



**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
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SYLLABUS

ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಘಟಕ-1 : ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

- 1.1. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪೂರ್ವ ಶಾಸನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ : ಹಲ್ಮಿಡಿ ಶಾಸನ, ಅಶೋಕನ ಶಾಸನಗಳು, ಬಾದಾಮಿ ಶಾಸನ, ತಮ್ಮಟಕಲ್ಲು ಶಾಸನ, ಜಿನವಲ್ಲಭನ ಶಾಸನ, ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳದ ನಂದಿಸೇನನ ಶಾಸನ.
- 1.2 ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಪೂರ್ವ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ : ಕವಿ-ಕೃತಿ-ಮೂಲ-ಕಾಲ-ದೇಶ :
ದುರ್ವಿನೀತ, ತಂಬುಲೂರಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಶ್ಯಾಮಕುಂದಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ವಡ್ಡಾರಾಧನೆ.
- 1.3 ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ :
1.3.1. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರೂಪಗಳು :
ಚಂಪೂ: ಚಂಪೂವಿನ ಉಗಮ, ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ವಿಕಾಸ.
1.3.2. ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ :
ಚರಿತೆ-ಪುರಾಣ; ಧರ್ಮ-ಕಾವ್ಯಧರ್ಮ; ಹಿಂಸೆ-ಅಹಿಂಸೆ; ಮಾರ್ಗ-ದೇಶಿ;
ಲೌಕಿಕ-ಆಗಮಿಕ; ವಸ್ತುಕ-ವರ್ಣಕ; ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ-ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧ.
1.3.3. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ:
ಜೈನಧರ್ಮ
1.3.4. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಾಶ್ರಯ:
ಶಾತವಾಹನರು, ಕದಂಬರು, ಚಾಲುಕ್ಯರು, ಗಂಗರು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರು.
1.3.5. ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿ-ಕೃತಿ-ಕಾಲ-ದೇಶ:
ಪಂಪ, ಪೊನ್ನ, ಚಾವುಂಡರಾಯ, ಒಂದನೆಯ ನಾಗವರ್ಮ, ರನ್ನ, ದುರ್ಗಸಿಂಹ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ನಾಗವರ್ಮ, ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರ, ನಯಸೇನ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಶಿವ, ಕರ್ಣಪಾರ್ಯ, ಜನ್ನ.

ಘಟಕ-2 : ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

2.1. ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ :

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ರೂಪಗಳು: ವಚನ, ರಗಳೆ, ಷಟ್ಪದಿ, ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯ, ತ್ರಿಪದಿ, ಕೀರ್ತನ, ಶತಕ, ತತ್ತ್ವ ಪದ.

2.2. ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ :

ಭಕ್ತಿ-ಅನುಭಾವ; ಕಾಯ-ಕಾಯಕ; ಬಯಲು-ಆಲಯ; ಜೀವ-ದೇವ; ಯೋಗ-ಭೋಗ.

2.3. ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ :

ಶೈವ, ವೀರಶೈವ, ವೈಷ್ಣವ, ಜೈನ, ನಾಥ, ಕಾಪಾಲಿಕ, ಲಕುಲೀಶ, ಪಾಶುಪತಿ.

2.4. ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಾಶ್ರಯ:

ಬಾಲುಕೈರು, ಹೊಯ್ಸಳರು, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟರು, ಗಂಗರು, ಕಲಚೂರಿಯರು, ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಅರಸರು, ರಟ್ಟರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಒಡೆಯರು.

2.5. ಮಧ್ಯಕಾಲೀನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ: ಕವಿ-ಕೃತಿ-ಕಾಲ-ದೇಶ:

ಆಂಡಯ್ಯ, ನೇಮಿಚಂದ್ರ, ರುದ್ರಭಟ್ಟ, ಕೇಶಿರಾಜ, ಷಡಕ್ಷರಿ, ಜೇಡರ ದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯ, ಬಸವಣ್ಣ, ಅಲ್ಲಮಪ್ರಭು, ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ, ಸೂಳೆಸಂಕವೈ, ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕ, ನೀಲಾಂಬಿಕೆ, ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮ, ಚೆನ್ನಬಸವಣ್ಣ, ಅಂಬಿಗರ ಚೌಡಯ್ಯ, ಶೂನ್ಯ ಸಂಪಾದನಕಾರರು, ಹರಿಹರ, ರಾಘವಾಂಕ, ಚಾಮರಸ, ಭೀಮಕವಿ, ಕುಮಾರವ್ಯಾಸ, ಕುಮಾರ ವಾಲ್ಮೀಕಿ, ಚಾಟು ವಿಠಲನಾಥ, ನರಹರಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಶ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ ದಂಡೇಶ, ನಿಜಗುಣ ಶಿವಯೋಗಿ, ದೇವರಾಜ, ನಂಜುಂಡ, ರತ್ನಾಕರವರ್ಣಿ, ಶ್ರೀಪಾದರಾಯ, ಪುರಂದರದಾಸ, ಕನಕದಾಸ, ವಾದಿರಾಜ, ಜಗನ್ನಾಥದಾಸ, ಮಹಿಪತಿದಾಸ, ವಿಜಯದಾಸ, ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ, ಕೆಂಪುನಾರಾಯಣ, ದೇವಚಂದ್ರ, ಸಂಚಿಯ ಹೊನ್ನಮ್ಮ, ತಿರುಮಲಾರ್ಯ, ಸಿಂಗರಾರ್ಯ. ಮುದ್ದಣ, ನಿಜಗುಣ ಶಿವಯೋಗಿಗಳು, ನವಲಗುಂದದ ನಾಗಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ, ಕೈವಾರ ನಾರೇಯಣ, ಕೂಡಲೂರು ಬಸವಲಿಂಗ, ಸರ್ಪಭೂಷಣ ಶಿವಯೋಗಿಗಳು, ಶಿಶುನಾಳ ಶರೀಫ, ಕಡಕೋಳ ಮಡಿವಾಳಪ್ಪ, ಚಿದಾನಂದಾವಧೂತ.

ಘಟಕ-3 : ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ : ಕಾವ್ಯ

3.1. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಶನರಿಗಳು :

ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಮೆಕೆಂಜಿ, ಹರ್ಮನ್ ಮೊಗ್ಗಿಂಗ್, ಜಾನ್ ಗ್ಯಾರೆಟ್, ಫರ್ಡಿನಾಂಡ್ ಕಿಟೆಲ್, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ರೈಸ್, ಜೆ.ಎಫ್.ಫೀಟ್.

3.2. ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು :

ಭಾವಗೀತೆ, ಸುನೀತ, ಶೋಕಗೀತೆ, ಪ್ರಗಾಥ, ಕಥನಕಾವ್ಯ, ಖಂಡಕಾವ್ಯ, ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯ.

3.3. ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ :

ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ; ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ-ದರ್ಶನ; ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ-ಉಪರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ; ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ-ಆಧುನಿಕತೆ; ಧರ್ಮ-ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ; ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ-ಸಮಾಜ-ಲೈಂಗಿಕತೆ; ವರ್ಗ-ವರ್ಣ-ಲಿಂಗ ರಾಜಕಾರಣ; ಪೂರ್ವ-ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ; ಧರ್ಮ-ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ.

3.4. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕವಿಗಳು :

ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ, ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪೈ, ಪಂಜೆ ಮಂಗೇಶರಾಯ, ಹಟ್ಟಿಯಂಗಡಿ ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಶಾಂತಕವಿಗಳು, ಕಡೆಂಗೋಡ್ಲು ಶಂಕರಭಟ್ಟ, ಬಸವಪ್ಪಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಆರ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್, ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ದ.ರಾ.ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಮಧುರಚೆನ್ನ, ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ, ಪು.ತಿ.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್, ಎಸ್.ವಿ.ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಭಟ್ಟ, ತಿ.ನಂ.ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ, ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಪುರಾಣಿಕ್, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ರಾಜರತ್ನಂ, ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಶರ್ಮ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಭೂಸನೂರಮಠ, ಯಮುಂಜ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ, ಎಂ.ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅಡಿಗ, ವಿ.ಕೃ.ಗೋಕಾಕ್, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಚೆನ್ನವೀರ ಕಣವಿ, ದಿನಕರ ದೇಸಾಯಿ, ಶಾಂತರಸ, ಎ.ಕೆ.ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್, ಪಿ.ಲಂಕೇಶ್, ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಶರ್ಮ, ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ, ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಹೆಚ್.ಎಂ.ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ, ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ ಭಟ್ಟ, ಗಂಗಾಧರ ಚಿತ್ತಾಲ, ನಿಸಾರ್ ಅಹಮ್ಮದ್, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ಕೆ.ಬಿ.ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ, ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗ ಪಟ್ಟಣಶೆಟ್ಟಿ, ಬಿ.ಟಿ.ಲಲಿತನಾಯಕ್, ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ಎಲ್.ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ, ಎನ್.ಕೆ.ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ, ಎಚ್.ಗೋವಿಂದಯ್ಯ, ಅರವಿಂದ ಮಾಲಗತ್ತಿ, ಮೂಡಾಕೂಡು ಚೆನ್ನಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಮ.ನ.ಜವರಯ್ಯ, ವಿಜಯಾದಬೈ, ಧರಣಿದೇವಿ ಮಾಲಗತ್ತಿ, ಸುಬ್ಬು ಹೊಲೆಯಾರ್, ಆರೀಫ್ ರಾಜಾ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪತಿ ಕೋಲಾರ, ಎಂ.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಾರಾಯಣ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕುಮಾರ ಇಂದ್ರಬೆಟ್ಟ, ರಜಿಯಾ ಡಿ.ಬಿ., ಲಕ್ಕೂರು ಆನಂದ.

3.5. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು:

ತತ್ವದರ್ಶನ, ಅಭಿಜಾತವಾದ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದ, ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿವಾದ, ಪೌರಾತ್ಯವಾದ, ರಮ್ಯವಾದ, ಆದರ್ಶವಾದ, ಉದಾರವಾದ, ಮಾನವತಾವಾದ, ಗಾಂಧೀವಾದ, ದೇಶೀವಾದ, ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸವಾದ, ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ, ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವವಾದ, ಅಸಂಗತವಾದ, ಸಮಾಜವಾದ, ಲೋಹಿಯಾವಾದ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದ, ಅತಿವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ, ಪ್ರತಿಮಾವಾದ, ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಾಸ್ತವವಾದ, ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್‌ವಾದ.

ಘಟಕ-4 : ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ: ಗದ್ಯ

4.1. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು :

ಕಥೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ, ನಾಟಕ, ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ, ಲಲಿತ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ, ಆತ್ಮಕಥೆ, ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಬಂಧ, ಸಂಪಾದನೆ, ವಿಚಾರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ.

4.2. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಲೇಖಕರು:

ಗುಲ್ವಾಡಿ ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯ, ಕೆರೂರು ವಾಸುದೇವಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ, ಬಿ.ವೆಂಕಟಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಗಳಗನಾಥ, ಮುಳಿಯ ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ, ಉತ್ತಂಗಿ ಚೆನ್ನಪ್ಪ, ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠೇಗೌಡ, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ, ರಾವ್‌ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್, ದೇವುಡು, ಮಾಸ್ತಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಅಯ್ಯರ್, ಮಿರ್ಜಿ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾಯ, ತೀ.ನಂ.ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ, ಡಿ.ಕೆ.ಭೀಮಸೇನರಾವ್, ಸೇಡಿಯಾಪು ಕೃಷ್ಣಭಟ್, ಎನ್.ವಿ.ರಂಗಣ್ಣ, ಎಂ.ಆರ್.ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಎ.ಎನ್.ಮೂರ್ತಿರಾವ್, ನಾ.ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ, ಬೀಚಿ, ಅನಕೃ, ತರಾಸು, ಬಸವರಾಜ ಕಟ್ಟೀಮನಿ, ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಪುರಾಣಿಕ, ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸಿಂಪಿ ಲಿಂಗಣ್ಣ, ತಿರುಮಲಾಂಬ, ಎಚ್.ವಿ.ಸಾವಿತ್ರಮ್ಮ, ತ್ರಿವೇಣಿ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ ಪುರಾಣಿಕ, ಆನಂದ, ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಶರ್ಮ, ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥ, ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಗೌರಮ್ಮ, ಕೈಲಾಸಂ, ಶ್ರೀರಂಗ, ಸಂಸ, ಪರ್ವತವಾಣಿ, ರಂ.ಶ್ರೀ.ಮುಗಳಿ, ಎಂ.ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಭಟ್ಟ. ದೇ.ಜವರೇಗೌಡ, ಕ.ವೆಂ.ರಾಘವಾಚಾರ್, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಮಾಳವಾಡ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಭೂಸನೂರಮಠ, ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಕುಂದಣಗಾರ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಬಸವನಾಳ, ಶಂ.ಬಾ.ಜೋಷಿ, ಫ.ಗು.ಹಳಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಎಸ್.ಸಿ.ನಂದೀಮಠ, ಎನ್.ಬಸವಾರಾಧ್ಯ, ನಿರಂಜನ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ, ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಭೈರಪ್ಪ, ಚದುರಂಗ, ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ವಿ.ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಗದ್ದಗೀಮಠ, ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಗಿರೀಶ್ ಕಾರ್ನಾಡ್, ಎಲ್.ಆರ್.ಹೆಗಡೆ, ಚದುರಂಗ, ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಹೆಂಡಿ, ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಸುಂಕಾಪುರ, ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಲಠೆ, ಶಾಂತರಸ, ಜಿ.ಶಂ.ಪರಮಶಿವಯ್ಯ, ಶಾಂತಿನಾಥ ದೇಸಾಯಿ. ಎ.ಕೆ.ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್, ಯು.ಆರ್.ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಪಿ.ಲಂಕೇಶ್, ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ, ಯಶವಂತ ಚೆತ್ತಾಲ, ವ್ಯಾಸರಾಯ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ, ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಶರ್ಮ, ಕೀರ್ತಿನಾಥ ಕುರ್ತುಕೋಟಿ, ವಾಣಿ, ಅನುಪಮ ನಿರಂಜನ, ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ, ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ಆಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಡಿ.ಆರ್.ನಾಗರಾಜ, ಗಂಗಾಧರ ಚೆತ್ತಾಲ, ಕೆ.ಮರುಳಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ, ಗಿರಡಿ ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜು, ಚಂದ್ರಕಾಂತ ಕುಸನೂರು, ವೀಣಾ ಶಾಂತೇಶ್ವರ, ಸಿಪಿಕೆ. ಎಚ್.ಜೆ.ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಗೌಡ, ಬೆಸಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ, ಗೀತಾ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣ, ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ನಾಯಕ್, ಸಾರಾ ಅಬೂಬಕರ್, ಬೊಳುವಾರು ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಕುಂಞ, ಫಕೀರ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಕಟ್ಟಾಡಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ರಶೀದ್, ವೈದೇಹಿ, ಶೈಲಜಾ ಉಡಚಣ, ಕುಂ.ವೀರಭದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಕುಸುಮಾಕರ ದೇವಿರಗಣ್ಣೂರ, ಹೆಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ, ಅರವಿಂದ ಮಾಲಗತ್ತಿ, ಶಿವರುದ್ರ ಕಲ್ಲೋಳಿಕರ್, ಓ.ನಾಗರಾಜು, ಮಿತ್ರಾ ವೆಂಕಟರಾಜ್, ಹೆಚ್.ನಾಗವೇಣಿ, ಅಮರೇಶ ನುಗಡೋಣಿ, ವಸುಧೇಂದ್ರ, ಮೊಗಳ್ಳಿ ಗಣೇಶ, ರಹಮತ್ ತರೀಕೆರೆ, ಸಬಿಹಾ ಭೂಮೀಗೌಡ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾ ಘಂಟಿ, ಬಾನ್‌ಮುಷ್ತಾಕ್, ಷರೀಫ, ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ವೈದ್ಯ, ಗೋಪಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪೈ, ಎಚ್.ಟಿ.ಪೋತೆ.

ಘಟಕ-5 : ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ

5.1. ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ :

5.1.1. ಭಾಷೆ: ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಲಕ್ಷಣ :

ಭಾಷೆ, ಉಪಭಾಷೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಭಾಷೆ, ಭಾಷಿಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ, ಭಾಷಿಕ ಸ್ವೀಕರಣ, ಮಾತು ಮತ್ತು ಬರಹ.

5.1.2. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು :

ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ.

5.1.3. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಪಾರಂಪರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು :

ಭಾಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ವಿಧಾನ, ಭಾಷಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಾಂತರಗಳು.

5.1.3.1. ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಪರಂಪರೆ:

ಎರಡನೆಯ ನಾಗವರ್ಮ:ಶಬ್ದಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭಾಷಾಭೂಷಣ,
ಕೇಶಿರಾಜ: ಶಬ್ದಮಣಿದರ್ಪಣಂ, ಭಟ್ಟಾಕಳಂಕ: ಶಬ್ದಾನುಶಾಸನ.

5.1.3.2. ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನಗಳು :

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ವರ್ಣನಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ,
ತೌಲನಿಕ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಆನ್ವಯಿಕ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಸಂರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ,
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ.

5.1.4. ಧ್ವನಿಮಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ :

ಧ್ವನಿ-ಧ್ವನಿಮಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯ, ಕನಿಷ್ಠಯುಗ್ಮ, ಧ್ವನಿಮಾ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ.

5.1.5. ಆಕೃತಿಮಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ :

ಆಕೃತಿ, ಆಕೃತಿಮಾ, ಉಪಾಕೃತಿ, ಆಕೃತಿಮಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯ, ತತ್ತ್ವಗಳು, ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು.

5.1.6. ವಾಕ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥವಿಜ್ಞಾನ :

ವಾಕ್ಯದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು, ಅರ್ಥದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು.

5.1.7. ಸಸೂರ್ ಚಿಂತನೆ :

ಭಾಷೆಯ ರಾಚನಿಕತೆ, ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾತು, ಏಕಕಾಲೀನ ಮತ್ತು ಬಹುಕಾಲೀನ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಚರ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ, ಸೂಚಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಚಿತ.

5.1.8. ಚೋಮ್ಪ್ಪಿ ಚಿಂತನೆ :

ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ವಿಶ್ವಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ರೂಪಾಂತರ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ, ಭಾಷಾಗ್ರಹಣ ಸಜ್ಜು,
ಭಾಷೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ಸ್ತರ-ಒಳಸ್ತರ, ಸಾಮಥ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳಕೆ.

5.2. ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ:

5.2.1. ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಪದದ ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿ, ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಭಾಷಾ ವರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ,

5.2.2. ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಧ್ವನಿಮಾ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.

5.2.2.1. ಸ್ವರ ಧ್ವನಿಮಾ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ : ಸ್ವರ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಯಗಳು

5.2.2.2. ವ್ಯಂಜನ ಧ್ವನಿಮಾ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ: ಕ್,ಚ್,ಟ್,ತ್,ಪ್,ಝ,ಞ,ಠ,ಠ್,ಠ್,ಠ್,ಠ್,

5.2.3. ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಆಕೃತಿಮಾಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ :

ಸರ್ವನಾಮ, ಲಿಂಗ, ವಚನ, ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ಸಂಖ್ಯಾವಾಚಕ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ,

ಕರ್ಮಣಿ-ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ.

5.2.4. ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಮುಖವೆನಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ.

5.3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಚರಿತೆ :

5.3.1. ಉಗಮ, ವಿಕಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನತೆ.

5.3.1.1 ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಹಂತಗಳು:

ಪೂರ್ವದ ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ, ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ.

5.3.1.2. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು:

ಹಳೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕರಾವಳಿ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಧಾರವಾಡ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ.

5.3.1.3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು :

ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, ಲಿಂಗಾಯತ, ದಲಿತ, ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ, ಸೋಲಿಗ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ.

5.3.1.4. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ:

ಭಾಷಾ ಸ್ವೀಕರಣ, ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ, ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ, ಅನುವಾದ, ರೂಪಾಂತರ.

5.3.1.5. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ದೇಶೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನ್ಯ ದೇಶೀಯ ಪದಗಳು :

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ, ಮರಾಠಿ, ಹಿಂದಿ, ಉರ್ದು, ಪೋರ್ಚುಗೀಸ್, ಅರೇಬಿಕ್, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್.

5.3.2. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ರಚನೆ : ಧ್ವನಿಮಾ-ಆಕೃತಿಮಾ.

5.3.2.1 ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ತಿರುಳು ಧ್ವನಿಮಾಗಳು

5.3.2.2. ಆಕೃತಿಮಾದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ

5.3.2.3. ಲಿಂಗ ವಿವಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳು

5.3.2.4. ಮಹತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಅಹಮತ್ : ಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗ, ನಪುಂಸಕ ಲಿಂಗ.

5.3.3. ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳು

5.3.4. ಸರ್ವನಾಮಗಳು : ಬಗೆಗಳು, ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಮಹತ್-ಅಹಮತ್.

5.3.5. ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ :

ಕಾಲಸೂಚಕ, ನಿಷೇಧಾರ್ಥಕ, ವಿಧ್ವರ್ಷಕ, ಪ್ರೇರಣಾರ್ಥಕ, ಸಂಭಾವನಾರ್ಥಕ,
ಕರ್ಮಿಣಿ-ಕರ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ.

