

**AURCET-2013 SYLLABUS
COMMON TO ALL ARTS SUBJECTS
PAPER – I**

1. General English {Comprehension, Prepositions, One-word Substitutes, Choose the
Appropriate option, Phrasal Verbs, Idomatic Expressions}. – (25 Questions)
2. General Knowledge and Current Affairs – (7 Questions)
3. Quantitative Ability – (6 Questions)
4. Reasoning – (6 Questions)
5. Logic Reasoning – (6 Questions)

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 31: ANTHROPOLOGY
PAPER-II

Culture & Society:

Characteristics of Culture, Ethnocentrism & Cultural relativism.

Culture change:

Acculturation, Diffusion Social Groups, Social Structure and Social Organization - Ethnography – Hunter gatherers, Pastoral, Pre-agriculture and Agricultural Communities of India - Tribes and their Development in India – Pre & Post Independence era - Evolutionary overview of Social, Political and Religious organizations - Salient features of Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures of India.

Chronology:

Relative Dating – Pleistocene deposits, Glacial, River, Cave and wind deposits, Stratigraphy and Sea-level Changes; Absolute Dating – Carbon-14, Potassium – Argon, Thermo-luminescence and Dendro-chronology.

Fossil evidences for human evolution:

Australopithecenes, Homo erectus, Neanderthals and Cro-Magnon - Primates – Classification, Characteristics. Comparison between Man & Anthropoid Apes.

Genetics:

Cell – Structure & Division, Mendelian Theory & Darwin Theory

Human Biological Diversity:

Major Races in the World, Races in India. Demographic concepts.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 32: COMMERCE
PAPER-II

Unit - I

Business Environment - Meaning and Elements of Business Environment - Economic environment, Economic Policies, Economic Planning - Legal environment of Business in India, Competition policy, Consumer Protection, Environment protection - Policy Environment: Liberalization, Privatization and globalization generation reforms, Industrial policy and implementation. Industrial growth and structural changes.

Unit – II

Financial & Management Accounting, Basic Accounting concepts, Capital and Revenue, Financial Statement Partnership Accounts: Admission, Retirement, Death, Dissolution and Cash Distribution Advanced Company Accounts: Issue, forfeiture, Purchase of Business Liquidation, Valuation of shares, Amalgamation, Absorption and Reconstruction, Holding Company Accounts Cost and Management Accounting: Ratio Analysis, Funds Flow Analysis, Cash Flow Analysis, Marginal costing and Break -even analysis, Standard costing, Budgetary control, Costing for decision-making Responsibility accounting

Unit – III

Business Economics - Nature and uses of Business Economics, Concept of Profit and Wealth maximization, Demand Analysis and Elasticity of Demand, Indifference Curve Analysis, Utility Analysis and Laws of Returns and Law of variable proportions Cost, Revenue, Price determination in different market situations: Perfect competition, Monopolistic competition, Monopoly, Price discrimination and Oligopoly, Pricing strategies

Unit – IV

Business Statistics & Data Processing - Data types, Data collection and analysis, sampling, need, errors and methods of sampling, Normal distribution, Hypothesis testing, Analysis and Interpretation of Data Correlation and Regression, small sample tests-t-test, F-test and chi-square test Data processing-Elements, Data entry, Data processing and Computer applications, Computer Application to Functional Areas-Accounting, Inventory control Marketing

Unit – V

Business Management - Principles of Management - Planning-Objectives, Strategies, Planning process, Decision-making - Organizing, Organizational structure, Formal and Informal organizations, - Organizational culture - Staffing - Leading: Motivation, Leadership, Committees, Communication controlling - Corporate Governance and Business Ethics

Unit – VI

Marketing Management - The evolution of marketing, Concepts of marketing, Marketing mix, Marketing environment - Consumer behavior, Market segmentation - Product decisions - Pricing decisions - Distribution decisions - Promotion decisions - Marketing Planning, Organizing and Control.

Unit - VII

Financial Management - Capital Structure, Financial and Operating leverage - Cost of capital, Capital budgeting - Working capital management - Dividend policy.

Unit – VIII

Human Resource Management - Concepts, Role and Functions of Human Resource management - Human Resource Planning, Recruitment and Selection - Training and Development, Succession Planning - Compensation: Wage and Salary Administration, Incentive and Fringe benefits, Morale and Productivity - Performance Appraisal Industrial Relations in India, Health, Safety, Welfare and Social security, Workers' Participation in Management.

