

Maa Pateswari University, Balrampur



SYLLABUS OF MAA PATESWARI UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ELIGIBILITY TEST- 2025 (MPU-RET-2025) FOR SEEKING ADMISSION IN PH. D. (SESSION : 2024-2025) FACULTY OF ARTS

Political Science	-	POL006
Hindi	-	HIN007
Geography	-	GEO008
History	-	HIS009
Sanskrit	-	SAN010
English	-	ENG011
Sociology	-	SOC012
Home Science	-	HOM014
Economics	-	ECO016
Urdu	-	URD017

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

- POL006

1.	<p>Research Methodology : Nature of Scientific Research, importance of Social Science Research, Scientific Research in Political Science, Selecting a Problem, Review of Literature, Hypothesis formulation and Methods of Data Collection, Graph Analysis, Quantitative and Qualitative Methods, Writing of Thesis, Research Paper and Preparation of Monograph, Preparation of Bibliography and uses of references, Definition, Characteristics of Computer, Evolution of Computer, Generations of Computer, Classification of Computer, Applications of Computers, Computer System and its Components, Computer Memory, memory Capacity, Input and Output Devices, Software and Hardware, system software and Application Software, Operating System Definition and Functions, Working with Windows, File Management in Windows, System Utilities in Windows, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): an introduction; IP as a global indicator of innovations, Role of IPR in economic and cultural developments, Types of IPR, Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Trade Secrets, Semiconductor Integrated Circuits and Layout Designs, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV& RF), Industrial Designs.</p>
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Syllabus Ph.D. Entrance Examination

Part - B

(Political Science)

Syllabus

1.	Political Thought : Plato, Aristotle, Epicureans and the Stoics, Cicero, Mannu and Kautilya, Features of Medieval political theory, Augustine, Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua, Issues and stages of the Church State controversy., Features of Medieval political theory, Augustine, Aquinas and Marsiglio of Padua, Issues and stages of the Church State controversy., Thomas Hobbs, John Locke, J.J Rousseau., Montesquie, Edmund Burke., Utilitarian School : Bentham, J.S. Mill, Idealist School: Hegel, Green, Bosanquet, Socialist School: Marx, Lenin, Mao, Socialist School : Bernstein, Gramski, Existentialism: G.P. Sartre, Radical Humanist: M.N. Roy, New Left and Critical Theory : Herbert Marcuse and Habermas, Humanist and Sarvodayist : Mahatma Gandhi, Jai Prakash Narayan, Revivalist : Leo Strauss, Hannah Arendt, Michael Oakeshott, Value Pluralism and Open Society, I. Berlin and Karl Popper, Contemporary Liberalism : John Rawls and Robert Nozick.
2.	Comparative Politics : Comparative Politics : Meaning, Nature and Importance, Approaches: Formal Legal Approach, System Approach, Structural-Functional Approach., Political Culture, Political Socialization, Social Movements, Bureaucracy: Electoral System, Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Political Conflict, Public Opinion, Political Development, Political Modernization.
3.	Public Administration : Meaning, nature, Scope and Significance of Public Administration. Evolution Of Public Administration As A Discipline, Public And Private Administration, Role Of Public Administration In Modern State, Types, Bases and Principles of Organization, Theories of Organization : Scientific Management, Classical theory, Max Weber's Theory of Bureaucracy, Human Relations Theory, Decision Making Theory, Ecological Theory, Chief Executive :Types and Function, Line, Staff, Auxiliary agencies, Departments, Public Corporation, Boards and commissions Independent Regulatory Commissions, Delegated legislation, Concept of Budget,Formation &Execution of Budget,Account and Audit, Administrative Law,Delegated Legislation,Administrative Tribunals, New public administration, New Public Management, New Public Service Approach, Good Governance, Public Policy Formulation, Development administration, Concept of Administrative Development,Relationship Between Political And Permanent Executive.
4.	Indian Government and Politics : Historical Background of the present Constitutions System, role of B.R. Ambedkar in Constitution making, Nature and Salient

	<p>features of Indian Constitution, Indian Federalism, Union-State Relations., Fundamental Rights and duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Chief Executive : President, Cabinet, Prime Minister, Parliament, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and Speaker of Lok Sabha, Judicial System – Supreme Court, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Party System, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Electoral System, Election Commission, Electoral Reforms, Voting Behavior, Dynamics of Politics – Language, Caste, Religion, Politics of defection, Minorities, Political Agitation, Secularism, National Integration, Problem of Terrorism, Politics of Amendment, Politics of President Rule, Problem of environmental Pollution, State Politics : Governor, Chief Minister, Party Politics, with reference to U.P.</p>
5.	<p>International Politics : Meaning, Nature and Scope, Concept of Post- International Politics, State and Non- State Actors, Theories: Idealist Theory, Marxist Theory, Pluralist theory and World State theory, Realist Theory, Decision-making theory Systems Analysis, Balance of Power, Collective Security, Ideology, National Interest, Third World: Concept and Problems, Cold War, (New Cold War) Second Cold War, Détente, Nonaligned Movement, Crises : Korean War, Suez Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Gulf War</p> <p>(1991) , Crises : Korean War, Suez Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Gulf War</p> <p>(1991), Issues : Disarmament L N.P.T., New International Economic Order, North South Dialogue, South-South Cooperation, Foreign Policy : Determinants, Formulation and Execution, Foreign Policies of</p> <p>India, U.S.A., U.K., France, Russia and People’s Republic of China, The World in the Twenty First Century : Post Cold War development in International Politics, Emerging Power Structure., Institutions and Organizations, United Nations, World Trade Organization.</p>

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HINDI - HIN007

पार्ट A: शोध-प्रविधि

- अनुसंधान का स्वरूप, अवधारणा और उसके विविध क्षेत्र, अनुसंधान का प्रयोजन, अनुसंधान तथा आलोचना।
- अनुसंधान के प्रकार और उसकी पद्धतियां – ऐतिहासिक, भाषा वैज्ञानिक एवं शैली वैज्ञानिक, तुलनात्मक, समाजशास्त्रीय, अन्तरअनुशासनिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, काव्यशास्त्रीय, पाठानुसंधान एवं पाठालोचन।
- साहित्यिक अनुसंधान की मूल-दृष्टि और उसके तत्व।
- अनुसंधान के चरण- विषय चयन, विषय की रूपरेखा (अध्याय योजना), सामग्री-संकलन और उसका उपयोग, शोध-साहित्य-समीक्षा।
- शोधकार्य की प्राक्कल्पना, उद्देश्य और महत्व।
- शोध-प्रबन्ध लेखन : शोध-प्रबन्ध की आंगिक व्यवस्था, सामग्री का विभाजन तथा संयोजन, उद्धरण तथा सन्दर्भ-उल्लेख, उपसंहार, परिशिष्ट, ग्रंथ-सूची एवं अनुक्रमणिका।

1. हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास : हिन्दी भाषा का उद्भव और विकास, संस्कृत, पालि, प्रकृत, अपभ्रंश, साहित्य का इतिहास, अर्थ स्वरूप, दर्शन एवं अवधारणा, हिन्दी साहित्य इतिहास लेखन के स्रोत एवं परंपरानामकरण और कालविभाजन, उगादिकाल की सामान्य प्रवृत्तियाँ, सिद्ध साहित्य, लौकिक साहित्य, रासो साहित्य, बाध साहित्य, जैन साहित्य, गद्य साहित्य, आदिकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य की विशेषताएँ एवं उपलब्धियाँ।

भक्ति आन्दोलन, धार्मिक एवं तत्कालीन सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन, संत काव्यधारा प्रेमाख्यानक काव्य परंपरा एवं सामाजिक संस्कृति-समाज का स्वरूप।

वैष्णव भक्ति-दर्शन एवं सम्प्रदाय, सगुण भक्ति परंपरा, रामभक्ति एवं कृष्णभक्ति काव्यधारा, सम्प्रदाय, मुरु कवि - मीरा, रसखान। भक्तिकाल की अन्य काव्य प्रवृत्तियाँ, नीतिकव्य, वीर काव्य, रीतिकव्य; भक्तिकालीन साहित्य का प्रदेय।

रीतिकालीन साहित्य के पूर्व स्रोत एवं नामकरण, रीतिशास्त्र और काव्य रीतिकव्य के भेद-रीतिबद्ध, रीतिसिद्ध एवं रीतिमुक्त, रीतिकव्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ, रीतिकाल की गौण प्रवृत्तियाँ, रीतिनिरूपण एवं शृंगारिकता, नीतिकव्य, भक्तिकव्य, वीर काव्य - प्रवृत्तियाँ, प्रकृतिकव्य, रीतिकालीन साहित्य की उपलब्धियाँ।

मध्ययुगीनता और आधुनिकता का अर्थ, अन्तर और मूल्य बोध, नवजागरण के विभिन्न चरण - भारतेंदु युग, द्वितीय युग और छायावाद, राष्ट्रीय स्वाधीनता आंदोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य।

हिन्दी में आधुनिक गद्य विधाएँ : निबंध, नाटक, कहानी और आलोचना का उदय तथा विकास का आंकलन।

प्रगतिशील आन्दोलन और हिन्दी साहित्य, प्रगतिवाद, प्रयोगवाद, नयी कविता, प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ एवं विशेषताएँ, साहित्य के प्रमुख आंदोलन एवं उनकी विशेषताएँ। उद्यकविता, नयी कहानी, सचेतन स्त्री, प्रतिबद्ध कहानी, नवगीत, समकालीन साहित्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ एवं नये स्वरूप।

