

Soban Singh Jeena University, Almora
Syllabus of Ph.D. Entrance Examination
FACULTY OF ART & DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC
STUDIES

01 हिंदी

- 1 पाचीन हिंदो काव्य (संवत् 1050—1375 तक)
- 2 मध्यकालोन हिंदो काव्य (संवत् 1375—1700 तक)
- 3 रीतिकालोन हिंदो काव्य (संवत् 1700—1900 तक)
- 4 आधुनिक हिंदो काव्य (संवत् 1900 से अब तक)
- 5 हिंदो कथा एवं नाटक साहित्य
- 6 हिंदो निबंध एवं स्मारक साहित्य
- 7 हिंदो साहित्य का इतिहास (आदिकाल, मध्यकाल, रीतिकाल, आधुनिक काल)
- 8 भारतीय एवं पाश्चात्य काव्य शास्त्र और आलोचना
- 9 हिंदो भाषा एवं भाषा विज्ञान
- 10 कुमाउनो भाषा एवं साहित्य तथा लोकसाहित्य

02. संस्कृत

इकाई – 1

वैदिक साहित्य

- (i) संहिता ऋग्वेद – अग्नि सूक्त 1/1, इन्द्र सूक्त 2/12, पुरुष सूक्त 10/90, हिरण्यगर्भ सूक्त 10/121, नासदीय सूक्त 10/129, वाक् सूक्त 10/125 ।
अथर्ववेद – पृथिवी सूक्त 12/1
- (ii) ब्राह्मण, आरण्यक ग्रन्थ एवं प्रमुख उपनिषदों (ईश, केन, कठ, छान्दोग्य, वृहदारण्यक) का सामान्य परिचय तथा वेदों से उसका सम्बन्ध ।

इकाई – 2

वैदांग तथा निरुक्त

- (i) वेदांगों का सामान्य परिचय ।
- (ii) निरुक्त—नाम, आख्यात, उपसर्ग एवं निपात परिचय । षड्—भावविकार, निरुक्त के प्रयोजन, शब्द निर्वचन—वीर, आचार्य, ह्रद्, गो, समुद्र, आदित्य, उसस् ।

इकाई – 3

व्याकरण तथा भाषाविज्ञान

सिद्धान्त कौमुदी से – तिङन्त भू तथा एध धातु, कृदन्त प्रकरण (कृत्य प्रक्रिया मात्र), कारक प्रकरण तथा स्त्री प्रत्यय ।

भाषा विज्ञान – भाषा की परिभाषा, भाषाओं का वर्गीकरण (आकृति—मूलक एवं पारिवारिक), ध्वनि यन्त्र, अर्थपरिवर्तन के कारण, ध्वनि नियम (ग्रिम, ग्रासमान, बर्नर) ध्वनि परिवर्तन के कारण, वाक्य का लक्षण तथा भेद, भारोपीय भाषा—परिवार का परिचय, भाषा तथा वाक् में भेद, भाषा तथा बोली में भेद ।

इकाई – 4

भारतीय दर्शन

- (i) सांख्यकारिका – सांख्य की तत्त्व मीमांसा, प्रमाण, सत्कार्यवाद, गुण निरूपण, प्रकृति की सत्ता एवं स्वरूप, पुरुष की सत्ता एवं स्वरूप, सृष्टि प्रक्रिया, प्रत्यय सर्ग, भाव सर्ग, कैवल्य ।
- (ii) वेदान्तसार – अनुबन्ध चतुष्टय, साधनचतुष्टय, अज्ञान, अध्यारोप-अपवाद, सृष्टि प्रक्रिया पंचीकरण, ज्ञान के साधन, सविकल्पक एवं निर्विकल्पक समाधि
- (iii) तर्कभाषा – पदार्थ, प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण, अनुमान प्रमाण, शब्द प्रमाण, उपमान प्रमाण, प्रामाण्यवाद, कारण एवं कारण के भेद, सन्निकर्ष, अन्यथासिद्ध ।
- (iv) तर्कसंग्रह – पदार्थ एवं पदार्थ भेद, कारण का स्वरूप, प्रमाण परिचय ।

इकाई – 5

रामायण, महाभारत एवं पुराण

- (i) रामायण से – रामायण में आख्यान, रामायण का क्रम, परवर्ती ग्रन्थों के लिए रामायण प्रेरणा स्रोत, रामायण का महत्व ।
- (ii) महाभारत से – महाभारत का क्रम, महाभारत में आख्यात, परवर्ती ग्रन्थों के लिए महाभारत प्रेरणा स्रोत, महाभारत का महत्व ।
- (iii) पुराण से – पुराण की परिभाषा, महापुराण एवं उपपुराण, पौराणिक आख्यान ।

इकाई – 6

स्मृति, भगवद्गीता एवं कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र

- (i) मनुस्मृति (सप्तम अध्याय)
- (ii) याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृति (व्यवहाराध्याय)
- (iii) भगवद्गीता(1-4 अध्याय)
- (iv) कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र (प्रथम अधिकरण)

इकाई – 7

गद्यकाव्य, पद्यकाव्य एवं चम्पू

- (i) पद्यकाव्य – रघुवंश – सामान्य परिचय एवं प्रथम एवं चतुर्थ सर्ग की विषयवस्तु।
किरातार्जुनीयम् – कवि एवं काव्य का सामान्य परिचय तथा प्रथम सर्ग की विषयवस्तु।
शिशुपालवधम् – कवि एवं ग्रन्थ का सामान्य परिचय तथा प्रथम सर्ग की विषयवस्तु।
- (ii) गद्यकाव्य – दशकुमारचरितम् – (पूर्वपीठिका) गद्य तथा गद्यकार का सामान्य परिचय।
हर्षचरितम् – कवि तथा ग्रन्थ का सामान्य परिचय एवं पंचम उच्छ्वास की विषयवस्तु।
कादम्बरी – कवि एवं गद्यकाव्य का सामान्य परिचय शुकनासोपदेश की विषयवस्तु।
- (iii) चम्पूकाव्य – नलचम्पू – चम्पूकाव्य का स्वरूप, विशेषतायें, ग्रन्थ एवं ग्रन्थकार का सामान्य परिचय।

