SCHEME AND SYLLABUS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF LECTURERS IN COLLEGE TEACHER EDUCATION/INSTITUTE OF ADVANCE STUDY IN EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papers</th>
<th>No. of Questions</th>
<th>Maximum Marks</th>
<th>Duration (Minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PART-A: Written ‘Examination (Objective Type)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper-1: General Studies</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper-2: Concerned Subject (One only)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

PART-B: Interview (Oral Test) 50

1. The Candidates have to choose one subject from the following for Paper-2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Telugu</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>Zoology</td>
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<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
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</table>

N.B:

1. The selections to these posts will be based on the total marks obtained by the candidates at the written examination and oral test taken together subject to the rule of reservation.
2. The eligible candidates will be called for an interview at the ratio of 1:2 with referenced to the number of vacancies duly following the special representation as laid down in General Rule-22 and 22-A of A.P. State and Subordinate Service Rules.
3. Appearance to Written Examination and Oral Test is compulsory for final selection.
4. For Paper-2 i.e., concerned subject the candidates have to write the subject of study at Post Graduate level but not other subject

SYLLABUS

GENERAL STUDIES

01. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:
   a) General Science and Technology.
   b) Role and impact of science and Technology on India’s development.

(Questions will cover general appreciation and understanding of matters of everyday observation and experience as may be expected of a well-educated person who has not made a special study of science and technology disciplines).

02. INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE:
   a) Modern Indian History from 19th century to the present.
   b) Nationalist Movement and Constitutional development.
   c) Indian Culture and Heritage including architecture, Fine Arts, Dance Forms, Music, Paintings, Folk Arts and performing Arts.
   d) History of Andhradesa Society, Culture, Geography and Economic Development.

03. INDIAN POLITY:
General and broad understanding of the structural (institutions) and functional (processes) aspects of Indian Political System

04. INDIAN ECONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA:
   a) Structure of National Economy.
   b) Economic Development (including planning) since independence.
   c) Economic Reforms.
   d) Physical, Economic and Social Geography of India.

05. CURRENT EVENTS:
Current Events of Regional, National and International importance

06. General Mental Ability (reasoning and analytical abilities)
ENGLISH

Detailed Study of literary age (19th Century) viz.,

The period of English Literature from 1798 to 1900 with special reference to the works of the major writers including Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Keats, Shelley, Lamb, Hazlitt, Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Browning, Arnold George Eliot, Carlyle and Ruskin.

Study of the following Texts:
2. John Milton : 'Paradise Lost', -Books I & II
3. Alexander Pope : 'The Rape of the Lock'
5. John Keats : 'Ode to a Nightingale'
6. P.B. Shelley : 'Ode to the West Wing'
7. Jane Austen : 'Pride and Prejudice'.
8. Charles Dickens : 'A Tale of Two Cities'
9. Thomas Hardy : 'The mayor of Casterbridge'
10. W.B. Yeats : 'Byzantium', 'The Second Coming'.
12. D.H. Lawrence : 'Sons and Lovers'.
HINDI

I. Study of the following ten authors and poets:
   1. Kabir
   2. Tusididas
   3. Bihari
   4. Surdas
   5. Acharya Ramachandra Shukla
   6. Premchand
   7. Prasad
   8. Pant
   9. Nirala
   10. Dinakar

II. Appreciation of the popular couplets of Tulsi, Kabir, Rahim, Vrinda etc., and a few lines from modern poets of Prasad, Pant etc.

III. Origin and development of prominent literary genres in modern Hindi, e.g. Novel, Short Story, Drama, Criticism.

IV. The study of the following eight trends of the history of Hindi Literature.
   1. Gyan Margi Shakha
   2. Prem Margi Shakha
   3. Ram Bhakti Shakha
   4. Krishna Bhakti Shakha
   5. Riti kavya
   6. Chayavada
   7. Pragativada
   8. Nai Kavita

V. History of various aspects of Hindi Language, eg:
   2. Evolution of Khari Boli Hindi as literary language during 19th Century
   3. Development of Hindi as Rastra Bhasha during freedom struggle and as official language of Indian Union since Independence.
   4. Major Dialects of Hindi and their inter-relationship
   5. Functional and significant grammatical features of standard Hindi
01. The study of the following Ten Authors and Poets:
   1. Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah
   2. Wall.
   3. Meer.
   4. Anees.
   5. Ghalib.
   8. Iqbal.