2. साहित्यशास्त्र और हिन्दी आलोचना : भारतीय काव्य शास्त्र - काव्य का स्वरूप, प्रयोजन एवं भेद, 10 प्रश्न। स-स्वरूप, अवयव, भेद, अलंकार का स्वरूप, महत्व, काव्य-गुण, काव्य-दोष; शब्द-दोष, पद-दोष, अर्थ-दोष, प्रयत्न-रस दोष, शब्द-शक्तियाँ। पाश्चात्य काव्य शास्त्र - अनुकृति सिद्धान्त, शास्त्रीयतावाद, स्वच्छन्दतावाद, यथार्थवाद, रूपवाद, नयी समीक्षा, कल्पना, विम्व प्रतीक सिद्धांत, पैरेन्सी। हिन्दी आलोचना - आलोचना का स्वरूप और परिभाषा, आलोचक के गुण, आलोचना की पद्धतियाँ, हिन्दी आलोचना का विकास, प्रमुख आलोचक, आचार्य महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी, आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, नन्ददुलारे वाळपेयी, डॉ. नगेन्द्र, रामविलास शर्मा, डॉ. नामवर सिंह।

3. भाषा विज्ञान और हिन्दी भाषा : हिन्दी का उद्भव और विकास, हिन्दी शब्द की व्युत्पत्ति, 10 प्रश्न। अर्थ, विकास, हिन्दी भाषा का विकास, भाषा और बोली, हिन्दी की प्रमुख बोलियाँ, हिन्दी के साहित्यिक रूप, हिन्दी शब्द-समूह और उसके मूल स्रोत, हिन्दी उपनिषों का वर्गीकरण हिन्दी भाषा की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक भूमिका। भाषा विज्ञान का इतिहास, भाषा विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाएँ, मनोभाषिकी, भाषा-भूगोल, लिपि की परिभाषा, विकास, अवस्थाएँ, भारत की प्राचीन लिपियाँ, देवनागरी लिपि।

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GEOGRAPHY - GEO008

Research Methodology

Concept of Research, Types of Research; Research Approaches; Need of Research Design; Types and Sources of Data: Census, NSS, Aerial Photographs and Satellite Imageries Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, & Schedule; Case Study; Sampling: Design, Methods, & Error; Defining Research Problem: Identification of Problems, Specification of Objectives, and Review of Literature, Research Questions and Hypotheses. Research Plan. Collecting Data, Tabulation and Compilation of Data, Content Analysis Layout of the Research Report: Steps of Report Writing Mechanics of the Research Report: Citation, References, Bibliography, Precautions for writing Research Reports, Research Ethics.

Statistical Methods in Geography

Random Variables; Normal Probability Distribution; Binomial and Poisson Distributions; Standard Error and Sample Size; Hypothesis Concept and Testing: Goodness of Fit; Significance and Confidence Levels; Testing Errors; One and Two Tailed Tests; Chi-square Test, t Test; Correlation Matrix, Partial and Multiple Correlation; Regression Analysis: Linear & Multiple Regression; Principal Component Analysis; Factor Analysis; ANOVA (One-way).

Geographical Information & Positioning System

Definition, scope and specific characteristics; its development in the world and in India; Relation of GIS with other collateral subjects like Cartography and Remote Sensing; Basic concepts and essential elements of GIS – Map concepts; geo-referencing; types of data involved in GIS; types of data structures, their characteristics, and merits-demerits; Components of GIS; Methods of inputting data in GIS; Spatial Hardware and Software components of GIS; Integration of remote sensing data with GIS; Digital terrain modeling (DTM) and its application in GIS; Spatial analysis in GIS - map overlay; Global Positioning System (GPS) – basic concepts and applications; Segments of GPS; Errors in GPS; GPS operations and methods; Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), GNSS and IRNSS.

Remote Sensing

Definitions, Scope, potentials and limitations of Remote Sensing; Development in the world and in India, Stages of Remote Sensing, Principles and concept of Remote Sensing: Radiation and Resolution concepts; Types of Remote Sensing, Platforms and Sensors, LANDSAT And IRS Satellite System: Sensors, Characteristics; Principle of Electromagnetic Radiation, Interaction of EMR With water, soil, vegetation and Atmosphere; Introduction to Elements of Photographic System: Camera System, Film. Basic Geometry & Characteristics of Aerial Photograph, Scale, Image Parallax, Ortho Photo.

Part B: Geography

Geographical Thought: Concepts and Issues

Changing Paradigm of Geography; Development of Dualism in Geography. Positivism in Geography; Quantitative Revolution and its Impact; Systems and Models in Geography; Theories and Laws in Geography; Concept of Earth Surface; Concept of landscape; Concept of Region; Typology and Regionalization; Concept of Spatial Organization; Radical Geography; Geography as a Science of Human Welfare; Behavioralism & Phenomenology in Geography; Concept of Post-modernism in Geography; Feminist & Gender Geography.

Geography of Tourism

Concept, Nature, Scope & Approaches, Elements of Tourism; Evolution of Tourism Studies; Types of Tourism, Cultural, Environmental, Socio-cultural & Economic Impact of Tourism; Role of Infrastructure in Promotion of Tourism – Transport & Communication, and Markets; Information Technology; Travel Agents & Tour Operators; Major Tourist Circuits of the World; Evolution & Growth of Tourism in India; Trend of Tourism in India; Major Tourist Circuits (India) & their Salient Features; Tourist Organizations: Domestic and International; Problems & Prospects of Tourism in India; Planning & Management of Tourism.

Title: Geography of Heritage

History of Heritage studies and Geography; definition; Concepts, Relevance and Scope; Sacredscapes, Heritagescapes, Ritualscapes; Pilgrimage and holy-heritage cities; Cultural Landscape, Historic Urban Landscape; Major approaches; UNESCO's classifications, problems and limitations; Tangible and Intangible heritages; Spatial tradition, management, planning and conservation; India's heritage: spatial tradition, management, planning and conservation, case studies from India; Distribution and characteristics of heritage sites, religious and pilgrimage contexts of sites. Role of UNESCO, World Bank Programme, and other Institutions; Indian context: history, functions and role of institutions; Heritage and Cultural tourism; Heritage Contestation, Heritage at Risk and World Heritage Sites: Politics, Management, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Heritage Laws; Holy-heritage Cities of India with case studies; Inclusive Heritage Development.

Principles of Geomorphology

Meaning & Scope; Evolution of Geomorphology; Fundamental Concepts of Geomorphology; Earth Movements—Epeirogenesis and Orogenesis; Association of Plate Tectonics - Mountain Building, Vulcanicity, Earthquakes, Palaeomagnetism; Rock Formation; Mass Movement, Types & Resultant Landforms; Denudation-Weathering & Erosion, Geomorphic Cycle & Landforms by Karst, Arid, Coastal, Glacial, & Periglacial; Polycyclic Landforms; Erosional Surfaces, Uniclinal Structures & Landforms.

Advanced Geomorphology

Concept of time: cyclic, graded and steady state; Concept of morphogenetic region; Recent Trends in Geomorphology; Models of Landscape Development: W.M. Davis, W. Penk; Slope Evolution and Classification; Hill Slope Evolution Theories: Davis, Penk and King; Morphometric Analysis and its methods: Hypsometric, Altimetric Frequency & Clinographic Analysis; Methods of Stream Ordering; Frequency and Density of the Drainage; Application of Geomorphology in Mineral Exploration, Disaster Management and Civil Projects: Dams and Road Construction.

Climatology

Definition and Scope of Climatology; Composition and Structure of the Atmosphere; Insolation, Heat Balance of the Earth; Distribution & Inversion of Temperature; Air Pressure, Winds and general circulation models; Humidity; Mechanism of Monsoon – Recent Concepts; Classification and Properties of Air Masses and Fronts; Tropical and Temperate Cyclones; Climatic Regionalisation and classification : Koppen & Thornthwaite; Climate & Landforms, Climate & Vegetation; Agro-climatology; Climate and Human Health; Heat Islands. Weather Forecasting.

Oceanography

Definition, Scope, and Historical development of Oceanography; Major relief features of ocean basins, Relief features of Indian Ocean; Distribution of temperature, salinity, density and Oceans Currents; Marine Deposits and its Distribution in Ocean; Marine resources; Coral Reefs and Atolls: Theories of their Formation. Marine Ecosystem; Law of the Sea; Exclusive Economic Zone, Geopolitics of Indian Ocean Region, Anthropogenic Pollution, Sea Level Change and Coastal Erosion.

Urban Geography

Meaning & Scope; Development of Urban Geography in India; Urban Growth in Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Period; Megalopolis & Conurbation, Trends of Urbanisation in India; Urban Growth Models: Concentric Zone, Sectoral, and Multi-nuclei Model, Concept of Rank Size Rule and Primate City; Concept of Urban Morphology, Functional Classification of Urban Centres, Concept of Umland; Urban Fringe: Concept & Characteristics; Problems of Cities; Concept of Town Planning: Aims & Principles, Problems and Prospects of Town Planning in India; Urban Policies & Smart Cities.