इकाई – 8

नाट्य एवं नाट्यशास्त्र

- (i) नाट्यशास्त्र– भरत मुनि तथा नाट्यशास्त्र का सामान्य परिचय, प्रथम एवं द्वितीय अध्याय।
- (ii) दशरूपकम्– ग्रन्थ का सामान्य परिचय तथा प्रथम एवं द्वितीय प्रकाश।
- (iii) संस्कृत नाट्य – नाटक – अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलम् – नाटक एवं नाटककार का सामान्य परिचय तथा प्रथम से चतुर्थ अंकपर्यन्त विषयवस्तु।
उत्तररामचरितम् – नाटक एवं नाटककार का सामान्य परिचय।
मृच्छकटिकम् – प्रकरण ग्रन्थ का एवं ग्रन्थकार का सामान्य परिचय।
रत्नावली – ग्रन्थ एवं ग्रन्थकार का सामान्य परिचय।

कर्पूरमंजरी (सङ्क) – सङ्क का स्वरूप एवं विशेषताएँ, ग्रन्थ एवं ग्रन्थकार का सामान्य परिचय।

इकाई – 9

संस्कृत-काव्यशास्त्र

- (i) साहित्यदर्पण – प्रथम परिच्छेद
- (ii) ध्वन्यालोक – प्रथम उद्योत
- (iii) काव्यप्रकाश – काव्यलक्षण, काव्यप्रयोजन, काव्यहेतु, अभिहितान्वयवाद, अन्विताभिधान, काव्यभेद, प्रमुख अलंकार – यमक, श्लेष, अनुप्रास, उपमा, उत्प्रेक्षा, रूपक, विभावना, विशेषोक्ति, अतिशयोक्ति, अर्थान्तरन्यास।
- (iv) काव्यलंकारसूत्रवृत्ति – प्रथम अधिकरण
- (v) काव्यशास्त्र का सामान्य परिचय

इकाई – 10

संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास एवं भारतीय संस्कृति

- (i) संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास
 - महाकाव्य – संस्कृत के महाकाव्यों का सामान्य परिचय
 - खण्डकाव्य – संस्कृत के खण्डकाव्य/गीतिकाव्यों का सामान्य परिचय
 - चम्पूकाव्य – संस्कृत के चम्पूकाव्यों का सामान्य परिचय
 - गद्यकाव्य – संस्कृत के गद्य काव्यों का सामान्य परिचय
- (ii) भारतीय संस्कृति
 - वर्णव्यवस्था, आश्रमव्यवस्था, पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय, षोडश संस्कार, प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं शिक्षा

03. ENGLISH

1. English Literature till fifteenth century.
2. Elizabethan Age.
3. Jacobean to Restoration Period.
4. Neo-Classical Age & Pre- Romantic Period.
5. Romantic Revival.
6. Victorians & Pre- Raphaelites.
7. The Modern Age.
8. Post-Modernist / Contemporary English Literature.
9. Indian English Literature / American Literature.
10. Literary Criticism & Theory.

04. POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. **Political Theory:** Nature of Political Theory, its main concerns, decline and resurgence since 1970s Liberalism and Marxism, Individual and Social Justice, Role of Ideology, Theories of change: Lenin, Mao, Gandhi.
2. **Political Thought:** Plato and Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and J.S.Mill, Karl Marx, Gandhi, M.N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh.
3. **Comparative Politics and Political Analysis:** Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics, Constitutionalism in theory and practice, Executive, Legislature and Judiciary and with special reference to India, USA, UK and Switzerland, Party system and role of opposition, Electoral Process, Separation of Powers, Rule of Law and Judicial Review.
4. **Political Development:** Political Modernization, Political Socialization and Political Culture, Power and Authority, Political Elite.
5. **Making of the Indian Constitution:** Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles, Union Executive, Parliament, Supreme Court, Judicial Activism, Indian Federalism, Theory, Practice and Problems.
6. **Dynamics of State politics:** Local Governments, Rural and Urban, Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Public Opinion, Elections, Electoral Reforms, Class, Caste, Gender, Dalit and Regional Issues, Problems of Nation-Building and Integration

7. **Growth of Public Administration as a discipline and New Public Administration:** Theories of Organization (Classical, Scientific, Human Relations) Principles of Organization, Chief Executive, Control over Administration, Judicial & Legislative, Bureaucracy
8. **Development Planning and Administration in India:** Bureaucracy and Challenges of Development, Administrative Culture, Administrative Corruption and Administrative Reforms, Panchayati Raj, Impact of Liberalization on Public Administration
9. **Theories of International Relations:** Ideology, Power and Interest, Conflicts and Conflict Resolution, Changing concept of National Security and Challenges to the Nation-State System, Arms and Arms-control, India's foreign Policy, India and Regional Organizations (SAARC, ASEAN).
10. **Major Issues of Hill Region of Uttarakhand:** Problem of deforestation, Ecology, Problem of Unemployment, Problems of Ex-servicemen, Disaster management, Political Pressure groups operating in the Hill Region, Working of local Self-Government in the Hill Region

05. GEOGRAPHY

1. **Advanced Geomorphology:** Fundamental concepts of geomorphology; Endogenetic and exogenetic forces; Denudation: Weathering and erosion; Geosynclines, Continental drift, Plate tectonics, Concept of geomorphic cycle, Landforms associated with fluvial, arid, glacial coastal and karst cycles.
2. **Atmosphere and Climatology :** Composition and structure of atmosphere; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of Temperature; Atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoon and jet stream; Tropical and temperate cyclones; Classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes.
3. **Oceanography:** Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents
4. **Evolution of Geographical Thoughts:** General character of Geographical knowledge during ancient and medieval periods; Foundation of modern geography; Determinism and possibilism; Aerial differentiation and spatial organization.
5. **Population and Settlement Geography:** Population: Patterns of world distribution, growth, density, migration and demographic transition; Settlements: site, situation, type, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; City region, primate city, rank size rule, settlement hierarchy, Christaller's Central Place Theory, August Losch's theory of market centres.

6. **Resource and Economic Geography:** Natural resources: renewable and non-renewable; Ecology and Ecosystem; Sectors of economy; primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; crop combination and diversification; Von Thunen's Model; Classification of industries: Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based industries; Models of transportation and transport cost: Accessibility and connectivity.
7. **Political, Social and Cultural Geography:** Heartland and Rimland theories; Boundaries and frontiers; Nature of administrative areas and Geography of public policy and finance; Ethnicity; tribe; dialect; language; caste and religion; Concept of social well-being; Culture: Areas and cultural regions; Human races; Habitat; economy and society of tribal groups.
8. **Regional Planning:** Concept of region in geography; Concept of planning regions; Types of regions; Methods of regional delineation; Regional planning in India; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances: Evolution, nature and scope of town planning with special reference to India, and Fundamentals of Town and Country Planning.
9. **Advanced Geography of India:** Physiographic divisions; Climate: Its regional variations; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Irrigation and agriculture; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions.