02. Appreciation of couplets of renowned poets.

03. The Study of the following eight trends of the History of Urdu Literature.
   1. Development of Urdu under the Qutubshahis, and the Adil Shahis.
   2. Delhi School.
   3. Lucknow School.
   4. Fort William College.
   5. Aligarh movement.
   6. Iqbal and his Age.
   8. Impact of progressive movement.

04. Study of various aspects of Language and Literature.
TELUGU


b) Vemana, his philosophy – Observations and views on his times – his importance as commentator on contemporary times – his relevance now.


b) Classical and Neo-classical trends – Modern Age.


IV. Study of Telugu Grammar and General Prosody – Balavyakaranam and Praudha Vyakaranam.

V. Study of History and Evolution of Telugu language – From the early period of Modern period – The place of Telugu among the language families of India in general and the Drvidian family in particular Geographical positions and distribution – dialectal forms etc.

VI. Study of Philology – Linguistics and Semantics – Modern period: Evolution of Telugu through linguistic and literary movements (like the spoken Telugu movements, etc.)

VII. Study of Evolution of Telugu literature from the early period of Modern period covering all the ages.

VIII. Study of Aesthetics and Literary criticism (Eastern and Western outlook)

ECONOMICS


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 and 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; Recardian Hockseher Ohlin; the balance of payments and the adjustment mechanism. Trade theory and economic growth and development.

5. Economic growth and development; Meaning and measurement; characteristics of under development; rate and pattern, Modern Growth; Sources of growth distribution and growth-problems of growth of developing economics.

II. 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 Industrialization strategy; Agricultural growth since Independence with special reference to food-grains; unemployment; nature of the problem and possible solution, Public Finance and Economic Policy.

III. Identification of backward regions and the problems of regional development with special reference to Andhra Pradesh.
MATHEMATICS


PHYSICS

I. Mathematical Physics:
Matrices: Quality, addition and subtraction, multiplication of matrices, inverse of a matrices, similarity and unitary transformation Characteristic equation of a matrix Eigen values – Eigen vectors Square, diagonal, unit, symmetric, and skewmatrix-Hermitian and unitary matrix.

II. Classical Mechanics:

III. Electromagnetic Theory:

IV. Special Theory of Relativity:

V. Statistical Mechanics:

VI. Quantum Mechanics:
Shordinger’s wave equation – Born interpretation of wave functions – Expectations values of dynamical variables – Ehrenfests’ Theorem - Uncertainty Principle – Application of Shordinger’s equation to (a) One dimensional squarewell potential (b) Simple harmonic Oscillator (c) Hydrogen atom.

VII. Electronics:

VIII. Solid State Physics:

IX. Nuclear Physics:

X. Spectroscopy:
CHEMISTRY

Inorganic Chemistry:
7. Isomerism in complexes: Geometrical and optical isomerism of four and six co-ordinated complexes.
8. Study of the following elements and their modern Chemistry Be, Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Mo, W, U, and Th.

Physical Chemistry:

Organic Chemistry:
14. Heterocyclic compounds and chemistry of nutral products – Importance of heterocyclic compounds – classification based on the nature of heterocetom, size of the ring and II excessive and II deficient nature of the ring. A general and comparative study of Furan pyrole and thiophoe Ring transformations. General comparison with benzenoid compounds, pyridine, quinotine, Isoquoinline and acrdine-II deficient nature of heterocyclic rings – case of nucleophilic substitution.
15. Methods of synthesis, reactivity and properties of the following polynuclear aromatic compounds: anthracene, Benzanethracene, Phenontherene Chryeneand picene.
20. Carbohydrates: General reactions of monosaccha rides – configurational studies on glucose, fructose, sucrose, Recent advances in the Chemistry of cellulose and starch.
22. General Ideas regarding the chemistry of vitamins & Harmones nicotine, B-Carotene and Vitamin C.


**Physical Chemistry:**


28. Surface Chemistry and catalysis – Absorption isotherms, surface area determination, heterogeneous catalysis, acid-base and enzyme cotolysis.
I. Bacteria and Viruses:
2. General account of bacteria – Characteristics, shape, ultrastructure of the cell, nutrition, reproduction, classification and importance.