Population Geography

Nature & Scope of Population Geography; Approaches of Population Geography; Sources of Population Data; Pre Malthusian Views, Malthusian Theory, Neo Malthusianism, Demographic Transition Theory, Optimum Population Theory, Social Theories of Population – Marx; Biological Theories of Population – Herbert Spencer; Distribution & Density of Population; World Patterns of Population Growth and Distribution; Population Explosion; Types of Migration, Causes and Consequences, Migration Theories: Lee and Ravenstein; India's Population Policy, Population Planning with special reference to India.

Cartography: Projections and Cartograms

Projections : Meaning, Classification, and Characteristics of Projections; Construction with mathematical methods: Lambert's Conical, Polyconic, Galls', Equatorial Zenithal Projection: Gnomonic, Stereographic and Orthographic Cases; Mollweide & Sinusoidal: Simple and Interrupted; Cartograms : Climatic Diagrams, Water Budget; Ergo-graph – Climatic and Circular; Multiple Dot & Spherical map

Physical and Economic Geography of India

Geological Evolution– Origin of Himalayas, Origin of River Systems of India; Delimitation & Characteristics of Physiographic Regions; Mechanism and Recent Trends of the Indian Monsoon; Climatic Regions; Agro-Climatic Regions; Population growth and distribution; Population Resource Regions; Role of Green Revolution; Agricultural Regions & New Trends in Indian Agriculture; Mineral Resource Regions; Industrial Policies & Trend of Industrialization; Industrial Regions, Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy; Regional Development and Disparities, Problems & Prospects of Industrially Backward.

Regional Geography of India

Concept of Region and Regional Geography, Types of Region, Methods of Regionalization, Macro, Meso and Micro Regions of India; Attempts of Regionalization with reference to Stamp, Spate, & R.L. Singh; Kashmir Himalaya, North Eastern Region; Tribal Regions: Central India; Middle Ganga Plain; Chhotanagpur Plateau; Malabar Coast; Punjab Plain; Malwa Plateau; Drought Prone Areas; Flood Prone Areas; Desert Areas; Hill Areas.

Agricultural Geography

Definition, Scope and Approaches of Agricultural Geography, Agriculture in Innovations & Diffusion; Land Capability Classification with Special Reference to India, Land Use Classification with Special Reference to India. Carrying Capacity of Land, Kostrowicki's Classification of World Agriculture; Methods of Agricultural Productivity; Measurement – Kendall's Ranking Coefficient Method, Weighted Ranking Coefficient Method; Regional Imbalances in the levels of Agricultural Productivity in India; Agricultural regions: Cropping Intensity and Diversification; Concept of Agricultural Development, Sustainable Agriculture, Agricultural revolutions & Recent Policies.

Political Geography

Nature & Scope, Evolution & Development of Political Geography; Contribution of German, British & American Scholars; Approaches to the Study of Political Geography in reference to Functional and Unified Field Theory; The Concept of Nation and State; Spatial Factors and Anatomy of State: Core Areas and Capitals; Frontiers and Boundaries. Evolution of Federalism, Origin and Success of Federalism in India; Global Strategic Views with particular emphasis on the ideas of Mahan, Mackinder, Spykman and Deseveresky, Geopolitical Setting of India, Significance of Indian Ocean; Elements of Electoral Geography; Geopolitical Problems of India in Relation to its Neighbours; Contemporary Problems of India; Regional Co-operations – SAARC, ASEAN, European Union.

Principles of Economic Geography

Nature and scope, Recent Trends in Economic Geography; Fundamental Concepts of Economic Geography; Location Theories-Von-Thunen, Industrial Location Theory- Weber, Hoover and Losch, Central Place Theory; Rostow Stages of Development; Theories of Economic development-Growth Pole Theory, Myrdal's; Cumulative Causation Theory; Changing concept of development; Sustainable development; Factors influencing the international trade, Ricardian Theory of International trade, Emerging Trends of World Trade Pattern, Regional Trade Blocks: SARC and ASEAN.

Resource Appraisal & Management

Concept of Resources, Classification of Resources, Attributes of resources, Natural resources-Definition, Concepts and Approaches of Resource management; Distribution, Utilization and problems of natural resources with special reference to India. Mineral Resources: Iron Ore, Energy Resource: Coal, Petroleum, Wind, Solar and Nuclear; Population explosion and pressure on resources. Population Resource Regions of the World, Development and Environmental Issues, Natural hazards and Risk management with emphasis on Earthquake, Flood & Drought; Meaning, Principles and Approaches to conservation, Resource appraisal and management methods, Emerging issues. Sustainable Resource development; Integrated Resource development –Ecological, Economic and Social aspects.

Geological Maps and Morphometric Analysis

Drainage: Density, Frequency, Dissection index Slope Analysis: Wentworth Method, Preparation of Hypsometric Curve, Altimetric Frequency Curve, Clinographic Curve through the use of Topographical Sheet of any Hilly and Plateau region; Beds, bedding Plane, Strike lines, Outcrop Drawing of Cross Sections – Inclined, Folded, Faulted Strata and Unconformable Series; Interpretation of Geological History – Nature of Relief and Rock Structure and their Correlation.

Title of the Paper: Cultural Geography

Concept of Culture, Nature Scope and Significance of Cultural Geography, Approaches and Development; Origin & Dispersal of Man, Types & Dispersal of Human Races; Racial Composition of India; Linguistic and Religious Structure of the World; Cultural Diffusion; Domestication of Plants and Animals; Renewal and Dispersal Activities of Crops; Agricultural Practices and Innovations, Industrial and Technological Revolution and its impact on Culture, Globalization and Cultural Development; Concept of Cultural Hearths; Major Cultural Realms and Regions of the World. Cultural Landscape and Cultural Ecology.

Rural Development

Concept of Rural Development, Approach of Rural Development. Need for Rural Development: Sectoral Imbalance in Rural Development; Panchayati Raj: Structure and Role in Rural Development; Rural-Urban Divide and Continuum, Core and Periphery Relations. Backward and Forward Linkages of Rural Economy; Issues and Problems of Rural Areas, Causes & Consequences of Rural Population Migration in India. Transition of Rural Livelihood: Risk and Opportunities; Area Based Approach to Rural Development: DPAP, PMGSY, Target Group Approach to Rural Development: SJSY, MNREGA, Jan Dhan Yojna, IRDP, PURA.

Regional Analysis

Regional Analysis: Concept and Needs, Development: Concepts, Identification of Indicators and Determinants; Sectors of Development: Indicators of different Sectors, Methodology used in Measurement of different Sectors; Regional Pattern of Development in India: Agriculture, Education, Health, and Employment; Quality of life, Basic needs: Objectives and Subjective needs, Human Development Index, Capability Index, Gender Sensitive Index.

Regional Planning

Concept and Scope of Regional Planning, Approaches to regional Planning; Concept and Delimitation of Planning Regions; Central Place Theory, Concept of Growth Centres; Growth Centre Strategy for Regional Planning; Cumulative Causation Theory of Myrdal Core – Periphery Relation; Planning Regions of India: Attempts of their delimitation, Regional Planning for Rural Development with Special Reference to Eastern U.P. Regional Planning with special reference to South East Resource Region; Meaning and Types of Infrastructure and their role in Regional Development: Transport, Market, and Power.

Environmental Hazards and Disaster Risk Reduction

Concepts of Environmental Hazards, Disaster & Risk; Types of Hazards; Concept Disaster Management; Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Management Cycle; Risk assessment process; Hazard identification and mapping; Vulnerability Analysis; Characteristics, distribution, impacts and risk reduction measures of: Floods, Earthquakes, Tsunami, & Drought, Major hazards profile of India: Flood, earthquake & cyclones; International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) & International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR); National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India; Disaster management system in India.

Industrial Geography

Meaning and Scope of Industrial Geography; Industrial Revolution and its Consequences; Factors of Location of Industries; Trends of Industrialization in India; Theories of Industrial Location – Weber, Hoover, Losch; Distribution and Spatial Pattern of Iron & Steel, Textile; Problems and Prospects of Industrial Sprawl; Centralization and Decentralization of Industries, Linkages of Industries; Major Industrial Regions of World; Impact of Globalization on Industrial Development, Industrial Policies and their Implications in Industrialization in India, Sustainable Industrial Development.

Transport Geography

Definition, Scope & Relevance to the study of Transport Geography, Historical Development of Transport System, Relative Importance of Different Modes of Transport. Concept of Spatial Interaction; Evolution of Transport network connectivity; Measures of connectivity-Graph theoretic measures – Cyclomatic, Alpha, Beta, Gamma & Detour Index State of Modes and Means of Transport in India – Rail, Road, Waterways and Air; Transport policy in India, Transport planning.

Environmental Studies

Concept and elements of Environment, Approaches to study the Environment; Ecosystem: concepts and components; Environment and Society; Environment and Development; Energy availability & flow in trophic level, Ecological Pyramids, Bio Geo-Chemical Cycles: Carbon, Nitrogen, Oxygen; Concept of Biodiversity: Depletion and conservation; Forest, grassland and desert Ecosystem; Carrying Capacity of the Earth: Limits to Growth; Environmental Degradation, Environmental Pollution: types, causes and impact; Environmental Impact analysis, Environment Monitoring and Standard, Environmental policies and Legislations; Environmental Management.