Unit – IX

Banking and Financial Institution - Importance of Banking to Business, Types of Banks and Their Functions - Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and Rural Banking - Banking Sector Reforms in India, NPA, Capital adequacy norms - E-banking - Development Banking: IDBI, IFCI, SFCs, UTI, SIDBI.

Unit – X

Income-tax Law and Tax Planning - Basic concepts, Residential status and tax incidence, exempted incomes, Computation of taxable income under various heads - Computation of taxable income of individuals and firms Deduction of tax, filing of returns, different types of assessment; Defaults and penalties - Tax planning: Concept, significance and problems of tax planning, Tax evasion and tax avoidance, methods of tax planning.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 33 & 83: MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
PAPER-II

Unit – I

Managerial Economics – Demand Analysis - Production Function - Cost-output relations - Market structures - Pricing theories – Advertising - Macro-economics - National Income concepts - Infrastructure – Management and Policy - Business Environment - Capital Budgeting.

Unit – II

The concept and significance of organizational behavior – Skills and roles in an organization – Classical, Neo-classical and modern theories of organizational structure – Organization design – Understanding and Managing individual behaviour personality – perception – Values – Attitudes – Learning – Motivation. Understanding and managing group behavior, Processes – Inter – Personal and group dynamics – Communication – Leadership – Managing change – Managing conflicts.

Unit – III

Concepts and perspectives in HRM: HRM in changing environment - Human resource planning – Objectives, Process and Techniques - Job analysis – Job description - Selecting human resources - Induction, Training and Development - Exit policy and implications - Performance appraisal and evaluation - Potential assessment - Job evaluation - Wage determination - Industrial Relations and Trade Unions - Dispute resolution and Grievance management - Labor Welfare and Social security measures.

Unit – IV

Financial management – Nature and Scope - Valuation concepts and valuation of securities - Capital budgeting decisions – Risk analysis - Capital structure and Cost of capital - Dividend policy – Determinants - Long-term and short-term financing instruments - Mergers and Acquisitions.

Unit – V

Marketing environment and Environment scanning: Marketing Information systems and Marketing research: understanding consumer and industrial markets: Demand Measurement and Forecasting: Market Segmentation – Targeting and Positioning: Product decisions, Product mix, Product Life Cycle; New product development; Branding and Packaging; Pricing methods and strategies, Promotion decisions- Promotion mix; Advertising; Personal selling; Channel management; Vertical marketing systems; Evaluation and control of marketing effort; Marketing of services; Customer relation management; Uses of internet as a marketing medium – other related issues like branding, market development, Advertising and retailing on the net. New issues in Marketing.

Unit – VI

Role and scope of production management; Facility location; layout planning and analysis; Production planning and control – production process analysis; Demand forecasting for operations; Determinants of product mix; Production scheduling; Work measurement; Time and motion study; Statistical Quality Control.

Role and scope of Operations Research: Linear Programming: Sensitivity analysis; Duality; Transportation model; Inventory control; Queuing theory; Decision theory; Markov analysis; PERT/CPM.

Unit – VII

Probability theory; Probability distributions – Binomial, Poisson, Normal and Exponential; Correlation and Regression analysis; Sampling theory; Sampling distributions; Tests of Hypothesis; large and small samples; t,z,F, Chi-square tests.

Use of Computers in managerial applications; Technology issues and Data processing in organizations; Information systems; MIS and Decision making; system analysis and design; Trends in Information Technology; Internet and Internet-based applications,

Unit – VIII

Concept of corporate strategy; Components of strategy formulation; An offs growth vector; BCG Model; Porter's generic strategies; competitor analysis; strategic dimensions and group mapping; Industry analysis; Strategies in industry evolution, fragmentation, maturity, and decline; Competitive strategy and corporate strategy; Tran nationalization of world economy; Managing cultural diversity; Global Entry strategies; Globalization of financial system and services; Managing international business; Competitive advantage of nations; RTP and WTO.

Unit – IX

Concepts – Types, Characteristics; Motivation; Competencies and its development; Innovation and Entrepreneurship; Small business – Concepts Government policy for promotion of small and tiny enterprises; Process of business opportunity identification; Detailed business plan preparation; Managing small enterprises; Planning for growth; Sickness in Small Enterprises; Rehabilitation of sick enterprises; Entrepreneurship (organization entrepreneurship).