II. Plant Pathology:
1. Disease symptoms produced by Bacteria, Fungi, and Viruses.
2. A general account of important diseases of crop plants and their control:
   a) Late blight of potato  f) Leaf spot of rice.
   b) Smuts (Wheat, Jowar)  g) Citrus cancer
   c) Rust of wheat  h) Bacterial blight of paddy.
   d) Leaf spot of groundnut.  i) Angular leaf spot of cotton.
   e) Paddy blast.  j) Mosaic of Tobacco.
3. Mycoplasma.
4. Control of plant diseases (A general account)

III. Algae (Phycology)
1. Introduction and general classification of Algae.
2. Criteria for the classification.
3. Thallus organization in Algae.
4. Economic importance of Algae.
5. General characters, structure, Reproduction, pigments, phylogeny, life cycles etc., of main groups in Algae with reference to Genera Given:
   (a) Cyanophyceae (Nostoc, Scytonema, Oscillatoria).
   (b) Chlorophyceae (Chlamydomonas, Volvox, Cladeopora, Oedogonium, Coleochaete, Chara).
   (c) Bacillariaphyceae – General Account.
   (d) Xanthophyceae – Vautheria]
   (e) Phaeophyceae (Ectocarpus, Laminaria)
   (f) Rhodophyceae (Polysiphonia, Gracillaria)

IV. Fungi (Mycology):
2. General characters, morphology, reproduction, phylogeny, affinities etc., of the following ; main groups with special reference to Genera given below:
   a) Mytomycetes (stemonites).
   b) Plasmodiophoromycetes (Plasmodiphora).
   c) Mastigomycotina (Saprolegnia, Phytophthora).
   d) Zygomyctina (Mucor).
   e) Ascomycotina (Taphnia Euorium, Erysipe, Pleospora Neuropora).
   f) Basidimycotina (Puccinia, Agaricus).
   g) Deuteromycotina (Cercospora, Colletotrichum, Phoma).
3. Economic importance of Fungi.

V. Bryophyta:
1. General characters of Bryophyta.
2. Sporophyte evolution in Bryophytes.
3. Classification of Bryophytes.
4. General account of the following main groups.
   a) Hepaticopsida,  (b) Anthoceratopsida, (c) Bryopsida.
5. Structure, reproduction and systematics of the following genera:
   a) Marchantia, (b) Anthoceros, (c) Sphagnum (d) Funaria.

VI. Pteridophyta:
1. General characters of pteridophytes.
2. Classification of pteridophytes.
3. General characters of the following main groups:
   a) Psilopsida; b) Lycopsida; c) Sphenopsida (Eusporangiate and Leptosporangiates):
4. Morphology, anatomy, reproduction and affinities of the following genera:
   a) Psilotum; b) Lycopodium; c) Selaginella; d) Ophioglostum; e) Marsilea; f) Pteris.
VII. Palaeobotany:
1. Fossil pteridophytes.
2. Origin and evolution of land plants.
3. Homospory, Heterospory and Origin of Seed.
4. Telome theory and origin of sporophyte.
5. General account of the following fossil Gymnosperms.
   a) Pteridosperms; b) Bennittitales; c) Cordaitales; d) Pentoxylales.

VIII. Gymnosperms:
1. Gymnosperms.
2. Comparative account of morphology, life history, Affinities etc. of the following:
   a) Cycadophyta – Cycas, Zarnia,
   b) Coniferophyta – Pinus.
   c) Ginkgophyta – Gintgo.
   d) Chlamydomospermaphyta : Ephedra, Welwetschia, Gnetum.
3. Classification of Gymnosperms.

IX. Taxonomy of Angiosperms:
3. International code of Botanical nomenclature, principles, Typification, Citation and authority.
4. Recent trends in Taxonomy:
   a) Biosystematics; b) Chemataxonomy; c) Serodiagnostic test and classification,
   d) Numerical taxonomy.
5. Study of the following families with reference to their characteristics, economic importance, attributes etc.,
   a) Ranuculacease, e) Malvaceae, i) Apocynaceae, m) Solanaceae,
   b) Caryophyllaceae, f) Tiliacee, j) Asclepiadaceae, n) Euphorbiaceae,
   c) Sterculiaceae, g) Rubiaceae, k) Boraginaceae, o) Poaceae.
   d) Sapotaceae, h) Compositae, l) Convolvulaceae,

X. Anatomy and Cell Biology:
1. Ultra structure of the cell and cell organelles along with their functions.
2. Cell wall structure.
3. Tissue and Tissue systems.

