawaj, Tabla, Sri khol, Dhol, Mridangam, Jaltarang etc.

Rabindra Sangeet: Experiments in Rhythms and Talas

Application of Various talas & rhythms. Surantar and Chhandantar.

Unit-IX

Contribution of Scholars / Performer and their Textual Traditions:

Tagore's Geetinatya and Nrityanatya e.g. – Valmiki Prativa, Kalmrigaya, Mayar Khela, Chitrangada, Chandalika, Shyama, Taser Des, Shapmochan etc. and other Dramas full of various songs, i.e., like Prayaschitta, Visarjan, Muktheadhara, Achalayatan, Raja, Raktakarabi, Phalguni, Basant, Sisutirtha, Rinsodh, Raja o Rani, Prakitir Pratisodh. Tapati etc. (All dramatic works and example Tagores musical creativity in Gitabitan – a textual study (Part I, II, III) and Swarabitan (Notation Books) 1- 66 and others. Bhanusingher Padabali, Ritunaty. History of Anthology of Tagore's songs.

Contribution of Scholar / Performer / Musicians

Pratibha Devi, Subinoy Roy, Nilima Sen, Indira Devi Chowdhurani, Maya Sen, Suchitra Mitra, Kanika Bandyopadhyay, Santidev Ghosh, Jyotirindranath Tagore, Debendranath Tagore, Sailajaranjan Majumdar, Anadi Dastidar, Kanganalicharan Sen, Amiya Thakur, Bhimrao Sastri, Ases Bandyopadhyay, Girijasankar Chakraborty, Ramesh Chandra Bandyopadhyay, Rajeswari Dutta, Sankha Ghosh, Sudhir Chakraborty etc.

Unit-X

Gharana and Institutionalised system of Music:

An overall survey of Tagore's musical creativity, tonal and rhythmic varieties of Tagore's musical compositions including his own experimental variations. Periods and phases of Tagore's musical compositions. Periods and phases of Tagore's musical compositions (Chronological order may be maintained). Influence of Hindustani, Karnatak and Western music on Rabindra Sangeet, Compositions who influenced Rabindra Sangeet. Tagore Song used in films. Tagore songs:

Tunes adapted from Tappa, Thumri, Tarana and Bhajan with original songs.

The cultural atmosphere of Tagore's family (Pathuriaghata and Jorasanko, Kolkata). Thematic Variations of Tagore's music: (Puja, Prem, Swadesh, Prakriti, Vichitra, Anusthanik) Festival songs of Rabindra Sangeet. Knowledge of Hindustani songs and Tagore's opinion on these songs.

National Anthem of India and Bangladesh. Rabindra Sangeet based on classical tune.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NET BUREAU

Subject: HISTORY

Code No. 06

SYLLABUS

The History paper consists of all the aspects of Indian History, Pre-history, Ancient period, Medieval Indian history and Modern India including National Movement and post independent phase. It also consists of Historical Method, Research Methodology and Historiography. Since, the subject and the boundaries of Indian history are vast and comprehensive, it has been systematically analysed and synthesized into **Ten Units**. However, the concepts, the ideas and the terms given here would specify the extent the subject included though it is not mentioned in the units. It is to make the student realize the comprehension of the syllabus prepared.

Concepts, Ideas and Terms

Bharatvarsha	Khilafat
Sabha and Samiti	Sulah-i-kul
Varnasrama	Turkan-i-Chahlgani
Vedanta	Watan
Purusharthas	Baluta
Rina	Taquavi
Samskaras	Iqta
Yajna	Jaziya
Ganarajya	Zakat
Janapada	Madad-i-maash
Doctrine of Karma	Amaram
Dandaniti / Arthasastra / Saptanga	Raya-Rekho
Dharmavijaya	Jangama / Dasa
Stupa / Chaitya/ Vihara	Madarasa / Maqtab
Nagara / Dravida / Vesara	Chauth / Sardeshmukhi
Bodhisattva / Tirthankara	Sarai
Alvars / Nayanars	Polygars
Sreni	Jagir / Shariyat
Bhumi-chidra-vidhana-nyaya	Dastur
Kara-bhoga-bhaga	Mansab (Rank)
Vishti	Deshmukh
Stridhana	Nadu / Ur
Memorial Stones	Ulema
Agraharas	Firman