5.3.6. ಸಮಾಸ :

ಕರ್ಮಧಾರೇಯ ಸಮಾಸ, ಧ್ವಂಧ್ವ ಸಮಾಸ, ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಸಮಾಸ, ದ್ವಿಗುಸಮಾಸ,
ಅರಿ ಸಮಾಸ, ತ್ರಿಯಾ ಸಮಾಸ, ಗಮಕ ಸಮಾಸ, ತತ್ಪುರುಷ ಸಮಾಸ.

ಘಟಕ-6 : ಛಂದಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಂಥಸಂಪಾದನೆ

6.1. ಛಂದಸ್ಸು :

6.1.1. ಛಂದಸ್ಸಿನ ಉಗಮ, ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ

ಛಂದಸ್ಸಿನ ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ : ಲಯ, ಗಣ, ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಸ, ವಡಿ, ಪಾದ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾರ ಕ್ರಮ.

6.1.2. ಅಕ್ಷರ/ವರ್ಣ ವೃತ್ತ :

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡ ಬಗೆ, ಅಕ್ಷರ ವೃತ್ತಗಳ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿತಿಗಳು, ಖ್ಯಾತ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ನಿದರ್ಶನ, ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟತೆ.

6.1.3. ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಛಂದಸ್ಸು :

ಪ್ರಾಕೃತದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮಾತ್ರಾ ವೃತ್ತಗಳು: ಕಂದ, ರಗಳೆ.

6.1.4. ಅಂಶ ಛಂದಸ್ಸು:

ದೇಶಿ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ, ಅಂಶ ವೃತ್ತಗಳ ಗೇಯಗುಣ; ತ್ರಿಪದಿ,ಷಟ್ಪದಿ, ಸಾಂಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಉಗಮ, ವಿಕಾಸ, ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳು.

6.1.5. ಹೊಸಗನ್ನಡ ಛಂದಸ್ಸು :

ಆಧುನಿಕ ಛಂದಸ್ಸಿನ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ: ಮಾತ್ರ, ಮುಡಿ, ಪದ್ಮಗಣ, ಅನಾಗತ, ಮೌನ, ಹುಸಿ, ಗಣ ಪರಿವೃತ್ತಿ.

ಸರಳ ರಗಳೆ, ಮಹಾಛಂದಸ್ಸು, ಪ್ರಗಾಥ, ಸಾನೆಟ್, ಮುಕ್ತಛಂದಸ್ಸು.

6.2. ಗ್ರಂಥಸಂಪಾದನೆ :

6.2.1. ಗ್ರಂಥಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ ಅರ್ಥ, ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ; ಸ್ವಾಲಿತ್ಯಗಳು.

6.2.2. ಕನ್ನಡ ಹಸ್ತಪ್ರತಿಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ

6.2.3. ಸ್ವಾಲಿತ್ಯಗಳು, ಸ್ವಾಲಿತ್ಯದ ಬಗೆಗಳು

6.2.4. ಪಾಠ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣ:

ಶಿಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಶಾಸನ, ಜಾನಪದ.

6.2.5. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಗ್ರಂಥಸಂಪಾದನಾಕಾರರು :

ಫ್ಲೀಟ್, ಬಿ.ಎಲ್.ರೈಸ್, ಕಿಟ್ಟೆಲ್, ಮೊಗ್ಗಿಂಗ್, ಫ.ಗು.ಹಳಕಟ್ಟಿ, ಎ.ಶಾಂತಿರಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಡಿ.ಎಲ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್, ಎಲ್.ಬಸವರಾಜು, ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಹಿರೇಮಠ, ಎನ್.ಬಸವಾರಾಧ್ಯ, ಬಿ.ಎನ್.ಸಣ್ಣಯ್ಯ, ಎಚ್.ದೇವೀರಪ್ಪ, ಪದ್ಮರಾಜಶರ್ಮ ಭುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕೆ.ಭುಜಬಲಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ, ಎಂ.ಚಿದಾನಂದಮೂರ್ತಿ, ವೈ.ಸಿ.ಭಾನುಮತಿ, ಮೈಲಹಳ್ಳಿ ರೇವಣ್ಣ, ಹಂಪ

ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ, ಕಮಲಾ ಹಂಪನಾ, ಪಿ.ಕೆ.ರಾಜಶೇಖರ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ ಹನೂರು, ಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
ರಾಮಣ್ಣ, ಅಮೃತ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ, ಬಿ.ಎ.ವಿವೇಕ ರೈ, ಎ.ವಿ.ನಾವಡ, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಗಾಯಿ, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ರಮೇಶ್,
ಎಸ್.ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಶೆಟ್ಟರ್, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ್ ತೆಲಗಾವಿ, ದೇವರ ಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ವಿ.ಶಿವಾನಂದ,
ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ನೇಗಿನಹಾಳ, ಚನ್ನಕ್ಕ ಪಾವಟೆ, ಹನುಮಾಕ್ಷಿ ಗೋಗಿ.

ಘಟಕ-7: ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ : ಭಾರತೀಯ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ

7.1. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ:

7.1.1. ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ

7.1.2. ಕವಿ-ಕಾವ್ಯ-ಸಹೃದಯ

7.1.3. ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು

7.1.4. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು :

ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ, ವ್ಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ಗುಣ, ರೀತಿ, ಧ್ವನಿ, ರಸ, ಔಚಿತ್ಯ, ವಕ್ರೋಕ್ತಿ.

7.1.5. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳು :

ಭರತ, ಭಾಮಹ, ದಂಡಿ, ವಾಮನ, ರಾಜಶೇಖರ, ಕುಂತಕ, ಮಮ್ಮಟ, ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ, ಆನಂದವರ್ಧನ, ಅಭಿನವಗುಪ್ತ, ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯ, ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯ, ಸಾಳ್ವ, ತಿರುಮಲಾಯ್.

7.2. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ:

7.2.1. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ.

7.2.2. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು :

ಅನುಕರಣ, ಕೆಥಾರಿಸಿಸ್, ಭವ್ಯತೆ, ಇಮ್ಯಾಜಿನೇಷನ್, ಮಾನಸಿಕದೂರ, ಕಾವ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ, ವಸ್ತುಪ್ರತಿರೂಪ, ಪರಂಪರೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ನಿರಸನ, ಅಭಿವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಹನ ತತ್ವ.

7.2.3 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮೀಮಾಂಸಕರು :

ಫ್ಲೇಟೋ, ಅರಿಸ್ಟಾಟಲ್, ಹೋರೇಸ್, ಲಾಂಜಿನಸ್, ಕ್ರೋಚೆ, ಸ್ಯಾಮುಯಲ್ ಜಾನ್ಸನ್, ವೆಡ್ಸ್‌ವರ್ತ್, ಕೋಲರಿಜ್, ಶೆಲ್ಲಿ, ಮ್ಯಾಥ್ಯೂ ಆರ್ನಾಲ್ಡ್, ಟಿ.ಎಸ್.ಎಲಿಯಟ್.

7.3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ :

7.3.1. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ :

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ನಿರ್ವಸಾಹತೀಕರಣ.

7.3.2. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ/ದ್ರಾವಿಡ/ಕನ್ನಡತ್ವ

7.3.3. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಲೋಕದೃಷ್ಟಿ

7.3.4. ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

ತಮಿಳಿನ ಅಗಂ, ಪುರಂ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ,

ಕನ್ನಡದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ: ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ನೆಲೆಗಳು,

ಕನ್ನಡದ ದೇಶಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪ.

7.3.5. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶಗಳು :

7.3.6. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪೂರ್ವ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕತೆ

7.3.7. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕತೆ

7.3.8. ಕನ್ನಡ ಛಂದೋರೂಪಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ.

7.3.9. ಆಧುನಿಕ ಕಥನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ:ನುಡಿ ಕಥನ-ಭಾಷೆ, ಗದ್ಯ ಕಥನ-ಕಥೆ, ಕಾದಂಬರಿ.

7.3.10. ಅನ್ಯಶಿಸ್ತಿನ ಕಥನ.

ಘಟಕ-8 : ಜಾನಪದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

8.1. ಜಾನಪದ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ :

ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಜನಪದ-ಜಾನಪದ-ಜಾನಪದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ.

8.2. ಜಾನಪದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಇತಿಹಾಸ :

ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭ, ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭ, ವಸಾಹತೋತ್ತರ ಸಂದರ್ಭ.

8.3. ಜಾನಪದ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಗಳು :

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯವಾದ, ಪುರಾಣಮೂಲ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ಭಾರತ ಮೂಲ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ-ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ವಿಧಾನ, ರಾಚನಿಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸೂತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ಮನೋವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ಸಾಂದರ್ಭಿಕ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ.

8.4. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು :

ವಸ್ತುನಿಷ್ಠ-ವಿಷಯನಿಷ್ಠ, ಅನುಗಮನ-ನಿಗಮನ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧಕ, ಸಹ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ/ವಕ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂದರ್ಶನ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳು, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದ ಸಾಧಕ ಬಾಧಕಗಳು, ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ನೈತಿಕತೆ.

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯ ವರದಿ, ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ, ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ, ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕಾರ್ಯದ ಫಲಿತಗಳು.

8.5. ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು:

8.5.1. ಜನಪದ ಮಹಾಕಾವ್ಯಗಳು:

ಮಲೆಮಾದೇಶ್ವರ, ಮಂಟೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಜುಂಜಪ್ಪ, ಕೋಟೆ-ಚೆನ್ನಯ, ಸಿರಿ.

8.5.2. ಜನಪದ ಕತೆಗಳು, ಜನಪದ ಕಥನ ಗೀತೆಗಳು, ಜನಪದ ಗೀತೆಗಳು, ಲಾವಣಿ, ಒಗಟುಗಳು, ಗಾದೆಗಳು.

8.5.3. ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಕಲೆಗಳು :

ಡೊಳ್ಳು ಕುಣಿತ, ಬೀಸು ಕಂಸಾಳೆ, ಹುತ್ತರಿ ಕುಣಿತ, ಆಟಕಳೆಂಜ. ಗೊರವರ ಕುಣಿತ, ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ, ಬಯಲಾಟ, ಸಣ್ಣಾಟ, ದೊಡ್ಡಾಟ, ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪಾರಿಜಾತ.

8.5.4. ವೃತ್ತಿಗಾಯಕರು :

ಕಂಸಾಳೆಯವರು, ನೀಲಗಾರರು, ಕಿನ್ನರಿಜೋಗಿಗಳು

8.6. ಜಾನಪದ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು

8.6.1. ಮಿಶನರಿ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು :

ಕರ್ನಲ್ ಮೆಕೆಂಜಿ, ಜೆ.ಎಫ್.ಫ್ಲೀಟ್, ರೆವರೆಂಡ್ ಮ್ಯಾನರ್, ಎ.ಸಿ.ಬರ್ನೆಟ್, ಆರ್.ಇ.ಎಂಥೋವನ್.

8.6.2. ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು:

ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಜೆ.ಥಾಮ್ಸ್, ಜೆ.ಬಿ.ಹರ್ಡರ್, ಗ್ರಿಮ್ ಸಹೋದರರು, ಮ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮುಲ್ಲರ್, ಸ್ವಿತ್ ಥಾಮ್ಸ್, ಥಿಯೋಡೋರ್ ಬೆನ್ಸ್, ಸಿಗ್ಮಂಡ್ ಫ್ರಾಯ್ಡ್, ಯೂಂಗ್, ಕಾರ್ಲೆಕ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್, ಆ್ಯಂಟಿ ಆರ್ನೆ, ಎ.ಜೆ.ಪ್ರಾಪ್, ಕ್ಲಾಡ್ ಲೆವಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾಸ್, ಪ್ಯಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾರ್ಡ್, ಲಾರಿ ಹಾಂಕೊ, ಮರಿಯಾಲೀಚ್, ರೋಜರ್ ಅಬ್ರಹಾಂ, ಡಾನ್ ಬೆನ್ ಅಮೋಸ್, ಅಲನ್ ಡಂಡನ್, ಪೀಟರ್ ಜೆ.ಕ್ಲಾಸ್, ಹೈಡ್ರೂನ್ ಬ್ರೂಕ್ಸ್, ಮಾಡ್ಡ್ ಆ್ಯಷ್ಚನ್.

8.6.3. ದೇಶೀ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು :

ಹಲಸಂಗಿ ಗೆಳೆಯರು, ಅರ್ಚಕ ಬಿ.ರಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಗದ್ದಗಿಮಠ, ಎಚ್.ಎಲ್.ನಾಗೇಗೌಡ, ಮತಿಘಟ್ಟ ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಕ.ರಾ.ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಎಸ್.ಕೆ.ಕರೀಂಖಾನ್, ಜಿ.ಶಂ.ಪರಮಶಿವಯ್ಯ, ಗೊರು ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ, ಎಲ್.ಆರ್.ಹೆಗಡೆ, ಸೋಮಶೇಖರ ಇಮ್ರಾಪುರ, ದೇವೇಂದ್ರ ಕುಮಾರ ಹಕಾರಿ, ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಹೆಂಡಿ, ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಹಿರೇಮಠ, ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಸುಂಕಾಪುರ, ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಲಠೆ, ಎನ್.ಆರ್.ನಾಯಕ, ಶಾಂತಿನಾಯಕ, ತಿ.ನಂ.ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ, ಕೆ.ಆರ್.ದುರ್ಗಾದಾಸ್, ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ಶಾಲಿನಿ ರಘುನಾಥ, ಪಿ.ಕೆ.ರಾಜಶೇಖರ್, ಅಂಬಳಿಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣ, ಎಚ್.ಜೆ.ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಪ್ಪಗೌಡ, ಹಿ.ಚಿ.ಬೋರಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ, ಹಿ.ಶಿ.ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರೇಗೌಡ, ಪಿ.ಆರ್.ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕ್ಯಾತನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಣ್ಣ, ಶಿವರಾಮ ಕಾರಂತ, ಬಿ.ಎ.ವಿವೇಕ ರೈ, ಅಮೃತ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ, ಕು.ಶಿ.ಹರಿದಾಸಭಟ್ಟ, ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಬಿಳಿಮಲೆ, ಚೆನ್ನಪ್ಪಗೌಡ, ಟಿ.ಎಸ್.ಸತ್ಯನಾಥ್, ಎ.ವಿ.ನಾವಡ, ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ನಾವಡ, ವಾಮನ ನಂದಾವರ, ಮೈಲಹಳ್ಳಿ ರೇವಣ್ಣ, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಕಾಳೇಗೌಡ ನಾಗವಾರ.

ಘಟಕ-9 : ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

9.1. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ :

9.1.1. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ.

9.1.2. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ

9.1.3. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಬಗೆಗಳು :

ನಾಡು-ನುಡಿ ಶೋಧ, ಛಂದಶೋಧ, ಶಾಸನ ಶೋಧ, ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಶೋಧ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಶೋಧ, ಜಾನಪದ ಶೋಧ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಶೋಧ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಶೋಧ, ದಲಿತ ಶೋಧ.

9.1.4. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ

9.1.5. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು :

ಶಂಬಾ ಜೋಶಿ. ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪೈ, ಮುಳಿಯ ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ, ಮ.ಪ್ರ.ಪೂಜಾರ. ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಕುಂದಣಗಾರ, ಆರ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್, ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್, ಡಿ.ಕೆ.ಭೀಮಸೇನರಾವ್, ಆರ್.ಸಿ.ಹಿರೇಮಠ, ಡಿ.ಎಲ್.ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್, ರಾಜಪುರೋಹಿತ, ತೀ.ನಂ.ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ, ಸೇಡಿಯಾಪು ಕೃಷ್ಣಭಟ್ಟ, ರಂ.ಶ್ರೀ.ಮುಗಳಿ, ಎಂ.ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಭಟ್ಟ, ದೇ.ಜವರೇಗೌಡ, ಕ.ವೆಂ.ರಾಘವಾಚಾರ್, ಸ.ಸ.ಮಾಳವಾಡ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಭೂಸನೂರಮಠ, ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ನಂದೀಮಠ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಬಸವನಾಳ, ಎಚ್.ದೇವೀರಪ್ಪ, ಎಚ್.ತಿಪ್ಪೇರುದ್ರಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹಾ.ಮಾ.ನಾಯಕ, ಎಂ.ಚಿದಾನಂದಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಎಲ್.ಬಸವರಾಜು, ಜಿ.ಶಂ.ಪರಮಶಿವಯ್ಯ, ಟಿ.ವಿ.ವೆಂಕಟಾಚಲಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಹಂಪ ನಾಗರಾಜಯ್ಯ, ಕಮಲಾ ಹಂಪನಾ, ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಸುಂಕಾಪುರ, ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಕಲಬುರ್ಗಿ, ಎಲ್.ಆರ್.ಹೆಗಡೆ, ಎ.ಕೆ.ರಾಮಾನುಜನ್, ಕುಶಾಲಪ್ಪಗೌಡ.

9.2. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ:

9.2.1.ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ, ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ: ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ-ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ

9.2.2. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು:

ಮನೋವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ವಾದಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀವಾದಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ರಾಚನಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಚನವಾದ, ರಾಚನಿಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ನವಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ, ಪರಿಸರವಾದಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ.

9.2.3. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಮರ್ಶಕರು:

ಎ.ಆರ್.ಕೃಷ್ಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಎಸ್.ವಿ.ರಂಗಣ್ಣ, ಕೀರ್ತಿನಾಥ ಕುರ್ತುಕೋಟಿ, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ಜಿ.ಎಚ್.ನಾಯಕ್, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ, ಎಲ್.ಎಸ್.ಶೇಷಗಿರಿರಾವ್, ಯು.ಆರ್.ಅನಂತಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಕಿ.ರಂ.ನಾಗರಾಜ, ಜಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆಮೂರ, ಗಿರಡ್ಡಿ ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜ, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಅಕ್ಷರ, ರಾಜಾರಾಮ ಹೆಗಡೆ,

ಡಿ.ಆರ್.ನಾಗರಾಜ, ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರನ್, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ನಾರಾಯಣ, ಬಿ.ಎನ್.ಸುಮಿತ್ರಾಬಾಯಿ, ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ವಿಜಯಾ ದಬ್ಬೆ, ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಆಶಾದೇವಿ, ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂಧರಕುಮಾರ, ನರಹಳ್ಳಿ ಬಾಲಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ, ಬಸವರಾಜ ಕಲ್ಲುಡಿ, ಓ.ಎಲ್.ನಾಗಭೂಷಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್.ರಾಘವೆಂದ್ರರಾವ್, ರಹಮತ್ ತರೀಕೆರೆ, ಶಿವರಾಮ ಪಡಿಕುಳ್, ಕೆ.ಕೇಶವಶರ್ಮ, ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಪುಟ್ಟಯ್ಯ, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ತಿರುಮಲೇಶ್, ಪುರುಷೋತ್ತಮ ಬಿಳಿಮಲೆ, ಟಿ.ಪಿ.ಅಶೋಕ, ಶಾಂತಿನಾಥ ದಿಬ್ಬದ.

9.3. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ :

9.3.1 ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ :ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ

9.3.2. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಕಥನಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ: ಆಧುನಿಕ, ಆಧುನಿಕೋತ್ತರ

9.3.3. ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಚಿಂತಕರು :

ಎಡ್ವರ್ಡ್ ಸೈಡ್, ಗೂಗಿ ವಾಢಿಯಾಂಗೋ, ಫೂಕೊ, ಡೆರಿಡಾ, ಗ್ರಾಮ್ನಿ

9.3.4. ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಿರ್ವಸಾಹತೀಕರಣ ಚಿಂತನೆಗಳು:

ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್, ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿ, ಆಶಿಶ್‌ನಂದಿ, ಡಿ.ಆರ್.ನಾಗರಾಜ್.

9.3.5. ದೇಶೀವಾದ ತಾತ್ವಿಕ ಸ್ವರೂಪ:

ದೇಶೀಯತೆ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕತೆಯ ಹುಡುಕಾಟ.

9.3.6. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆದು ಬಂದ ಕ್ರಮ.

9.3.7. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೆಲವು ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳು:

ದೇಶೀ, ಯಾಜಮಾನ್ಯ, ವಿಸ್ಮೃತಿ, ಜಾಗತೀಕರಣ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ, ನೈಬರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ.

ಘಟಕ-10 : ತೌಲನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ

10.1. ತೌಲನಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ:

10.1.1 ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆ, ತೌಲನಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕತೆ.

10.1.2. ತೌಲನಿಕ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ನೆಲೆಗಳು :

ವಸ್ತು, ಭಾಷೆ, ಕಾಲ, ಪ್ರಕಾರ, ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ.

10.2. ಅನುವಾದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ:

10.2.1. ವಿವಿಧ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಇತಿಹಾಸ, ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು.

10.2.2. ಅನುವಾದದ ತತ್ವ ಗಳು:

ವಿಧೇಯತಾತ್ವ, ಅನುರೂಪತಾತ್ವ, ಆನಂದತತ್ವ, ಪರಿಹಾರತತ್ವ,

10.2.3. ಅನುವಾದದ ಬಗೆಗಳು:

ಶಬ್ದಾನುವಾದ, ಭಾವಾನುವಾದ, ಛಾಯಾನುವಾದ, ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾನುವಾದ, ವಿಸ್ತಾರಾನುವಾದ, ರೂಪಾಂತರ, ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕ ಅನುವಾದ, ಭಾವಾನುವಾದ.