- 10. Cartography and Statistical Techniques:** Types of maps: Techniques of spatial patterns of distribution; Mapping of location-specific data; Accessibility and flow maps; Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS); Sources and types of data; Frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; measures of central tendency; measures of dispersion and concentration; Lorenz curve; Coefficient of correlation; Multiple correlation; Regression analysis; Nearest Neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques; Rank score; Weighted score etc.

06. HISTORY

1. Pre and Proto History of India
2. Political and Economic History of India (600 B.C-1200 A.D)
3. Political and Economic History of India (1200 A.D-1707 A.D)
4. Political and Economic History of India (1707A.D-1950A.D)
5. Indian Culture from beginning till 1200- A.D.
6. Indian Culture (1200 A.D-1707 A.D)
7. Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development.
8. History and Culture of Uttarakhand.
9. World History (1453A.D-1789A.D)
10. World History (1789 A.D-1945 A.D)

07. ECONOMICS

1. **Basic Economics Concept:** Micro Economics Theories of Consumption Production Cost, General Equilibrium.
2. **Pricing and Output under different market structure:** Factor Pricing. Welfare Economics.
3. **Macro Economics:** National Income Accounts classical. New classical, New classical. Keynesian, Post Keynesian.
4. **Money:** Supply debate, Old & Modern Quantity Theories. Interest Rates, Business Cycle theories, Banking.
5. **Growth Development Planning:** Concepts, Approach, Growth Theories & Models.
6. **Public Finance:** government Economic Activities, Expenditure, Revenue, Taxation, Debt. Fiscal Policy, Federalism, Decentralization.
7. **International Economics:** Trade Theories, Terms of Trade, Balance of Payment, Foreign Exchange, Economic Integration.
8. **Indian Economy & Development Policy:** Characteristics, Economic Trends, Plans.
9. **Current Economic Issues:** National, Regional, Global, Economic Programmes, Policies, Debates.
10. **Quantitative Methods:** Mathematical & Statistical Methods.

08. SOCIOLOGY

1. **Definition, Scope, Nature of Sociology:** Basic Concepts – Society, Community, Institution, Association and Culture , Status, Status set, Status sequence. Role, Multiple roles, Role set, and Role Conflict, Social Group – Meaning and Types : Primary-Secondary, Formal-Informal, Ingroup-Outgroup, Reference Group, Social Institutions – Marriage, Family and Religion, Socialization- Socialization, Anticipatory socialization, Agencies of socialization, Theories of socialization, Social Stratification – Social differentiation, Hierarchy, Forms of stratification : Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnic, Theories of Social Stratification, Social Change and Social mobility – Concepts and Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution, Theories: Dialectical and Cyclical, Social Mobility concept and types.
2. **Structural and functional Theory:** Nadel, Radcliffe Brown, Levi-Strauss, Malinowski, Durkheim, Parsons, Merton, Interactionist – Social action: Max Weber, Pareto, Symbolic interactionism : G. H. Mead, Blumer, Conflict Theory – Karl Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser, Phenomenology and Ethno methodology - Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger and Luckmann, Garfinkel and Goffman, Neo-functionalism and Neo-Marxism – J. Alexander, Habermas, Althusser, Structuration and Post-Modernism – Giddens, Derrida, Foucault.
3. **Social Research:** Nature of Social phenomena, The problems in the study of social phenomena: objectivity and subjectivity, The scientific method, Social Survey–Research Design and its types, Hypothesis, census and sampling, Types of Data–Primary and Secondary. Techniques of Data

collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, interview, Case Study, Content analysis, Statistics in Social Research– Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode, Measures of dispersion, Correlational analysis, test of significance, Reliability and Validity, G.S. Ghurye–Caste and Kinship, Tribe, Culture and Civilization. Louis Dumont – Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications, Theory of Varnas, M.N. Srinivas–Sanskritization, Dominant Caste, Westernization, Secularization, S.C. Dube–Tradition and Change, Modernization and Development D.P. Mukherjee – Modern Indian Culture, Role of New Middle Class. A.R. Desai–Village Structure, Indian Nationalism, Peasant Struggles B.R. Ambedkar–State and Minorities, Annihilation of Caste David Hardiman–Hardiman’s Sociological Perspective of Subaltern, The Devi Movement in South Gujarat.

4. **Contemporary Socio-cultural Issues:** Poverty, Inequality of caste and gender, Regional, ethnic and religious disharmonies, family disharmony: (a) Domestic violence (b) Dowry (c) Divorce (d) Intergenerational conflict, Contemporary Developmental Issues - Poverty, Regional disparity, slums, Displacement, ecological degradation and environmental pollution, Health problems, Issues Pertaining to Deviance – Deviance and its forms, Crime and delinquency, White collar crime and corruption, Changing profile of crime and criminals, Drug addiction, Suicide, Current Debates – Tradition and Modernity in India, Problems of Nation Building : Secularism, Pluralism and Nation Building, Challenges of Globalization, Conceptual Perspectives on Development: Economic Growth, Human

Development, Social, Development, Sustainable
Development, Social Structure and Development: Social
Structure as a Facilitator/ Inhibitor, Paths of Development:
Socialist, Gandhian, Problems of Developed and Developing
Societies.

5. **Rural Sociology:** Definition, Scope and Importance, Rural
Urban Continuum, Basic Concept: the Little Community,
Peasant Society and folk Culture, dominant caste, Rural
faction, Little and Great Tradition, Social Institution: Joint
Family, Caste and Jajmani System, Community development
programmes and Panchyati Raj.
6. **Industrial Sociology:** Industrial Society in the Classical
Sociological Tradition– Division of labour, Bureaucracy,
Rationality, Production relations, Surplus value, Alienation
Industry and Society – Factory as a social system, Formal
and informal organization, Impact of social structure on
industry, Impact of industry on society, Industrial Relation –
Changing profile of labour - Changing labour-management
relations, conciliation, adjudication, arbitration, collective
bargaining, Trade unions, Workers participation in
management (Joint Management Councils), Quality circles,
Industrialization and Social Change in India - Impact of
industrialization on family, education and stratification class
and class conflict in industrial society, obstacles and
limitations of industrialization, Industrial Planning –
Industrial Policy, Labour legislation, Human relations in
industry
7. **Gender: Social Construction of Gender:** Gender vs.
Biology, Approaches to the Study of Women: Marxian and