XI. Embryology:
1. Concept of primitive flower.
2. Development of anther and ovule.
3. General account of Embryosac and types of Embryo.
4. Fertilization.
5. Embryo morphology and types.
6. Polyembryony and apomixis.

XII. Cytology, Genetics and Evolution:
1. Mitosis and Meiosis.
2. Chromosome (Morphology, Structures importance etc.).
4. Genetic code.
5. Linkage and crossing over.
6. Parasexuality.
7. General account of Mutations
8. Polyploidy and its role in crop improvement.

XII. Ecology and Phytogeography :
1. Ecosystem: - Concept, boticic and abiotic components, ecological pyramids, productivity.
2. Geo-chemical cycles.
   (Carbon, Nitrogen, Sulphur, Phosphorous cycles).
4. Floristic regions of the world.
5. Floristic zones of India.
XIV. Physiology:
1. Absorption and translocation of water.
2. Transpiration and stomatal behaviour.
3. Absorption and uptake of ions, Donnan’s equilibrium.
4. Role of micronutrients in plant growth.
5. Translocation of solutes.
6. Respiration (Glycolysis, pentose phosphate shunt, structure and role of mitochondria, Krebs cycle, Oxidative phosphorylation, Photorespiration, Respiratory quotient, Fermentation, Pasteur effect Factors affecting).
8. The enzymes: Nomenclature and classification, structure and composition, Mode of enzyme action, Factors affecting.
10. Plant hormones Auxins, Gibberellins, Cytokinins, Abscissic acid (General account).

XV. Economic Botany:
1. Cultivation, economic importance, systematic position and morphology of the following plants.
   (a) Rice (e) Sugarcane (l) Coffee (m) Rauwolfia
   (b) Wheat (f) Groundnut (j) Tea (n) Pigeon pea
   (c) Jowar (g) Sunflower (k) Jute (o) Pearl millet.
   (d) Cotton (h) Castor (l) Cardamom

XVI. Recent Aspects of Botany:
1. Modern techniques
   a) Electron microscopy, e) Electrophoresis
   b) Phase contrast microscopy f) The tracer technique
   c) Spectro photometry g) Auto radiography
   d) Chromatography h) Sero-diagnostic methods.
2. Genetic engineering.
3. Plant tissue culture.
5. Social forestry.
6. Microorganisms as tools in understanding biological systems.
7. Environmental pollution (Water, soil, air) health hazards and control.
ZOOGY

Non-chordata and Chordata:

Non-Chordata:
5. Annelida: Excretory system in Annelida, Coelome formation.
7. Mollusca: Respiritation in Mollusca, Torsion and Detorsion, pearl formation and Pearl industry.

CHORDATA:
Temporal fossae in Reptilia, Important snakes of India, Dinosaurs.
Adaptations of flight in birds, Migration of birds. Poultry in India.
Genetics: Mendel’s law of inheritance – Critical review. Linkage, crossing over, Sex linked inheritance, Mutations, Inborn errors of Metabolism, Human genetics.
Physiology: Vitamins; Enzymes; Carbohydrate, protein and lipid metabolism; Osmoregulation, Thermoregulation; Excretion in Vertebrates; Muscle contraction; Nerve Impulse; vertebrate harmones and Mammalian reproduction.
Embryology: Cleavage patterns; Gastrulation and its significance in development of vertebrates; Formation and functions of Foetal membranes, Types of placenta, organisers, Regeneration, genetic control of development organogenesis of central nervous system, sense organs, heart and kidney of vertebrate embryos.
Histology: Histology of Mammalian tissues and organs – Epithelial, connective, blood, bone, cartilage, skin, stomach, intestine, liver, pancreas, kidney, Testis and ovary.
Ecology: Concept of Ecosystem, Biogoechemical cycles, influence of environmental factors on animals, energy flow in Ecosystem, food chains & Tropic levels, community ecology. Ecological Succession, Environmental Pollution – Air, water, land, Noise, Radioactive, thermal and Visual, Effects of Pollution on ecosystem, Prevention of Pollution.
Wild life in India – Conservation.
Man & Biosphere Programme – Chipko movement.
HISTORY