10.2.4. ಅನುವಾದದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು:

ಭಾಷಿಕ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಾತ್ಮಕ, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ.

10.2.5. ಅನುವಾದಕರು :

ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್, ಚುರಮುರಿ ಶೇಷಗಿರಿಯರು, ಸೋಸಲೆ ಅಯ್ಯಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಬಸವಪ್ಪ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ, ಬಿ.ವೆಂಕಟಾಚಾರ್ಯ, ಗಳಗನಾಥ, ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಶ್ರೀ., ಹಟ್ಟಿಯಂಗಡಿ ನಾರಾಯಣರಾವ್, ಪಂಜೆ ಮಂಗೇಶರಾಯ, ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪೈ, ಎಸ್.ವಿ.ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಭಟ್ಟ, ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ, ಕುವೆಂಪು, ದೇಜಗೌ, ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಶರ್ಮ, ಎ.ಕೆ.ರಾಮನುಜನ್, ಬಿ.ವಿ.ಗಿರಿ, ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಸುಬ್ಬಣ್ಣ, ಪಿ.ಲಂಕೇಶ್, ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ಪೂರ್ಣಚಂದ್ರ ತೇಜಸ್ವಿ, ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ, ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್.ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ್, ತಮಿಳ್ ಸೆಲ್ವಿ, ವಿಠಲರಾವ್ ಗಾಯಕ್ವಾಡ್, ಮೋಹನ ಕುಂಟಾರ್.

10.2.6. ಅನುವಾದಿತ ಕೃತಿಗಳು :

ಗೀತಾಂಜಲಿ, ಮೇಘಧೂತ, ಶಾಕುಂತಲಂ, ಮಾಲವಿಕಾಗ್ನಿಮಿತ್ರ, ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಕವಿತಾವಳಿ, ದುರ್ಗೇಶನಂದಿನಿ, ಆನಂದಮಠ, ರಕ್ತಾಕ್ಷಿ, ಸ್ವೀಕಿಂಗ್ ಆಫ್ ಶಿವ, ಉರಿಚಮ್ಮಾಳಿಗೆ, ಯುದ್ಧ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿ, ಕೆಂಪುಮೀನು, ಮರಳಿ ಗೂಡಿಗೆ, ಉಚಲ್ಯಾ, ಅಕ್ರಮ ಸಂತಾನ, ಅವಳು ನಾನಲ್ಲ ಅವನು, ಪೀಠಾಧಿಪತಿಯ ಪತ್ನಿ.



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग नेट-ब्यूरो

Code No. 20

विषय - हिन्दी

पाठ्यक्रम

इकाई - I

हिन्दी भाषा और उसका विकास।

हिन्दी की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि : प्राचीन भारतीय आर्य भाषाएं, मध्यकालीन भारतीय आर्य भाषाएं— पालि, प्राकृत - शौरसेनी, अर्द्धमागधी, मागधी, अपभ्रंश और उनकी विशेषताएं, अपभ्रंश अवहठ, और पुरानी हिन्दी का संबंध, आधुनिक भारतीय आर्य भाषाएं और उनका वर्गीकरण। हिन्दी का भौगोलिक विस्तार : हिन्दी की उपभाषाएं, पश्चिमी हिन्दी, पूर्वी हिन्दी, राजस्थानी, बिहारी तथा पहाड़ी वर्ग और उनकी बोलियां। खड़ीबोली, ब्रज और अवधी की विशेषताएं। हिन्दी के विविध रूप : हिन्दी, उर्दू, दक्खिनी, हिन्दुस्तानी। हिन्दी का भाषिक स्वरूप : हिन्दी की स्वनिम व्यवस्था - खंड्य और खंड्येतर, हिन्दी ध्वनियों के वर्गीकरण का आधार, हिन्दी शब्द रचना -उपसर्ग, प्रत्यय, समास, हिन्दी की रूप रचना - लिंग, वचन और कारक व्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण और क्रिया रूप, हिन्दी - वाक्य - रचना। हिन्दी भाषा - प्रयोग के विविध रूप : बोली, मानक भाषा, राजभाषा, राष्ट्रभाषा और सम्पर्क भाषा। संचार माध्यम और हिन्दी, कम्प्यूटर और हिन्दी, हिन्दी की संवैधानिक स्थिति। देवानागरी लिपि : विशेषताएं और मानकीकरण।

इकाई – II

हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास

हिन्दी साहित्येतिहास दर्शन

हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखन की पद्धतियां

हिन्दी साहित्य का कालविभाजन और नामकरण, आदिकाल की विशेषताएं एवं साहित्यिक प्रवृत्तियां, रामो-साहित्य, आदिकालीन हिन्दी का जैन साहित्य, सिद्ध और नाथ साहित्य, अमीर खुसरो की हिन्दी कविता, विद्यापति और उनकी पदावली तथा लौकिक साहित्य

भक्तिकाल

भक्ति-आंदोलन के उदय के सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कारण, भक्ति-आंदोलन का अखिल भारतीय स्वरूप और उसका अन्तःप्रादेशिक वैशिष्ट्य।

भक्ति काव्य की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि, आलवार सन्त। भक्ति काव्य के प्रमुख सम्प्रदाय और उनका वैचारिक आधार। निर्गुण-सुगुण कवि और उनका काव्य।

रीतिकाल

सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि, रीतिकाल की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियां (रीतिबद्ध, रीतिसिद्ध, रीतिमुक्त)

रीतिकवियों का आचार्यत्व।

रीतिकाल के प्रमुख कवि और उनका काव्य

आधुनिक काल

हिन्दी गद्य का उद्भव और विकास। भारतेन्दु पूर्व हिन्दी गद्य, 1857 की क्रान्ति और सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण, भारतेन्दु और उनका युग, पत्रकारिता का आरम्भ और 19वीं शताब्दी की हिन्दी पत्रकारिता, आधुनिकता की अवधारणा।

द्विवेदी युग : महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी और उनका युग, हिन्दी नवजागरण और सरस्वती, राष्ट्रीय काव्य धारा के प्रमुख कवि, स्वच्छन्दतावाद और उसके प्रमुख कवि।

छायावाद : छायावादी काव्य की प्रमुख विशेषताएं, छायावाद के प्रमुख कवि, प्रगतिवाद की अवधारणा, प्रगतिवादी काव्य और उसके प्रमुख कवि, प्रयोगवाद और नई कविता, नई कविता के कवि, समकालीन कविता (वर्ष 2000 तक) समकालीन साहित्यिक पत्रकारिता।

हिन्दी साहित्य की गद्य विधाएं

हिन्दी उपन्यास : भारतीय उपन्यास की अवधारणा।

प्रेमचन्द पूर्व उपन्यास, प्रेमचन्द और उनका युग।

प्रेमचन्द के परवर्ती उपन्यासकार (वर्ष 2000 तक)।

हिन्दी कहानी : हिन्दी कहानी का उद्भव और विकास, 20वीं सदी की हिन्दी कहानी और प्रमुख कहानी आंदोलन एवं प्रमुख कहानीकार।

हिन्दी नाटक : हिन्दी नाटक और रंगमंच, विकास के चरण, भारतेन्दुयुग, प्रसाद युग, प्रसादोत्तर युग, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर युग, साठोत्तर युग और नया नाटक

प्रमुख नाट्यकृतियाँ, प्रमुख नाटककार (वर्ष 2000 तक)।

हिन्दी एकांकी। हिन्दी रंगमंच और विकास के चरण, हिन्दी का लोक रंगमंच। नुक्कड़ नाटक।

हिन्दी निबंध : हिन्दी निबन्ध का उद्भव और विकास, हिन्दी निबंध के प्रकार और प्रमुख निबंधकार।

हिन्दी आलोचना- हिन्दी आलोचना का उद्भव और विकास। समकालीन हिन्दी आलोचना एवं उसके विविध प्रकार। प्रमुख आलोचक।

हिन्दी की अन्य गद्य विधाएँ : रेखाचित्र, संस्मरण, यात्रा साहित्य, आत्मकथा, जीवनी और रिपोर्ताज, डायरी।

हिन्दी का प्रवासी साहित्य : अवधारणा एवं प्रमुख साहित्यकार।

इकाई – III

साहित्यशास्त्र

काव्य के लक्षण, काव्य हेतु और काव्य प्रयोजन।

प्रमुख संप्रदाय और सिद्धान्त – रस, अलंकार, रीति, ध्वनि, वक्रोक्ति और औचित्य।

रस निष्पत्ति, साधारणीकरण।

शब्दशक्ति, काव्यगुण, काव्य दोष

प्लेटो के काव्य सिद्धान्त।

अरस्तू : अनुकरण सिद्धान्त, त्रासदी विवेचन, विरेचन सिद्धान्त।

वड्सवर्थ का काव्यभाषा सिद्धान्त।

कॉलरिज : कल्पना और फैटेसी।

टी.एस.इलियट : निर्वैयक्तिकता का सिद्धान्त, परम्परा की अवधारणा।

आई.ए.रिचर्ड्स : मूल्य सिद्धान्त, संप्रेषण सिद्धान्त तथा काव्य-भाषा सिद्धान्त। रूसी रूपवाद। नयी समीक्षा। मिथक, फन्तासी, कल्पना, प्रतीक, बिम्ब।

इकाई – IV

वैचारिक पृष्ठभूमि

भारतीय नवजागरण और स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन की वैचारिक पृष्ठभूमि

हिन्दी नवजागरण। खड़ीबोली आन्दोलन। फोर्ट विलियम कॉलेज

भारतेन्दु और हिन्दी नवजागरण,

महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी और हिन्दी नवजागरण

गांधीवादी दर्शन

अम्बेडकर दर्शन

लोहिया दर्शन

मार्क्सवाद, मनोविक्षेपणवाद, अस्तित्ववाद, उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद, अस्मितामूलक विमर्श (दलित, स्त्री, आदिवासी एवं अल्पसंख्यक)

इकाई – V

हिन्दी कविता

पृथ्वीराज रासो – रेवा तट
 अमीरखुसरो – खुसरो की पहेलियाँ और मुकरियाँ
 विद्यापति की पदावली (संपादक – डॉ. नरेन्द्र झा) – पद संख्या 1 - 25
 कबीर – (सं.- हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी) – पद संख्या – 160 - 209
 जायसी ग्रंथावली – (सं. राम चन्द्र शुक्ल) – नागमती वियोग खण्ड
 सूरदास – भ्रमरगीत सार – (सं.- राम चन्द्र शुक्ल) – पद संख्या 21 से 70
 तुलसीदास – रामचरितमानस, उत्तर काण्ड
 बिहारी मतसई – (सं.- जगन्नाथ दास रत्नाकर) – दोहा संख्या 1 – 50
 घनानन्द कवित्त – (सं.- विश्वनाथ मिश्र) – कवित्त संख्या 1 – 30
 मीरा – (सं.- विश्वनाथ त्रिपाठी) – प्रारम्भ से 20 पद
 अयोध्या सिंह उपाध्याय हरिऔध – प्रियप्रवास
 मैथिलीशरण गुप्त – भारत भारती, साकेत (नवम् सर्ग)
 जयशंकर प्रसाद – आंसू, कामायनी (श्रद्धा, लज्जा, इडा)
 निराला - जुही की कली, जागो फिर एक बार, सरोजस्मृति, राम की शक्तिपूजा, कुकरमुत्ता,
 बाँधो न नाव इस ठाँव बंधु।
 सुमित्रानंदन पंत – परिवर्तन, प्रथम रश्मि
 महादेवी वर्मा – बीन भी हूँ मैं तुम्हारी रागिनी भी हूँ, मै नीर भरी दुख की बदली, फिर विकल है
 प्राण मेरे, यह मन्दिर का दीप इसे नीरव जलने दो, द्रुत झरो जगत के जीर्ण पत्र
 रामधारी सिंह दिनकर – उर्वशी (तृतीय अंक), रश्मिरथी
 नागार्जुन – कालिदास, बादल को घिरते देखा है, अकाल और उसके बाद, खुरदरे पैर, शासन की
 बंदूक, मनुष्य हैं।
 सच्चिदानंद हीरानन्द वात्स्यायन अज्ञेय – कलगी बाजरे की, यह दीप अकेला, हरी घास पर क्षण
 भर, असाध्यवीणा, कितनी नावों में कितनी बार
 भवानीप्रसाद मिश्र – गीत फरोश, सतपुड़ा के जगल
 मुक्तिबोध – भूल गलती, ब्रह्मराक्षस, अंधेरे में
 धूमिल – नक्सलवाड़ी, मोचीराम, अकाल दर्शन, रोटी और संसद

इकाई –VI

हिन्दी उपन्यास

पं. गौरीदत्त – देवरानी जेठानी की कहानी
 लाला श्रीनिवास दास – परीक्षा गुरु
 प्रेमचन्द – गोदान
 अज्ञेय – शेखर एक जीवनी (भाग – 1)
 हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी – बाणभट्ट की आत्मकथा

फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु – मैला आंचल
यशपाल – झूठा सच
अमृत लाल नागर – मानस का हंस
भीष्म साहनी – तमस
श्रीलाल शुक्ल – राग दरबारी
कृष्णा सोबती – जिन्दगी नामा
मन्नू भंडारी – आपका बंटी
जगदीश चन्द्र – धरती धन न अपना

इकाई –VII

हिन्दी कहानी

राजेन्द्र बाला घोष (बंग महिला) - चन्द्रदेव से मेरी बातें, दुलाईवाली
माधवराव सप्रे – एक टोकरी भर मिट्टी
सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान – राही
प्रेमचंद – ईदगाह, दुनिया का अनमोल रतन
राजा राधिकारमण प्रसाद सिंह – कानों में कंगना
चन्द्रधर शर्मा गुलेरी – उसने कहा था
जयशंकर प्रसाद – आकाशदीप
जैनेन्द्र – अपना-अपना भाग्य
फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु – तीसरी कसम, लाल पान की बेगम
अज्ञेय - गैंग्रीन
शेखर जोशी – कोसी का घटवार
भीष्म साहनी – अमृतसर आ गया है, चीफ की दावत
कृष्णा सोबती – सिक्का बदल गया
हरिशंकर परसाई – इस्पेक्टर मातादीन चांद पर
ज्ञानरंजन – पिता
कमलेश्वर – राजा निरबंसिया
निर्मल वर्मा - परिदे

इकाई –VIII

हिन्दी नाटक

भारतेन्दु – अंधेर नगरी, भारत दुर्दशा
जयशंकर प्रसाद – चन्द्रगुप्त, स्कंदगुप्त, ध्रुवस्वामिनी
धर्मवीरभारती – अंधायुग
लक्ष्मीनारायण लाल – सिंदूर की होली
मोहन राकेश – आधे-अधूरे, आषाढ का एक दिन
हबीब तनवीर – आगरा बाज़ार
सर्वेश्वरदयाल सक्सेना – बकरी
शंकरशेष – एक और द्रोणाचार्य
उपेन्द्रनाथ अशक – अंजो दीदी
मन्नू भंडारी – महाभोज

इकाई -IX

हिन्दी निबंध

भारतेन्दु – दिल्ली दरबार दर्पण, भारतवर्षोन्नति कैसे हो सकती है
प्रताप नारायण मिश्र - शिवमूर्ति
बाल कृष्ण भट्ट – शिवशंभु के चिट्ठे
रामचन्द्र शुक्ल – कविता क्या है
हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी - नाखून क्यों बढ़ते हैं
विद्यानिवास मिश्र – मेरे राम का मुकुट भीग रहा है
अध्यापक पूर्ण सिंह - मजदूरी और प्रेम
कुबेरनाथ राय – उत्तराफाल्गुनी के आस-पास
विवेकी राय – उठ जाग मुसाफिर
नामवर सिंह – संस्कृति और सौंदर्य

इकाई -X

आत्मकथा, जीवनी तथा अन्य गद्य विधाएं

रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी – माटी की मूरतें
महादेवी वर्मा – ठकुरी बाबा
तुलसीराम – मुर्दहिया
शिवरानी देवी – प्रेमचन्द्र घर में
मन्नू भंडारी – एक कहानी यह भी
विष्णु प्रभाकर - आवारा मसीहा

हरिवंशराय बच्चन – क्या भूलूँ क्या याद करूँ
रमणिका गुप्ता – आपहुदरी
हरिशंकर परसाई – भोलाराम का जीव
कृष्ण चन्दर – जामुन का पेड़
दिनकर – संस्कृति के चार अध्याय
मुक्तिबोध – एक लेखक की डायरी
राहुल सांकृत्यायन – मेरी तिब्बत यात्रा
अज्ञेय – अरे यायावर रहेगा याद



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SYLLABUS

పాఠ్యప్రణాళిక

1. సామాన్య భాషా విజ్ఞానం
2. తెలుగుభాష పరిణామం - వికాసం
3. ప్రాచీన తెలుగు సాహిత్య అధ్యయనం - ప్రక్రియలు
4. ఆధునిక తెలుగు సాహిత్య అధ్యయనం - ధోరణులు, ప్రక్రియలు
5. జానపద గిరిజన విజ్ఞానం
6. తెలుగు సాహిత్య విమర్శ
7. సంస్కృత సాహిత్య పరిచయం
8. తెలుగువారి చరిత్ర - సంస్కృతి
9. బాలవ్యాకరణం - ఛందస్సు - అలంకారాలు
10. అనువాదం - పత్రికలు, ప్రసారమాధ్యమాల రచన

యూనిట్ - 1 : సామాన్య భాషా విజ్ఞానం

భాష-దానిస్వభావం - భాషోత్పత్తి వాదాలు, భాషాశాస్త్రం-దాని వికాసం - ప్రాచ్య పాశ్చాత్య దేశాలలో భాషావిషయక కృషి - భాషాశాస్త్ర వివిధ అధ్యయన పద్ధతులు (Different Schools of Linguistics)

భాషల వర్గీకరణ : భౌగోళిక, జన్యాత్మక, రూపాశ్రిత వర్గీకరణలు - ప్రపంచ భాషలలో ముఖ్య కుటుంబాలు.

ధ్వని విజ్ఞానం : అధ్యయన విధానాలు - ఉచ్చారణ, శ్రవణ, ధ్వని తరంగాలు, ఉచ్చారణావయవాలు - భాషాధ్వనుల వర్గీకరణ - ధ్వన్యాత్మకలిపి - అంతర్జాతీయ ధ్వనిశాస్త్రజ్ఞుల సంఘం వారి లిపి (IPA)

వర్ణ విజ్ఞానం : ధ్వని - వర్ణభేదం; వర్ణ నిర్ణయ విధానం - వర్ణ నిర్వచనం - ఉచ్చారణ విధానం - స్థానకరణ ప్రయత్నాలు

పదాంశ విజ్ఞానం (Morphology) : పదనిర్మాణం - పదం (అర్థం), పదాంశం (అర్థకం), సపదాంశం (సార్థకం) - అర్థ - అర్థక - సార్థకాల నిర్వచనం (Morph - Morpheme - Allomorph) అర్థకాలభేదాలు - గుర్తించే విధానం; పరిసరానుగుణంగా అర్థకాలలో కలిగే మార్పులు - వివిధ అర్థకాలు

వాక్యవిజ్ఞానం (Syntax) : వాక్యనిర్మాణం, పదనిర్మాణ - వాక్యనిర్మాణాల సంబంధం; వాటి పరిధి; వాక్యనిర్మాణ రీతులు- ఆధునిక వాక్య నిర్మాణాలు - భేదాలు.