Feminist, The Changing Status of Women in India: Pre-Colonial, Colonial and Post-Colonial, Women's movements in 19th and 20th Centuries, The Status of health and Education among Women in India, Development of Women: Economic and Political participation of Women

8. **Tribes in India:** Definition, Characteristic and Geographical Distribution, Approaches to the Study of Tribal Society in India, Cultural and Economic Classification of Tribes in India, Tribal Culture and the Various Forms of Tribal Social Institution: Marriage, Kinship, Clan, Youth Dormitory, Status and Role of Women in Tribal Society, Socio-economic Profile and Development of Tribes and Backward Classes of Uttarakhand- With special Reference to Bhotiyas, Rajis, Tharus, Buxas, Khasis (Tribes) and the Anwals, Giris and Nayaks, Tribal Development Programme: National Perspective and Appraisal of Different Development Programmes.
9. **Urban Sociology:** Meaning, Nature and Scope; It's Relation with Other Social Science, Urban Sociology in India; Emerging Trends in Urban Sociology in India, Meaning, Development and Classification of Urban Centers, Urban Social Structure: Family, marriage, Kinship, Dimensions of Urbanization and the Social Consequences of Urbanization.
10. **Sociology of environment:** The Rise, Decline and Resurgence of Sociology of Environment, Interrelation among Ecology, Environment and Society, Environment Conservation and Sustainable Development, Environment Impact Analysis, Its Need, Scope and Methodology, Human Rights in Relation to Environment, Social movements

regarding Environment and Ecology, Role of Non-Governmental and Voluntary Organization (NGOs & VOs) in Environment Protection.

10. PSYCHOLOGY

1. **Experimental Approach:** Perception: Gestalt, Behaviouristic and Psychological approaches; Perception of form, Perceptual constancies; Depth and space perception; Movement perception; real and apparent; Perceptual defense; Perceptual vigilance' Time perception. Effects of set and motivational variables on perception, Learning: Theories of Learning: Thorndike, Tolman, Hull skinner and Guthrie. Conditioning: Classical and Operant: Phenomenon and its different paradigms; Differences between classical and operant conditioning, and extinction of conditioned response. Generalization and discrimination Types and patterns of reinforcement., Memory and Forgetting: Sensory, short term and long term memories: Material and methods. Concept and causes of forgetting. Retroactive and proactive inhibitions. Information Processing Model. Motivation: Definition, Types of motives: Biogenic, sociogenic motive: Theories of motivation- Maslow's need hierarchy theory, Herzberg's two factor theory, McClelland's need theory. Measurement of motives. Emotion: Concept of emotion and physiological correlates of emotion. Theories of emotion: James Lange, Cannon- Bard and Activation theory.
2. **Basic social processes: Introduction:** Subject matter and definition of social psychology, historical sketch of social psychology, importance of social psychology as an applied science. Methods of social psychology: Field study, Field experiment, Sociometric and Survey. Socialization: Meaning, stages and process of socialization. Theories of socialization: Psychodynamic, Social learning, symbolic- cognitive and

Durkheim. Principles and agencies of socialization. Principles of Social Behaviour: Nature, types and laws or principles of imitation, importance of imitation in social life. Meaning and classification of suggestion. Conditions for effective suggestion, role of suggestion in social life. Nature and types of sympathy, role of sympathy in social life. Social Motives: Meaning of social motivation. Types of social motives- achievement, approval, power and aggression motives. Measurement of social motives. Attitude: Nature of attitude, affiliation, formation of attitude, factors affecting attitude change, Theories of attitude change. Measurement of attitude. Social Norms and Conformity: Meaning, characteristics and formation of social norms. Nature and characteristics of conformity behavior. Factors influencing conformity, Theories of conformity, Compliance and obedience. Interpersonal Attraction: Meaning of interpersonal, attraction, determinants of interpersonal attraction, and theories of interpersonal attraction: Balance, Reinforcement Exchange, Equity and Complimentary need theory. Social Change: Nature, Type and characteristics of social change, Theories of social change, factors of social change resistance to change. Social change in Indian Perspective. Role of Sanskritization, modernization, westernization in social change. Present Social Problems: Meaning and characteristic of social problem. Types: Poverty, deprivation, social tension, communalism, hindrances in the way of national integration and problems in promoting national integration. Ethnicity and Ethnic identity.

3. **Statistics in Psychology:** The Basis of Statistical Inference: Basic issues in inference, meaning, concept and importance,

Estimation of parameters, Basis for choosing appropriate statistical test for analysis of data. Parametric Statistics: Reliability of mean and other statistics, concept, meaning and computation of standard error of Mean, Standard deviation, Percentage and Coefficient of correlation. Hypothesis Testing: One tailed and two tailed test, Type-I and Type-II errors, Basic concept of difference between means, critical ratio and t-test assumptions, uses, calculation. Analysis of variance: One way and two way. Non Parametric Statistics: Distinctive features of parametric and non-parametric statistics and their uses. Concepts, uses and calculation of chi-square, Median test, Sign-test and Mann Whitney U-test. Measures of Relationship: Calculation and uses of product moment, biserial, point- biserial, tetra choric coefficient, and contingency coefficient of correlation. Significance of co-relational analysis in psychological research, regression and prediction. Multivariate Statistics: Nature and importance of multivariate analysis in Social Science Research. Factor analysis- assumptions, methods and interpretation.

4. **Research Methods:** Nature of Psychological Research: Nature and purpose of Psychological research, Problems, Hypothesis, Variables, Types of research: Experimental, Co relational and Ex-post facto research. Experimental Control: The nature and problem of experimental control, manipulation of independent and dependant variables, Techniques of control. Research Design: Meaning, purpose and principles of research design. Between group design- Single factor designing. Randomized block design, Factorial design and Nested Design. Sampling: Meaning and purpose, Types of sampling techniques: Simple random, Stratified,

Cluster, Quota, Purposive and Accidentals sampling, Sampling error. Methods of Data Collection: Experimental, interview, Observation , Questionnaire, Methodology and Sociometry. Qualitative Research: Meaning and futures of qualitative research, Content analysis, Case, Study and Action research. Report Writing: Steps and style of report writing (APA) interpretation of research data. Ethical issues in Psychological Research.