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RESEARCH ELIGIBILITY TEST- 2025
(MPU-RET-2025)
FOR SEEKING ADMISSION
IN
PH. D.
(SESSION : 2024-2025)
FACULTY OF ARTS**

HISTORY - HIS009

Unit 1

What is Research

- i Origin of Research
- ii Objectives of Research
- iii Types of Research
- iv Significance of Research

Unit II

Research Methodology in history

- i. Debates on Objectivity and Subjectivity in History
- ii. Problems of Objectivity in Research
- iii. Methodology in Research
- iv. Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Research

Unit III

Uses of sources in History

- i. Use of Archives in History
- ii. Cross Analysis of Data
- iii. Primary , Secondary , Literary and Oral Sources.
- iv. Use of E-Sources in History

Unit IV

Hypothesis

- i Need of Hypothesis
- ii Classification of Hypothesis
- iii Problem of making Hypothesis
- iv Characteristics of Hypothesis

Unit V

Tools and techniques of Research

- i Nature of Research Topic (National- Regional- Micro)
- ii Choosing of subject
- iii Observation, Interview
- iv Categorization of Data

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

Part B

Unit	Subject Area	No. of Questions
1	Indian Historiography	25
2	Social, Cultural and Economic History of Medieval India (1200 – 1700)	25
3	Social, Cultural and Economic and Constitutional History of Modern India (1757-1950)	25
4	Indian National Movement and Thought(1885-1919 A.D.)	25
	Total	100

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SANSKRIT - SAN010

PART-A

संस्कृत में शोध पद्धति

1. शोध की अवधारणा— अनुसंधान, शोध, अन्वेषण, गवेषण अनुशीलन, खोज, मीमांसा, सर्वेक्षण आदि।
2. शोध का स्वरूप, व्याप्ति, अर्थ एवं परिभाषा
3. शोध की अवधारणा एवं महत्व (औचित्य)
4. शोध का प्रयोजन—

- ज्ञान की सीमा का विस्तार
- वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का निर्धारण और प्रशिक्षण
- अर्थ—प्राप्ति
- कीर्ति कामना
- शुद्ध सत्यन्वेषण की अदम्य लालसा की तृप्ति

5. शोध का उपदेश एवं लक्ष्य—

- मौलिक एवं उच्चतम नवीन तथ्यों का उद्घाटन
- किसी निर्माण को निश्चित करना
- मानवीय चिंतन की प्रवृत्ति का विकास और परिष्कार
- अज्ञात सत्य की खोज करना
- भौतिक और मानसिक कल्याण
- विशिष्ट ज्ञानप्राप्ति और ज्ञानक्षेत्र की सीमा का विस्तार
- विश्रृंखलित तत्वों का संयोजन
- समस्याओं का समाधान
- अनुपलब्ध तथ्यों का अन्वेषण
- उपलब्ध तथ्यों और सिद्धांतों की पुनःस्थापना
- मौलिकता का प्रतिपादन
- वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का अनुसरण।

6. शोध प्रकल्पना (परिकल्पना)

विषय चयन—विषय की उपयुक्तता, अन्वेषक की रुचि, अन्वेषण के ज्ञान की परिधि और क्षमता सामग्री की सुलभता, निर्देशक की योग्यता तथा विषय की उपयोगिता।

प्राक्कल्पना—पूर्व कल्पना

सामग्री सङ्कलन

विश्लेषण एवं निष्कर्ष।

7. प्राक्कल्पना निर्माण प्रक्रिया—तथ्य सिद्धांत और प्राक्कल्पना सिद्धांत, स्थिति, आवश्यकता क्षेत्र उपयोगिता एवं महत्व, अपेक्षित गुण, सावधानियां।

8. शोध के साधन—

प्रक्रिया—कलात्मक—चित्र मूर्ति मनसस्वरूप अंकलन (कल्पना)

वैज्ञानिक—तथ्यों का संग्रह एवं संयोजन

प्रविधि—निरीक्षण, साक्षात्कार, प्रश्नावली, संख्याशास्त्री, प्रयोजन, ग्रंथालय, सामग्री, पत्र—पत्रिकाएं, ध्वनि मुद्रण, चित्रीकरण इण्टरनेट।

तथ्य— भाष्य, वार्तिक, टीका विवरण, वृत्ति।

9. शोध पद्धति—

तुलनात्मक, विवरणात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक, आलोचनात्मक, वर्णनात्मक, ऐतिहासिक, सर्वेक्षणात्मक

10. शोध की प्रकृति एवं प्रभाव— प्राकृतिक—प्रभावगत— सजातीय, विजातीय

जीवन वृत्ति—आलोचनात्मक, भावतत्त्व, कल्पनातत्त्व, शैली तत्त्व, विचारतत्त्व

प्रवृत्तिगत—परंपरागत, नवीन

11. शोध के भेद— उद्देश्य, कला और प्रयोग उद्देश्य—सिद्धांत निर्माण, व्यावहारिक अनुप्रयोग।

- काव्य रूप/साहित्यिक/काव्यनुसंधान
- शास्त्ररूप/शास्त्रानुसंधान
- पुराण या इतिहास रूप/ऐतिहासिक
- दर्शनपरक/दार्शनिक/मीमांसा
- भाषाशास्त्री/भाषावैज्ञानिक/ध्वनिविज्ञान

12. शास्त्रीय अनुसंधान —

साहित्यिक (अ) साहित्य शास्त्रीय— वैचारिक

1. परिस्थितिगत
2. दार्शनिक

(ब) काव्यशास्त्री— भारतीय— रस, अलंकार, रीति, ध्वनि, वक्रोक्ति, औचित्य

पाश्चात्य— प्लेटो, अरस्तू

वैज्ञानिक— ध्वनि, शब्द, पद, वाक्य, अर्थ, लिपि, शैली इति।

13. शोध संबंधित साहित्य सामग्री संग्रह—

- प्रकाशित साहित्य
- हस्तलिखित
- शिष्ट—गद्य, पद्य
- लोक साहित्य—गद्य एवं पद्य
- मौलिक ग्रंथ—गद्य एवं पद्य

सावधानियां—अनिवार्य सहायक एवं उपकारक। मुद्रित, अमुद्रित, शिलालेख, शोधकाव्यग्रंथ, काव्यशास्त्र इतिहासादि

14. शोध के विविध क्षेत्र

- विशिष्ट कालखंड का अध्ययन— परंपरा, परिस्थिति और प्रकृति
- साहित्यिक/रचनाकार का अध्ययन—साहित्यकार का जीवन परिचय, व्यक्तित्व, कर्तृत्व, तत्कालीन परिस्थित का प्रभाव अंतरंग—बहिरंग परीक्षण, देशी—विदेशी भाषा मतवाद का प्रयोग।
- विशिष्ट साहित्य विधा—नाटक, एकांकी, उपन्यास, कहानी, निबंध।
- विविध साहित्य संप्रदाय— उद्भव, विकास, उद्भव के कारण, प्रभाव, प्रवर्तक, समर्थक, विशेषता परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव लेखक कवि।
- रचना आदि—पृष्ठभूमि, कालखण्ड, कथानक उद्देश्य।

15. **शोध विधि**—पहेलियां, सूत्र, व्युत्पत्ति, कथा एवं आख्यान (उपदेशात्मक आख्यान, कार्यकारणता के प्रतिपादन के लिए आख्यान, व्यङ्ग्य कथन के लिए आख्यान, अर्थवाद के प्रतिपादन हेतु आख्यान) दृष्टांत विधि समन्वय विधि, आत्मोक्ति विधि, प्रयोजन विधि, प्रतिगमन विधि, व्याख्यात्मक विधि, संवाद विधि।

16. **अनुसंधाता के विशिष्ट गुण**— प्रबल जिज्ञासा

- अनुकूल मनोवृत्ति एवं अभिरुचि
- समुन्नत बौद्धिक स्तर
- प्रतिभा—कायित्री (कवियों एवं रचनाओं की) ग्राहयित्री (समालोचकों और व्याख्याकारों की)
- लगन, तत्परता और सहिष्णुता।

17. **अनुसन्धान के हेतु**—

- प्रतिभा कारयित्री और भावयित्री
- निपुणता नैपुण्य
- अभ्यास पुनः आरंभ श्रवण, मनन, निदिध्यासन।

18. **अनुसन्धाता की योग्यता**

- शैक्षिक योग्यता
- जिज्ञासा उत्कट अभीप्सा
- रुचि और तत्परता
- गृहीत विषय का ज्ञान
- ज्ञान के विस्तार की उत्कट अभिलाषा
- कार्यसंलग्नता एवं धैर्यशीलता
- दृढ इच्छाशक्ति
- श्रमशीलता एवं तार्किकता
- निरपेक्षता, विषयपरकता
- सारग्राहिता एवं लेखन क्षमता
- कृतज्ञता एवं निष्काम कर्मठता, तटस्थता
- स्वाध्यायशीलता— अवृत्त सत्य का अन्वेषण की अभिलाषा
- शङ्काशीलता
- वैचारिक स्पष्टता एवं निर्णयात्मकता
- वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण
- क्षमता एवं सामर्थ्य
- स्वास्थ्य एवं बाह्य परिस्थितियों की अनुकूलता
- भाषा एवं अभिव्यक्ति पर अधिकार।