Ancient India:
1. Harappan Civilisation -- Extent, major cities, Characteristic features, social and economic conditions, script, religious paractice, causes for the decline.
2. Vedic Age: Importance of Vedic literature, political, social and economic conditions in the early and later vedic age.
3. India in the 6th Century B.C.: Social and economic conditions, Rise and spread of jainism and Buddhism.
4. Mauryan Age: Political history of the Mauryans, Ashoka, Mauryan Administration, Social and economic conditions, decline of the Mauryan empire.
5. The Rathvahanas: Political history, administration, contribution to the culture.
6. Gupta period: Political history, administration, social and economic conditions, growth of culture, decline of the empire.
7. India in the 7th Century A.D.: Harsha vardhana, Pallavas and Chalukyas, their political history and their contribution to culture.

Medieval India:
8. India between 650 and 1200 A.D. -- Political, Social and Economic conditions, Chola administration and culture, Sankaracharya.
10. The Vijayanagar Empire: Origin, History, Krishnadevaraya, Social and economic conditions, growth of culture, decline.
11. Mughal Age (1556-1707): political history, Akbar, Administration, Social and Economic conditions, culture, decline of the Mauryan empire Maharattas and Shivaji.

Modern India (1757-1947):
12. Historical forces and factors which led to the establishment of the British power in India - Early resistance to the British power in India - Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan, causes for their failure.
15. Revolt of 1857: Causes, results, significance.
16. Rise and growth of the Indian National Movement: Birth of the Indian National Congress, the national movement from 1885 to 1905; movement from 1905 to 1920. Role of Tilak and Annie Besant; The movement from 1920 to 1947; Emergence of Gandhi; Non-cooperation movement, Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement.
Freedom movement in Andhra Pradesh with special reference to the role of Alluri Sitharama Raju and Tanguturi Prakasam, Revolt against the Nizam's rule in Telengana.

Modern world:
17. Industrial Revolution - Significance and results.
18. American war of Independence courses, significance and results.
19. French Revolution - Courses, significance and effects.
22. The Russian Revolution of 1917 - Causes, importance and results.
23. The World between the two world wars - Nazisms in Germany, Fascism in Italy. Turkey under Mustafa Kamal Pasha
25. II World War -- Causes and effects.
POLITICAL SCIENCE

6. Problems of Third World. New Colonialism – Non-alignment India’s role in world affairs.
2. Theories of Administration – Classical, Human Relations, Ecological, Systems approach – Decision-making
3. Concept of Development - Administration and Comparative Administration
6. Administrative adjudications, Delegated Legislation
7. Controls over Administration – Legislative, Executive, Judicial
10. Planning in India – Planning Commission, Planning Process at National and State levels – Concept of Block Planning
11. State Administration – Organisation, Secretariat, Minister – Civil Servant relations – Directorates – Boards of Revenue, Functional Commissioners, Regional Administration, Divisional Commissioners, District Administration
GEOGRAPHY

PAPER-I:

Section-A -Map Work: Map Location – India/World:

i. Mountains, Plateaus and Plains, Isotherms, Isohyets
ii. Rivers
iii. Vegetation types and forests
iv. Wild Life sanctuaries
v. Industrial towns
vi. Mining Centres
vii. Tourist Centres
viii. Ports, Harbours and Airports
ix. Important Road, Railway and Sea routes
x. Capital Cities
xi. Seas, Islands and Peninsulas
xii. Ocean currents

Section-B: Principles of Physical Geography:


Oceanography: Movements of Ocean Water – Tides and Ocean currents, Hypsographic Curve, Salinity, Coral reefs, Ocean deposits, Marine resources.

Soils, Vegetation & Eco-System: Soils – Types and world distribution, Major biotic regions of the world – Savanna and Monsoon biomes, concept of Ecosystem – interrelations and energy flows, Man’s impact on ecosystem.

PAPER-II:

Human and Economic Geography:

1. Development of Geographical thought, Dualism in Geography – Determinism and possiblism, Quantitative and Behavioural revolution in geography.


4. Concept of Heartland and Rimland, Geopolities of Indian Ocean Region, Major International Trade Routes, Transportation in India – Roads and Railways.