ధ్వనిపరిణామం (Phonetic Change) : ధ్వనిపరిణామం - కారణాలు, రీతులు; ధ్వని సూత్రాలు - పరిమితులు (exceptions to Phonetic Law),

అర్థపరిణామం (Symantic Change) : అర్థపరిణామం - కారణాలు, రీతులు

తులనాత్మక అధ్యయనం (Comparative Study) : భాషల తులనాత్మక పద్ధతి - మూలభాషా పునర్నిర్మాణం; తులనాత్మక అధ్యయనానికి దోహదంచేసే అంశాలు, పరిధి - ఆంతరంగిక పునర్నిర్మాణం

ప్రాతిదేయ విజ్ఞానం (Borrowing) : భాషల ఆదాన ప్రదానాల ప్రక్రియ - ఆదాన ప్రదాన రీతులు - కారణాలు - భౌగోళిక సాంస్కృతిక సాన్నిహిత్య కారణాలు

మాండలిక విజ్ఞానం (Dialectology) : మాండలికం అంటే ఏమిటి? - మాండలికాలు ఏర్పడటానికి హేతువులు - పరిధులు - మాండలిక భౌమిక శాస్త్రం - మాండలిక పదసేకరణ పద్ధతులు - భాషా ప్రామాణీకరణ సమస్యలు

యునిట్ - 2 : తెలుగుభాష పరిణామం - వికాసం

భారతదేశంలోని భాషాకుటుంబాలు - ద్రావిడ శబ్ద వ్యుత్పత్తి, వ్యాప్తి - ద్రావిడ భాషల లక్షణాలు - ద్రావిడభాషల పరిగణనం - ద్రావిడ భాషల్లో తెలుగు స్థానం

కాల్డెల్కు ముందు, తరువాత ద్రావిడ భాషల అధ్యయనం - ద్రావిడ భాషల ఉపకుటుంబాలు

మూలద్రావిడ వర్ణ పునర్నిర్మాణం : మూలద్రావిడ వర్ణాలు - ధాతువులు - ఉపసర్గలు

మూలద్రావిడ భాషలోని నామవాచకాలు - సర్వనామాలు - సంఖ్యావాచకాలు - లింగ బోధకత - విభక్తి - అకర్మక, సకర్మక క్రియలు - భూత భవిష్యత్ వర్తమాన క్రియలు - వాక్యము - వీటి పునర్నిర్మాణము

తెలుగు భాషాచరిత్ర : ఆంధ్రము - తెనుగు - తెలుగు పదాల వ్యుత్పత్తి, చరిత్ర - తెలుగు భాషా పరిణామం - (1) క్రీ.శ. 6వ శతాబ్ది వరకు, (2) క్రీ.శ. 600 నుండి క్రీ.శ. 1100 వరకు, (3) క్రీ.శ. 1100 నుండి క్రీ.శ. 1600 వరకు

తెలుగు భాషలో సంధి - చారిత్రక పరిణామం

ఆధునిక తెలుగు - మాండలిక భేదాలు : భాష - ప్రామాణీకరణ సమస్యలు

ఆధునిక భాషలో సంధి : స్వరవ్యంజన సంధులు

తెలుగు భాషాపద నిర్మాణం : ధాతువుల సహజస్వరూపం - ప్రత్యయాల ముందు జరిగే మార్పు; బహువచన నిర్మాణం - మార్పులు - చేర్పులు

సర్వనామ - సంఖ్యావాచక - విశేషణపద నిర్మాణరీతులు - విశేషణాలు, భేదాలు - విశేష్యాల ముందు జరిగే మార్పు

క్రియ : సకర్మకం - అకర్మకం, కాల - పురుష - వచన బోధక ప్రత్యయాల స్వరూపాలు - విధినిషేధక క్రియలు - సహాయక క్రియలు - శబ్దపల్లవ క్రియలు - క్రియా విశేషణాలు

వాక్యనిర్మాణం - పదబంధ నిర్మాణం - పదబంధ రీతులు - వాక్యభేదాలు

యూనిట్ - 3 : ప్రాచీన తెలుగు సాహిత్య అధ్యయనం - ప్రక్రియలు

సాహిత్యచరిత్ర - అధ్యయనపద్ధతులు - యుగవిభజన సమస్యలు - సాహిత్యచరిత్రకారులు - యుగవిభజన రీతులు

ప్రాజున్నయయుగ కవితా విశేషాలు - నన్నయ భారతరచనకు దారితీసిన శాసనశైలి విశేషాలు

కవిత్రయభారత రచనాకాలం నాటి సామాజిక, మత, రాజకీయ పరిస్థితులు

కవిత్రయం - వారి రచనలు - కవితా లక్షణాలు - అనువాద విధానం - తిక్కన హరిహరనాథతత్త్వం - సమకాలీన కవుల కావ్యాలు - వాటి విశేషాలు

శివకవుల విశిష్టత - మార్గదేశి సంప్రదాయాలు - వస్తుకవిత - జానుతెనుగు - కావ్య రచనా విశేషాలు

రంగనాథరామాయణ కర్తృత్వం - అవాల్మీకాంశాలు

కేతన - మంచన - మారన కృతులు

నాచన సోముని నవీనగుణసనాధత్వం - ఎఱ్ఱన సోమనల తులనాత్మక వివేచన

శ్రీనాథుని జీవిత చరిత్ర - కృతులు - వైవిధ్యం - కవితారీతులు - అనువాదరీతులు - చాటుపద్యాలు

పోతన కృతులు - భాగవతపురాణం - అనువాదశైలి - పోతన కవితా లక్షణాలు - ఆత్మీయత - భాగవతంలో ప్రతిఫలించిన భారతీయ సంస్కృతి - కళలు

మడికిసింగన - నిశ్చంకకొమ్మన - జక్కన - అనంతామాత్యుడు - గౌరన - కొలనుగోపదేవుడు - దూబగుంట నారాయణకవి - దగ్గుపల్లి దుగ్గన - వల్లభామాత్యుడు - పిల్లలమర్రి పినవీరన - నందిమల్లయ, ఘంటసింగనలు - పిడుపర్తి సోమన - వెలిగండల నారయ - ఏల్లూరి సింగన - కొఱవి గోపరాజు - మొల్ల మొదలైన వారి కృతులు - కవితారీతులు

శ్రీనాథయుగం కల్పించిన కావ్యస్పృహ - ప్రక్రియా వైవిధ్యం - ప్రజాజీవితాన్ని ప్రతిబింబించిన రచనల వైవిధ్యం

అష్టాదశ వర్ణనలు - ప్రాముఖ్యం - సాంస్కృతిక నేపథ్యం - ప్రబంధాలలో ప్రతిఫలించే సామాజిక, చారిత్రక స్థితిగతులు

తెలుగులో ప్రబంధ సాహిత్యం - ఆవిర్భావ వికాసాలు - సాంఘిక చారిత్రక సాంస్కృతిక నేపథ్యం

శ్రీకృష్ణదేవరాయల ఆస్థానం - అష్టదిగ్గజాలు - అష్టదిగ్గజాల సంప్రదాయ ప్రారంభ, వికాసాలు

అష్టదిగ్గజ కవుల రచనలు - వాటి వైశిష్ట్యం

క్షేత్రమాహాత్మ్య ప్రబంధాల ప్రత్యేక పరిశీలన - ఆవిర్భావ, వికాసాలు

ద్వ్యర్థి ప్రబంధాలు - ఆవిర్భావ, వికాసాలు

రాఘవపాండవీయం, హరిశ్చంద్రనలోపాఖ్యానం మొదలైనవి

వివిధ ప్రబంధాలు - కథాకథన నైపుణ్యం - పద్యరచన శిల్పం - రసావిష్కరణ

దక్షిణాంధ్రయుగ సాహిత్యలక్షణాలు - వైశిష్ట్యం

విజయరాఘవనాయకుడు - రఘునాథరాయలు - చేమకూరవేంకటకవి - ముద్దుపళని - రంగాజమ్మ

- కృష్ణాజీ - సముఖం వేంకట కృష్ణప్పనాయకుడు - శేషం వేంకటకవి

యక్షగాన నాటక వికాసము

వేమన : పద్యం - మకుటం - పద్యంపై వేమన ముద్ర

కంకంటిపాపరాజు ఉత్తరరామాయణం, అచ్చతెనుగు కావ్యాలు

ప్రక్రియలు :

ఆంధ్ర సారస్వత క్రమాభివృద్ధిలో సాహితీ ప్రక్రియలు - వివేచన

పురాణ - ఇతిహాసాల ప్రత్యేక స్వభావాలు - కావ్య, ప్రబంధాల ప్రత్యేకతలు

సంకీర్తన - పదం - కృతి - వచనాలు - విన్నపాలు - రగడలు - యక్షగానం - ఆరంభ, వికాసాలు

హరికథ - ఉదాహరణ - శతక ప్రక్రియలు - ఆరంభ, వికాసాలు

దశరూపకాలు - నాటకం, పరిణామవికాసాలు

యూనిట్ - 4 : ఆధునిక తెలుగు సాహిత్య అధ్యయనం - ధోరణులు, ప్రక్రియలు

భారత జాతీయ చైతన్యాన్ని ఆధునిక కాలంలో ప్రభావితం చేసిన అంశాలు - సంఘసంస్కరణల ప్రభావం - జాతీయోద్యమ ప్రభావం - తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో ఆధునికత - దాని లక్షణాలు

ఆధునికతకు ప్రారంభకుడుగా కందుకూరి - కందుకూరి రచనలు

భావకవిత్వం - భావకవితా శాఖలు - భావకవిత్వానికి సమాంతరంగా వచ్చిన ధోరణులు, సంఘసంస్కరణోద్యమ, జాతీయోద్యమ, నవ్యసంప్రదాయ, అనుభూతివాద సాహిత్యాలు

వివిధ ధోరణులు : అభ్యుదయ - దిగంబర - చేతనావర్త - విప్లవ - స్త్రీవాద - దళిత - బి.సి. - ముస్లిం మైనారిటీ - ఆధునికోత్తరవాద - ప్రపంచీకరణ వ్యతిరేక - ప్రాంతీయ వాద ధోరణులు

ఆధునిక తెలుగు సాహిత్యంలో వివిధ ప్రయోగాలు : ప్రతీకాత్మకత (Symbolism) వాస్తవికత (realism) అధివాస్తవికత (Surrealism), ఊహాత్మకత (Imagism) మొదలైనవి

ఆధునిక తెలుగు సాహిత్యంపై సామ్యవాద - హేతువాద - మానవతావాదాల ప్రభావం

వచనకవితా ఉద్యమం - ఆవిర్భావ వికాసాలు

మనోవిశ్లేషణ సిద్ధాంతం - చైతన్యస్రవంతి శిల్పం

ఆధునిక నాటక వికాసం

ఆధునిక సాహిత్య ప్రక్రియలు :

ప్రక్రియలు :

నాటిక - ఏకాంకిక - నవల - కథానిక - గల్పిక - యాత్రాచరిత్ర - స్వీయచరిత్ర - జీవితచరిత్ర - వ్యాసం - లేఖ - డైరీ - మ్యూజింగ్స్ - పీఠిక

కవితా ప్రక్రియలు : ఖండకావ్యం - గేయం - గజల్ - రుబాయి మొదలైన గేయ ప్రక్రియలు - మినీకవిత - హైకూలు - నానీలు - ప్రపంచపదులు మొదలైనవి

యూనిట్ - 5 : జానపద గిరిజన విజ్ఞానం

జానపద విజ్ఞానం - నిర్వచనం - లక్షణాలు - వర్గీకరణ - ప్రయోజనాలు; జానపద అధ్యయన సిద్ధాంతాలు, పాశ్చాత్యుల జానపద విజ్ఞాన కృషి, తెలుగులో జానపద విజ్ఞానంపై కృషి చేసిన వారు

జానపదగేయాలు, కథాగేయాలు : గేయలక్షణాలు - కథాగేయలక్షణాలు - వర్గీకరణ

పౌరాణిక కథాగేయాలు - అద్భుతరస కథాగేయాలు - కరుణరస కథాగేయాలు మొదలైనవి

బాలగేయాలు - శ్రామికగేయాలు - శృంగారగేయాలు - పారమార్థిక గేయాలు - అద్భుతరస గేయాలు - హాస్యగేయాలు మొదలైనవి

జానపద కథాగేయాలు - లక్షణాలు - వర్గీకరణ

గద్యకథనాలు : పురాణాలు - ఐతిహ్యాలు - లక్షణాలు - పుట్టక - వ్యాప్తి

జానపదకథ, సామెత, పొడుపుకథల లక్షణాలు, వర్గీకరణ

వీరగాథా లక్షణాలు, తెలుగులోని వీరగాథలు

పలనాటి వీరచరిత్ర - కాటమరాజు కథ - రేనాటి సూర్యచంద్రులు - బొబ్బిలి కథ - సర్వాయిపాపని కథ మొదలైనవి

జానపద కళారూపాలు : పుట్టుక - వికాసం - వర్గీకరణ

ఒగ్గుకథ - కోలాటాలు - చెక్కభజనలు - పగటివేషాలు - వీధిభాగవతాలు - బుర్రకథ - తోలుబొమ్మలాట - తప్పెటగుళ్ళు - ధింసా - గొరవయ్యలు - కప్పలచావడి - బోనాలు మొదలైనవి

జానపద సాంఘికాచారాలు : జననం నుండి మరణం వరకు - ఉత్సవాలు - శకునాలు - నమ్మకాలు - పండుగలు మొదలైనవి

కులపురాణాలు : జానపద వృత్తిగాయకులు : ఆశ్రిత కులాలు

గిరిజన విజ్ఞానం : సంచార జాతులు - భాషా సాంస్కృతిక విశేషాలు - కళాసాహిత్యరూపాలు - వస్తు సంస్కృతి

యునిట్ - 6 : తెలుగు సాహిత్య విమర్శ

విమర్శ - నిర్వచనం - పరిధి - లక్షణాలు

తెలుగు విమర్శ - ఆవిర్భావ, వికాసాలు

భారతీయ ఆలంకారిక విమర్శ రీతులు :

భారతీయ అలంకార శాస్త్ర క్రమవికాసం (భామహుని మొదలుకొని జగన్నాధుని వరకు)

తెలుగువారి అలంకార శాస్త్ర రచనలు : కావ్యాలంకార చూడామణి - రసోల్లాసము - కావ్యాలంకార సంగ్రహము - చంద్రాలోకము - ఆంధ్రధ్వన్యాలోకము - మొదలైనవి

కావ్యశరీరం - కావ్యాత్మ - కావ్యజీవితం - కావ్యనిర్వచనాలు - కావ్యభేదాలు - నాయికా నాయకభేదాలు, సహృదయుడు

రసప్రస్థానం : రససిద్ధాంతం - రసనిర్వచనం - రససూత్ర వ్యాఖ్యానాలు - విభావ - అనుభావ - సాత్త్విక - సంచారీభావాలు - స్థాయి భావాలు - భేదాలు - రసనిష్ఠ - రససంఖ్య - ఏకరసవాదాలు (శృంగార - కరుణ - శాంతాలు) రసవైరము - రసదోషము - రససాంకర్యము - రసాభాసము

ఔచిత్యప్రస్థానము : నిర్వచనం, భేదాలు - ఔచిత్యవిచార చర్చ - ఔచిత్యభేదాలు

అలంకారప్రస్థానం : ప్రవర్తకులు - అలంకార సంఖ్యాపరిగణనం - శబ్దార్థోభయాలంకారాలు

రీతి ప్రస్థానం : ప్రవర్తకులు - రీతుల నిర్వచనాలు - ప్రాశస్త్యం - రీతుల భేదాలు

ధ్వనిప్రస్థానం : ధ్వని - నిర్వచనం - శబ్దశక్తి - అభిధ - లక్షణ - వ్యంజన భేదాలు, ధ్వన్యభావవాదాలు - గుణీభూతవ్యంగ్యభేదాలు

వక్రోక్తి ప్రస్థానం : స్వరూపం - భేదాలు - వర్ణవిన్యాసవక్రత - పదపూర్వవక్రత - పదపరార్థవక్రత - ప్రబంధవక్రత - ప్రకరణ వక్రత

ఆధునిక విమర్శ - వికాసం

ఆధునిక విమర్శ పద్ధతులు : గ్రంథపరిష్కార - ఆలంకారిక - కావ్యకళాసౌందర్య - ప్రాగ్రూప - చారిత్రక - సాంఘిక - మనోవిశ్లేషణాత్మక - కవిజీవిత - మార్క్సిస్టు - ఆధునికోత్తర - ప్రక్రియ - తులనాత్మక - వలసవాదానంతర మొదలైన సాహిత్య విమర్శన పద్ధతులు

తెలుగులో వివిధ విమర్శన గ్రంథాలు - విమర్శకులు

యూనిట్ - 7 : సంస్కృత సాహిత్య పరిచయం

భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక భాషగా సంస్కృతం - సంస్కృత భాషా ప్రాముఖ్యం

వైదిక వాఙ్మయం : చతుర్వేదాలు - వేదభాష్యకారులు - ఉపనిషత్తులు - వేదాంగాలు - వాటి పరిచయం

సంస్కృత వాఙ్మయ విభాగాలు : పురాణ - ఇతిహాస - కావ్య - లఘుకావ్య - నాటక - ఉపదేశాత్మక
- శతక - గద్య - సూత్ర రచనలు

సంస్కృత వ్యాకరణ నిఘంటు కర్తలు : పాణిని, వరరుచి, పతంజలి, యాస్కులు మొదలైనవి

ప్రముఖ కవులు - కావ్యాలు : వాల్మీకి - వ్యాస - కాళిదాస - శ్రీహర్ష - మాఘ - భారవి - భర్తృహరి
- కల్దణులు

ప్రముఖ నాటకాలు : ప్రతిమ - నాగానన్ద - అభిజ్ఞానశాకున్తల - ఉత్తరరామచరిత - మృచ్ఛకటిక -
వేణీసంహార - ముద్రారాక్షసం మొదలైనవి

గద్యకావ్యాలు : కాదంబరి - దశకుమారచరిత్ర మొదలైనవి

కథాకావ్యాలు : పంచుతన్త్ర - విక్రమార్క చరిత్ర మొదలైనవి

యూనిట్ - 8 : తెలుగువారి చరిత్ర - సంస్కృతి

సమాజం - నాగరికత - సంస్కృతి నిర్వచనాలు

భారతీయ సంస్కృతి - తెలుగు సంస్కృతి;

ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని పాలించిన ప్రముఖ రాజవంశాలు - సాంస్కృతిక వికాసానికి చేసిన సేవలు : శాతవాహనుల పూర్వయుగం - శాతవాహనులు - ఇక్ష్వాకులు - పల్లవులు - బృహత్పలాయనులు - ఆనందగోత్రీకులు - శాలంకాయనులు - విష్ణుకుండినులు - రేనాటి చోళులు - చాళుక్యులు - తూర్పు చాళుక్యులు - వేంగి చాళుక్యులు - కాకతీయులు - ముసునూరి, రేచర్ల రాజులు - కొండవీటి రెడ్లు - విజయనగర రాజులు - ఆంధ్రనాయకరాజులు - గోల్కొండ కుతుబ్షాహీలు - ఆసఫ్జాహీలు - ఆంధ్రలో పాశ్చాత్యులు - నిజాం వ్యతిరేక పోరాటం - ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ అవతరణ - తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర ఆవిర్భావం

తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో వివిధ మతాలు - సిద్ధాంతాలు - ప్రభావాలు - వైదిక - జైనం - బౌద్ధం - శైవం - వైష్ణవం - ఇస్లామ్ - క్రైస్తవం, ఆర్యసమాజ - బ్రహ్మసమాజాలు

తెలుగు సంస్కృతి వికాసకులుగా సాధువులు, యోగులు

సంస్కృతీ పరిపోషకాలుగా నాట్యం, సంగీతం, శిల్పం, ఇతర లలితకళలు - సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రాలుగా దేవాలయాలు

తెలుగువారి ఆట పాటలు - పండుగలు పబ్బాలు - వాటి సాంస్కృతిక విలువలు

తెలుగు సంస్కృతి - స్త్రీలు

తెలుగు సంస్కృతి - పాశ్చాత్యనాగరికత ప్రభావం

భారతీయ సాంస్కృతిక వికాసానికి, పునరుజ్జీవనానికి తెలుగువారు చేసిన సేవ

యునిట్ - 9 : బాలవ్యాకరణం - ఛందస్సు - అలంకారాలు

తెలుగు వ్యాకరణ సంప్రదాయం : తెలుగులో ప్రముఖ వ్యాకర్తలు - వారి వ్యాకరణ గ్రంథాల విశిష్టత
వ్యాకరణ పారిభాషిక పదాలు

బాలవ్యాకరణం : సంజ్ఞ - సంధి - తత్సమ - ఆచ్ఛిక - కారక - సమాస - తద్ధిత - క్రియ - కృదంత
- ప్రకీర్ణక పరిచ్ఛేదాలు

బాలవ్యాకరణంపై వచ్చిన వ్యాఖ్యానాలు - బాలవ్యాకరణానికి పరిపూరకంగా ప్రౌఢవ్యాకరణం

ఛందస్సు :

గురులఘువులు - అక్షర మాత్రాగణాలు - సూర్య, ఇంద్ర, చంద్ర గణాలు

యతి - యతి భేదాలు, ప్రాస - ప్రాస భేదాలు, పద్యాలు - వృత్తాలు, జాతులు - ఉపజాతులు

వృత్తాలు : సమ విషమ వృత్తాలు : ఉత్పలమాల, చంపకమాల, తరలము, శార్దూలము, మత్తేభము, మత్తకోకిల, పంచచామరము, మాలిని, స్రగ్ధర, మహాస్రగ్ధర, కవిరాజవిరాజితము, ఇంద్రవజ్ర, ఉపేంద్రవజ్ర, మందాక్రాంత, శిఖరిణి, అనుష్టుప్, భుజంగ ప్రయాతము, వసంత తిలకం, లయగ్రాహి, తోటకము, విద్యున్మాల, మంగలమహాశ్రీ

జాతులు : కందం, ద్విపద, తరువోజ, ఉత్సాహము, మధ్యాకృర, మహాకృర, రగడలు

ఉపజాతులు : తేటగీతి, ఆటవెలది, మంజరీద్విపద, సీసం, సీసభేదాలు

యతులు : స్వరయతి, స్వర ప్రధాన యతి, ఋవళి, లుప్త విసర్గ స్వరయతి, ఋత్వ సామ్యయతి, గూఢ స్వరయతి, వృద్ధియతి, వర్గయతి, బిందుయతి, 'ము' విభక్తియతి, ప్లుతయతి, అఖండయతి, నామాఖండ యతి, ప్లుతయుగ యతి, కాకుస్వరయతి, పరరరూప యతి, ప్రాదియతి, నిత్యసమాసయతి, దేశ్యనిత్యసమాసయతి, ప్రాసయతి, రాగమయతి.