19. **अनुसन्धाता की दृष्टि**— आर्त, जिज्ञासु, अर्थार्थी, ज्ञानी (श्रद्धा, संयम और तत्पर) विषय निर्वाचन, विषय—विश्लेषण, शिल्प—विधि, पुस्तकालय, निर्देशन व्यवस्था और निर्देशक, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र।

20. निर्देशक के गुण—

- शैक्षिक योग्यता
- संचय एवं तत्परता
- निर्दिष्ट विषय का सामान्य ज्ञान
- वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि
- स्वयं अध्ययन
- युक्तिमत्ता
- भाषा एवं विषय का उचित ज्ञान
- तटस्थता।

21. अनुसन्धाता एवं निर्देशक में समन्वयन— प्रस्तावित शोधकार्य की रूपरेखा समस्या, आवश्यकता, उपलब्ध साहित्य, उपयुक्त पद्धति, अध्यायों का वर्गीकरण, शोधकार्य की प्रमुख उपलब्धियों तथा समसामयिक उपयोगिता सूची इत्यादि।

22 शोध-प्रबन्ध के प्रमुख भाग— शीर्षक संक्षिप्त रूप में

- पूर्वानुबन्ध— प्राक्कथन, विषयसूची आदि।
- मध्यानुबन्ध— शोध-प्रबन्ध का मुख्य भाग।
- पश्चानुबन्ध—परिशिष्ट ग्रन्थसूची (अकारादि क्रम से)

23. मुख्य कलेवर— मुख पृष्ठ, प्राक्कथन, भूमिका, प्रस्तावना, उपक्रमाध्याय अथवा प्रारम्भिक अध्याय, संकेत सूची अथवा संक्षेप सूची विषयसूची रूपरेखा, मुख्य विषय विवेचन सम्बन्धी अध्याय, अनुक्रमणिका आवश्यक शब्दों या विषयों या उद्धरणों से ग्रन्थ-सूची शोध-पत्र-पत्रिका सूची इत्यादि।

24. शोध कार्ड— शीर्षक, उपशीर्षक ग्रन्थ सन्दर्भ, अवतरण, टिप्पणी प्रतिपादन में तुलना, समीक्षा निष्कर्ष।
कार्ड पद्धति— अध्याय एवं शीर्षक
नोट्स— प्रत्येक आयाय के शीर्षक

25. समग्री स्रोतों एवं सन्दर्भों का प्रस्तुतीकरण—

- सन्दर्भ संकेतों के पुनः पुनः प्रयोग हेतु नवीन विकसित संकेत सारिणी।
- आवश्यक सूचना हेतु पाद टिप्पणी।
- पारिभाषिक एवं लाक्षणिक प्रयोग के लिए परिशिष्ट।

26. शोध-प्रबन्ध की भाषा— प्राञ्जल, सुबोध शास्त्रीय लाक्षणिक, सन्तुलित और वैज्ञानिक तथा व्याकरण की दृष्टि से शुद्ध और परिनिष्ठित।

27. साहित्यिक आलोचना— कृति का अर्थ, कृति की व्याख्या, निष्कर्ष एवं मूल्याङ्कन।

PART-B : संस्कृत

वेद

ऋग्वेद—वरुणसूक्त (1.25), सूर्यसूक्त (1.115), उषस्सूक्त (3.61) पर्जन्य (5.83) सरमा—पणिसंवाद (1.108), अथर्ववेद—राष्ट्राभिवर्धनम् (1.29), काल (19.53) शुक्लयजुर्वेद अध्याय 34 ऋग्वेद भाष्यभूमिका—सम्पूर्ण, ऋग्वेद—इन्द्रसूक्त (1.32) अश्विनौसूक्त (1.116), अग्निसूक्त (1.143), सवितासूक्त (4.45) नासदीयसूक्त (10.129) उपनिषद् तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद्—शीक्षावल्ली वैदिक व्याकरण वैदिक शब्दरूपों की विशेषताएं तुमर्थक प्रत्यय लेट् एवं लुङ् लंकारों के भेद। ऋग्वेद संहिता विश्वेदेवा सूक्त (1.89) विश्वामित्र नदी संवादसूक्त (3.33) इन्द्रसूक्त (6.27) अग्निसूक्त (7.4) सोमसूक्त (8.48) शुक्लयजुर्वेद माध्यन्दिन संहिता प्रथम अध्याय अथर्ववेद संहिता दीर्घायुप्राप्ति सूक्त (2.4) कृषिसूक्त (3.17) ब्रह्मणस्पति (2.23) सवितृसूक्त (5.82) आप्रीसूक्त (7.2) इन्द्रावरुणसूक्त (7.83) ज्ञानसूक्त (10.71) शुक्लयजुर्वेद माध्यन्दिनसंहिता द्वितीय अध्याय अथर्ववेद संहिता शालानिर्माणसूक्त (3.12) वनस्पति सूक्त कृषिसूक्त (8.56) अर्थसंग्रह। वैदिक यज्ञ एवं परिभाषित शब्द परिचय ऋक्प्रातिशारव्य, 1—3 पटल, निरुक्त, (1.2 एवं 7वाँ अध्याय) बृहद् देवता प्रथम अध्याय पारस्करगृह्यसूत्र सिद्धान्तकौमुदी स्वर वैदिक प्रकरण निम्नलिखित सूत्र —धातोः अनुदात्तै च (6.1.190) लिति (6.1.193) कर्षात्त्वतोघञोऽन्त उदात्तः (6.1.159) समासस्य (6.1.223) बहुव्रीहौ प्रकृत्या पूर्वपदम् (6.2.1) दयाद्यं दायादे (6.2.5) तिङ्ङितिङ् (8.1.28), नालुट् (8.1.29) गतिर्गतौ (8.1.70) तिङिचोदात्तवति (8.1.71), बृहद्देवता प्रथम अध्याय वैदिक छन्दों का सामान्य परिचय मूल सात छन्द गायत्री उष्णिक् अनुष्टुप् त्रिष्टुप् जगती बृहती पंक्ति।

व्याकरण

तिङन्त—भ्वादिगण की भू एवं धातु तथा शेषगणों की प्रथम—प्रथम धातुओं की रूपसिद्धि। कृदन्त। णिजन्त सन्नन्त यङन्त यङलुक् नामधातु, पुत्रीयति, शब्दायते आत्मनेपद, परस्मैपद भावकर्म भूयते, कर्मकर्तृ लकारार्थ। तद्धित, अपत्यार्थ, रक्ताद्यर्थ, पातुरर्थिक, शैषिक, भावकर्माद्यर्थ, भवनादि, मत्वर्थीय, प्राग्दिशीय प्रागिवीय। सिद्धान्तकौमुदी—कारकप्रकरण। वरदराजाचार्य—मध्यसिद्धान्त कौमुदी व्याकरण महाभाष्य (प्रथम एवं द्वितीय आहूतिक) भर्तृहरि—वाक्यपदीयप्रथमकाण्ड, नागोजिभट्ट—परिभाषेन्दुशेखर—प्रथमतन्त्र परिभाषा 1—10

भारतीय दर्शन

केशव मिश्र—तर्कभाषा (प्रामाण्यवाद), सम्पूर्ण, ईश्वरकृष्ण—सांख्यकारिका (सम्पूर्ण), सदानन्द—वेदान्तसार

न्याय वैशेषिक दर्शन

गौतम न्यायसूत्र—वात्स्यायन भाष्य सहित प्रथम अध्याय, प्रश्नोपाद भाष्य (पदार्थधर्मसंग्रह) (द्रव्यखण्ड), विश्वनाथ—सिद्धान्त मुक्तावली (शब्दखण्ड)

योग, आगम एवं बौद्ध दर्शन

पातंजलयोगसूत्र—गौड़पाद—माण्डूक्यकारिका (प्रथम एवं चतुर्थ प्रकरण), क्षेमराज—प्रत्यभिज्ञाहृदयम्।

वेदान्त एवं मीमांसा

बादरायण— ब्रह्मसूत्र (चतुःसूत्री शांकर भाष्य सहित) वेदान्तपरिभाषा—प्रत्यक्ष, विषय एवं प्रयोजन परिच्छेद मात्र। नारायण—मानमेयोदय (मेयखण्ड)

साहित्य—काव्य एवं काव्यशास्त्र

मम्मट—काव्यप्रकाश कुन्तक—वक्रोक्तिजीवितम् आनन्दवर्धन, ध्वन्यालोक, काव्य—श्रीहर्ष—नैषधीयचरितम्, प्रथम सर्ग, त्रिविक्रमभट्ट—नलचम्पू (आर्यावर्त वर्णन पर्यन्त) मेघदूत, बुद्धचरितम्—प्रथमसर्ग, शूद्रक—मृच्छकटिकम् हर्षदेव—रत्नावली, भवभूति—उत्तररामचरितम्, नाट्यशास्त्र—धनञ्जय—दशरूपकम् (सम्पूर्ण), बाणभट्ट—हर्षचरितम् दण्डी—दशकुमारचरितम् (विश्रुत चरित्र मात्र)

भाषा विज्ञान एवं मध्य भारतीय आर्य भाषाएँ

भाषाशास्त्र—भाषा की परिभाषा उत्पत्ति क्षेत्र, विशेषताएं, भाषा का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन, भाषा, विभाषा, बोली आदि में अन्तर। भाषिक परिवर्तन, उसके कारण तथा दिशाएँ। भाषाओं का वर्गीकरण,—भारोपीय परिवार। भारतीय आर्यभाषाओं का विकास।