5. **Assessing human personality:** Introduction: Concept of personality, definition, nature and scope and issues of personality. Determinants of Personality: Biological, Psychological, Environmental: Social and Cultural Cognitive: Cognitive Style and Locus of Control Theoretical Approaches: Psychoanalytical: Freud, Adler, Jung & Neo Freudian. Dispositional approaches: Allport, Cattell, Eysenck, Murray's need theory, McClelland, Atkinson. Behavioural and Cognitive Approach Mischel, Skinner, Dollard & Miller Bandura & Festinger. Phenomenological Approach Centered Kelly & Rogers and Maslow. Techniques of Measurement: Psychometric and Projective techniques.
6. **Guidance and Counseling:** Introduction: Meaning and definition of guidance, aim and purpose of guidance, basic principles of guidance, types of guidance, group guidance. Psychological Bases of Guidance: Intelligence, personality, aptitude and interest. Areas and technique of Guidance: Vocational and educational guidance program in schools and colleges, Importance scope and problem of vocational and educational guidance, Techniques of collecting information about the individual for guidance and counseling.

Counseling: Meaning and definition of counseling, aim and purpose of counseling, characteristics of counseled and counselors, role and function of the counselor, systematic counseling. Areas and approaches of Counseling: Educational, vocational, family, behavioural, drug ad, mental retardation, marriage and Career Counseling. Psychoanalytic. Client- centered, Existential and Behavioural. Counseling process: External conditions and preparation, structuring the counseling relationship, counseling interview and degree lead by counselor, nonverbal behavior, group counseling approach. Evaluation of counseling: Nature and purpose, steps in evaluation and outcome research Follow- up and Termination of Counseling.

7. **Psychopathology:** Approaches of Psychopathology: Psychodynamic approach, Behaviouristic approach, Humanistic approach, Existential approach, Cognitive approach Classifications in Psychopathology: W.H.O. classification (ICD-10), Multiaxial System (DSM. IV-R) Anxiety Disorders: Nature, Etiology and Symptoms of panic, phobic, generalized anxiety disorders, Obsessive-compulsive disorder. Somatoform Psycho physiological Disorders: Nature, Etiology and Symptoms of Conversion and dissociative disorder. Nature and types of psycho physiological disorder, Etiology and symptoms of gastro-intestina respiratory, cardiovascular and skin disorders. Schizophrenia and Delusional Disorders: Types, symptoms and etiology of schizophrenia and paranoia. Mood Disorders: Etiology, and symptoms of uni-polar, bi-polar depressive disorders. Personality Disorders: Meaning and types of personality disorders. Etiology of impulsive control

disorders, substance related disorders (alcoholic and nicotine), sexual disorders. Organic Mental Disorder: Clinical features of organic mental disorders, organic system syndrome, delirium & dementia and alzheimer.

8. **Clinical Assessment:** Introduction: Brief history and scope of Clinical psychology, the current status of Clinical psychology, role of Clinical psychologists, professional ethics. Clinical Assessment: Nature and purpose of Clinical assessment formal and informal assessment, different stages in assessment process. Tests in Clinical Use: Role of psychological test in psycho diagnosis; Different tests in clinical uses: The wechlar; Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), MMPI, TAT and Rorschach. Psychotherapy: Nature of Psychotherapy, Client- Therapist relationship, biological based therapies, Psychodynamic Therapy: Freudian Psychoanalysis. Behaviour Modification: Extinction Systematic desensitization, aversion therapy, modeling, token economy, assertiveness and biofeedback, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy: Rational emotive therapy, cognitive therapy. Humanistic Therapy: Existential Therapy: Person centered therapy, Gestalt therapy, Group Therapy: Encounter group therapy, Psychodrama, Sensitivity Training.
9. **Organizational behavior:** Historical Context of organizational behaviour: History of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, scope, role of psychologist in organization, Organization: Nature, structure, and issues of organization; methods to study organization, significance of organization in human affairs, status of organizational behavior in India.

Theoretical Framework: Contribution of Tayhor, Weber, Fayoll in the development of Industrial Psychology and Organizational Behavior: Modern organizational theories: Diagnosis and linking- Pin. Organizational Development: Meaning and assumption; the process of organizational development and its characteristics; structural and human process, intervention techniques of organizational development. Organizational Culture: Meaning and characteristics, maintenance and function, process of developing organizational culture, approaches to change in organizational culture, Organizational Effectiveness: Job Design Concept and approaches, Job enhancement, Job enrichment and quality of work life. Approaches to organizational effectiveness- function and system resource approaches.

10. Human Resource Management: Introduction: Origin and nature of Human Resource Management: Definition and Characteristics of HRM and personnel management, Functions of HRM. Human Resource Planning: Definition, New steps of human resource planning: process, factors influencing human resource planning, Development of Human Resources: Nature of HRD, relationship of HRD to other HRM function and Identification and purpose of need assessment; the training methods; Enhancement of training programs. Recruitment and Selection: Stages of recruitment and selection; recruitment process, steps in recruitment process, elements of good recruitment policy; Criteria of effective selection devices.

Performance Management: Process and functions of performance appraisal; Criteria for a good appraisal system; What to measure in appraisal; Methods of appraising performance objective and subjective, enhancing performance appraisal system and potential evaluation.

Compensation and Benefit Programs: Job evaluation- Concept, methods and problems, pay structure- Methods of payment; Barriers to pay for performance success. The role of benefits in reward systems and type of benefits, Safety and Health: Stress and Job burnout: Nature causes, consequences and management.

Syllabus for Ph. D. Entrance Exam

Paper I : Foods and Nutrition

Unit I Food Science

- Introduction to food science – evolution of food industry and allied industries.
- Understanding food groups for balanced diet, structure and composition, nutritive value processing techniques of cereals, pulses and legumes, fruits and vegetables, nuts and oil seeds, milk and milk products, egg, meat and fish.
- Sugar, spices and condiments
- Processed foods: Jams, jellies, squashes, pickles
- Beverages – Coffee, tea, cocoa, carbonated and non carbonated, alcoholic beverages
- Food additives, food colour, emulsifiers, stabilizers and flavors
- Leavened products
- Food fortification, enrichment and supplements
- Sensory evaluation of food products
- Food spoilage and food poisoning- Spoilage caused by micro-organisms, enzymes, pests and rodents
- Principles of food preservation- food dehydration, heat preservation, cold preservation
- Food irradiation and microwave heating
- Fermentation and fermented foods