5. Theory of Agricultural Location, Typology and World Agricultural Regions, Agricultural Efficiency and crop combination, Major agricultural regions of the world with reference to India, Green Revolution in India.

6. Theories of Industrial Location, Major industrial regions of the world factors influencing the location and growth of Cotton-Textiles, Sugar, Cement, Iron & Steel Industry in India.


8. Regional disparities – Identification of flood and drought prone areas in India, Regional Planning in Andhra Pradesh.
PHILOSOPHY

PAPER – I

SECTION - A – WESTERN

   Doctrine of Ideas.
2. Aristotle: Form, matter and causation.
3. Descartes: Cartesian method and certain knowledge 
   Mind-Body problem: God.
4. Spinoza: Substance, Attributes and modes, Pantheism.
6. Locke: Theory of knowledge: Rejection of innate ideas: 
   Substance and qualities.
7. Berkeley: Criticism of Abstract ideas: Criticism of 
   substance and attributes–God.
9. Kant: Transcendental Aesthetics, Transcendental 
   Logic Space & Time, metaphysics.
11. Logical Atomism: Atomic Facts: Atomic sentences, 
    Logical constructions and incomplete symbols 
    – (Russell). Distinction of saying and showing (Wittgenstein).
12. Logical positivism: Verification of theory and rejection of 
    metaphysics: Linguistic theory of Necessary propositions.

SECTION - B – INDIAN

5. Yoga:- Yoga Psychology – Eight limbs of yoga.
6. Nyaya:- Vaisheshika – theory of pramana, liberation, Proofs for the existence of God, 
8. Vedanta:- Schools of Vedanta: Sankara, Ramanuja, Madhva (Brahman: Ishwara:Atman: Jiva: 
11. Sri Aurobindo:- Nature of Reality: Satchidananda: Supermind: Cosmic evolution: Integral yoga:
12. Radhakrishna:- His idealistic views, its difference from classical vendanta.

PAPER – II

SECTION - A – ETHICS

1. The conception of Good, Right and their relation.
2. Psychological Hedonism.
3. Utilitarianism (Bentham and J.S. Mill)
4. Kantian Ethics.
5. Moral Judgements: Descriptivism: Prescriptivism: Emotivism:
8. The Budhist conception of Mahakaruna.

SECTION – B – LOGIC

1. Laws of thought.
2. Logical division and definition.
3. Classification of propositions: Traditional and modern.
4. Syllogism: Figures and moods, Rules of Syllogism (General and Specific) – Formal Fallacies.
5. Rules of Quantificasion:

SECTION – C- Philosophy of Religion

2. Proofs for the existence of God and their Criticism.
3. Immortality of soul.
6. Religion and morality.
SECTION – D : Socio- Political Philosophy

2. Sovereignty: Austin: Bodin, Laski, Kautilya
3. Individual and state.
4. Democracy: Concept and forms:
5. Socialism and Marxism.
6. Humanism.
7. Secularism
8. Theories of punishment.
11. Scientific temper and progress.
1. **Scientific Study of Social Phenomena**: The emergence of Sociology and its relationship with other Social Sciences. Sociology as a Science; Science and Social behaviour; the problem 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. Sampling, Reliability and validity.

2. **Pioneering contributions to Sociology**: The seminal ideas of Durkheim, Weber, Radcliffe Brown, Malinowski, Parsons, Merton and Marx.
   a) Durkheim: Division of labour, Social fact, religion and society.
   b) Max Weber: Social action, types of authority, Bureaucracy, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, ideal types, Social action.
   c) Karl Marx: Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation and class struggle.
   d) Tarcott Parson: Social system and pattern variables.
   e) Robert K. Merton: Latent and manifest functions, anomie, Conformity and deviance, reference groups.

3. **The individual and society**: Individual behaviour, Social interaction, society and social groups, Social system, Status and role; culture, personality and socialization and social control, role conflict.

4. **Social Stratification and Mobility**: Social differentiation and stratification, Attributes of social stratification, theories of stratification, different conceptions of class and caste; Class and Society, types of mobility, intergenerational mobility, intra generational mobility, Horizontal mobility, open and closed models of mobility.