भाषा के घटक—स्वनिम (फोनिम), रूपिम (मार्फीम), पादिम (टैक्सीम), अर्थिम (सेमेण्टिम), मानस्वर (कार्डिनल वावेल), वाग्ययंत्र, संस्कृत भाषा की रूप प्रक्रियात्मक संरचना। ध्वनि नियम। ग्रिम, ग्रासमान, वर्नर, तालव्य, मूर्धन्य, अर्थपरिवर्तन—कारण एवं दिशाएँ।

पालि— धम्मपदसंगहो, बाबेरुजातकम्, पटिच्चसमुप्पपदो, मायादेवियासुपिन, चत्तारि अरियसच्चानि तथा तथागतस्स पच्छिमावाचा।

प्राकृत—कर्पूरमंजरी, स्वप्नवासवदत्तम् वसुदत्तकथा, अशोक — अभिलेख तथा गिरनार अभिलेख।

अपभ्रंश— दोहाकोश, सन्देशरासक, अपभ्रंशमुक्तकसंग्रह। पाली, प्राकृत एवं अपभ्रंश की व्युत्पत्ति, बोलियों विशेषताएँ साहित्य एवं प्रदेश।

Maa Pateswari University, Balrampur



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IN
PH. D.
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FACULTY OF ARTS**

ENGLISH - ENG011

Proposed syllabus for Research Entrance Test (RET)

There shall be one paper consisting of two sections and carrying 200 marks.

Section A

The following Units are prescribed

Unit I: Meaning, characteristics and types of research.

- (a) Steps and Methods of research
- (b) Format/Documentation of research articles, workshops, seminars and symposium.
- (c) Elements of a dissertation/ thesis.

Unit II: Reading Comprehension (Unseen Passages)

Unit III: Nature, characteristics, types and barriers of Communication

- (a) Features of effective classroom communication

Unit IV: Deductive and Inductive Reasoning

- (a) Verbal analogies
- (b) Analytical Reasoning

Unit V: Meaning, advantages, disadvantages and Uses of ICT (Information and Communication Technology)

- (a) Abbreviations and Terminology used in ICT
- (b) Basics of Internet
- (c) Environmental awareness.

Section B

The following Units are prescribed

Unit I: British Poetry

Unit II: British Drama

Unit III: British Non-Fictional Prose

Unit IV: British Fiction

Unit V: Literary Criticism

Unit VI : Contemporary Literary Theory

Unit VII: Postcolonial Literatures

Unit VIII: Indian English Literature

Unit IX: Indian Literatures in English Translation

Unit IX: American Literatures

Unit X: Major Movements, concepts and literary devices

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SOCIOLOGY - SOC012

Syllabus for Ph.D. (Sociology) Entrance Examination

PART – A: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit-I: Meaning and nature of social research, steps in social research, role of perspectives in social research.

Unit-II: Conceptual foundations of research: concepts, definitions and hypotheses; theory and fact.

Unit-III: Research design: Exploratory/Formulative; Descriptive/Diagnostic and experimental.

Unit-IV: Types and sources of data; methods and techniques of data collection: observation, interview, questionnaire, case study method, content analysis; Projective techniques; sociometry and scaling.

Unit-V: Sampling types and methods.

Unit-VI: Editing, classification and tabulation of data.

Unit-VII: Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data.

Unit-VIII: Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode; Measures of dispersion: mean deviation, standard deviation.

Unit-IX: Bivariate analysis: Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, Spearman's coefficient of correlation; association of attributes.

Unit-X: Tests of significance and tests of hypotheses: chi-square test, t-test.

PART – B: SOCIOLOGY

Unit-I: Sociological Thinkers : *Auguste Comte*: Positivism, Law of three stages and Hierarchy of sciences; *Herbert Spencer*: The evolutionary doctrine, the organic analogy, society and the steps of evolution; *Emile Durkheim*: Contribution to the methodology of sociology – concept of social facts, sociologism and theory of suicide; *Vilfredo Pareto*: Logico-experimental method, explanation of non-logical actions and theory of social change; *Karl Marx*: Dialectical materialism; historical materialism; concept of alienation; *Max Weber*: Methodology of social sciences; theory of social action; theory of authority; *Pitirim Sorokin*: Social stratification and social mobility; view of society and culture; *Anthony Giddens*: Structuration.

Unit-II: Sociological Theory: *Structural-functionalist theory*: Parsons, Merton; *Conflict Theory*: Dahrendorf, Coser; *Symbolic Interactionism*: Cooley, Mead, Blumer; *Phenomenological Sociology*: Schutz and Garfinkel; *Structuralism*: Ferdinand de Saussure, Roland Barthes and Claude Levi-Strauss; *Neo-Marxian Theory*: Habermas, Althusser, Gramsci); *Postmodern Marxian Theory*: Laclau and Mouffe, David Harvey; *Post-structuralism*: Derrida, Foucault; *Postmodernism*: Jameson, Baudrillard; *Contemporary Feminist Theory*: feminism and post-structuralism; feminism and post modernism.

Unit-III: Perspectives in Indian Sociology: *Indological Perspective*: G. S Ghurye, Louis Dumont; *Structural-Functionalist Perspective*: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube; *Marxist Perspective*: A.R. Desai, R.K. Mukherjee; *Subaltern Perspective*: B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman.

Unit-IV: Sociology of Development: Changing conceptions of development: economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development; Developed and developing societies, Problems of developing societies; Theories of development: Ideas of B.F. Hoselitz, W.W. Rostow, W.A. Lewis; Theories of underdevelopment: Andre Gunder Frank; Emmanuel Wallerstein; Samir Amin; Culture and Institutional barriers of development; social structure and development; Development and the marginalized: minorities and development, Scheduled castes/ tribes and development; Consequences of development: Development and displacement; Resettlement and Rehabilitation; development and environmental degradation; The nature and dynamics of globalization; socio-economic and cultural impact of globalization on India; globalization and public policy.

Unit-V: Society and Culture in contemporary India: Marriage, Family, Caste, Class; Caste, class and politics; *Religion and Politics*: popular religion and emerging cults; Problems of Cultural Synthesis; Sanskritization and Modernization.

Unit-VI: Gender and society: *Women in Family*: socialization, gender roles, sexual division of labor. Patriarchy as ideology and practice. Women's movements; Feminist critique of sociological methods/methodology; Health, education and property rights; Gender and violence; Women after 1990's; the role of State and NGO's.

Unit-VII: Rural Sociology: Little community, peasant society & folk culture; Impact of urbanization on rural institutions; Patterns of leadership and power structure in contemporary rural India; the new panchayati raj system and its impact on power structure; Policies and programmes of rural development old and new.

Unit-VIII: Urban Sociology: Meaning of urbanization; Definition of the city: ecological, psychological and sociological; typologies of cities and urban places; Urban Social Structure: Class, family and urban government; Urban culture: urban religion; urban recreation; Urban growth in India: perspectives of urban growth; migration- theories and trends in India. Indian cities and their problems, slums and housing problems in India. Urban planning and future of cities in India.

Unit-IX: Industrial Sociology: Work, work process; technology and labour; work culture; work ethics and human relations at work; Wages, collective bargaining; Labour legislation and welfare; social security; Quality Circle, MBO (management by objectives).

Unit-X: Sociology of Environment: The Concept total environment, sustainable use of resources; culture and environment; *Theoretical perspectives in Environmental Sociology*: Ram Chander Guha; Dunlop and Catton; *Environmental Problems*: pollution and global warming; environment and health; Environment and technology; Environmental Ethics and environmental legislations; Environmental justice, policy and action; Environmental Movements.

Unit-XI: Sociology of Crime: Concepts of crime; Theories of crime and criminals: Organized crimes, crime against women and children, cyber crimes; Prison reforms in India: Correctional measures and reforms in prison.

Unit-XII: Social Demography: Population theories: Malthus, Spencer, Dumont and Fetter; Population pyramid; Population planning and control; family and reproductive health. Population policy of the government of India; Interface between population size and social development.

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HOME SCIENCE - HOM014

Part A : Research Methodology

UNIT I

Scientific Approach to Research: Meaning, significance, types of research studies. Research Process: Formulating the problem, objectives, hypothesis, Experimental design, sample design, collecting data: observation, interview, questionnaire, case study, focus group discussion, analysis of data, interpretation, Report writing, Nutritional/Food Surveillance.

UNIT II

Sampling design: Census vs. sample survey. Steps, types. Scaling techniques: Continuum, Reliability, Validity, Scale construction techniques. Experimental designs: Randomized Block design. Processing of data: Development of code book.

UNIT III

Measurements: Nature of measurements, types of measurement scale, Frequency distribution, graphical presentation of data. Measures of Central Tendency: Computation of mean, median and mode, their uses. Measures of variability: Computation of mean deviations, Quartile deviation and standard deviation, their uses.

UNIT IV

Correlation: Regression, Meaning, Spearman and Pearson's techniques of correlation, Linear regression. Chi Square.

UNIT V

Tests of significance of difference between means: t-test. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA): One way and two ways. Applications to food quality assessments, Multivariate statistics: MANOVA, Non-parametric statistics. Uses and merits. Statistical packages.