Unit – X

Indian's Foreign Trade and Policy; Export promotion policies; Trade agreements with other countries; Policy and performance of Export zones and Export-oriented units; Export incentives.

International marketing logistics; International logistical structures; Export documentation framework; Organization of shipping services; Chartering practices; marine cargo insurance.

International financial environment; Foreign exchange markets; Determination of exchange rates; Exchange risk measurement; International investment; International capital markets; International Credit Rating Agencies and Implications of their ratings.

WTO and Multilateral trade agreements pertaining to trade in goods; trade in services and TRIPS; Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); International Trade Blocks – NAFTA, ASEAN, SAARC, EU, WTO and Dispute Settlements Mechanism.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 34 & 81: ECONOMICS
PAPER-II

Micro-economic Analysis

Demand analysis – Marshallian, Hicksian and Revealed preference approaches Theory of Production and Costs - Pricing and output under different forms of market structure - Factor Pricing analysis - Elements of general equilibrium and new welfare economics.

Macro-economic Analysis

Determination of output and employment – Classical approach, Keynesian approach, consumption hypotheses
Demand for Money – Fisher and Cambridge version, Approaches of Keynesian, Friedman, Patinkin, Baumol and Tobin
Supply of Money, Determinants of money supply, High-powered money, Money multiplier
Phillips Curve analysis
Business cycles – Models of Samuelson, Hicks and Kaldor.
Macro-economic Equilibrium – Relative roles of monetary and fiscal policies

Development and Planning

Economic Growth, Economic Development and Sustainable Development –
Importance of institutions – Government and markets – Perpetuation of underdevelopment – Vicious circle of poverty, circular causation, structural view of underdevelopment – Measurement of development conventional, HDI and quality of life indices
Theories of Development – Classical, Marx and Schumpeter; Economic Growth – Harrod-Domar model, instability of equilibrium, Neoclassical growth – Solow's model, steady state growth. Approaches to development: Balanced growth, critical minimum effort, big push, unlimited supply of labour, unbalanced growth, low income equilibrium trap
Indicators and measurement of poverty
Importance of agriculture and industry in economic development – choice of techniques and appropriate technology – Investment criteria – Elementary idea of cost-benefit analysis
Trade and Aid – International trade as 'engine of growth' – Globalization and LDC Objectives and role of monetary and fiscal policies in economic development
Techniques of planning; Plan Models in India; planning in a market-oriented economy

Public Finance

Role of the Government in Economic activity – Allocation, distribution and stabilization functions; Private, Public and Merit goods
The Public Budgets – Kinds of Budgets, Zero-base budgeting, different concepts of budget deficits; Budgets of the Union Government in India
Public Expenditure – Hypotheses; effects and evaluation
Public Revenue – Different approaches to the division of tax burden, incidence and effects of taxation, elasticity and buoyancy; taxable capacity
Public Debt – Sources, effects, burden and its management
Fiscal Federalism – Theory and problems; Problems of Centre-State Financial relations in India.
Fiscal Policy - Neutral and compensatory and functional finance; balanced budget multiplier

International Economics

Theories of International Trade: Empirical verification and Relevance
International Trade under Imperfect competition
Terms of Trade and Economic Growth – Secular
Deterioration of Terms of Trade Hypothesis – a critical review
Equilibrium/ disequilibrium in Balance of Payments, Foreign Trade Multiplier
Impact of Tariffs, Partial and general equilibrium analysis; Political economy of Non-Tariff Barriers
Theory of regionalism at Global level – Collapse of Bretton-Wood System – Recent Monetary reforms
Trade Policy and Reforms in India

Indian Economy

Basic Economic indicators – National income, performance of different sectors Trends in prices and money supply
Agriculture – Institutional and technological aspects, new agricultural policy
Industry – New industrial policy and liberalization
Money and banking – Concepts of money supply, inflation, monetary policy and financial sector reforms
Public finance – Trends in revenue and expenditure of the Central and State Governments, Public debt; analysis of the Union Budget
Foreign Trade – Trends, Balance of payments and trade reforms

Poverty, unemployment, migration and environment

Statistical Methods

Measures of Central tendency, dispersion, skewness and kurtosis
Elementary theory of probability – Binomial, Poisson and Normal distributions
Simple correlation and regression analysis
Statistical inferences – Applications, sampling distributions (t, χ^2 and F tests)
Sampling of attributes, testing of Hypothesis
Index numbers and time series analysis
Sampling and census methods, types of sampling and errors

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 35: EDUCATION
PAPER-II**

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Relationship between Education and Philosophy; Scope and functions of Educational Philosophy; Modern Concept of Philosophy: Analysis, Logical Analysis, Logical Empiricism and Positive Relativism- Impact of modern Philosophical thought on Education- Development on the different school of philosophical thought such as Idealism, Naturalism, Realism , Pragmatism, Existentialism, Marxism with a special reference to the concept of knowledge, reality and values and their contributions to the field of Education and the Educational aims and objectives.