ప్రాసలు : పూర్ణబిందు ప్రాసము, అర్థబిందు ప్రాసము, సంయుక్తాక్షర ప్రాసము, సమప్రాసము, ఖండాఖండ ప్రాసము, అనునాసిక ప్రాసము, సుకరప్రాసము, దుష్కర ప్రాసము, ద్విప్రాసము, త్రిప్రాసము, చతుష్ప్రాసము, అనుప్రాసము, ఋప్రాసము, లఘుయకార ప్రాసము, అభేద ప్రాసము, శప్రాసము, ప్రాస వైరము, సంధిగత ప్రాసము, వర్ణప్రాసము లేక స్వవర్ణజ ప్రాసము, అంత్యప్రాసము

అలంకారాలు :

అలంకారము - నిర్వచనము - భావ వ్యక్తికరణలో అలంకారాల పాత్ర

అలంకారము - భావచిత్రము - రసస్ఫూర్తికి చేసే దోహదం

శబ్దాలంకారాలు : వృత్త్యనుప్రాసము - ఛేకానుప్రాసము - లాటానుప్రాసము - యమకము - ముక్తపదగ్రస్తము - సింహావలోకన ముక్తపదగ్రస్తము - అంత్యానుప్రాసము

అర్థాలంకారాలు : ఉపమాలంకారం - రూపకం - ఉత్పేక్ష - ఉల్లేఖం - అపహ్నాతి - అతిశయోక్తి - తుల్యయోగిత - సమాసోక్తి - అప్రస్తుత ప్రశంస - దీపకం - దృష్టాంతం - నిదర్శనం - వ్యతిరేకం - అనన్వయం - స్మరణ - భ్రాంతి - సందేహం - వ్యాజస్తుతి - వ్యాజనింద - అర్థాంతరన్యాసం - శ్లేష - పరికరాంకురం - సహజాక్తి - వినోక్తి - ప్రతీపాలంకారాలు.

యూనిట్ - 10 : అనువాదం - పత్రిక, ప్రసారమాధ్యమాలు - రచన

అనువాదం - స్వరూప స్వభావాలు - నిర్వచనం - మూలభాష, లక్ష్యభాష - సమానార్థకం -
లిప్యంతరీకరణం - ప్రతిలేఖనం - అనువాదకుని లక్షణాలు

అనువాదం - రకాలు : మూలవిధేయానువాదం - స్వేచ్ఛానువాదం - సాహిత్యానువాదం - నుడికారపు
అనువాదం - ప్రత్యేకాభివ్యక్తుల అనువాదం - యంత్రానువాదం - అనువర్తనం

అనువాద సమస్యలు : భౌగోళిక - భాష - సాంస్కృతిక సమస్యలు

తెలుగు ప్రాచీన కవుల అనువాద పద్ధతులు

నైడా - క్యాట్ఫర్డ్ మొదలయిన వారి అనువాదసూత్ర వివేచన

అనువాదం - ప్రయోజనం, వివిధ రంగాలలో అనువాదం

అనువాదం - వివిధప్రక్రియలు : పద్యానువాదం - గద్యానువాదం - పరిపాలన న్యాయ సంబంధమైన
అనువాదాలు - శాస్త్రానువాదం, కథ, నవల, నాటకం మొదలైన ప్రక్రియల అనువాదాలు

పత్రికానువాదం - ప్రసార మాధ్యమాలకు చేసే అనువాదాలు - ప్రకటనల అనువాదాలు

పత్రికలు - ప్రసారమాధ్యమాలు - రచన :

సమాచార సేకరణ, చేరవేత పద్ధతులు - పత్రిక - పాత్రికేయత్వం - పాత్రికేయుడు

వార్త - నిర్వచనం - లక్షణాలు - వార్తాసేకరణ విధానాలు, వార్తా రచనలో పాటించవలసిన లక్షణాలు

విలేఖనం (రిపోర్టింగ్) - విలేఖరి (రిపోర్టర్) - లక్షణాలు - విధులు - రిపోర్టింగ్ పద్ధతులు -
విలేఖరులలోని రకాలు

సంపాదకుడు - ఉపసంపాదకుడు - లక్షణాలు - విధులు

తెలుగు పత్రికల ఆవిర్భావ వికాసాలు - సుప్రసిద్ధ తెలుగు పత్రికలు - పత్రికా సంపాదకులు

ప్రసార సాధనాలుగా ఆకాశవాణి - దూరదర్శన్లు - వివిధ ఛానళ్ళు

ప్రపంచీకరణ నేపథ్యంలో ప్రింట్ మీడియా అస్తిత్వం - ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ మీడియా ప్రభావం



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग नेट-ब्यूरो

Code No. : 25

विषय: संस्कृत

पाठ्यक्रम

इकाई-I

वैदिक-साहित्य

(क) वैदिक-साहित्य का सामान्य परिचय :-

- वेदों का काल : मैक्समूलर, ए.वेबर, जैकोबी, बालगंगाधर तिलक, एम.विन्टरनिट्ज, भारतीय परम्परागत विचार
- संहिता साहित्य
- संवाद सूक्त : पुरुरवा-उर्वशी, यम-यमी, सरमा-पणि, विश्वामित्र- नदी
- ब्राह्मण साहित्य
- आरण्यक साहित्य
- वेदांग : शिक्षा, कल्प, व्याकरण, निरुक्त, छन्द, ज्योतिष

इकाई-II

(ख) वैदिक साहित्य का विशिष्ट अध्ययन :-

1. निम्नलिखित सूक्तों का अध्ययन :-

- ऋग्वेद: - अग्नि (1.1), वरुण (1.25), सूर्य (1.125), इन्द्र (2.12), उषस् (3.61), पर्जन्य (5.83), अक्ष (10.34), ज्ञान (10.71), पुरुष (10.90), हिरण्यगर्भ (10.121), वाक् (10.125), नासदीय (10.129)

- शुक्लयजुर्वेदः - शिवसंकल्प, अध्याय - 34 (1-6),
प्रजापति, अध्याय - 23 (1-5)
 - अथर्ववेदः - राष्ट्राम्भिवर्धनम् (1.29), काल (10.53), पृथिवी (12.1)
2. ब्राह्मण-साहित्य : प्रतिपाद्य विषय, विधि एवं उसके प्रकार, अग्निहोत्र, अग्निष्टोम, दर्शपूर्णमास यज्ञ, पंचमहायज्ञ, आख्यान (शुनःशेष, वाङ्मनस्)।
 3. उपनिषद्-साहित्य : निम्नलिखित उपनिषदों की विषयवस्तु तथा प्रमुख अवधारणाओं का अध्ययन :
ईश, कठ, केन, बृहदारण्यक, तैत्तिरीय, श्वेताश्वतर ।
 4. वैदिक व्याकरण, निरुक्त एवं वैदिक व्याख्या पद्धति :
 - ऋक्प्रातिशाख्य : निम्नलिखित परिभाषाएँ –
समानाक्षर, सन्ध्यक्षर, अघोष, सोष्म, स्वरभक्ति, यम, रक्त, संयोग, प्रगृह्य, रिफित ।
 - निरुक्त (अध्याय 1 तथा 2)
चार पद – नाम विचार, आख्यात विचार, उपसर्गों का अर्थ, निपात की कोटियाँ,
 - निरुक्त अध्ययन के प्रयोजन
 - निर्वचन के सिद्धान्त
 - निम्नलिखित शब्दों की व्युत्पत्ति :
आचार्य, वीर, हृद, गो, समुद्र, वृत्र, आदित्य, उषस्, मेघ, वाक्, उदक, नदी, अश्व, अग्नि, जातवेदस्, वैश्वानर, निघण्टु।
 - निरुक्त (अध्याय 7 दैवत काण्ड)
 - वैदिक स्वर : उदान्त, अनुदान्त तथा स्वरित।
 - वैदिक व्याख्या पद्धति : प्राचीन एवं अर्वाचीन

इकाई-III

दर्शन-साहित्य

(क) प्रमुख भारतीय दर्शनों का सामान्य परिचय :

प्रमाणमीमांसा, तत्त्वमीमांसा, आचारमीमांसा

(चार्वाक, जैन, बौद्ध, न्याय, सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा के संदर्भ में)

इकाई-IV

(ख) दर्शन-साहित्य का विशिष्ट अध्ययन :

- ईश्वरकृष्ण; सांख्यकारिका - सत्कार्यवाद, पुरुषस्वरूप, प्रकृतिस्वरूप, सृष्टिक्रम, प्रत्ययसर्ग, कैवल्य।
- सदानन्द; वेदान्तसार : अनुबन्ध-चतुष्टय, अज्ञान, अध्यारोप-अपवाद, लिंगशरीरोत्पात्ति, पंचीकरण, विवर्त, महावाक्य, जीवन्मुक्ति।
- अन्नभट्ट; तर्कसंग्रह/ केशव मिश्र; तर्कभाषा :
पदार्थ, कारण, प्रमाण (प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान, शब्द),
प्रामाण्यवाद, प्रमेय।

1. लौगाक्षिभास्कर; अर्थसंग्रह

2. पतंजलि; योगसूत्र, - (व्यासभाष्य) : चित्तभूमि, चित्तवृत्तियाँ, ईश्वर का स्वरूप, योगाङ्ग,
समाधि, कैवल्य।

3. बादरायण; ब्रह्मसूत्र 1.1 (शांकरभाष्य)

4. विश्वनाथपंचानन; न्यायसिद्धान्तमुक्तावली (अनुमानखण्ड)

5. सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह; जैनमत, बौद्धमत

इकाई-V

व्याकरण एवं भाषाविज्ञान

(क) सामान्य-परिचय : निम्नलिखित आचार्यों का परिचय -

- पाणिनि, कात्यायन, पतंजलि, भर्तृहरि, वामनजयादित्य, भट्टोजिदीक्षित, नागेशभट्ट, जैनेन्द्र, कैयट, शाकटायन, हेमचन्द्रसूरि, सारस्वतव्याकरणकार।
- पाणिनीय शिक्षा
- भाषाविज्ञान :

भाषा की परिभाषा, भाषा का वर्गीकरण (आकृतिमूलक एवं पारिवारिक), ध्वनियों का वर्गीकरण : स्पर्श, संघर्षी, अर्धस्वर, स्वर (संस्कृत ध्वनियों के विशेष संदर्भ में), मानवीय ध्वनियंत्र, ध्वनि परिवर्तन के कारण, ध्वनि नियम (ग्रिम, ग्रासमान, वर्नर)

अर्थ परिवर्तन की दिशाएँ एवं कारण, वाक्य का लक्षण व भेद, भारोपीय परिवार का सामान्य परिचय, वैदिक संस्कृत एवं लौकिक संस्कृत में अन्तर, भाषा तथा वाक् में अन्तर, भाषा तथा बोली में अन्तर।

इकाई-VI

(ख) व्याकरण का विशिष्ट अध्ययन :

- परिभाषाएँ – संहिता, संयोग, गुण, वृद्धि, प्रातिपदिक, नदी, घि, उपधा, अपृक्त, गति, पद, विभाषा, सवर्ण, टि, प्रगृह्य, सर्वनामस्थान, भ, सर्वनाम, निष्ठा।
- सन्धि - अच् सन्धि, हल् सन्धि, विसर्ग सन्धि (लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी के अनुसार)
- सुबन्त - अजन्त – राम, सर्व (तीनों लिंगों में), विश्वपा, हरि, त्रि (तीनों लिंगों में), सखि, सुधी, गुरु, पितृ, गौ, रमा, मति, नदी, धेनु, मातृ, ज्ञान, वारि, मधु।
हलन्त – लिह, विश्ववाह, चतुर् (तीनों लिंगों में), इदम्(तीनों लिंगों में), किम्(तीनों लिंगों में), तत्(तीनों लिंगों में), राजन्, मघवन्, पथिन्, विद्वस्, अस्मद्, युष्मद्।
- समास – अव्ययीभाव, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, द्वन्द्व, (लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी के अनुसार)
- तद्धित - अपत्यार्थक एवं मत्वर्थीय (सिद्धान्तकौमुदी के अनुसार)
- तिङन्त – भू, एध्, अद्, अस्, हु, दिव्, षुञ्, तुद्, तन्, कृ, रुध्, क्रीञ्, चुर् ।
- प्रत्ययान्त - णिजन्त; सन्नन्त; यङन्त; यङ्लुगन्त; नामधातु।
- कृदन्त – तव्य / तव्यत्; अनीयर्; यत्; ण्यत्; क्यप्; शतृ; शानच्; क्त्वा; क्त; क्तवत्; तुमुन्; णमुल्।
- स्त्रीप्रत्यय - लघुसिद्धान्त कौमुदी के अनुसार
- कारक प्रकरण - सिद्धान्तकौमुदी के अनुसार
- परस्मैपद एवं आत्मनेपद विधान - सिद्धान्तकौमुदी के अनुसार
- महाभाष्य (पस्पशाह्निक) –
शब्दपरिभाषा, शब्द एवं अर्थ संबंध, व्याकरण अध्ययन के उद्देश्य, व्याकरण की परिभाषा, साधु शब्द के प्रयोग का परिणाम, व्याकरण पद्धति।
- वाक्यपदीयम् (ब्रह्मकाण्ड) –
स्फोट का स्वरूप, शब्द-ब्रह्म का स्वरूप, शब्द-ब्रह्म की शक्तियाँ, स्फोट एवं ध्वनि का संबंध, शब्द-अर्थ संबंध, ध्वनि के प्रकार, भाषा के स्तर।

इकाई-VII

संस्कृत-साहित्य, काव्यशास्त्र एवं छन्दपरिचय :

(क) निम्नलिखित का सामान्य परिचय :

- भास, अश्वघोष, कालिदास, शूद्रक, विशाखदत्त, भारवि, माघ, हर्ष, बाणभट्ट, दण्डी, भवभूति, भट्टनारायण, बिल्हण, श्रीहर्ष, अम्बिकादत्तव्यास, पंडिता क्षमाराव, वी. राघवन्, श्रीधरभास्कर वर्णेकर ।
- काव्यशास्त्र : रससम्प्रदाय, अलंकारसम्प्रदाय, रीतिसम्प्रदाय, ध्वनिसम्प्रदाय, वक्रोक्तिसम्प्रदाय, औचित्यसम्प्रदाय ।
- पाश्चात्य काव्यशास्त्र : अरस्तू, लॉन्जाइनस, क्रोचे ।

इकाई-VIII

(ख) निम्नलिखित का विशिष्ट अध्ययन :

- पद्य : बुद्धचरितम् (प्रथम) रघुवंशम् (प्रथमसर्ग), किरातार्जुनीयम् (प्रथमसर्ग), शिशुपालवधम्, (प्रथमसर्ग), नैषधीयचरितम् (प्रथमसर्ग)
- नाट्य : स्वप्नवासवदत्तम्, अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्, वेणीसंहारम्, मुद्राराक्षसम्, उत्तररामचरितम्, रत्नावली, मृच्छकटिकम्।
- गद्य : दशकुमारचरितम् (अष्टम-उच्छ्रवास), हर्षचरितम् (पञ्चम-उच्छ्रवास), कादम्बरी (शुकनासोपदेश)
- चम्पूकाव्य : नलचम्पू: (प्रथम-उच्छ्रवास)
- साहित्यदर्पण:
 - काव्यपरिभाषा, काव्य की अन्य परिभाषाओं का खण्डन, शब्दशक्ति – (संकेतग्रह, अभिधा, लक्षणा, व्यंजना), काव्यभेद (चतुर्थ परिच्छेद) श्रव्यकाव्य (गद्य, पद्य, मिश्र काव्य-लक्षण)
- काव्यप्रकाश:
 - काव्यलक्षण, काव्यप्रयोजन, काव्यहेतु, काव्यभेद, शब्दशक्ति, अभिहितान्वयवाद, अन्विताभिधानवाद, रसस्वरूप एवं रससूत्र विमर्श, रसदोष, काव्यगुण, व्यंजनावृत्ति की स्थापना (पञ्चम उल्लास)
 - अलंकार:-
 - वक्रोक्ति, अनुप्रास, यमक, श्लेष, उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा, समासोक्ति, अपह्नुति, निदर्शना, अर्थान्तरन्यास, दृष्टान्त, विभावना, विशेषोक्ति, स्वभावोक्ति, विरोधाभास, संकर, संसृष्टि।
- ध्वन्यालोक: (प्रथम उद्योत)
- वक्रोक्तिजीवितम् (प्रथम उन्मेष)
- भरत-नाट्यशास्त्रम् (द्वितीय एवं षष्ठ अध्याय)
- दशरूपकम् (प्रथम तथा तृतीय प्रकाश)
- छन्द परिचय –

आर्या, अनुष्टुप्, इन्द्रवज्रा, उपेन्द्रवज्रा, वसन्ततिलका, उपजाति, वंशस्थ, हुतविलम्बित, शालिनी, मालिनी, शिखरिणी, मन्दाक्रान्ता, हरिणी, शार्दूलविक्रीडित, स्रग्धरा।

इकाई-IX

पुराणेतिहास, धर्मशास्त्र एवं अभिलेखशास्त्र

(क) निम्नलिखित का सामान्य परिचय:

- रामायण – विषयवस्तु, काल, रामायणकालीन समाज, परवर्ती ग्रन्थों के लिए प्रेरणास्रोत, साहित्यिक महत्त्व, रामायण में आख्यान
- महाभारत – विषयवस्तु, काल महाभारतकालीन समाज, परवर्ती ग्रन्थों के लिए प्रेरणास्रोत, साहित्यिक महत्त्व, महाभारत में आख्यान।
- पुराण – पुराण की परिभाषा, महापुराण – उपपुराण, पौराणिक सृष्टि-विज्ञान, पौराणिक आख्यान।
- प्रमुख स्मृतियों का सामान्य परिचय।
- अर्थशास्त्र का सामान्य परिचय।
- लिपि : ब्राह्मी लिपि का इतिहास एवं उत्पत्ति के सिद्धान्त।
- अभिलेख का सामान्य परिचय

इकाई-X

(ख) निम्नलिखित ग्रन्थों का विशिष्ट अध्ययन

- कौटिलीय-अर्थशास्त्रम् (प्रथम-विनयाधिकारिक)
- मनुस्मृति: - (प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा सप्तम अध्याय)
- याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृति: - (व्यवहाराध्याय)
- लिपि तथा अभिलेख -
 - गुप्तकालीन तथा अशोककालीन ब्राह्मी लिपि।
 - अशोक के अभिलेख - प्रमुख शिलालेख, प्रमुख स्तम्भलेख
 - मौर्योत्तरकालीन अभिलेख – कनिष्क के शासन वर्ष 3 का सारनाथ बौद्ध प्रतिमा लेख, रुद्रदामन् का गिरनार शिलालेख, खारवेल का हाथीगुम्फा अभिलेख
 - गुप्तकालीन एवं गुप्तोत्तरकालीन अभिलेख – समुद्रगुप्त का इलाहाबाद स्तम्भलेख, यशोधर्मन् का मन्दसौर

शिलालेख, हर्ष का बांसखेड़ा ताम्रपट्ट
अभिलेख, पुलकेशिन् द्वितीय का ऐहोल
शिलालेख



**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



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NET BUREAU

Subject: URDU

CODE NO: 28

SYLLABUS

UNIT - 1

تاریخ زبان اردو

- ۱- ہند آریائی کی مختصر تاریخ
- ۲- پراکرت، اپ بھرنش
- ۳- کھڑی بولی کے اوصاف
- ۴- اردو کی ابتدا کے بارے میں مختلف نظریات
(محمد حسین آزاد، محمود شیرانی، نصیر الدین ہاشمی، مسعود حسین خاں، سید سلیمان ندوی، شوکت سبزواری)
- ۵- اردو کا ابتدائی زمانہ
- ۶- اردو ساخت کے بنیادی عناصر
- ۷- دکنی اردو کی لسانی خصوصیات
(سب رس، قطب مشتری، قلی قطب شاہ، ولی، سراج اورنگ آبادی)
- ۸- اردو اور اس کی اہم بولیاں (Dialects)
- ۹- اردو کی لسانی انفرادیت
- ۱۰- اردو صوتیات / فونیمیات
- ۱۱- اردو مارفیمیات
- ۱۲- اردو نحویات
- ۱۳- اردو معنیات



UNIT - 2

اردو کی شعری اصناف

۱۔ قصیدہ:

قصیدہ کافن اور ارتقا

اردو کے اہم قصیدہ نگار اور ان کے قصائد

مرزا محمد رفیع سودا : ہوا جب کفر ثابت ہے وہ تمغائے مسلمانی، تضحیک روزگار
شیخ محمد ابراہیم ذوق: زہے نشاط اگر کیجیے اسے تحریر، ہیں مری آنکھ میں اشکوں کے تماشا گوہر

۲۔ مثنوی:

مثنوی کافن اور ارتقا

اردو کے اہم مثنوی نگار اور ان کی مثنویاں

نظامی بیدری: کدم راؤ پدم راؤ

ملاو جہی: قطب مشتری

ابن نشاطی: پھول بن

افضل جھنجھانوی: بکٹ کہانی

میر حسن: سحر البیان

دیاشکر نسیم: گلزار نسیم

۳۔ مرثیہ:

مرثیہ کافن اور اس کا ارتقا

اردو کے اہم مرثیہ نگار اور ان کے مرثیے

مرزا بابر علی انیس: نمک خوان تکلم ہے فصاحت میری

مرزا سلامت علی دبیر: ضیغم ڈکارتا ہوا نکلا کچھار سے

مرزا غالب: مرثیہ عارف

جمیل مظہری: جنبش سے میرے خامنہ افسوں طرازی کی

UNIT - 3

اردو غزل

- ۱۔ غزل کا فن اور ارتقا
 - ۲۔ اردو کے اہم غزل گو شعرا اور ان کی شاعری
- ولی: ”کلیات ولی“ (ردیف الف، ب اور ی/یے کی ابتدائی پانچ پانچ غزلیں)
- میر: ”انتخاب میر“ از مولوی عبدالحق (ابتدائی بیس غزلیں)
- غالب: ”دیوان غالب“؛ مطبوعہ غالب انسٹی ٹیوٹ (ردیف الف، ر، ن اور ی/یے کی ابتدائی پانچ پانچ غزلیں)
- مومن: ”دیوان مومن“ (ردیف الف، اور یے کی ابتدائی پانچ پانچ غزلیں)
- شاد عظیم آبادی: ”کلیات شاد“، بہار اردو اکادمی، پٹنہ (ردیف الف، ب اور ی/یے کی ابتدائی پانچ پانچ غزلیں)
- حسرت موہانی: ”کلیات حسرت“ (ردیف الف، م اور ی/یے کی ابتدائی پانچ پانچ غزلیں)
- فانی بدایونی: ”کلام فانی“، ناشر، مشورہ بک ڈپو، گاندھی نگر، دہلی (ابتدائی دس غزلیں)
- جگر مراد آبادی: ”آتش گل“ کی ابتدائی دس غزلیں
- اصغر گوٹوی: ”نشاط روح“ کی ابتدائی دس غزلیں
- یگانہ چنگیزی: ”آیات وجدانی“ کی ابتدائی دس غزلیں
- فراق گورکھپوری: ”گل نغمہ“ کی ابتدائی دس غزلیں
- مجروح سلطان پوری: ”غزل“ کی ابتدائی پانچ غزلیں
- کلیم عاجز: ”وہ جو شاعری کا سبب ہوا“ کی ابتدائی پانچ غزلیں
- شہر یار: ”اسم اعظم“ کی ابتدائی پانچ غزلیں
- عرفان صدیقی: ”عشق نامہ“ کی ابتدائی پانچ غزلیں



UNIT - 4

اردو نظم

- ۱۔ نظم کی صنفی شناخت
 - ۲۔ اردو میں نظم نگاری کا آغاز و ارتقا
 - ۳۔ اردو کے اہم نظم نگار اور ان کی نظمیں:
- مفلسی، آدمی نامہ، بخارہ نامہ نظیر اکبر آبادی:
- شب قدر، صبح امید محمد حسین آزاد:
- نشاط امید، برکھارت، مناجات بیوہ الطاف حسین حالی:
- خدا کی صنعت، آثار سلف اسماعیل میرٹھی:
- فرضی لطیفہ، برق کلیسا، دربار دہلی اکبر الہ آبادی:
- رامائن کا آخری سین، خاک ہند، حب وطن برج نرائن چکبست:
- لالہ صحرائی، شعاع امید، ساقی نامہ، ذوق و شوق، لینن خدا کے حضور میں علامہ اقبال:
- کسان، جنگل کی شہزادی، شکست زنداں کا خواب جوش ملیح آبادی:
- کلرک کا نغمہ محبت، جاتری، سمندر کا بلاوا میراجی:
- تنہائی، صبح آزادی، مجھ سے پہلی سی محبت۔۔۔۔۔ فیض احمد فیض:
- ایک لڑکا، پگ ڈنڈی، باز آمد اختر الایمان:
- چاند تاروں کا بن، حویلی، انقلاب مخدوم محی الدین:
- حسن کوزہ گر (مکمل) ن م راشد:
- چکلے، تان محل، گریز ساحر لدھیانوی:
- بازیابی، بازگشت شفیق فاطمہ شعری:



UNIT - 5

اردو داستان اور ڈراما

- ۱۔ داستان کافن اور روایت
- ۲۔ اردو کے اہم داستان گو اور داستانیں:
 - ملا وجہی : سب رس
 - فضل علی خاں فضلی: کربل کتھا
 - انشا اللہ خاں انشا: رانی کیتکی کی کہانی
 - میر امن : باغ و بہار
 - رجب علی بیگ سرور: فسانہ عجائب
 - میر محمد تقی خیال: بوستان خیال
- ۳۔ ڈرامے کافن اور اس کا آغاز و ارتقا
- ۴۔ اردو کے اہم ڈراما نگار اور ان کے ڈرامے
 - امانت لکھنوی: اندر سبھا
 - آغا حشر کاشمیری: یہودی کی لڑکی
 - امتیاز علی تاج: انارکلی
 - حبیب تنویر: آگرہ بازار
 - محمد حسن: ضحاک



UNIT - 6

ناول اور افسانہ

۱۔ ناول کافن اور اس کا آغاز و ارتقا

۲۔ اردو کے اہم ناول نگار اور ان کے ناول:

پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار:	فسانہ آزاد
ڈپٹی نذیر احمد:	توبہ النصوح
عبدالعلیم شرر:	فردوس بریں
مرزا ہادی رسوا:	امراؤ جان ادا
پریم چند:	گودان
عصمت چغتائی:	ٹیڑھی لکیر
راجندر سنگھ بیدی:	ایک چادر میلی سی
قرۃ العین حیدر:	آگ کا دریا
شوکت صدیقی:	خدا کی بستی
عبداللہ حسین:	اداس نسلیں
انتظار حسین:	بستی
الیاس احمد گدی:	فائر ایریا

۳۔ افسانے کافن اور اس کا آغاز و ارتقا

۴۔ اردو کے اہم افسانہ نگار اور ان کے افسانے

پریم چند:	واردات (افسانوی مجموعہ)
سعادت حسن منٹو:	ٹھنڈا گوشت (افسانوی مجموعہ)
کرشن چندر:	ہم وحشی ہیں (افسانوی مجموعہ)
راجندر سنگھ بیدی:	اپنے دکھ مجھے دے دو (افسانوی مجموعہ)

چوٹیں (افسانوی مجموعہ)	عصمت چغتائی:
ایک لڑکی (افسانوی مجموعہ)	خواجہ احمد عباس:
روشنی کی رفتار (افسانوی مجموعہ)	قرۃ العین حیدر:
الاؤ (افسانوی مجموعہ)	سہیل عظیم آبادی:
راستہ بند ہے (افسانوی مجموعہ)	جیلانی بانو:
بجوکا (افسانوی مجموعہ)	سریندر پرکاش:
بابالوگ (افسانوی مجموعہ)	غیاث احمد گدی:
تماشا گھر (افسانوی مجموعہ)	اقبال مجید:



UNIT - 7

تنقید و تحقیق

- ۱- تنقید کی تعریف اور اس کی اہمیت
- ۲- تذکروں کی تنقیدی اہمیت
- ۳- مشرقی تصور تنقید:
عربی شعریات: سلام العجمی، ابن قتیبہ، قدامہ ابن جعفر، ابن رشیق، ابن خلدون، عبدالقادر جرجانی
فارسی شعریات: امیر کیکاؤس ابن اسکندر ابن قابوس، رشید الدین وطواط، شمس قیس رازی، عروضی سمرقندی
سنسکرت شعریات: بھرت منی، ابھینو گپت، آندوردھن، اچار یہ شنک
- ۴- مغربی تصور نقد:
افلاطون، ارسطو، لان جانسن، آئی اے رچرڈس، میتھیو آرنلڈ، ٹی ایس ایلپیٹ
- ۵- دبستان تنقید:
تاثراتی، مارکسی، جمالیاتی، نفسیاتی، سائنٹفک، متنی، ہیپیتی، اسلوبیاتی
- ۶- اردو کے اہم ناقدین:
محمد حسین آزاد، حالی، امداد امام اثر، شبلی، احتشام حسین، کلیم الدین احمد، آل احمد سرور، محمد حسن، شمس الرحمن فاروقی، گوپی چند نارنگ، شکیل الرحمن، وزیر آغا، مجنوں گورکھپوری، شبلیہ الحسن
- ۷- تحقیق کی اہمیت
- ۸- تحقیق اور تنقید کا باہمی رشتہ
- ۹- اصول تحقیق اور طریقہ کار
- ۱۰- اردو کے اہم محققین:
محی الدین قادری زور، قاضی عبدالودود، مولوی عبدالحق، امتیاز علی عرشی، رشید حسن خاں، گیان چند جین، جمیل جالبی



UNIT - 8

غیر افسانوی نثر

- ۱۔ سوانح اور خودنوشت سوانح نگاری کا فن اور اس کا آغاز و ارتقا
- ۲۔ اردو کے اہم سوانح نگار اور ان کے سوانح:
الطاف حسین حالی: حیات جاوید
علامہ شبلی نعمانی: الفاروق
- ۳۔ اردو کے اہم خودنوشت سوانح نگار:
اختر الایمان: اس آباد خرابے میں
آل احمد سرور: خواب باقی ہیں
مسعود حسین خاں: ورود مسعود
- ۴۔ اردو میں مکتوب نگاری کا فن اور اس کا آغاز و ارتقا
- ۵۔ اردو کے اہم مکتوب نگار:
مرزا غالب: اردوئے معلیٰ
مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: غبار خاطر
- ۶۔ اردو میں مضمون نگاری: آغاز و ارتقا
- ۷۔ اردو کے اہم مضمون نگار: سر سید احمد خاں: مضامین سر سید
- ۸۔ اردو میں انشائیہ نگاری کا فن اور اس کا آغاز و ارتقا
- ۹۔ اردو کے اہم انشائیہ نگار اور ان کے انشائیے:
سجاد حیدر یلدرم: مجھے میرے دوستوں سے بچاؤ
کنہیا لال کپور: غالب جدید شعر کی محفل میں، چینی شاعر
رشید احمد صدیقی: چارپائی، وکیل صاحب
پطرس بخاری: لاہور کا جغرافیہ، سائیکل کی سواری
احمد جمال پاشا: کپور کا فن، شامت اعمال
مشتاق احمد یوسفی: جنون لطیفہ، گھر میں آنا مرغیوں کا

۱۰۔ اردو میں خاکہ نگاری کا فن اور اس کا آغاز و ارتقا

۱۱۔ اردو کے اہم خاکہ نگار اور ان کے خاکے

مولوی عبدالحق: نام دیومالی

رشید احمد صدیقی: کندن

فرحت اللہ بیگ: نذیر احمد کی کہانی: کچھ ان کی کچھ میری زبانی

۱۲۔ اردو میں سفر نامہ کا آغاز و ارتقا

۱۳۔ اردو کے اہم سفر نامہ نگار اور ان کے سفر نامے:

سر سید احمد خاں: مسافر ان لندن

شبلی نعمانی: سفر نامہ روم و مصر و شام

ابن انشائی: ابن بطوطہ کے تعاقب میں

مجتبیٰ حسین: جاپان چلو جاپان چلو



UNIT - 9

اردو کے ادبی دبستان، ادارے اور تحریکات و رجحانات

- ۱۔ دبستان دہلی
- ۲۔ دبستان لکھنؤ
- ۳۔ فورٹ ولیم کالج
- ۴۔ دلی کالج
- ۵۔ دارالترجمہ عثمانیہ
- ۶۔ اردو میں اصلاح زبان کی روایت
- ۷۔ اردو میں ایہام گوئی
- ۸۔ اردو ادب میں رومانی تحریک
- ۹۔ علی گڑھ تحریک
- ۱۰۔ ترقی پسند ادبی تحریک
- ۱۱۔ حلقہ ارباب ذوق
- ۱۲۔ جدیدیت
- ۱۳۔ مابعد جدیدیت



UNIT - 10

اردو کی دیگر شعری اور نثری اصناف اور ہئیتیں

رباعی، قطعہ، شہر آشوب، ریختی، واسوخت، تضمین، مستزاد، مثلث، مربع، مخمس،
مسدس، مسمط، مثنیٰ، گیت، چہار بیت، ہانکو، ترائلے، ثلاثی
تبصرہ، رپورتاژ، پیروڈی

ترجمہ اور ذرائع ابلاغ:

ترجمہ: فن اور روایت

ریڈیو فیچر، اداریہ نگاری، کالم نگاری، منظر نامہ (اسکرپٹ رائٹنگ)، کمٹری





**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NET BUREAU**

NET SYLLABUS

Subject : Social Work

Code No. : 10

Contents :

Unit I-Nature and Development of Social Work.

Unit II- Society, Human Behavior and Communities.

Unit III- Social Work with Individuals and Groups.

Unit IV-Social Work with Communities and Social Action.

Unit V-Research in Social Work : Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches.

Unit VI-Administration, Welfare and Development Services.

Unit VII -Social Policy, Planning and Social Development.

Unit VIII-Indian Constitution, Social Justice, Human Rights and Social Work Practice.

Unit IX- Areas of Social Work Practice I.

Unit X-Areas of Social Work Practice II.

Unit I

Nature and Development of Social Work

- **Social Work** : Definition, Scope, Principles, Nature, Goals and Process
- **Historical Development**:Development of Professional Social Work across the world (U.K., U.S.A., and India)
- **Social Reform and Professional Social Work**:Contribution of Social Reformers in 19th and 20th Century in the development of Professional Social Work in India.
- **Social Work as a Profession in India**: Values, Competencies and Code of Ethics for the Social Work Practitioners.
- **Theories**:Theories for Social Work Practice.
- **Changing Context of Social Work Practice** : Emerging Perspectives, Trends and Challenges of Social Work for Practice.
- **Social Work Practice in various settings**:(Family, Child and Youth welfare, Industry, Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, Environment, Women and Welfare, Healthcare and Disaster Management.)

Unit II

Society, Human Behavior and Communities

- **Sociological Concepts** : Social Structure, Social Institutions and Social Groups, Socialization, Social Control and Social Change.
- **Approaches to the study of Society**: Functionalist, Conflict/Dialectical , Structuralism and Post Modernism.
- **Social System and Stratification**: Major Social Systems (Family and Religion), Social Stratification : Marxist, Functionalist and Weberian approach.
- **Human Behavior** : Normal and Abnormal Behaviour Determinants and Life span perspective of Human Development, Development Tasks and Hazards during Pre Natal Period, Infancy, Babyhood, Childhood, Puberty, Adolescence and Adulthood.
- **Theories of Personality** : Psycho Analytic Theory of Personality, Behavioral theories and Humanistic theories.
- **Social Psychology**: Social Perception, Attitude formation, Change and Measurement, Communication and Theories of Collective Behavior.

- **Type of Communities:** Rural ,Urban, Tribal and Virtual Communities and various Vulnerable Groups/ sections viz. Women , Child , Aged, Dalits etc; Caste and Class – Their Characteristics.

Unit III

Social Work with Individuals and Groups

- **Basic Social Case Work Concepts :** Social Roles, Social Functioning, Need Assessment, Adaptation, Social environment, Person-in-Environment Fit, Principles and Components.
- **Approaches to Social Case Work Practice :** Diagnostic and Functional Approach, Problem Solving, Task Centered and Radical Approach.
- **Process and Techniques of Social Case Work:**Phases of Case Work Intervention, Techniques of Case Work Intervention, Principles of Interviewing and Case Work Recording.
- **Social Group Work :** Definition, Characteristics, Functions and Group Structure, Classification of Groups and making of Social Groups, Issues of Identity, Diversity and Marginalization.
- **Social Group Work Process and Group Dynamics :** Principles, Determinants, Indicators and Outcomes, Decision making and Problem Solving Process, Theories of Leadership, Roles and Responsibilities of Group Leaders.
- **Group Development :** Stages of Group Work, Techniques and Skills in Group Work, Group Climate, Communication in Groups, Use of Programme Media and Group Work Recording, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- **Practice Sites of Social Case Work and Social Group Work :** Client Groups and various settings (Children, Correctional, Health, Women, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, Oppressed Groups, Religious Minorities, Persons who are Gay & Lesbian and other Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups)

Unit IV

Social Work with Communities and Social Action

- **Community Organization** – Concept , Definition , Scope and Historical Perspective in India, UK, and USA, The Role of Community-Based Organizations, Human Capital & Social Capital.
- **Process of Community Organization:** Steps in Community Organization , Methods , Principles, Skills, Assumptions, Record Maintenance, Involving NGOs in Community Organization.
- **Approaches in Community Organization Practice** – Models , Strategies, The role of CommunityBased Organizations, Leadership Development and Leaders, Building Partnerships and coalitions.
- **Social Action and Social Movements:** Concept, History, Social Action as a Method of Social Work.
- **Models of Social Action:** Conscientisation model of Paulo Freire, Role of ideology, Saul Alinsky as a radical community organizer, Liberation Theology.
- **Social Movements:** Origin, Nature, Types of Movements, Theories of Movement and new Social Movements
- **Social Movements, Social Action and Social Change:** Movement Analysis : Ideology, Structure, Leadership, Process and Outcomes, Analysis of ideology and approach of (Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and Frantz Fanon)

Unit V

Research in Social Work : Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches

Section A : Quantitative Research

- **Basics of Social Science Research** : Meaning of Research, Social Science and Social Work Research : Meaning, Nature and Scope.
- **Steps in Social Science Research** : Identifications and Formulations of Research Problem, Literature Review, Objectives and Hypothesis Formulation, Research Design, Sample Design, Sources, Methods and Tools of Data Collection, Processing and Analysis of Data and Writing Research Reports including Presentations and Styles of References, Citing and Paraphrasing.

- **Basic Statistical concepts** : Process of statistical Enquiry and dealing with Descriptive and Inferential Statistical Methods, Parametric and Non-parametric Tests.

Section B : Qualitative Research

- **Qualitative Research** : Meaning, Basic tenets of Qualitative Research, Difference between Quantitative and Qualitative Approach to Research in social Work.
- **Designing Qualitative Research**: Steps, Methods of Qualitative Research (Field study, Case Study, Focus Group Discussions, Narratives, Observation and Theoretic Research)
- **Managing Qualitative Data** : Procedures and Techniques of Analyzing Qualitative Data and Report Writing.

Section C :

- **Mixed Method Research** : Components of Mixed Methods, Procedures of Combing Quantitative and Qualitative research.

Unit VI

Administration, Welfare and Development Services

- **Social Welfare Administration** : Meaning, History, Principles, Nature and Type of Organizations.
- **Types of Admisntration** :Distinction between Social Welfare Administration, Public administration and Social Security administrations.
- **Registration of Welfare Agencies**: Laws relating to Societies, Trust and Non – Profit organizations, Challenges
- **Structure of Social Welfare Administration** : Service Providers, Administrative structures (Government and Non - Government), Organization and Management of Institutional Welfare Services.
- **Components of Administration** : Planning, Coordination, Staff Recruitment, Training and Development, Recording and Documentation, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation, Networking and Maintaining Pubic Relations.

- **Strategies and Mechanisms of Administration:** Role of Social Workers in Decision Making Process, Communication, Role Description and Functioning, Sustainability of Programmes.
- **Fund raising and Resource Mobilization:** Grant-in-aid (Principles and Procedures), Resource Mobilization, Financial Administration and Social Marketing – Process and Models.

Unit VII

Social Policy, Planning and Social Development

- **Social Policy :** Concept, Goals, Scope , Context and Models of Social Policy and applicability in Indian context.
- **Historical Development:** Evolution and Historical perspective of various Policies, Implementation of Social Policies especially for Marginalized and Vulnerable sections of the society.
- **Process of Policy Formulation :** Determinants and Steps, Approaches to Social Policy formulation , Impact of changing Political Scenerio in a country.
- **Social Planning;** Concept, Objectives, Scope, Models, Interrelationship between Social and Economic Planning, Social Planning in India.
- **Five Year Plans:** Changes in Social Planning with Five Years Plans in India, Social Planning and Social Change , Factors leading to development of planning in India. Roles and functions of Niti Aayog.
- **Social Development:**Positive and Negative Dimensions of Social Development; Concept, Models and Theories, Historical and Social Context of Development in India,
- **Sustainable Development:** Concept, Strategies, Critical issues , Salient Features of Social Development. Approaches to Social Development; Similarities and Differences.Strategic Development Goals, Human Development Index and Indicators for Policies and Programmes.

Unit VIII

Indian Constitution, Social Justice, Human Rights and Social Work Practice

- **Indian Constitution:** Characteristics, Features, Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy and Articles.
- **Social Justice** : Concept, Definition, Historical Development, Dimensions, Manifestations and Social Justice as a Core value of Social Work Profession.
- **Social Justice and Leadership:** Community Building, Personal and Community Empowerment, Social Justice and Technology, Promoting a Plan and Vision for Change, Reflections and Connection, Social Reconstructions, Paradigms, Policies, Privileges, Implications of Social Justice for Policy Formulation.
- **Instrument of Social Justice** : Constitutional Base and Indian Legal System, Legal and Public Advocacy, Role of Civil Society as a Pressure group, Statutory bodies.
- **History of Human Rights:** Concept and Historical Context of Human Rights, Human Rights Declarations, Treaties and Conventions, Human Rights and Protection Systems, Human Rights in the Indian Context.
- **Human Rights and Social Work** : Code of Ethics of Social work and Protection of Human Rights, Human Rights perspective in Social Work Practice, Ethnic sensitive practice, Feminist Practice, Social Work with Diverse Groups.
- **Violation of Human Rights and Social work practice:** Social Work with the Victims of Human Rights Violations and Human Rights Activism. Role of UNHCR, National Human Rights Commission and International Human Rights Agencies.