Ain-i-Dashsalah
Pargana
Shahna-i-Mandi
Mahalwari
Hind Swaraj
Mercantilism
Economic Nationalism
Indian Renaissance
Economic Drain
Colonialism
Paramountcy
Dyarchy
Federalism
Utilitarianism
Filtration Theory
Forward Policy
Doctrine of Lapse

Satyagraha
Swadeshi
Revivalism
Communalism
Orientalism
Oriental Despotism
De-Industrialisation
Subsidiary Alliance
Evangelicalism
Bhudan
Panchsheel
Mixed Economy
Socialism
Hindu Code Bill
Historical Methods
Plagiarism
Ethics and Morality in History
Writing

Unit – I

Negotiating the Sources: Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary: problem of dating Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic.

Pastoralism and Food production: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Phase: Settlement, distribution, tools and patterns of exchange.

Indus/Harappa Civilization: Origin, extent, major sites, settlement pattern, craft specialization, religion, society and polity, Decline of Indus Civilization, Internal and external trade, First urbanization in India.

Vedic and later Vedic periods; Aryan debates, Political and Social Institutions, State Structure and Theories of State; Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Introduction of Iron Technology, Megaliths of South India.

Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6th century BCE; Emergence of heterodox sects-Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.

Unit – II

From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects, Mauryan expansion, Mauryan polity, society, economy, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature, Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire, Mauryan art and architecture, Asokan edicts: language and script.

Dissolution of Empire and Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka-Ksatrapas, Sangam literature, polity and society in South India as reflected in Sangam literature. Trade and commerce from 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, Trade with the Roman World, Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Kharavela and Jainism, Post-Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools.

Gupta Vakataka age: Polity and Society, Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Land Revenue and Land Rights, Gupta Coins, Beginning of Temple Architecture, Emergence of Puranic Hinduism, Development of Sanskrit Language and Literature. Developments in Science Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine.

Harsha and his Times: Administration and Religion.

Salankayanas and Visnukundins in Andhradesa.

Unit – III

Emergence of Regional Kingdoms: Kingdoms in Deccan: Gangas, Kadambas, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas.

Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Cheras, Colas and Pandyas,

Kingdoms in Eastern India: Palas and Senas of Bengal, Varmans of Kamarupa, Bhaumakaras and Somavamsis of Odisha.

Kingdoms in Western India: Maitrakas of Vallabhi and Chalukyas of Gujarat.

Kingdoms in North India: Gurjara-Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedis, Gahadavalas and Paramaras.

Characteristics of Early Medieval India: Administration and Political Structure
Legitimation of Kingship.

Agrarian economy; land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry, water resources, taxation system, coins and currency system;

Trade and urbanization: patterns of trade, and urban settlements, ports and trade routes, merchandise and exchange, trade guilds; trade and colonization in south-east Asia.

Growth of Brahminical religions: Vaisnavism and Saivism; Temples; Patronage and Regional Ramification; Temple Architecture and Regional Styles. Dana, Tirtha and Bhakti, Tamil Bhakti movement - Shankara, Madhava and Ramanujacharya.

Society: Varna, Jati and Proliferation of Castes, Position of women; Gender, marriage and property relations; Women in public life. Tribes as peasants and their place in Varna order. Untouchability.

Education and Educational Institutions: Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education. Growth of Regional Languages.

Debates of state formation in early medieval India: A) Feudal model; B) Segmentary model; C) Integrative model

Arab contracts: Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

Unit – IV

Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources, Material evidences and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages; Daftar Khannas: Firmans, Bahis / Pothis / Akhbarat; Foreign Travellers' Accounts – Persian and Arabic.

Political Developments – The Delhi Sultanate – the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis. Decline of Delhi Sultanate.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris ; Expansion and Consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal Empire.

Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire.

The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis - Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar – Rise, Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis.

Rise of the Marathas & the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji ; its expansion under the Peshwas ; Mughal – Maratha relations, Maratha Confederacy, Causes of Decline.