Syllabus of Home Science Research Entrance Test 2023-24

Part B: Psychology

UNIT-I : FOOD SCIENCE AND FOOD SERVICE MANAGEMENT - Food science and nutrition. Properties of food – physical and chemical properties, Quality evaluation of foods-objectives and subjective. Effects of cooking and processing techniques on nutritional components and other physical parameters, food preservation and application. Food pigments and additives. Food standards, microbiological safety of food, HACCP, food packaging. Perspectives of food service-menu planning, food cost analysis. New product development - nano technology. Food service management of institutional level-hospital, educational institutions, social and special institutions.

UNIT-II : NUTRITION AND DIETETICS - Food groups – balanced diet, food pyramid, macro and micro nutrition. Nutrients-role of nutrients in the body, nutrient deficiencies and requirements for Indians. Public health nutrition, Nutrition through life span-physiological changes, growth and development from conception to adolescence, nutritional needs and dietary guidelines for adequate nutrition through life cycle, nutrition concerns. Community nutrition, sports nutrition, nutrition in emergencies and disasters. Nutritional assessment-methods and techniques. Nutritional intervention-national nutrition policies and programmes, food and nutrition security. Clinical and therapeutic nutrition. Diet counseling and management.

Unit-III : TEXTILES- Textile terminologies- fibre, yarn, weave, fabric etc., classification of fibers, yarns and weaves, Identification of fibres and weaves. Manufacturing process of major natural and manmade fibres, properties and their end uses. Different methods of fabric construction-woven, knitted and non woven fabrics, their properties and end uses. Textiles finishes-classification, processing and purposes of finishes. Dyeing and printing-classification, method of block printing, tie and dye, batik, roller printing, screen printing, discharge, heat transfer printing and digitized printing. Traditional textiles of India-embroidered textiles, printed textiles, woven textiles, dyed textiles of various regions in India. Identification on the basis of fibre content, technique, motif, colour and designed. Textile Testing and quality control-need of testing, sampling method, techniques of testing fibres, yarn, fabrics and garments. Testing of colour-fastness, shrinkage, pilling and GSM of fabrics. Textile and environment-banned dyes,

eco-friendly textiles, contamination and effluent treatment, Eco-label and eco marks. Recent developments in textiles and apparels- nano textiles, technical textiles, occupational clothing, zero waste designing, up cycling and recycling.

UNIT-IV : APPAREL DESIGNING- Body measurements-procedure, need, figure types and anthropometry. Equipments and tools used for manufacturing garments-advancements and attachments used for sewing machine. Types of machines used and their parts. Elements and principles of design and its application to apparel. Illustrations and parts of garments. Fashion-Terminologies, fashion cycle, fashion theories, fashion adoption, fashion forecasting and factors affecting fashion. Pattern making-drafting, draping and flat pattern making techniques, pattern alteration and dart manipulation techniques. Apparel manufacturing-terminology used, seams, techniques and machines used, process of fabric to apparel manufacture. Apparel Quality testing-Quality standards and specification, Quality parameters and defects of fabrics and garments. Care and maintenance of clothing-principles of washing, laundry agents, storage techniques case labels and symbols. Selection of clothing for different age groups. Selection of fabrics for different and uses.

UNIT-V : RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CONSUMER ISSUES- Management-concept, approaches, management of time, energy, money, space, motivating factors, motivation theories, decision making. Functions of management-planning, supervision, controlling, organizing, evaluation, family life cycle-stages, availability and use of resources. Resources-classification, characteristics, factors affecting use, resource conservation, time management, work simplification techniques, classes of change, fatigue and its management. Management of natural resources-land, forest, water, air, water harvesting, municipal solid waste management, concept of sustainable development, SDGs. Money management-family income, types, supplementation, budgeting, household accounts, family savings and investment, tax implications. Human resource management- functions, need, human resource developmentchallenges, functions, manpower planning, training need assessment, training methodologies, training evaluation. Consumer-definition, role, rights and responsibilities, consumer behavior, consumer problems, education and empowerment. Consumer protection-consumer organization, cooperatives, alternative redressal, standardization, standard marks, quality control, buying aids, consumer legislation. Entrepreneurship-concept, process, barriers, entrepreneurial motivation, challenges, enterprise setting, project planning and appraisal, enterprise management.

UNIT-VI : HOUSING AND INTERIOR DESIGN- Design fundamentals – elements of art, principles of design, principles of composition. Colour - dimensions of colour, psychological effects of colour, colour schemes, factors affecting use of colour. Space planning and design-housing need and important, principles of planning spaces, types of house plans, economy in construction, planning for different income groups. Building regulations-norms and standards, zoning, housing for special groups and areas, housing finance. Housing and environment-building materials- impact on environment, green rating systems, energy efficiency in buildings,

energy auditing, indices of indoor comfort. Energy as a resource- conventional and non-conventional sources, renewable /nonrenewable energy, energy management, national efforts on energy conservation. Product design - design thinking process, diffusion and innovation, design communication, ergonomic considerations. Ergonomics - significance, scope, anthropometry, man, machine, environment relationship, factors affecting physiological cost of work, body mechanics, functional design of work place, time and motion study, energy studies. Furniture and furnishing - historical perspectives, architectural styles, contemporary trends, wall finishes, window and window treatments.

UNIT-VII : CHILD/HUMAN DEVELOPMENT- Principles of growth and development, care during pregnancy and pre-natal and neonatal development. Theories of human development and behavior. Early childhood care and education – activities to promote holistic development. Influence of family, peers, school, community and culture on personality development. Children and persons with special needs, care and support, special education, prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation. Children at risk-child labour, street children, children of destitute, orphans, child abuse and trafficking. Adolescence and youth: changes, challenges and programs to promote optimal development. Adulthood, characteristics, changing roles and responsibilities in early and middle adulthood. Aging-physical and psychological changes and care needs.

UNIT-VIII : FAMILY STUDIES -Dynamics of marriage and family relationships. Family welfare-approaches, programmes and challenges, role in national development. Domestic violence, marital disharmony, conflict, resolution of conflict. Parent education, positive parenting, community education. Family disorganization, single parent families. Family studies-family in crisis, family therapy, initiatives for child development. Human rights, rights of children, rights of women, status of women, gender roles. Guidance and counseling- across life span and for care givers. Health and well being across life span development.

UNIT-IX : COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT- Basics of communication- nature, characteristics, functions, process, models, elements, principles, barriers, perception, persuasion and empathy, types of communication, levels (settings) of communication transactions, process of listening. Communication systems and communication theories- human interaction theories, mass communication theories, message design theories, communication systems, culture and communication. Concept of development- theories, models, measurement and indicators of development. Concept of development- communication models and approaches, diffusion and innovation, mass media, social marketing. Role of communication in development- need and importance, development journalism, writing for development-print, radio, television and internet. Concerns of development communication- gender, health, environment, sustainability, human rights, population, literacy, rural and tribal development. Advocacy and behavior change communication- concept, theories, models, approaches, application and challenges. Traditional, modern and new media for development - folk forms of songs, art, dance, theatre, puppetry, advertisement, cinema, ICTs for development-community radio, participatory video, social

media and mobile phones. Organisation/agencies/institutes working for development communication international/national/state and local.

UNIT-X : EXTENSION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT-

Historical perspectives of extension—genesis of extension education and extension systems in India and other countries, objectives of extension education and extension service, philosophy and principles of extension programme development. Programme management- need assessment, situation analysis, planning, organization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Extension methods and materials- interpersonal, small and large group methods, audiovisual aids-need, importance, planning, classification, preparation and field testing, use and evaluation of audio-visual materials. Curriculum development and planning for extension education and development activities, Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives and learning. Non-Formal, adult and lifelong education-historical perspectives, concept, theories, approaches, scope, methods and materials used, challenges of implementation and evaluation, issues to be addressed. Training, skill development and capacity building for human resource development methods of training, entrepreneurship development. Community development- perspectives, approaches, community organization, leadership, support structures for community development, Panchyati raj institutions, NGOs and community based organisations. People's participation and stakeholders' perspectives, Participatory Learning and Action-methods and techniques. Development programmes in India for urban, rural and tribal population groups programmes for nutrition, health, education, wage and self employment, women's development, skill development, sanitation and infrastructure.

Maa Pateswari University, Balrampur



**SYLLABUS OF
MAA PATESWARI UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH ELIGIBILITY TEST- 2025
(MPU-RET-2025)
FOR SEEKING ADMISSION
IN
PH. D.
(SESSION : 2024-2025)
FACULTY OF ARTS**

ECONOMICS - ECO016

PhD Entrance Test**Part A****Unit I:****Research Methodology**

Meaning and Objectives of Research, Types of Research, Significance of Research, Research Method Vs. Methodology, Research Process, Criterion of Good Research Problem, Definitions of Research Problem, Selecting the Research Problem, Research Design: Meaning of Research Design, Need for Research Design, Features of a Good Design, Different Research Designs

Methods of Data Collection and Presentation, Measurement of Central Tendency- Mean, Median and Mode, Dispersion- Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation, Correlation Analysis. Sampling Theory: Universe and Sample, Parameter and Statistic, Sampling Distribution, Standard Error, Sampling Error. Elements of Hypothesis Testing: Concept of Hypothesis, Null and Alternative Hypothesis, Type I and Type II Error, Level of Significance and Critical Region, One-tail and Two-tail Tests, Procedure for Hypothesis Testing,

Unit II:**Part B:****Microeconomics**

Concept and Types of Equilibrium, Demand Function and Elasticity of Demand, Theories of Consumer Behaviour- Marginal Utility Theory, Indifference Curve Technique, Revealed Preference Theory, New Dimensions in Consumer Behaviour- Lancaster's Approach to Consumer Theory, Consumer Behaviour Under uncertainty. Theory of Production, Law of Production- Short-run and Long-run, Theory of firm- Market of Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Bilateral Monopoly, Price-Discrimination, Monopolistic Competition. Non-Price Competition- Classical Oligopoly models, Modern Oligopoly, Theory of Games, Modern Theories of Firm. Micro Distribution Theories, Welfare Economics- Pareto Optimality Conditions and Its Violation, Kaldor-Hicks Criterion and Scitovsky Paradox, Social Welfare Function, Linear Programming Technique, Economics of Information- Properties and Value of Information, Asymmetric Informations, Problems of Adverse Selection and Moral Hazards.