Relationship between Sociology and Education- scope and functions of Educational Sociology and Sociology of Education – Education as a social sub system – specific characteristics- Education and Indian Constitution with special reference to (a) Education and democracy and (b) Education as an instrument of change – National Integration through Education – Education for International Understanding

Education in relation with home , culture, religion, politics, modernization – Role of culture in personality development – Education and Cultural changes in India and the Globe-Education and Social change, social stratification and social mobility- Education and social constraints in India (Caste, ethnicity, class, language, religion, regionalism)

Education for the socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society with special reference to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, physically challenged children, women and rural population- content and methodology of teaching in relation to the aims of education - nature of the child- Relationship between General Education and professional education. The future of Education- Reports of the Educational Commissions and committees in India -Economics of Education- rate of return in education-Globalization of higher education- Educational management and planning in India

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Nature and scope of Educational Psychology– psychology and education - Methods of Psychology – Introspection-Observation- Experimentation- Case Study- Survey - Approaches to different schools of psychology to the study of human behavioral problems of education with reference to functionalism-Behaviorism- Gestalt Psychology- Psycho-analysis.

Growth and Development - Human Development- stages of child development; factors influencing development of child and characteristics and problems of each stage – Cognitive- Emotional, Moral and Social Development- Theories of Piage and Gagne -their Educational implications

Learning theories – Thorndike’s Trial & Error theory- Pavlov’s classical conditioning- Skinners Operant conditioning- - Group Dynamics – Nature types – cohesiveness – norms – conformity – interaction in the class room climate – Attitudes formation and development- attitude measurement

Theories of Intelligence – Two factor theory- Multifactor theory – Structure of Intelligence - Guilford- Measurement of Intelligence.

Nature of Personality- Theories of Personality - Allport, Eysenck; Psycho-analytic approach of Sigmund Freud, Erickson, Maslow and Rogers Personality – Assessment – tools and techniques of assessment – observation – Interview Inventory – Projective tests.

TEACHER EDUCATION

Aims and objectives of teacher education at different levels of global perspectives -Need and significance of teacher education at global level as well as in India - Historical perspective of teacher education in India-Teacher preparation process at subject level and language level in view of different stages of education - Professional and disciplinary oriented courses in education at UG and PG level-Professional preparation and academic orientation of teacher educators and educational administrators - Pre-service and in service teacher training programmes - Training for lesson writing /preparation using ICT-Process of Student teaching programmes- internship- block teaching-teaching practice- off campus teaching practice - Techniques of teacher training- macro teaching- micro teaching- interaction analysis- feedback - Evaluation of student teaching - Taxonomy of teacher behavior-Teaching and learning perspectives [E- learning and teaching] - Developing an inclusive approach to teacher training for people with disabilities - Innovations in teacher education-The role of NCERT, NCTE, IASE, and CTE for strengthening teacher education - Problems in teacher education-practice teaching schools - Revision of teacher education curriculum

Research activities and their implications for improving teaching effectiveness - Research on continuing professional development (CPD) within teacher education - Research on pedagogical approaches in teacher education - Research on professional knowledge, identity, beliefs & understanding of Teaching & Learning in

teacher education - Building a research agenda for teacher education research - Research on teacher induction.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Educational research as a scientific and disciplined inquiry- The characteristics of educational research- Different approaches and types of educational research- Objectivity in educational research-introduction to the research processes in education.

Research problem- Selection and nature of the research problem-Techniques involved in defining and formulating a research problem- The significance of selecting an appropriate problem-Formulating hypotheses- Source and characteristics of hypotheses-Types of hypotheses- Variables-Nature and types of variables- Quantitative and categorical variables- Continuous and discrete variables-Independent, dependent, moderator, control, intervening variables-Selection of variables in educational research.