Unit II

Human Nutrition and Dietetics

- Nutrients in foods: Their function, requirements and sources, digestion absorption and utilization of nutrients. Effect of low and excess intake of nutrients on human body, B.M.R.
- Recommended dietary allowances and nutrition for different age sex and activities
- Methods of assessment of nutritional status
- History of dietetics, effect of illness on food acceptance, role of dietician, dietetic counseling
- Therapeutic modification of normal diet, food exchange lists, special feeding methods
- Causes, symptoms and principles of dietetic management of
 - Fevers
 - Peptic ulcer
 - Gastritis, diarrhea, constipation
 - Jaundice
 - Hepatitis
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - Nephritis and renal disorders
 - Gout
 - Arthritis
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Obesity
 - Under weight, (PCM)
 - Cancer

- Diet in surgery, burns, injury and allergy
- Nutritional management of eating disorders- Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia, Binge eating

Unit III Community Nutrition

- National and international agencies and various programmes dealing with nutrition of community in India
- Nutritional education- Rationale, planning, execution and evaluation
- Food security : Food distribution system, PDS, FCI
- Magnitude of nutritional problems in India: Major deficiency disorders- PEM, Vitamin A deficiency, endemic goiter, fluorosis etc.
- Concept of health, vital statistics and demographic indicators
- Community nutrition as a field: public health nutrition, goals of nutrition programme, dietary guidelines, present trends and focus on community nutrition, methods of assessing nutritional status
- National food and nutrition policy, plan of action and programmes
- Primary health care- concept and organization, current status of health care system in India
- Nutrition and infection

Unit IV Nutrition during life span

- Nutrition in infancy- growth and development, nutritional requirements, feeding pattern, weaning practices, weaning and supplementary foods
- Pre-School age- growth and development, nutritional requirements, special care in feeding them, nutritional problems of this age
- School age and adolescents- growth and development, nutritional requirements, nutritional problems
- Young adults- nutritional requirements, nutritional status of India adult population, nutritional problems common to this age
- Elderly- nutritional requirements, special needs, nutritional problems
- Pregnancy- Physiological adjustments, nutritional requirements, nutritional status of India pregnant women, effect of malnutrition on outcomes of pregnancy
- Lactation- Physiology of lactation, factors affecting lactation, nutritional requirements

Paper II : Clothing and Textile

Unit I Textile Science

- Natural fibers: Physical and chemical properties and fabric manufacture
- Man made fibers: Physical and chemical properties and fabric manufacture

- Blends and mixtures, yarn classification, spun yarns, filament yarns
- Labels and their classification
- Identification of fibers
- Laundering of textiles
- Soaps and detergents, bleaches, whitening agents and blues
- Hard and soft-water
- Care and storage of textiles

Unit II Fabric Formation and Finishes

- Method of fabric formation
 - Basic weaves, non woven fabric construction, knitted fabrics
 - Looms
 - Special finishes – bleaching, scouring, degumming, carbonizing, mercerizing, sanforizing, beetling, creping, glazing, calendaring, flocking, napping, tentering, shearing
- Functional finishes – water proof and water repellent finish, soil repellent finish, shrinkage control, wrinkle resistance, flame retardant finish, mildew proof, rot proof, moth proof, antistatic and antibacterial finish
- Adding colour textile: Natural and synthetic dyes
- Classification of dyes, dyeing techniques
- Textile and environment
- Printing techniques

Unit III

Apparel Designing and Historic Textiles

- Sources of inspiration for apparel designing
- Techniques of pattern making
- Drafting their applications and limitation in clothing construction
- Psychological and sociological influence of dress
- Basic principles of construction of garments for different age
- Clothing – origin and reasons
- Costumes in ancient Indian civilization
- Indian embroideries

Paper III : Human Development

Unit I Life Span Development I

- Prenatal development stages – Genetic and environmental factors, critical influences, birth process
- Infancy (Birth to 2 years)
 - Physiological, cognitive, social, physical emotional, language, motor development
 - Early environment and its importance
 - Child rearing practices
- Early childhood years – Physical, motor, social, emotional cognitive and language development
- Middle childhood – Physical and motor development, language and intellectual development, growth trends emotional, social and moral development
- The function of family, school and community in growth of children

Unit II Life Span Development II

- Adolescence – Physical and social changes development of emotional maturity, personal and vocational interest, problems of this stage
- Early and middle adulthood – Meaning, development of self, physical, intellectual and personality development

- Old age – Older adults, characteristics physical, cognitive and personality changes attitude towards life, psychological changes, special needs of elderly

Unit III Theories of Human Development

- Theories of human development
- Learning theories
- Personality
- Mental development – Meaning, components, assessment, significance and types of mental tests
- Exceptional children
- Family relationship
- Juvenile delinquency
- Mental hygiene

Unit IV Aspects of Human Development

- Concept of human development, human development index, human development indicators
- Millennium development goals and human development
- Human development in India and human rights
- Education and development, education and social change. Population and education. Educational profile of India
- Elementary school and higher education in India
- National policies for education, National curriculum frame work, NCERT 2005, DPEP, Right to education 2010 & MDM

- Social empowerment- education, health, nutrition, drinking water and sanitation
- Self help groups, women in agriculture, women and industry support services
- Legal empowerment- legal literacy on personal and family laws, role of family court and legal aid center
- Support system- role and functions of department of women and child development, central social welfare board, state social welfare boards, National commission for women
- Programmes for women and child development

Paper IV : Family Resource Management

Unit I Theory of Management

- History of home management
- Ends sought through management
Goals – factors affecting, end

Values – sources of values, patterns, status security

Standards
- Management as a system
- Management abilities
- Decision making – Meaning, types, modes and techniques and tools for decision making
- Management functions and process
- Planning organizing, guiding, controlling evaluation

Unit II Family Economics

- Importance and relationship of economics to resource management
- Consumption functions and consumption pattern of families, elements of market, theory of consumer behaviour – central problem of choice and utility, solution, law of diminishing and marginal utility and law of equi-marginal utility
- Planning of expenditure (account keeping and marketing – types), functions, importance and market devices – labels, packing, guarantee and brands
- Techniques of financial assessment budgeting taxes, saving and insurance
- Consumer behaviour
- Consumer protection government, public and private protection, role of consumer education, standardization of consumer goods and testing methods

Unit III Housing

- Requirement of housing, history of housing, changes in housing need and standards
- present housing condition in India
- Housing in India as effected by various trends
- Solving India's housing problems

- Factors affecting housing
- Approaches to housing
- Housing schemes and agencies, rent control policies
- Housing standards and housing legislation
- Technical aspects of house design with reference to principles of planning
- Residential architectural design for various life styles
- Cost of housing design- estimating and costing in relation to land price and construction, factors influencing cost, sources of financial assistance
- Analysis of housing design- analysis of plans, material and construction techniques, study of different housing designs
- Housing research- agencies for research and development, methods and techniques
- Graphic representation of interiors and floor plans

Paper V : Home Science Extension Education

Unit I Extension Education System

- History, philosophy, objectives, concepts, contribution, principles, development of extension, Extension education: meaning, process and principal of learning in extension
- Formal and non formal education, principles, significance, steps and types of program planning and evaluation
- Community development programmes in India

- Review of different rural development programme- IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, NREGA, PMRY, SRY, SGSY
- Institutions for child and women development- WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO etc
- Support structures and their functions – Panchayats, panchayati raj institution, central social welfare boards, state social welfare boards, national level voluntary agencies, CAPART etc.