Unit – V

Administration & Economy: Administration under the Sultanate, Nature of State – Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of succession.

Sher Shah's Administrative Reforms ; Mughal Administration – Central, Provincial and Local : Mansabdari and Jagirdari Systems.

Administrative System in the Deccan – The Vijayanagara State & Polity, Bahamani Administrative System; Maratha Administration – Asta Pradhan.

Frontier Policies under Delhi Sultanate and Mughals.

Inter-State Relations during the Sultanate and the Mughals.

Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure.

Industries – Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro-Based industries, Organisation, Factories & Technology.

Trade and Commerce – State Policies, Internal and External Trade: European Trade, Trade Centres and Ports, Transport and Communication.

Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance, State Income and Expenditure, Currency, Mint System; Famines and Peasant Revolts.

Unit – VI

Society and Culture: Social Organisation and Social Structure.

The Sufis – Their Orders, Beliefs and Practices, the leading Sufi Saints, Social Synchronization.

Bhakti Movement – Shaivism; Vaishnavism, Shaktism.

The Saints of the Medieval Period – North and South – their impact on Socio-Political and Religious Life – Women Saints of Medieval India.

The Sikh Movement – Guru Nanak Dev: his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa.

Social Classification: Ruling Class, Major Religious Groups, the Ulemas, the Mercantile and Professional Classes – Rajput Society.

Rural society – Petty Chieftains, Village Officials, Cultivators and Non-Cultivating Classes, Artisans.

Position of Women – Zanana System – Devadasi System.

Development of Education, Centres of Education and Curriculum, Madarasa Education.

Fine Arts – Major Schools of Painting – Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari, Garhwali; Development of Music.

Art and Architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Mughal Architecture, Regional Styles.

Indo-Arabic Architecture, Mughal Gardens, Maratha Forts, Shrines and Temples.

Unit –VII

Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins.

Rise of British Power: European Traders in India in the 16th to 18th Centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British.

Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India.

British Relations with Principal Indian States – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Carnatic and Punjab.

Revolt of 1857, Causes, Nature and Impact.

Administration of the Company and the Crown; Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under East India Company.

Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company; British Policy and Paramountcy in the Princely States under the Crown.

Local Self-Government.

Constitutional Changes, 1909 – 1935.

Unit – VIII

Colonial Economy: Changing Composition, Volume and Direction of Trade.

Expansion and Commercialization of Agriculture, Land Rights, Land Settlements, Rural Indebtedness, Landless Labour, Irrigation and Canal System.

Decline of Industries – Changing Socio-Economic Conditions of Artisans; De-urbanisation; Economic Drain; World Wars and Economy.

British Industrial Policy; Major Modern Industries; Nature of Factory Legislation; Labour and Trade Union Movements.

Monetary Policy, Banking, Currency and Exchange, Railways and Road Transport, Communications – Post & Telegraph.

Growth of New Urban Centres; New Features of Town Planning and Architecture, Urban Society and Urban Problems.

Famines, Epidemics and the Government Policy.

Tribal and Peasant Movements.

Indian Society in Transition: Contact with Christianity – the Missions and Missionaries; Critique of Indian Social and Economic Practices and Religious Beliefs; Educational and Other Activities.

The New Education – Government Policy; Levels and Contents; English Language; Development of Science, Technology, Public Health & Medicine – Towards Modernism.

Indian Renaissance – Socio-Religious Reforms; Emergence of Middle Class; Caste Associations and Caste Mobility.

Women's Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organisations; British Legislation concerning Women, Gender Identity & Constitutional Position.

The Printing Press – Journalistic Activity and the Public opinion.

Modernisation of Indian Languages and Literary Forms – Reorientation in Painting, Music and Performing Arts.

Unit – IX

Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism.

Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists and Revolutionaries.

Swadeshi and Swaraj.

Gandhian Mass Movements; Subas Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement.

Left Wing Politics.

Depressed Class Movement.

Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan.

Towards Independence and Partition.

India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh.

B.R. Ambedkar – The making of the Indian Constitution, its Features.

The Structure of Bureaucracy.