Public Economics

Role of Government in Organized Society and Branches of Public Finance, Externalities- Characteristics, Coase Theorem and its Problems, Public Sector Solution to Externalities Problems. Concepts of Public Goods, Private Goods and Merit Goods, Theories of Social Goods- Samuelson Model, Musgrave's Budget Model, Political Process of Voting for the Provision of Public Goods, Voting Paradox. Public Expenditure, Law of Public Expenditure- Wagner's Law of Increasing State Activities, Wiseman- Peacock hypothesis. Public Revenue, Principles of Taxation- Benefit Theory of Taxation, Ability to Pay Theory of Taxation. Theories of Incidence- Factors affecting Tax Incidence, Excess Burden of Tax Incidence. Theory of Tax Structure, Goods and Service Tax (GST), Theory of Fiscal Policy, Concept and Types of Budget Deficit, Fiscal Federalism, Fiscal Federalism in India.

Unit III:

Indian Economy

National Income and Basic Features of Indian Economy, Poverty and Unemployment, Various concepts of Poverty, Population Growth in India and Latest Census, Population Policy, Planning in India, NITI Aayog, Resource Base and Infrastructure, Progress and Problems of Agriculture Sector, Agriculture Price Policy of India, Food Security in India, Growth and Structure of Indian Industries, Industrial Policy of India; Policies Towards Public Sector Enterprises and Small Scale Industries, Industrial Labour and Industrial Relation, Issues in Labour Market Reforms, Trends, Composition and Direction of Foreign Trade of India, Balance of Payments Situation; Trade and Exchange Rate Policies of India.

Monetary Economics

Concept, Function and Types of Money, Circular Flow of Money, Theories of Demand for Money Real Balance Effect, Measurement of Value of Money, Concept Types and Causes of Inflation, Phillips curve analysis, Stagflation, Theories of Interest rate determination. – Institutions and Instruments of Financial System, Money market and Capital Market and its Constituents, Function of Central Bank, The Reserve Bank of India; Role and Functions of Commercial Banks, Various Concepts of Money Supply, Budget Deficit and Money Supply, Types and Tools of Monetary Policy, Effectiveness of Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy, Banking and Financial Sector Reforms, International Monetary Institutions.

Unit IV:

International Economics

Theories of International Trade – Classical, Neoclassical and Modern Theory of Trade, Leontief Paradox, Rybczynski Theorem, Offer Curve Analysis, Various Concepts and Measurements of Terms of Trade, Economic Growth and International Trade, Theories of Intra Industry Trade, Various Tools and Theories of Trade Policy – Tariff and Quota, Different Forms of Economic Integration, Theories of Customs Union, International Trading Environment – GATT and WTO. Foreign Exchange Rate, Foreign Exchange Market and its Operation, Theories of Exchange Rate Determination, Balance of Payment Various, Various Concepts of Balance in BoP, Concept of Disequilibrium in BoP BoP, Settlement and Adjustment, Different Approaches to Adjustment in BoP Disequilibrium, Concept and Problem of International Liquidity, International Monetary Systems, International Monetary Fund.

Environmental Economics

Basic Terms of Environmental Economics, Environmental Problems as Economic Problem, Deviations from Pareto Efficiency in Case of Environment, Market Failure and its Consequences, Rationale of Governmental Interventions, Methods of Environmental Regulation, Limits to Growth Issue, Interrelationship of Population, Poverty and Environment' Economics of Sustainable Development, Indicators of Sustainability, Economics of Climate Change, Economics of Biodiversity Conservation, Economic Analysis & International Policy. Environment and International Trade. Framework for the Economic Appraisal of Environmental Projects, Resource Economics, Resource Scarcity Problem, Conservation Methods, Common Property Resources (CPR), Economic Models of Resource Use, Environmental Ethics, Environmental Demand Theory, Valuation of Environmental Goods & Services.



Unit V:

Economic Growth

Concept and Determinants of Economic Growth, Steady State Growth Equilibrium, Classical Model of Economic Growth, Harrod and Domar Model, Neo Classical Growth Models - Solow Model and Swan Model, Phelps Model of Golden Rule, Neo-Keynesian Growth Models - Kaldor, Pasinetti, Joan Robinson Model, Technology and Growth, Endogenous Growth Models.

Demography

Demographic Analysis, Demographic Features and Trends in India, Demographic Measurements, Mortality and Morbidity and Health, Life Table, Population Economics, Population Theories, Occupational and Regional Distribution of Population, Population Projection, Population Growth and Economic Development, Migration.

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URDU - URD017

Part-A

(1) Urdu Research Aptitude

(حصہ الف)

(i) اردو تحقیق کی لیاقت

مجموعی نمبر: 100 پاس نمبر: وقت: دو گھنٹے

- 1- تحقیق - مفہوم، خصوصیات اور اقسام
- 2- تحقیق کے مراحل - موضوع کا انتخاب، متن، تقابل، تجزیہ، محاکمہ
- 3- تحقیق کے طریقہ کار - حوالہ، حاشیہ، تعلیقہ، ترجمہ، اقتباس، کتابیات، اشاریہ (Index)
- 4- تحقیق کے اصول و ضوابط - پیپر یا مقالہ لکھنے کے اصول
- 5- تحقیقی پیپر، تنقیدی مضمون، ورک شاپ، سیمینار، کانفرنس اور سمپوزیم - موضوع، مقصد، افادیت
- 6- تحقیقی مقالہ نگاری - اس کی خصوصیات اور خاکہ (Synopsis)

() حقائق و شواہد کی تفہیم

ii 1- بنیادی اور ثانوی ماخذ/منابع، انتخاب اور حقائق و شواہد کی ترجمانی، ترتیب اور محل استعمال

2- صوری و معنوی حقائق و شواہد

(مقداری اور اختصاصی)

() اطلاعی اور ترسیلی تکنک

iii 1- مفہوم، فوائد، نقصانات، استعمال

2- عام اشاریہ اور اصطلاحات

3- انٹرنیٹ اور ای میل کی مبادیات

Part - B
Urdu Poetry, Prose And History
(حصہ - ب)

اردو شعر و ادب اور تاریخ

مجموعی نمبر: 100 وقت : دو گھنٹہ

☆ اردو کی شعری اصناف اور معروف شعراء۔

1- غزل:- تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

2- مثنوی:- تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء
محمد قلی قطب شاہ، ولی، میر، درد، آتش، غالب، مومن، شاد عظیم آبادی، حسرت، فانی، فراق، یگانہ، جذبی۔

3- قطب مشتری، پھول بن، بحر البیان، گلزار نسیم، زہر عشق۔
قصیدہ:- تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

سودا، ذوق، غالب

4- نعت:- تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

5- مرثیہ:- تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء
محسن کا کوروی، احمد رضا خاں بریلوی، اقبال

انیس، دبیر، جوش

6- نظم:- تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

نظیر اکبر آبادی، خالی، محمد حسین آزاد، چکبست، اقبال، میراج، فاضل

☆ اردو کی نثری اصناف اور معروف تخلیق کار

1- داستان - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

سب رس، باغ و بہار، فسانہ عجائب، رانی کینکی کی کہانی۔

2- ناول - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

توبۃ النصوح، امراؤ جان ادا، گنودان، آخر شب کے ہم سفر

3- افسانہ - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

پریم چند، منٹو، کرشن چندر، بیدی، عصمت چغتائی

4- ڈراما - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

اندر سبھا، سلور کنگ، انارکلی، کہرے کا چاند، ضحاک

غیر افسانوی نثر - مضمون، انشائیہ، خطوط، سوانح عمری - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

مضامین سرسید، مقالات شبلی، نیرنگ خیال، مضامین پطرس، خطوط غالب، غبار خاطر

یادگار غالب، مضامین رشید

تنقید - تعریف، ابتداء و ارتقاء

تذکروں میں تنقیدی عناصر، تنقید کے دبستان، تخلیق اور تنقید کا باہمی رشتہ، اہم نقاد -

حالی - شبلی، مجنوں گورکھپوری، احتشام حسین، کلیم الدین احمد، آل احمد سرور، محمد حسن،

شمس الرحمن فاروقی،

تاریخ زبان اردو

ہند آریائی کی مختصر تاریخ

اردو کی پیدائش کے متعلق اہم نظریات

اردو اور اس کی اہم بولیاں