Unit II Communication Technologies in Extension

Types of communication systems – concept, functions and significance

- Interpersonal, characteristics and scope of mass communication
- Mass communication – Elements, characteristics, models, theories, scope and challenges
- Traditional and modern methods of communication
- Media systems: Trends and techniques, concepts, scope, relevance of media in society functions, reach and influence of media
- Participatory rural appraisal PRA and RRA techniques
- Elements of diffusion of innovation and decision making process

Unit III Research Methods and Statistics

- Research in home science concept, need and approaches

- Types of research: Historical, survey, experimental and case study
- Definition and identification of research problems, hypothesis, basic assumption and limitation of research problem
- Sampling: Types and selection of samples
- Data collection and processing methods
- Role of statistics in research – elementary statistics, classification and tabulation and frequency distribution of data, mean, median, mode, probability
- Use of computer for analysis of data

Syllabus of Ph.D. Entrance Examination

Subject - MUSIC

स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाओं के समस्त रागों एवं तालों का विस्तृत अध्ययन, प्रसिद्ध संगीतज्ञों का जीवन परिचय एवं संगीत में उनका योगदान। स्वर-स्थापन के सिद्धान्त। संगीत के विभिन्न घराने। संगीत में शोध-प्राविधि। नाट्यशास्त्र, संगीत रत्नाकर एवं बृहद्देशी-संगीत ग्रन्थों का विस्तृत अध्ययन। शास्त्रीय संगीत की विभिन्न गीत शैलियों- (ध्रुपद, धमार, ठुमरी, टप्पा, दादरा, भजन, ख्याल आदि) का विस्तृत अध्ययन। सौन्दर्य-शास्त्र, ग्राम, श्रुति, मूर्च्छना, स्वरान्तर-मेजरटोन, माइनरटोन, सेमीटोन, क्लैफ, कंठसाधना, जातिगायन, हार्मनी तथा मैलोडी। रामायण, महाभारत तथा पुराणों में संगीत। कुमाऊँनी होली। संगीत (गायन एवं वादन) का सम्पूर्ण इतिहास। स्वर, राग तथा ताल की दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तानी उत्तरी तथा कर्नाटकी संगीत-पद्धतियों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन।

Subject - Defence and strategic studies

Syllabus of Ph.D. Entrance Test

Unit- I Military History of India

1. Military System in Vedic and Epic Age (1500-600B.C.)
2. Battle of Hydaspes (326 B.C.)
3. Warfare and Military Organization (600-185 B.C) and Kautilya Philosophy of War
4. Changes in Hindu Military system and Art of Warfare during the Age of Gupta and Harsh Vardhana (185 B.C. to 647 A.D.)
5. Arab and Turk invasions of India and new trends in Warfare. Rajput Military system and art of warfare with special reference to the battle of TARRAIN (1191-92 A.D.)
6. Military system of the Delhi Sultanate (1206 to 1520 A.D.)
7. The development in Mughal Military system and changes in the art of Warfare (1526 to 1707 A.D.) with special reference to the battles of PANIPAT and KHANWA, causes of the failure of Mughal Military systems.
8. Maratha Military system, with special reference to the Third Battle of PANIPAT. 1761 A.D.
9. Military system and pattern of warfare of SIKH ARMY, ANGLO-SIKH Warfare with Reference to the Battle of ASSAYE (1803 A.D.) and SOBRAON (1846 A.D.)
10. Development of the presidency armies under the East India Company.
11. Indian war of Independence 1857.
12. Organization of the Indian Armed force after Independence.
13. Kashmir Operation 1947 -1948.
14. India-Pakistan Conflict of 1965.
15. India- Pakistan Conflict of 1971.
16. Kargil war 1999.

Selected Readings

- | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Majumdar B. N. | - | A Study of India Military History |
| Majumdar P.K. | - | Bhartiya Sana ka Itinas |
| Fukker J.F.C. | - | Generalship of Alexander the Great |
| Singh L.J. | - | Bhartiya Sainga Itihas |

Sarkar J.N.	-	Military History of India.
Bahe y.	-	Kargil Blunder.
Kangla R.P.	-	Kautila's Anthashastra
Singh L.J.	-	Art of war.
Sarkar J.N.	-	Military system of India.
Kaul P.N.	-	Kashmir and the power politics.
Sinha S.K.	-	Operation Rescue
Gupta S.I.S.R.	-	Kashmir.
Krishnarav K.v.	-	Prepare or peris.
Singh Harbaksh	-	The Ind-pak conflict of 1965.
Singh S.	-	Liberation of Bangladesh.
Maxwall N.	-	India – China war.
Singh S.D.	-	Ancient Indian Warfare with Special Reference to the Vedic period.

Unit- II National Security

1. Concept of National Security with reference to the contemporary thinking.
2. Power Theories:
 - (a) The imprecision of Power as a concept.
 - (b) Attempt of Operationalize the definition of power.
 - (c) The power profile of Nation States.
 - (d) The Tangible elements of Power.
Geo. Population, territory, natural resources and industrial capacity, Agricultural Capacity and military strength and credibility
 - (e) Intangible elements of Power
Leadership
Bureaucratic Organizational efficiency.
Type of Government.
Social cohesiveness, reputation, foreign support and dependency, accidents
3. Alternative Models of International Security.