5. **Family, Marriage and Kinship**: Structure and functions of family; structural principles of kinship, family and descent. Types and forms of marriage Change in marriage and family, marriage and divorce.

6. **Formal organizations**: Elements of formal and informal structures; bureaucracy, modes of participation – democratic and authoritarian forms; voluntary associations.

7. **Economic System**: Concepts of property; social dimensions of division of labour and types of exchange; social aspects of pre-industrial and industrial economic system; Industrialization and change; Changes in the spheres of familial, educational, religious, political and stratificational, Social determinants and consequences of economic development

8. **Political System**: The nature of Social power – Community power structure, power of the elite, class power, organizational power, power of unorganized masses, power, authority and legitimacy, power in democracy and in totalitarian Society; Political parties and voting behaviour; Democratic and authoritarian modes of Political Participation.

9. **Educational System**: Social origins of students and teachers, Stratification and education, equality of educational opportunity, Social aspects of mass education, Problems of Universalization of primary education; role of community and state intervention in education, education as a medium of cultural reproduction, Indoctrination, education and modernization, education and social control, education and social change.

10. **Religion**: Origins of religious beliefs in premodern Societies, the sacred and the profane; social functions and dysfunctions of religion. Religion, magic and science, Monistic and pluralistic religion, organized and unorganized religions and changes in religion; concept of secularization.

11. **Social change and Development**: Social structure and social change. Continuity and change as fact and as value. Processes of change, Factors of Social change, Theories of change; types of Social change, Social disorganization and social movement; Types of social movements, Social movement and change, Social policy and social development.

**PAPER – II : SOCIETY OF INDIA**

1. **Historical Foundations of the Indian Society**: Traditional Hindu Social organization, Socio-cultural dynamics through the ages, especially the impact of Buddhism, Islam and modern West; factors in continuity and change.

2. **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 non-Hindus; casteism, the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes; untouchability and its eradication; agrarian and industrial class structure.

3. **Family, marriage and Kinship**: Religious variations in kinship system 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 socio-economic change upon family and Marriage; intergenerational gap and youth unrest; changing status of women.

4. **Economic System**: The Jajmani System and its bearing on the traditional society; market economy and its social consequences; Occupational diversification and social structure; professions, Trade Unions; Social determinants and consequences of economic development; economic inequalities; exploitation and corruption.
5. **Political System:** 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. Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalikas and 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments.

6. **Educational System:** Education and society in the traditional and in the modern contexts; Sociological factors for educational inequality; Education and social mobility; Educational problems of women, the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Directive principles of State policy and Primary education, Total literacy campaigns.

7. **Religion:** Demographic dimensions, geographical distribution; and neighbourhood living pattern of major religious categories; interreligious interaction and its manifestation in the problems of conversion; Minority status and communal tensions; secularism; Tribal Societies and their integration; distinctive features of Tribal communities; Tribe and Caste; acculturation and integration.

8. **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 programmes and other planned development projects; Green Revolution; new strategies; to rural development.

9. **Urban social organisation:** Continuity and change in the traditional bases of social organisation namely family, marriage, kinship, caste and religions 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. Urbanization in India, Urban environment, housing, slums and unemployment, programmes for urban development.

10. **Population Dynamics:** Socio-cultural aspects of sex and Age structure; Marital status, fertility and mortality: the problems of population explosion; Socio-psychological, cultural and economic factors in the adoption of family planning practices.

11. **Social change and modernization:** Problem of role conflict, youth unrest – intergenerational gap-changing status of women. Major sources of social change and 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; problems of change and modernization – structural contradictions and breakdowns; current social Evils – Corruption and Nepotism, smuggling – Black money.
PSYCHOLOGY

PAPER-I

1. Scientific approach to Psychology.
   Roots of modern psychology
   Impact of other sciences on the development of psychology

2. Nature of psychological research:
   Methods of psychological research – Observational method
   Survey methods – questionnaire and interview.
   Case history method
   Experimental method.
   Advantages and limitations of various methods.

3. Origin and development of behaviour:
   Genes and their role
   Constitutional and endocrinal functions
   Early childhood experiences and their impact on development
   The concept of maturation
   The characteristics of the developmental processes
   Experimental studies on the role of heredity and environment
   Nature-nurture controversy
   The role of social and cultural factors in the process of development.