New Education Policy.

Economic Policies and the Planning process; Development, Displacement and Tribal Issues.

Linguistic Reorganisation of States; Centre-State Relations.

Foreign Policy Initiatives – Panchsheel; Dynamics of Indian Politics-Emergency; Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation of Indian Economy.

Unit – X

Historical Method, Research, Methodology and Historiography:

Scope and Importance of History
Objectivity and Bias in History
Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation
History and its Auxiliary Sciences
History a Science, Arts or a Social Science
Causation and Imagination in History
Significance of Regional History
Recent Trends of Indian History
Research Methodology
Hypothesis in History
Area of Proposed Research
Sources – Data Collection, Primary / Secondary, Original and Transit Sources
Trends in Historical Research
Recent Indian Historiography
Selection of Topic in History
Notes Taking, References, Footnotes and Bibliography
Thesis and Assignment Writing
Plagiarism, Intellectual Dishonesty and History Writing
Beginnings of Historical Writings – Greek, Roman and Church Historiography
Renaissance and its Impact on History Writing
Negative and Positive Schools of Historical Writing
Berlin Revolution in History Writing – Von Ranke
Marxist Philosophy of History – Scientific Materialism
Cyclical Theory of History – Oswald Spengler
Challenge and Response Theory – Arnold Joseph Toynbee
Post – Modernism in History



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NET BUREAU

NETSYLLABUS

Subject: SOCIOLOGY

Code No. : 05

Unit -1 : Sociological Theory

1. Classical Sociological Traditions
 - Emile Durkheim
 - Max Weber
 - Karl Marx
2. Structure- Functionalism and Structuralism
 - Bronislaw Malinowski
 - A.R. Radcliffe- Brown
 - Talcott Parsons
 - Robert K. Merton
 - Claude Levi Strauss
3. Hermeneutic and Interpretative Traditions
 - G.H. Mead
 - Karl Manheim
 - Alfred Schutz
 - Harold Garfinkel
 - Erving Goffman
 - Clifford Geertz
4. Post Modernism, Post Structuralism and Post Colonialism
 - Edward Said
 - Pierre Bourdieu
 - Michel Foucault
 - Jurgen Habermas
 - Anthony Giddens
 - Manuel Castells

5. Indian Thinkers

- M.K. Gandhi
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Radha Kamal Mukherjee
- G. S. Ghurye
- M.N. Srinivas
- Irawati Karve

Unit - 2 : Research Methodology and Methods

1. Conceptualizing Social Reality

- Philosophy of Science
- Scientific Method and Epistemology in Social Science
- Hermeneutic Traditions
- Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Science
- Ethics and Politics

2. Formulating Research Design

- Reading Social Science Research, Data and Documents
- Induction and Deduction
- Fact, Concept and Theory
- Hypotheses, Research Questions, Objectives

3. Quantitative and Qualitative Methods

- Ethnography
- Survey Method
- Historical Method
- Comparative Method

4. Techniques

- Sampling
- Questionnaire and Schedule
- Statistical Analysis
- Observation, Interview and Case study
- Interpretation, Data Analysis and Report Writing

Unit -3 : Basic Concepts and Institutions

1. Sociological Concepts

- Social Structure
- Culture
- Network
- Status and Role
- Identity
- Community
- Diaspora
- Values, Norms and Rules
- Personhood, Habitus and Agency
- Bureaucracy, Power and Authority

2. Social Institutions

- Marriage, Family and Kinship
- Economy
- Polity
- Religion
- Education
- Law and Customs

3. Social Stratification

- Social Difference, Hierarchy, Inequality and Marginalization
- Caste and Class
- Gender, Sexuality and Disability
- Race, Tribe and Ethnicity

5. Social Change and Processes

- Evolution and Diffusion
- Modernization and Development
- Social Transformations and Globalization
- Social Mobility

Unit – 4 : Rural and Urban Transformations

1. Rural and Peasant Society

- Caste-Tribe Settlements
- Agrarian Social Structure and Emergent Class Relations
- Land Ownership and Agrarian Relations
- Decline of Agrarian Economy, De-Peasantization and Migration
- Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements
- Changing Inter-Community Relations and Violence