Unit IX

Areas of Social Work Practice I

(Health Care Social Work Practice, Social Work with Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities, Gender, Labour Welfare, Industrial Relations, Personnel Management and Human Resource Management)

- **Medical Social Work and Psychiatric Social Work:** Concept, Evolution, Roles, Functions / Responsibilities of Medical Social Workers and Psychiatric Social Workers.
- **Mental Health and Disease:** Normal and abnormal behaviour, Epidemiology, Etiology, Types, Clinical Manifestation and Management of Schizophrenia, Mood Disorders, Neurotic Disorders, stress related Disorders, Somatoform Disorders, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Problems, Legislations related to Mental Health.
- **Theories of Aging and Vulnerability:** Psychological and Sociological Theories of Aging, Psychological, Social, Physical needs and problems of Older Persons. Rights of Older Persons against Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Abandonment and Social Work Interventions.
- **Persons with Disabilities:** Models of Disability, Disability Movement – Historical Perspective, National and International Milestones from Welfare to Right based Approach, Legislative Measures and Social Work Interventions.
- **Gender and Development:** Expressions of Gender Disparity in Education, Health, Property, Employment and Livelihood, Decision Making, Feminization of Poverty and Manifestations of Gender based Violence. Constitutional & Legislative Safeguards and Social work Interventions.
- **Labour Welfare & Human Resource Management (HRM):** Historical background of Industrial Development as a sub-system of society, Concept of Labour Welfare, Nature, Objectives, Principles, Theories, Principles of labour welfare, Labour Legislations, Human Resource management : Concept, Scope, Evolution, Theories, Models, Sub-systems, Human Resources Development (HRD) - Performance Management System, Types, Six Sigma, ISO, Total Quality Management, Corporate Social Responsibility(CSR) - Concept, Issues, Practices, Models, Components, Approaches and Corporate Governance.
- **Personnel Management and Industrial Relations:** Concept, Definition , Objectives, Scope., Functions, Determinants and Reflectors of Industrial Relations, Models of Industrial Relations, Globalization and Industry, International Labour Organization(ILO) Role, Functions; Collective Bargaining, Job Analysis, Manpower Planning, Organization Behaviour and Organization Development Interventions.

Unit – X

Areas of Social Work Practice II

(Social Defence and Correctional Services, Social Work with Families and Children, Environment and Social Work, Social Work and Disaster Management)

- **Social Defence:** Concept, Philosophy and Changing Dimensions, Children in Need of Care and Protection, Juveniles in Conflict with law, Street and Working Children and Young Offenders, Probation and Parole. Emerging issues in Social Defence.
- **Legislations and Criminal Justice System:** Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Immoral Traffic prevention Act 1986, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, Beggary Prevention Act, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1986, Prison Act, and Criminal Justice System.
- **Social Work with Families:** Functions, Developmental Stages and Family patterns, Family Dynamics and Theoretical Models of Family Functioning (Circumflex model, Mc Master Model and Structural Model) and Social Work Interventions.
- **Child Development:** Concept, Philosophy and Historical context, State of Children in India - Demographic Profile, Education, and Protection
- **Policies & Programmes for Children:** Constitutional Provisions, National Policy on Children, International perspective and UN convention on rights of children, Programmes and Legislative Measures related to Female Feticide, Adoption, Foster Care, Guardianship and Child Marriage and Social Work Interventions.
- **Environment and Social Work:** Causes and Consequences, Differential impact on Women, Poor, Marginalised Groups and Indigenous Populations. Environment in the Human Rights Perspective. Environmental Movements and social work

interventions in the management, protection and promotion of the environment.

- **Social Work and Disaster Management:** Disaster related concept and Definitions: Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Disaster, different forms of natural & manmade disasters. Impact of Disaster and Disaster Management Initiatives, Pre and Post Disaster Interventions.
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NET BUREAU

Subject: Women Studies

Code No.: 74

SYLLABUS

Unit – I Introduction to Women’s Studies

- Key concepts in Gender studies.
- Need, Scope and challenges of Women’s Studies – Women’s Studies as an academic discipline. Women’s Studies to Gender Studies, Need for Gender Sensitization.
- Women’s Movements – global and local: Pre-independence, Post-independence and Contemporary Debates.
- National Committees and Commissions for Women.

Unit – II Feminist thinkers and theories

- Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Indian Feminism, Black Feminism, Eco-Feminism.
- New Feminist Debates- Post Colonial /Post Modern, LGBT, Masculinity Studies.
- Contemporary Contestations – Intersex and Transgender Movements.
- Feminist thinkers in 18th, 19th, 20^h and 21st Century

Unit – III Gender and Education

- Women's Education – Gender diversities and disparities in enrolment, Curriculum content, Dropouts, profession and Gender.
- Gendered Education- Family, Culture, Gender roles, Gender Identities.
- Education for the Marginalized Women.
- Recent Trends in Women's Education – Committees and Commissions on Education.
- Vocational education and skill Development for women.

Unit – IV Women, Work and Employment

- Theoretical Perspective: Fredrick Engels, Rosa Luxemburg, Sandra Whitworth, Boserup Esther.
- Concept of Work – Productive and non – productive work – Use value and market value.
- Gender Division of Labour – Mode of Production – Women in organized and unorganized sector.
- New Economic Policy and its impact on Women's Employment – Globalization – Structural Adjustment Programs.

Unit – V Gender and Entrepreneurship

- Concept and meaning, Importance of Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial traits, Factors contributing to Entrepreneurship, enabling environment, small Enterprises, women in agri-business.
- Gender and emerging Technology – Impact.
- Self-help Groups and Micro Credit.
- Gender mainstreaming, Gender budgeting, planning and Analysis.

Unit – VI Women and Health

- Life Cycle Approach to Women's Health – Health status of women in India, factors influencing health and Nutritional status.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) to Reproductive and Child health approaches.
- Issues of declining Child Sex Ratio, Widowhood and old age.
- Occupational and mental health.
- Health, Hygiene and Sanitation.
- National Health and Population Policies and Programmes.

Unit – VII Women Empowerment and Development

- Theories of Development, Alternative approaches – Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD).
- Empowerment- Concept and indices: Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI).
- Women Development approaches in Indian Five – Year Plans.
- Women and leadership– Panchayati Raj and Role of NGOs and Women Development.
- Sustainable Development Goals, Policies and Programmes.

Unit – VIII Women Law and Governance

- Rights: Gender Equality, Gender Discrimination, Women's Rights as Human Rights.
- Constitutional provisions for Women in India.
- Personal laws, Labour Laws, Family Courts, Enforcement machinery – Police and Judiciary.

- Crime against Women and Child: Child Abuse, Violence, Human Trafficking, Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013 – Legal protection
- International Conventions and Legislations Related to Women’s Rights.

Unit – IX Gender and Media

- Discourse on Women and Media Studies- Mainstream Media, Feminist Media.
- Coverage of Women’s issues and issues of women in Mass Media and Media Organizations (Audio-Visual and Print media).
- Digital Media and legal protection.
- Alternative Media – Folk Art, Street Play and Theatre.
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Impact of media on women.

Unit – X Feminist Research Methodology

- Understanding Feminist Research – Concepts, Debates and Limitations.
- Feminist Epistemology, Feminist Standpoint, Sexist and Non-Sexist Research Methodology, Ethnography, Queer Theories.
- Research Design and Methods – Survey, Exploratory, Diagnostic, Experimental, Action Research and Case Studies.
- Qualitative verses Quantitative Research.



**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NET BUREAU**

NET SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: MASS COMMUNICATION AND JOURNALISM

Code No.:63

Unit - 1

Introduction to Journalism and Mass Communication

- a. Concept of Journalism and mass communication, mass communication in India.
- b. History, growth and development of print and electronic media. Major landmarks in print and electronic media in Indian languages. Media's role in formulation of states of India.
- c. Media criticism and media literacy, Press Council and Press Commissions of India, status of journalism and media education in India. Media policies of the Government of India since Independence.
- d. Models and theories of mass communication, normative theories, administrative and critical traditions in communication, media and journalism studies, communication and theories of socio-cultural, educational and agricultural change. Technological determinism, critique of Marshall McLuhan's views on media and communication and Marxist approaches. Information and knowledge societies.
- e. Indian traditions and approaches to communication from the Vedic era to the 21st century. Western and Eastern philosophical, ethical and aesthetic perceptions of communication - Aristotle and Plato, Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic traditions.
- f. Media and culture - framework for understanding culture in a globalised world. Globalisation with respect to politico-economic & socio-cultural developments in India.

Unit - 2

Communication for Development and Social Change

- a. Concept and definition of development communication, role of media and journalism in society, characteristics of Indian society – demographic and sociological impact of communication, media and journalism. Media and specific audiences.
- b. Development and social change. Issues and post-colonial conceptions.
- c. Deconstruction of dominant paradigm of communication and development. Responses and critique of dominant models.
- d. Corporatisation of development - Corporate Social Responsibility, non-state actors in development, mass campaigns by NGOs, Government of India, international agencies and corporates. Paradigms and discourse of development communication.
- e. Emergence of global civil societies, public sphere, global communication system - nation state-universal, national communication policies.
- f. Leading influencers of social reform in India - Raja Rammohan Roy, Pandit Madanmohan Malviya, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Dr B. R. Ambedkar, Deendayal Upadhyay, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia etc.

Unit - 3

Reporting and Editing

- a. News-concepts, determinants (values), structure and perspectives. Reporting for print, radio, television and digital media. Types of reporting. National and international news agencies and feature syndicates, functions and role.
- b. Writing for print, electronic and digital news media. Translation and transcreation.
- c. Editing and presentation techniques for print, television and digital media.
- d. Journalism as profession, reportage of contemporary issues, ethics of reporting.
- e. Critique of western news values, effect of new technology on global communication flows.
- f. Niche Reporting.

Unit - 4

Advertising and Marketing Communication

- a. Definition, concept, functions, types, evolution of advertising, standards and ethics in advertising. Theories and models of communication in advertising.
- b. Brand management.
- c. Advertising management - agency-role, structure and function, client-agency relationship, media planning and budgeting.
- d. Advertising and creativity, language and translation.
- e. Advertising campaign and marketing.
- f. Advertising and marketing research.

Unit - 5

Public Relations and Corporate Communication

- a. Public Relations and Corporate Communication - definition, concept and scope.
- b. Structure of PR in State, Public, Private and non-government sectors.
- c. Tools and techniques of PR and Corporate Communication.
- d. Crisis communication and crisis communication management.
- e. Ethics of Public Relations.
- f. International Public Relations, communication audit.

Unit - 6

Media Laws and Ethics

- a. Concept of law and ethics in India and rest of the world.
- b. The Constitution of India, historical evolution, relevance.
- c. Concept of freedom of speech and expression in Indian Constitution.
- d. Defamation, Libel, Slander-IPC 499-502, Sedition IPC 124(A), Contempt of Courts Act 1971, Official Secrets Act 1923, Press and Registration of Books Act 1867, Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1955, Wage Boards, Law of Obscenity (Section 292-294 of IPC); the Miller test, the Hicklin test, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Parliamentary Privileges. Famous cases involving journalists and news media organisations.
- e. Right to Information Act 2005, Copyright Act 1957, Intellectual Property Rights, Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995, Information Technology Act (relevant) 2000 and cyber laws, Cinematograph Act 1952, Film Censorship, Press Council Act as amended from time to time, IPR, ASCI, Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, Various regulatory bodies for print, TV, Advertising, PR, and Internet.
- f. Rules, regulations and guidelines for the media as recommended by Press Council of India, Information and Broadcasting ministry and other professional organisations, adversarial role of the media, human rights and media.

Unit – 7

Media Management and Production

- a. Definition, concept of media management. Grammar of electronic media.
- b. Communication design theories and practice.
- c. Media production techniques – print and electronic.
- d. Digital media production techniques.
- e. Economics and commerce of mass media in India.
- f. Principles and management in media industry post liberalisation.

Unit – 8

ICT and Media

- a. ICT and media - definition, characteristics and role. Effect of computer mediated communication. Impact of ICT on mass media. Digitisation.
- b. Social networking.
- c. Economics and commerce of web enabled media.
- d. Mobile adaption and new generation telephony by media, ethics and new media.
- e. ICT in education and development in India, online media and e-governance.
- f. Animation - concepts and techniques.

Unit - 9

Film and Visual Communication

- a. Film and television theory.
- b. Film and identity in Indian film studies, leading film directors of India before and after Independence. Indian cinema in the 21st century.
- c. Approaches to analysis of Indian television.
- d. Visual Communication. Visual analysis.
- e. Basics of film language and aesthetics, the dominant film paradigm, evolution of Indian cinema-commercial and 'non-commercial' genres, the Hindi film song, Indian aesthetics and poetics (the theory of Rasa and Dhvani).
- f. National cinema movements: Soviet Montage cinema, German Expressionistic cinema, Italian Neo-Realistic cinema, French New Wave cinema, British New Wave cinema, Indian New Wave cinema, Period cinema. Cinema in the new millennium.

Unit - 10

Communication Research

- a. Definition, concept, constructs and approaches to communication research process.
- b. Research Designs - types, structure, components, classical, experimental and quasi experimental, variables and hypotheses; types and methods of research; basic, applied, descriptive, analytical, historical, case study, longitudinal studies.
- c. Research in journalism, Public Relations, advertising, cinema, animation and graphics, television, Internet, social media practices, magazines, children's media. Communication, journalism and media research in India.
- d. Levels of measurement: sampling-probability and non-probability, tests of validity and reliability, scaling techniques. Methods and tools of data collection-interviews, surveys, case studies, obtrusive and non-obtrusive techniques, ethnography, schedule, questionnaire, diary, and internet based tools, media specific methods such as exit polls, opinion polls, telephone, SMS surveys and voting with regard to GEC (general entertainment content).
- e. Data analysis, testing, interpretation, application of statistical tests-parametric and non-parametric, tests of variance-univariate, bivariate and multivariate, tests of significance, computer mediated research.
- f. Ethical considerations in communication, media and journalism research, writing research reports, plagiarism.



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, Kadmabas, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas.

Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Ceras, 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, Kalacuri-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 Ghoriids, 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

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
-

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 : 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

Code No. : 65

Subject: PERFORMING ARTS – DANCE, DRAMA, THEATRE

Unit 1 to 5 Common syllabus for Dance and Drama/Theatre

Unit 1. Cultural History of India

- Cultures of India from pre-historic to CE 1200
- Evolution of Art in pre-historic and historic periods, as evidenced in cave paintings, sculptures and other visual representations
- Evolution of dance and drama (*Natya*), (a) the divine origin theory according to *Natyasastra*, and, (b) art as a product of society, its rituals and belief systems
- The *Vedas*, major epics and *puranas* (*Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Cilappadikaram* and *Bhagavatapurana*) in terms of their content, character and relevance to dance and theatre
- Bhakti and various religious movements and their influence on different representative aspects of culture with focus on dance and theatre

Unit 2. Folk and Traditional Theatre Forms of India

- Understanding and defining the terms Tribal, Folk, Traditional and Classical in the context of Indian dance and drama and their interrelation
- Introduction to the different tribal, folk and traditional dance and theatre forms spread over various regions of India
- Introduction to regional theatrical practices of *Kudiattam*, *Yakshagana*, *Bhagavatamela*, *Tamasha*, *Ramalila*, *Rasalila*, *Bhavai*, *Nautanki*, *Jatra*, *Chhau*, *Laiharoba*, *Therukoothu*, *Theyyam*, *Ankia-nat*, *Pandvani*, *Chindu Bhagavata*, *Bhand Jashan* and others
- Awareness of various musical instruments, costumes and make-up used in these forms

Unit 3. The Natyasastra

- Knowledge of *Natyasastra* and the concept of *Natya* and *Nritta*
- Study of chapters relating to the eleven aspects (*ekadash sangraha*) such as, *Abhinayas*, *Dharmis*, *Vrittis*, *Pravrittis* and *Aatodyas*. *Samanya* and *Chitrabhinayas* and their classification
- *Dasarupakas*
- *Natyagruha* (Playhouse) and *Ranga* – Construction, types and different elements
- *Poorvarangavidhi* and Stage conventions viz. *Kakshya vibhag* etc.

Unit 4. Art and Aesthetics

- '*Rasasutra*' of Bharata
- Elaboration of the theory of *Rasa* by commentators like Bhattalollata, Sri Sankuka, Bhattanayaka and Abhinavagupta.
- *Rasa* and its constituent elements, viz., *Sthayi*, *Sanchari* and *Sattvika bhavas* and their corresponding *Vibhavas* and *Anubhavas*
- Definition, purpose and elements of Art
- A brief introduction to Performance studies and significant western theories on Art : 'Art as Imitation/Catharsis' , 'as Imagination' , 'as Beauty' , 'as Communication' and 'as Utility' put forth by various Philosophers

Unit 5. Dance and Theatre forms of East and South Asian Countries

- An overview of dance and theatre forms of East Asian (China, Japan and Korea), South Asian (Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) and South- East Asian (Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines and Laos) countries
- History and presentation techniques of various popular theatre and dance forms of the above countries

DANCE

Unit 6. Dance in Sanskrit Literature and Treatises

- A brief study of references to dance in the works of Kalidasa, Bhasa, Sudraka and others
- General understanding of the concepts relating to dance from texts of ancient and medieval period- *Natyasastra*, *Abhinaya Darpana*, *Sangeeta Ratnakara*, *Nritta Ratnavali* and *Nartana Nirnaya*. Concepts include *Natya*, *Nritta*, *Nritya*, *Lasya*, *Tandava*, *Marga*, *Desi*, *Baddha*, *Anibaddha*, *Nartaki lakshana*, *Sabha lakshana*

and the like. Also specific study of the *padas*, *hastas*, *caris*, *mandalas* and *karanas*, and *anga*, *upanga* and *pratyanga* movements

- Detailed study of *Abhinaya Darpana* along with introduction to other region/form specific texts like *Hasta Lakshana Deepika*, *Balarama Bharatam*, *Abhinaya Chandrika*, *Srihasta Muktavali* and others
- The various categories and typologies of *Nayakas* and *Nayikas* and their *avasthas* according to Bharata's *Natyasastra*, Saradatanaya's *Bhavaprakasana*, Bhanudatta's *Rasamanjari* and Akbar Shah's *Sringaramanjari*

Unit 7. India Classical Dance

- Origin and history of Indian classical dance
- Evolution, technique, costumes, music, Gurus and pioneers of Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Mohiniattam, Odissi and Sattriya
- General understanding of major Talas of Hindustani and Carnatic music traditions
- A brief study of Composers/*Vaggeyakaras* and their works including Jayadeva, Narayanateertha, Surdas, Meera Bai, Tulasidas, Vanamalidas, Kshetrayya, Srimanta Shankar Deva, Govindadas, Vidyapati, and others.
- Study of the role of Rabindranath Tagore, Rukmini Devi Arundale, Vallathole Narayana Menon, Madame Menaka and others in the revival and reconstruction of classical dance

Unit. 8 Indian Classical Dance in Independent India

- An overview of major Gurus, performers, their works and important institutions in Independent India
- Institutionalization of dance and its effect on form, pedagogy, repertoire etc.
- The new wave in Indian dance - Its development through the works of Uday Shanker and Ram Gopal and the later major contemporary artists and their works. (eg. Shantibardhan, Narendra Sharma, Sachin Shanker, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Maya Rao, Kumudini Lakhia, Manjusri Chaki Sarkar, Chandralekha, Astad Deboo and others)
- Indian classical dances in diaspora
- Patronage to Dance- the role of government and private bodies
- Awareness of important dance festivals, awardees and current happenings in dance

Unit 9. Dance Education, Pedagogy and Research

- Dance as part of curriculum in school education and Universities
- Movement Analysis based on kinesthetics and Laban system
- Eminent scholars and their works, who contributed significantly to the knowledge of Indian dance

- Key inroads in dance training and research in India from the 1930's to the present like applied areas of dance, therapy, cross- cultural training etc.