4. Cognitive processes:
   Perception
   Organic basis of the perceptual process
   Psychophysical laws
   Gestalt Theory of perception
   Perceptual constancies
   Perceptual abnormalities
   Perceptual defence
   Effect of need on perception, perception and personality.

5. Learning:
   Thorndike’s laws of learning
   Classical and instrumental conditioning
   Skinner’s concept of reinforcement
   Hull’s drive reduction theory
   Cognitive theories of learning – Tolman and Razran
   Gestalt approach to learning
   Programmed learning

6. Memory:
   Measurement of memory
   Early experiments – Ebbinghaus
   Short – term memory and long – term memory
   Forgetting
   Methods of improving memory.

7. Thinking:
   Language and thought
   Convergent and divergent thinking
   Concept formation
   Problem solving
   Theories of the development of thinking in children.

8. Intelligence:
   Binet’s contribution
   Theories of intelligence
   Measurement of intelligence
   Intelligence tests
   Aptitude and its measurement
   The concept of social intelligence.

9. Motivation:
   Motivation – need, drive
   Theories of motivation – psychoanalytical theory, need hierarchy theory.
   Level of aspiration and achievement motivation.
10. Personality:
   The concept of personality
   Trait and type approaches
   Factorial and dimensional approaches
   Theories of personality – Field, Allport, Cattel, Lewin
   Social learning theories
   The Indian approach to the study of personality
   The concept of Gunas
   Measurement of personality
   The role of projective tests.

11. Attitudes and values:
    Formation of attitudes
    Theories of attitudes
    Theories of attitude change
    Attitude scales
    Values
    Motivational Properties of values.

12. Recent trends:
    Psychology and the computer
    Cybernetic model of behaviour
    Simulation studies in psychology
    Altered states of consciousness – sleep, dream, meditation, hypnotic trance, drug induced changes
    Sensory deprivation.
    Human problems in aviation and in space flight.

13. Models of man:
    The mechanical man
    The organic man
    The organizational man
    The Humanistic man
    An integrated model of man.

PAPER – II

1. Individual differences:
   Types of psychological tests. Construction of psychological tests. Requirements of a good psychological test. Limitations of psychological tests.

2. Psychological Adjustment:
   The concept of adjustment. Barriers to adjustment.
   Reactions to adjustment
   Defence mechanisms
   The concept of mental health
   Community mental health.

3. Psychological disorder:
   Classification of disorders
   Neurotic, psychotic and psycho physiological disorders
   Psychopathic personality
   The problems of anxiety, depression and stress.

4. Therapeutic approaches:
   Psychoanalytic
   Behaviour therapy
   Client-centered therapy
   Cognitive therapy
   Rational-emotive therapy
   Group therapy.

5. Application of psychology to industrial and organizational problems:
   Personnel selection
   Training and training methods
   Theories of work motivation
   Job designing
   Man-machine systems
   Leadership and its training.
6. Small groups:
   Properties of group
   Groups at work
   Group cohesiveness
   Interaction process analysis
   Interpersonal relations.

7. Social Change:
   Characteristics of social change
   Psychological basis of change
   Planning for change
   Change proneness
   Resistance to change
   Problems of change in the rural context.

8. School Psychology:
   The learner
   School as an agent of socialization. Problems relating to adolescents in learning
   Gifted children
   Creativity
   Retarded children and problems related to their training.

9. Disadvantaged Groups:
   Types of disadvantages – Social, cultural and economic
   Psychological consequences of disadvantage
   Deprivation
   Educating the disadvantaged groups
   Problems of motivating the disadvantaged.

10. Social integration:
    Prejudice its nature and manifestation
    Ethnic prejudice
    Ameioration of prejudice
    Social tensions – their causes and consequences
    Reducing social tensions
    Strategies to achieve social integration
    National character.

11. Psychology and Economic development:
    Identification and promotion of entrepreneurship
    Technological change and its impact on human behaviour.

12. Management of information and Communication:
    Psychological factors information management
    Information overload
    Psychological basis of effective communication
    Mass media and its role in social change
    Impact of television
    Psychological basis of effective advertisement.

13. Problems of contemporary society:
    Stress
    Management of stress
    Alcoholism
    Drug addiction
    Juvenile delinquency
    Rehabilitation of the deviant
    Aging and problems of the aged.