2. Urban Society

- Urbanism, Urbanity and Urbanization
- Towns, Cities and Mega-Cities
- Industry, Service and Business
- Neighbourhood, Slums and Ethnic Enclaves
- Middle Class and Gated Communities
- Urban Movements and Violence

Unit – 5 : State, Politics and Development

1. Political Processes in India

- Tribe, Nation State and Border
- Bureaucracy
- Governance and Development
- Public Policy: Health, Education and Livelihoods
- Political Culture
- Grass-root Democracy
- Law and Society
- Gender and Development
- Corruption
- Role of International Development Organizations

2. Social Movements and Protests

- Political Factions, Pressure Groups
- Movements based on Caste, Ethnicity, Ideology, Gender, Disability, Religion and Region
- Civil Society and Citizenship
- NGOs, Activism and Leadership
- Reservations and Politics

Unit – 6 : Economy and Society

- Exchange, Gift , Capital, Labour and Market
- Mode of Production Debates
- Property and Property Relations
- State and Market: Welfarism and Neoliberalism
- Models of Economic Development
- Poverty and Exclusion
- Factory and Industry Systems

- Changing Nature of Labour Relations
- Gender and Labour Process
- Business and Family
- Digital Economy, E-Commerce
- Global Business and Corporates
- Tourism
- Consumption

Unit - 7: Environment and Society

- Social and Cultural Ecology: Diverse Forms
- Technological Change, Agriculture and Biodiversity
- Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Ethno-Medicine
- Gender and Environment
- Forest Policies, Adivasis and Exclusion
- Ecological Degradation and Migration
- Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation
- Water and Social Exclusion
- Disasters and Community Responses
- Environmental Pollution, Public Health and Disability
- Climate Change and International Policies
- Environmental Movements

Unit - 8: Family, Marriage and Kinship

- Theoretical Approaches: Structure-Functionalist, Alliance and Cultural
- Gender Relations and Power Dynamics
- Inheritance, Succession and Authority
- Gender, Sexuality and Reproduction
- Children, Youth and Elderly
- Emotions and Family
- Emergent Forms of Family
- Changing Marriage Practices
- Changing Care and Support Systems
- Family Laws
- Domestic Violence and Crime against Women
- Honour Killing

Unit - 9 : Science, Technology and Society

- History of Technological Development
- Changing notions of Time and Space
- Flows and Boundaries

- Virtual Community
- Media: Print and Electronic, Visual and Social Media
- E-Governance and Surveillance Society
- Technology and Emerging Political Processes
- State Policy, Digital Divide and Inclusion
- Technology and Changing Family Relations
- Technology and Changing Health Systems
- Food and Technology
- Cyber Crime

Unit - 10 : Culture and Symbolic Transformations

- Signs and Symbols
- Rituals, Beliefs and Practices
- Changing Material Culture
- Moral Economy
- Education: Formal and Informal
- Religious Organizations, Piety and Spirituality
- Commodification of Rituals
- Communalism and Secularism
- Cultural Identity and Mobilization
- Culture and Politics
- Gender, Body and Culture
- Art and Aesthetics
- Ethics and Morality
- Sports and Culture
- Pilgrimage and Religious Tourism
- Religion and Economy
- Culture and Environment
- New Religious Movements



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NET BUREAU

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

Code No.: 02

SYLLABUS

Unit - 1 : Political Theory

Concepts

Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship,

Political Traditions

Liberalism

Conservatism

Socialism

Marxism

Feminism

Ecologism

Multiculturalism

Postmodernism

Unit - 2 : Political Thought

Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt, Frantz Fanon, Mao Zedong, John Rawls

Unit - 3 : Indian Political Thought

Dharamshastra, Kautilya, Aggannasutta, Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N.Roy, V D Savarkar, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya

Unit - 4 : Comparative Political Analysis

Approaches: Institutional, Political Culture, Political Economy and New Institutionalism; Comparative Methods

Colonialism and decolonization: forms of colonialism, anti-colonial struggles and decolonization

Nationalism: European and non-European.