Unit 10. International dance and interactions

- Study of the history and development of classical ballet in Europe, Russia and America
- Emergence of Modern Dance in the west and major personalities involved
- Influence of the West on Indian dance in terms of production design

DRAMA/THEATRE

Unit 6. Drama and its theories: Indian and Western

- Concept of drama- Indian and Western
- Elements and structure of drama according to Indian and Western Dramaturgy
- A brief study of different classifications of Western dramas – Tragedy, comedy, tragic comedy, melodrama and farce
- A brief introduction to various 'isms' in relation to drama including realism, naturalism, symbolism, expressionism, absurd and epic
- Playwrights and their contribution:
Sanskrit – Kalidasa, Bhasa, Sudraka, Bhavabhuti, Visakhadutta, Bhattanarayana;
Ancient Greek and Roman – Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Seneca
Western – Shakespeare, Moliere, Ibsen, Brecht, Pirandello, Miller, Chekov, Beckett, Ionesco

Unit 7. Modern Indian Theatre

- Origin and development of modern Indian theatre with reference to region, state and personalities
- A brief study of new trends in theatre since Independence movement both at national and regional level, such as, IPTA movement, Navanatya movement, Root Theatre movement, Third Theatre, Alternate theatre, Street theatre, Theatre of the Oppressed, Applied theatre, Forum Theatre, Site Specific theatre
- An overview of major playwrights, directors and other contributing personalities of various regions, whose plays are widely performed at the national level.
- Popular Play Houses, Theatre Companies, Institutions and Groups in India and their contribution

Unit 8. Acting and Direction

(A)

- Different schools of acting – Western and Eastern
 1. Early period- Greek, Roman, Elizabethan, Commedia Dell' arte
 2. Modern Period – Representational, Stanislavsky, Meyerhold, Brecht, Grotowski
 3. Eastern – Sanskrit, Peking Opera, Noh, Kabuki

- Role of Mime, Voice, Speech, Improvisation and Physical Theatre in actor's training

(B)

- Different directorial innovations and methods
- Role of director in Theatre
- Fundamentals of play direction: Balance, emphasis, composition, picturisation, movement, tempo and rhythm
- Process of production: Script to performance

(C)

- Ideas on Production
 1. Realistic : Duke of Sexe Meiningen, Stanislavsky, Elia Kazan, Antione
 2. Non-realistic : Brecht, Meyerhold, Peter Brook, Augusto Boal
- Impact of above ideas on post independent Indian Theatre movements

Unit 9. Theatre Design and techniques

(A)

- Theatre architecture: Greek, Roman, Elizabethan, Thrust Stage, Proscenium, Arena, Open Stage.
- Sanskrit : Vikrishta – Madhyam Natyagraha
- Chinese, Japanese play houses of classical era

(B)

- Stage craft: Fundamentals and functions of sets, lights, costumes, make-up, sound, props, other arts and theatre music in terms of various kinds of play production
- Aharya and Nephatha vidhi in classical Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Indian Traditional theatre

(C)

- Theatre management and organization

(D)

- Children's theatre, applied theatre, community theatre, theatre in education, theatre of oppressed and feminist theatre

Unit 10: Theatre Education, Pedagogy and Research

- Theatre as part of curriculum from primary education and in University system
- Relevance of traditional theatre training
- Movement analysis based on kinesthetics, Yoga, Theatre Game, Martial Arts, Folk, Puppetry and other forms
- Eminent scholars and their works who contributed to the knowledge of Indian Theatre
- Trends in Indian Theatre research and scholarship in India
- Patronization to theatre- major institutions, organizations, Government, corporate, private bodies and personalities after independence
- Awareness of important theatre festivals, Awardees and current affairs in theatre



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: EDUCATION

Code No.: 09

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Educational Studies

- a) Contribution of Indian Schools of philosophy (Sankhya Yoga, Vedanta, Buddhism, Jainism) with special reference to Vidya, Dayanand Darshan; and Islamic traditions towards educational aims and methods of acquiring valid knowledge
- b) Contribution of Western schools of thoughts (Idealism, Realism, Naturalism, Pragmatism, Marxism, Existentialism) and their contribution to Education with special reference to information, knowledge and wisdom
- c) Approaches to Sociology of Education (symbolic Interaction, Structural Functionalism and Conflict Theory). Concept and types of social Institutions and their functions (family, school and society), Concept of Social Movements, Theories of Social Movements (Relative Deprivation, Resource Mobilization, Political Process Theory and New Social Movement Theory)
- d) Socialization and education- education and culture; Contribution of thinkers (Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Aurobindo, J.Krishnamurthy, Paulo Freire, Wollstonecraft, Nel Noddings and Savitribai Phule) to the development of educational thought for social change, National Values as enshrined in the Indian Constitution - Socialism, Secularism, justice, liberty, democracy, equality, freedom with special reference to education

Unit 2: History, Politics and Economics of Education

- a) Committees and Commissions' Contribution to Teacher Education
Secondary Education Commission (1953), Kothari Education Commission (1964-66), National Policy of Education (1986,1992), National Commission on Teachers (1999), National Curriculum Framework 2005, National Knowledge Commission (2007), Yashpal Committee Report (2009), National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (2009), Justice Verma Committee Report (2012)
- b) Relationship between Policies and Education, Linkage between Educational Policy and National Development, Determinants of Educational Policy and Process of Policy formulation: Analysis of the existing situation, generation of policy options, evaluation of policy options, making the policy decision, planning of policy implementation, policy impact assessment and subsequent policy cycles.
- c) Concept of Economics of Education: Cost Benefit Analysis Vs Cost Effective Analysis in Education, Economic returns to Higher Education Signaling Theory Vs Human Capital Theory, Concept of Educational Finance; Educational finance at Micro and Macro Levels, Concept of Budgeting
- d) Relationship Between Politics and Education, Perspectives of Politics of Education Liberal, Conservative and Critical, Approaches to understanding Politics (Behaviouralism, Theory of Systems Analysis and Theory of Rational Choice), Education for Political Development and Political Socialization

Unit 3: Learner and Learning Process

- a) Growth and Development: Concept and principles ,Cognitive Processes and stages of Cognitive Development , Personality: Definitions and theories (Freud, Carl Rogers, Gordon Allport, Max Wertheimer, Kurt Koffka) , Mental health and Mental hygiene
- b) Approaches to Intelligence from Unitary to Multiple: Concepts of Social intelligence, multiple intelligence, emotional intelligence Theories of Intelligence by Sternberg, Gardner, Assessment of Intelligence, Concepts of Problem Solving, Critical thinking, Metacognition and Creativity

- c) Principles and Theories of learning: Behaviouristic, Cognitive and Social theories of learning, Factors affecting social learning, social competence, Concept of social cognition, understanding social relationship and socialization goals
- d) Guidance and Counselling: Nature, Principles and Need, Types of guidance (educational, vocational, personal, health and social & Directive, Non-directive and Eclectic), Approaches to counselling – Cognitive-Behavioural (Albert Ellis – REBT) & Humanistic, Person-centred Counselling (Carl Rogers) - Theories of Counselling (Behaviouristic, Rational, Emotive and Reality)

Unit 4: Teacher Education

- a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Teacher Education; Types of Teacher Education Programs, The Structure of Teacher Education Curriculum and its Vision in Curriculum Documents of NCERT and NCTE at Elementary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Levels , Organization of Components of Pre-service Teacher Education Transactional Approaches (for foundation courses) Expository, Collaborative and Experiential learning
- b) Understanding Knowledge base of Teacher Education from the view point of Schulman, Deng and Luke & Habermas, Meaning of Reflective Teaching and Strategies for Promoting Reflective Teaching, Models of Teacher Education - Behaviouristic, Competency-based and Inquiry Oriented Teacher Education Models
- c) Concept, Need, Purpose and Scope of In-service Teacher Education, Organization and Modes of In-service Teacher Education, Agencies and Institutions of In-service Teacher Education at District, State and National Levels (SSA, RMSA, SCERT, NCERT, NCTE and UGC), Preliminary Consideration in Planning in-service teacher education programme (Purpose, Duration, Resources and Budget)
- d) Concept of Profession and Professionalism, Teaching as a Profession, Professional Ethics of Teachers, Personal and Contextual factors affecting Teacher Development, ICT Integration, Quality Enhancement for Professionalization of Teacher Education, Innovation in Teacher Education

Unit 5: Curriculum Studies

- a) Concept and Principles of Curriculum, Strategies of Curriculum Development, Stages in the Process of Curriculum development, Foundations of Curriculum Planning - Philosophical Bases (National, democratic), Sociological basis (socio cultural reconstruction), Psychological Bases (learner's needs and interests), Bench marking and Role of National level Statutory Bodies - UGC, NCTE and University in Curriculum Development
- b) Models of Curriculum Design: Traditional and Contemporary Models (Academic / Discipline Based Model, Competency Based Model, Social Functions / Activities Model [social reconstruction], Individual Needs & Interests Model, Outcome Based Integrative Model , Intervention Model, C I P P Model (Context, Input, Process, Product Model)
- c) Instructional System, Instructional Media, Instructional Techniques and Material in enhancing curriculum Transaction, Approaches to Evaluation of Curriculum : Approaches to Curriculum and Instruction (Academic and Competency Based Approaches), Models of Curriculum Evaluation: Tyler's Model, Stakes' Model, Scriven's Model, Kirkpatrick's Model
- d) Meaning and types of Curriculum change, Factors affecting curriculum change, Approaches to curriculum change, Role of students, teachers and educational administrators in curriculum change and improvement, Scope of curriculum research and Types of Research in Curriculum Studies

Unit 6: Research in Education

- a) Meaning and Scope of Educational Research, Meaning and steps of Scientific Method, Characteristics of Scientific Method (Replicability, Precision, Falsifiability and Parsimony), Types of Scientific Method (Exploratory, Explanatory and Descriptive), Aims of research as a scientific activity: Problem-solving, Theory Building and Prediction, Types of research (Fundamental, Applied and Action), Approaches to educational research (Quantitative and Qualitative), Designs in educational research (Descriptive, Experimental and Historical)
- b) Variables: Meaning of Concepts, Constructs and Variables, Types of Variables (Independent, Dependent, Extraneous, Intervening and Moderator), Hypotheses - Concept, Sources, Types (Research,

Directional, Non-directional, Null), Formulating Hypothesis, Characteristics of a good hypothesis, Steps of Writing a Research Proposal, Concept of Universe and Sample, Characteristics of a good Sample, Techniques of Sampling (Probability and Non-probability Sampling), Tools of Research - Validity, Reliability and Standardisation of a Tool, Types of Tools (Rating scale, Attitude scale, Questionnaire, Aptitude test and Achievement Test, Inventory), Techniques of Research (Observation, Interview and Projective Techniques)

- c) Types of Measurement Scale (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio), Quantitative Data Analysis - Descriptive data analysis (Measures of central tendency, variability, fiduciary limits and graphical presentation of data), Testing of Hypothesis (Type I and Type II Errors), Levels of Significance, Power of a statistical test and effect size, Parametric Techniques, Non- Parametric Techniques , Conditions to be satisfied for using parametric techniques, Inferential data analysis, Use and Interpretation of statistical techniques: Correlation, t-test, z-test, ANOVA, chi-square (Equal Probability and Normal Probability Hypothesis). Qualitative Data Analysis - Data Reduction and Classification, Analytical Induction and Constant Comparison, Concept of Triangulation
- d) Qualitative Research Designs: Grounded Theory Designs (Types, characteristics, designs, Steps in conducting a GT research, Strengths and Weakness of GT) - Narrative Research Designs (Meaning and key Characteristics, Steps in conducting NR design), Case Study (Meaning, Characteristics, Components of a CS design, Types of CS design, Steps of conducting a CS research, Strengths and weaknesses), Ethnography (Meaning, Characteristics, Underlying assumptions, Steps of conducting ethnographic research, Writing ethnographic account, Strengths and weaknesses), Mixed Method Designs: Characteristics, Types of MM designs (Triangulation, explanatory and exploratory designs), Steps in conducting a MM designs, Strengths and weakness of MM research.

Unit 7: Pedagogy, Andragogy and Assessment

- a) Pedagogy, Pedagogical Analysis - Concept and Stages, Critical Pedagogy- Meaning, Need and its implications in Teacher Education, Organizing Teaching: Memory Level (Herbartian Model), Understanding Level (Morrison teaching Model), Reflective Level (Bigge and Hunt teaching Model), Concept of Andragogy in Education:

Meaning, Principles, Competencies of Self-directed Learning, Theory of Andragogy (Malcolm Knowles), The Dynamic Model of Learner Autonomy

- b) Assessment – Meaning, nature, perspectives (assessment for Learning, assessment of learning and Assessment of Learning) - Types of Assessment (Placement, formative, diagnostic, summative) Relations between objectives and outcomes , Assessment of Cognitive (Anderson and Krathwohl), Affective (Krathwohl) and psychomotor domains (R.H. Dave) of learning
- c) Assessment in Pedagogy of Education: Feedback Devices: Meaning, Types, Criteria, Guidance as a Feedback Devices: Assessment of Portfolios, Reflective Journal, Field Engagement using Rubrics, Competency Based Evaluation, Assessment of Teacher Prepared ICT Resources
- d) Assessment in Andragogy of Education - Interaction Analysis: Flanders' Interaction analysis, Galloway's system of interaction analysis (Recording of Classroom Events, Construction and Interpretation of Interaction Matrix), Criteria for teacher evaluation (Product, Process and Presage criteria, Rubrics for Self and Peer evaluation (Meaning, steps of construction).

Unit 8: Technology in/ for Education

- a) Concept of Educational Technology (ET) as a Discipline: (Information Technology, Communication Technology & Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Instructional Technology, Applications of Educational Technology in formal, non formal (Open and Distance Learning), informal and inclusive education systems, Overview of Behaviourist, Cognitive and Constructivist Theories and their implications to Instructional Design (Skinner, Piaget, Ausubel, Bruner, Vygotsky), Relationship between Learning Theories and Instructional Strategies (for large and small groups, formal and non formal groups)
- b) Systems Approach to Instructional Design, Models of Development of Instructional Design (ADDIE, ASSURE, Dick and Carey Model Mason's), Gagne's Nine Events of Instruction and Five E's of Constructivism, Nine Elements of Constructivist Instructional Design, Application of Computers in Education: CAI, CAL, CBT, CML, Concept, Process of preparing ODLM, Concept of e learning, Approaches to e

learning (Offline, Online, Synchronous, Asynchronous, Blended learning, mobile learning)

- c) Emerging Trends in e learning: Social learning (concept , use of web 2.0 tools for learning, social networking sites, blogs, chats, video conferencing, discussion forum), Open Education Resources (Creative Common, Massive Open Online Courses; Concept and application), E Inclusion - Concept of E Inclusion, Application of Assistive technology in E learning , Quality of E Learning – Measuring quality of system: Information, System, Service, User Satisfaction and Net Benefits (D&M IS Success Model, 2003), Ethical Issues for E Learner and E Teacher - Teaching, Learning and Research
- d) Use of ICT in Evaluation, Administration and Research: E portfolios, ICT for Research - Online Repositories and Online Libraries, Online and Offline assessment tools (Online survey tools or test generators) – Concept and Development.

Unit 9: Educational Management, Administration and Leadership

- a) Educational Management and Administration – Meaning, Principles, Functions and importance, Institutional building, POSDCORB, CPM, PERT, Management as a system, SWOT analysis, Taylorism, Administration as a process, Administration as a bureaucracy, Human relations approach to Administration, Organisational compliance, Organinsational development, Organisational climate
- b) Leadership in Educational Administration: Meaning and Nature, Approaches to leadership: Trait, Transformational, Transactional, Value based, Cultural, Psychodynamic and Charismatic, Models of Leadership (Blake and Mouton’s Managerial Grid, Fiedler’s Contingency Model, Tri-dimensional Model, Hersey and Blanchard’s Model, Leader-Member Exchange Theory)
- c) Concept of Quality and Quality in Education: Indian and International perspective, Evolution of Quality: Inspection, Quality Control, Quality Assurance, Total Quality Management (TQM), Six sigma, Quality Gurus: Walter Shewart, Edward Deming, C.K Pralhad
- d) Change Management: Meaning, Need for Planned change, Three-Step-Model of Change (Unfreezing, Moving, Refreezing), The Japanese Models of Change: Just-in-Time, Poka yoke, Cost of Quality: Appraisal Costs, Failure costs and Preventable costs, Cost Benefit

Analysis, Cost Effective Analysis, Indian and International Quality Assurance Agencies: Objectives, Functions, Roles and Initiatives (National Assessment Accreditation Council [NAAC], Performance Indicators, Quality Council of India [QCI] , International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education [INQAAHE]).

Unit 10: Inclusive Education

- a) Inclusive Education: Concept, Principles, Scope and Target Groups (Diverse learners; Including Marginalized group and Learners with Disabilities), Evolution of the Philosophy of Inclusive Education: Special, Integrated, Inclusive Education, Legal Provisions: Policies and Legislations (National Policy of Education (1986), Programme of Action of Action (1992), Persons with Disabilities Act (1995), National Policy of Disabilities (2006), National Curriculum Framework (2005), Concession and Facilities to Diverse Learners (Academic and Financial), Rehabilitation Council of India Act (1992), Inclusive Education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Features of UNCPRD (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) and its Implication
- b) Concept of Impairment, Disability and Handicap, Classification of Disabilities based on ICF Model, Readiness of School and Models of Inclusion, Prevalence, Types, Characteristics and Educational Needs of Diverse learners' Intellectual, Physical and Multiple Disabilities, Causes and prevention of disabilities, Identification of Diverse Learners for Inclusion, Educational Evaluation Methods, Techniques and Tools
- c) Planning and Management of Inclusive Classrooms: Infrastructure, Human Resource and Instructional Practices, Curriculum and Curricular Adaptations for Diverse Learners, Assistive and Adaptive Technology for Diverse learners: Product (Aids and Appliances) and Process (Individualized Education Plan, Remedial Teaching), Parent-Professional Partnership: Role of Parents, Peers, Professionals, Teachers, School
- d) Barriers and Facilitators in Inclusive Education: Attitude, Social and Educational, Current Status and Ethical Issues of inclusive education in India, Research Trends of Inclusive Education in India



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION NET BUREAU

NET SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: LAW

Code No.: 58

UNIT – I: JURISPRUDENCE

1. Nature and sources of law
2. Schools of jurisprudence
3. Law and morality
4. Concept of rights and duties
5. Legal personality
6. Concepts of property, ownership and possession
7. Concept of liability
8. Law, poverty and development
9. Global justice
10. Modernism and post-modernism

UNIT – II: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

1. Preamble, fundamental rights and duties, directive principles of state policy.
2. Union and State executive and their interrelationship
3. Union and State legislature and distribution of legislative powers
4. Judiciary
5. Emergency provisions
6. Temporary, transitional and special provisions in respect of certain states
7. Election Commission of India
8. Nature, scope and importance of administrative law
9. Principle of natural justice
10. Judicial review of administrative actions – Grounds.

UNIT – III: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW AND IHL

1. International law – Definition, nature and basis

2. Sources of International law
3. Recognition of states and governments
4. Nationality, immigrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)
5. Extradition and asylum
6. United Nations and its organs
7. Settlement of international disputes
8. World Trade Organization (WTO)
9. International humanitarian law (IHL) - Conventions and protocols
10. Implementation of IHL - Challenges

UNIT – IV: LAW OF CRIMES

1. General principles of criminal liability – *Actus reus* and *mens rea*, individual and group liability and constructive liability
2. Stages of crime and inchoate crimes - Abetment, criminal conspiracy and attempt
3. General exceptions
4. Offences against human body
5. Offences against state and terrorism
6. Offences against property
7. Offences against women and children
8. Drug trafficking and counterfeiting
9. Offences against public tranquility
10. Theories and kinds of punishments, compensation to the victims of crime

UNIT – V: LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

1. Nature and definition of tort
2. General principles of tortious liability
3. General defenses
4. Specific torts – Negligence, nuisance, trespass and defamation
5. Remoteness of damages
6. Strict and absolute liability
7. Tortious liability of the State
8. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 - Definitions, consumer rights and redressal mechanism
9. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - No fault liability, third party insurance and claims tribunal
10. The Competition Act, 2002 - Prohibition of certain agreements, abuse of dominant position and regulation of combinations

UNIT – VI: COMMERCIAL LAW

1. Essential elements of contract and e-contract
2. Breach of contract, frustration of contract, void and voidable agreements
3. Standard form of contract and quasi-contract
4. Specific contracts - Bailment, pledge, indemnity, guarantee and agency
5. Sale of Goods Act, 1930
6. Partnership and limited liability partnership
7. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
8. Company law – Incorporation of a company, prospectus, shares and debentures
9. Company law – Directors and meetings
10. Corporate social responsibility

UNIT-VII: FAMILY LAW

1. Sources and schools
2. Marriage and dissolution of marriage
3. Matrimonial remedies - Divorce and theories of divorce
4. Changing dimensions of institution of marriage – *Live-in* relationship
5. Recognition of foreign decrees in India on marriage and divorce
6. Maintenance, dower and *stridhan*
7. Adoption, guardianship and acknowledgement
8. Succession and inheritance
9. Will, gift and *wakf*
10. Uniform Civil Code

UNIT –VIII: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

1. Meaning and concept of ‘environment’ and ‘environmental pollution’
2. International environmental law and UN Conferences
3. Constitutional and legal framework for protection of environment in India
4. Environmental Impact Assessment and control of hazardous waste in India
5. National Green Tribunal
6. Concept and development of human rights
7. Universalism and cultural relativism
8. International Bill of Rights
9. Group rights – Women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, minorities and weaker sections
10. Protection and enforcement of human rights in India – National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Schedule Tribes and National Commission for Backward Classes

UNIT – IX: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW

1. Concept and meaning of intellectual property
2. Theories of intellectual property
3. International conventions pertaining to intellectual properties
4. Copyright and neighboring rights – Subject matters, limitations and exceptions, infringement and remedies
5. Law of patent – Patentability, procedure for grant of patent, limitations and exceptions, infringement and remedies
6. Law of trademark – Registration of trademarks, kinds of trademarks, infringement and passing off, remedies
7. Protection of Geographical Indications
8. Bio-diversity and Traditional Knowledge
9. Information technology law- digital signature and electronic signature, electronic governance, electronic records and duties of subscribers
10. Cyber crimes, penalties and adjudication

UNIT – X: COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE

1. Comparative Law – Relevance, methodology, problems and concerns in Comparison
2. Forms of governments – Presidential and parliamentary, unitary and federal
3. Models of federalism – USA, Canada and India
4. Rule of Law – ‘Formal’ and ‘substantive’ versions
5. Separation of powers – India, UK, USA and France
6. Independence of judiciary, judicial activism and accountability – India, UK and USA
7. Systems of constitutional review – India, USA, Switzerland and France
8. Amendment of the Constitution – India, USA and South Africa
9. *Ombudsman* –Sweden, UK and India
10. Open Government and Right to Information - USA, UK and India