- (a) Balance of Power.
 - (b) Collective Security.
 - (c) Collective Defence.
 - (d) Non- alignment.
4. Arms proliferation as a constraint in national, regional and international security. Prospects for arms control.
 5. International Terrorism:
Concept, Application and importance in modern times
 6. Insurgency and Counter-insurgency.
 7. Linkages between foreign and defence policies and the domestic development.
 8. Problems and policy of India's security and defence in pre-independence period.
 9. India's quest for security problems, foreign and defence policies and posture & with reference to 1962 conflict, Kutch Dispute 1965 conflict, 1971 war and after.
 10. (i) Pakistan Nuclear Policy and its implications on India's Security.
(ii) India-China relations with special reference to 1962 conflict; India-China boundary dispute and post 1962 development. India's relations with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Burma.
(iii) Role of super and major powers in South-Asian strategic environment and its impact on India's security.
(iv) Role of SAARC as a model for regional security.
 11. India's Nuclear Policy.
(i) Scientific and Technological developments.
(ii) Development in the Nuclear field in Third World and its security implication for India.
(iii) India's Nuclear Relations with great powers.
 12. Internal Security of India.
Socio, Economies, Political, Scientific and Technological, Military and allied aspects.
 13. Security problems in different region of India with special reference to Insurgency and counter Insurgency.

14. Indian in the strategic environment of Indian Ocean.
15. Civil-Military relation and its implications for security and defence.
16. India's defence and Military preparedness.
17. India's strategy for naval security.

Selected Readings

- Singh L.J. - National Defence & Security.
- Agarwal R.K. - Defence Protection and Development.
- Cohea S. P. - The Indian Army.
- Basu D.N. - India in Parspcetive Issues.
- Das Gupat B.- Naxlita Movement.
- Frankel J. - International Relations.
- Srivastava J.M. - National defence and Security.
- Prasad R. & Upadhyay D.K.- Terrorism and India's Security in 21 Century.
- Prasad. R & Upadhya D.K.- Aatankvad Avom Bharat ki surachha: Sankalap Vikalp .

Unit – III Theory and Practices of war (1914 to Date)

1. Causes of World war.
2. Development of land Warfare. The onset, Nature of Trench Warfare; Restoration of Mobility: Armoured Warfare, with reference to the thoughts of Foch, Fuller, Liddle Hart.
3. Development and application of Air Power, with reference to the thoughts of Douhet, Sversky and Mitchell.
4. Sea Power: in theory and Practice as described by Mahan.
5. On war, war and its relationship with political Strategy and Tactics– Clausewitz
6. Concept of mass army; Strategy, Tactics and Logistics – Jomini.
7. Soviet concept of war and revolution – Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and Sokolovski,

8. German concept of total war – Ludendorff and Hitler.
9. The French school of strategic thought – Foch.
10. The Prussian German School of Strategic thought – Moltke and Schlieffen.
11. Heartland theory – Halford Mackinder.
12. Chinese concept of war, Strategy and Tactics – Mao Tse Tung.
13. The problem of war in the Nuclear Age.

Selected Readings

Halperin M.H. -	Contemporary Military Strategy.
Harkabi Y. -	Nuclear war and Nuclear peace.
Hart B.H.L. -	Deterrence or Defence.
Har B.H.L. -	Strategy : the Indirect approach.
Haward M. -	Claysewitz
Mao-Tse-Tung & Che Guavera – Guerrilla Warfare.	
Martin L.M. -	Sea in Modern Strategy
Singh L.J. -	Military Thinkers.
Fuller J.F.C. -	Conduct of war.
Stephen K.H. -	Defence in the Nuclear Age.
Nels A.P.J. -	Missiles and Revolution in Warfare.
Frankin Mark -	Modern Guerilla Warfare.

Unit – IV International Relation and Conflict Resolutions

1. Theories and Concepts.

2. (i) Realist and Idealist theories.
 3. (ii) System theory
 4. (iii) Decision Making theory.
 5. (iv) Communication theory.
 6. (v) Game theory
 7. (vi) Power and national interest.
 8. (vii) Ideology and foreign Policy
 9. (viii) Scientific methods and its application.
2. Problems of War and Security.
 - (i) War and Politics.
 - (ii) War as an Instrument of National policy
 - (iii) North-South Conflict.
 - (iv) Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Collective Security System.
 - (v) Impact of Science and Technology on international relations.
 - (vi) Regional organizations (SAARC.ASEAN), Arav-Israil Indo-Pakishtan Confilicts.
 - (vii) Nuclear weapons and their impact on international relations
 - (viii) Non-proliferation and CTBT.
 - (ix) Regional conflicts and role of UN.
 - (x) Peace keeping in international politics.
 3. India and World Affairs.
 - (i) Main Features of Indian Foreign Policy (in Brief)
 - (ii) India's Security Policy – National and International.
 - (iii) Development of International Relations between India and Super powers and Neighboring Countries.
 4. Issues in conflict resolution.
 - (i) Principle of strategy.
 - (ii) Conventional Deterrence in Nuclear Age.
 - (iii) Doctrines of Nuclear Strategy
 - (iv) Low Intensity Warfare.
 - (v) Arms Aid and Trade.

Selected Readings

Aron R. - War and Peace.

Frankel J. - Making of the forign Policy.

Thompson D. – Foreign Policy of world.

GiBBs G. - Problem of International Relations.

Quincy Wright - A Study of war.

Chiman W. - India's foreign Policy.

Hevz J.H. - International Politics in the Atomic age.

Hafman - Contemporary Theories in International Relations

Chhabra H.K. - Relations of Nations

Sharma P.D. - International Relational

Khanna D.D. - Defence Versus Development

Singh L.J. - The Impact of war on International Relations (Sines 1945)

Harsanyi J.C. - Game Theories and the Analysis of International Conflicted

Unit – V Conflict and Peace Studies

1. Peace and Conflict Studies : Nature and Scope.
Concept and theories of Conflict Resolution
Origin, Types and structure of Conflict and at inter and inter-state levels.
2. Technique of Conflict Resolution, Conflict Prevention.
Pacific Settlement
Regional Security
Enforcement Action
Disarmament and arms Control
3. Conflict management
Pacific Solution
Coercive Methods
War as an Instrument
4. Pacific Settlement of Disputes
Peace Keeping, peacemaking and Adjudication
Role of INGOs and NGOs in Conflict Resolutions
5. Conflict and Role of United Nations.

6. Confidence Building Measures, Kinds and utility
7. Comprehensive Security and Human Security.

Selected Readings

- Agarwal, A.N. - Economic Mobilization for National Defence
Bernard, L.L. - War and its Structure
Blaing, G. - Causes of War
Boring, E.G. - Psychology for the forces
Hilton, C.J - The Economics of Defence in Nuclear Age
Kapur, S.K. - International Law