State theory: debate over the nature of state in capitalist and socialist societies; post-colonial state; welfare state; globalization and nations-states

Political regimes: democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and non-democratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarianism, and fascist).

Constitutions and Constitutionalism: forms of constitutions, rule of law, judicial independence and liberal constitutionalism; emergency powers and crisis of constitutionalism.

Democratisation: democratic transition and consolidation.

Development: Underdevelopment, Dependency, Modernization, World Systems Theory, development and democracy.

Structures of Power: ruling class, power elites, democratic elitism

Actor and Processes: Electoral Systems, Political Parties and Party System, Interest groups, Social movements, new social movements, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society campaigns; Revolutions.

Unit - 5 : International Relations

Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Social Constructivism, Critical International Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism.

Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non- traditional.

Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Humanitarian intervention. International law; International Criminal Court

Political Economy of IR; Globalisation; Global governance and Bretton Woods system, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.

Regional Organisations: European Union, African Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, ASEAN.

Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development; Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics.

Unit - 6 : India's Foreign Policy

Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: India's Identity as postcolonial, development, rising power and as emerging political economy

Continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy: Principles and determinants; Non-Alignment movement: historical background and relevance of Non Aligned Movement; India's Nuclear Policy

India's relations with major powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China

India's Engagement with multipolar world: India's relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, African Union, Southern African Development Community, Gulf Cooperation Council

India's relations with neighbourhood: SAARC, Gujaral doctrine, Look East/ Act East, Look West.

India's Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Contemporary challenges: maritime security, energy security, environmental security, migrants and refugees, water resources, international terrorism, cyber security

Unit - 7 : Political Institutions in India

Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonialism heritage and the contribution Indian National Movement to the making of the Indian Constitution

Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates

Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles

Constitutionalism in India: Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate, Constitutional Amendments

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees

Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Reform.

Executive and Legislature in the States: Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature

Federalism in India: Strong Centre Framework, Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption, Role of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms, Inter-State Council, Emerging Trends.

Electoral Process and Election Commission of India: Conduct of Elections, Rules, Electoral Reforms.

Local Government Institutions: Functioning and reforms.

Constitutional and Statutory Bodies: Comptroller and Auditor General, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Human Rights, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities.

Unit - 8 : Political Processes in India

State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development.

Process of globalisation: social and economic implications.

Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language.

Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, labour

Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Action Groups.

Regionalisation of Indian Politics: Reorganisation of Indian States, States as Political and Economic Units, Sub-State Regions, Regional disparities, Demand for New States,

Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation.

Ideology and Social basis of Political Parties: National Parties, State Parties.

Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging trends.

Unit - 9 : Public Administration

Public Administration: meaning and evolution; public and private administration
Approaches: System Theory, Decision Making, Ecological Approach

Public administration theories and concepts: Scientific Management Theory, Rational Choice theory, New Public Administration, Development Administration,

Comparative Public Administration, New Public Management, changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalisation and Globalisation

Theories and Principles of Organization: Scientific Management Theory, Bureaucratic Theory, Human Relations Theory

Managing the organization: Theories of leadership and motivation.

Organisational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the organization

Managing Conflict in the Organization: Mary Parker Follett

Management by Objectives- Peter Drucker

Unit – 10 : Governance and Public Policy in India

Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.

Accountability and control: Institutional mechanism for checks and balances, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms

Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta

Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning

Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI Aayog

Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE

Monitoring and evaluation of public policy; mechanisms of making governance process accountable: jansunwai, social audit.



**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NET BUREAU**

NET SYLLABUS

Subject: English

Code No. : 30

Unit –I : Drama

Unit –II : Poetry

Unit –III : Fiction, short story

Unit –IV : Non-Fictional Prose

NOTE: The first four units must also be tested through comprehension passages to assess critical reading, critical thinking and writing skills. These four units will cover all literatures in English.

Unit –V : Language: Basic concepts, theories and pedagogy. English in Use.

Unit –VI : English in India: history, evolution and futures

Unit –VII : Cultural Studies

Unit –VIII : Literary Criticism

Unit –IX : Literary Theory post World War II

Unit –X : Research Methods and Materials in English