Literature Review- Sources and functions of review- The search for the literature- Selection and presentation of previous studies-Interpretation of previous studies- Designing Research- Meaning and need for research design-The features and different types of research design- Important concepts involved in research design.

Qualitative approaches-Nature of qualitative studies- Phenomenological methods- Ethnographical methods- Case-studies- Historical studies-Action research- Quantitative approaches- Nature of quantitative studies- Experimental methods- Survey research.

Nature of data: primary and secondary- Questionnaires and interview schedules-Observation schedules-Using aptitude, attitude, achievement, personality tests- Procedures of standardization and establishing reliability and validity- Research report – different styles of writing research report

Sampling theory-Different sampling distributions- Sampling and non-sampling errors- Hypothesis testing- Type – I and Type – II errors-One tailed and two-tailed tests- Estimation of sample size- Methods of sampling

Measurement in educational research- Levels of measurement scales- Tests of sound measurement: tests of reliability and validity- Techniques of developing measurement tools-Meaning of scaling and important scaling techniques.

Classification and tabulation of data- Diagrammatic and graphic presentation- Measures of central tendency- Measures of variability- Measures of relative standing-Probability and distribution- Simple correlation and regression analysis

Sampling distributions and hypothesis testing- Parametric tests: t-test, one and two way analysis of variance (ANOVA)(F-Test)-Non-parametric tests: chi-square and median test. Meaning and techniques of interpretation-Significance and importance of report writing- Different types and steps of report writing

FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTERS

History of computers- Hardware and Software aspects- Introduction to operating systems- Developments in information technology and their uses to the field of education-Multimedia- Uses of multimedia- Multimedia development-Multimedia software: Basic tools, authoring tools, software drivers- Multimedia Building block: Text, Graphics, Digital Video or Animation, Digital audio- Multimedia applications in education Concepts and types of Networks and communication networks- The Internet and the World Wide Web- Communication channels and protocols-Factors affecting communication- Browsers and search engines- Introduction to web designing-Internet applications in education- Files and databases- Data storage- File management-Database management-Management information systems in the field of education.

Computer and Data Analysis - Data Base Packages - MS -Excel, - Data Entry - Variables - Import and Export of files - Data Manipulation - Data Transformation - Performing Simple Statistical Analyses like Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Variability, Percentiles, Correlation, t – Value, F –Value, Chi square test etc. - Statistical Packages SPSS – applications of SPSS package in Educational Research.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 36: ADULT & CONTINUING EDUCATION

PAPER-II

ADULT & CONTINUING EDUCATION

Concepts and Terminologies - Andragogy and pedagogy - Illiteracy and its types, Literacy and its types – traditional, functional, mass rapid, legal, technologies. - Adult education, adult learning, continuing education, lifelong learning, Recurrent education, difference between teaching and training - Formal education, non-formal education, information education, incidental Learning. Extension education, field outreach, community engagement - The non-formal approach in education- Education for all School drop-outs and universalisation of primary education and its -Relationship with adult literacy; DPEP - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - Jana Shikshan Nilyam, Continuing Education Scheme, Jana Shikshan Sansthan (Shramik Vidyapeeth) - Difference between population education and population studies - National Literacy Mission (NLM); Structure, role and function, operational Network and supporting agencies and bodies such as SRC, DIET, NIAE, Directorate of Adult Education, etc. - Total Literacy Campaigns (TLC), post-Literacy Campaigns (PLC), Off Shoots of TLC and PLC - Field skills, teaching methods for adults, training methods for training of Functionaries - Monitoring and evaluation of TLC, PLC, and other programs of the NLM - Role of NGOs, Universities and other Government agencies in support of the NLM.

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 37 & 82: ENGLISH
PAPER-II**

1. Chaucer to Shakespeare
2. Jacobean to Restoration Periods
3. Augustan Age: 18th Century Literature
4. Romantic Period
5. Victorian Period
6. Modern Period
7. Contemporary Period
8. American and other non- British Literatures (Including Indian Writing in English)
9. Literary Theory and Criticism
10. Rhetoric and Prosody

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 39: HISTORY
PAPER-II

Ancient Indian History

Sources; Harappan civilization; Vedic and Post Vedic Period-Society, religion and culture; North India 600 B.C. to 300 B.C- Political, Socio-economic and religious conditions; Rise of Buddhism and Jainism; The Mauryan Empire- Nature and Structure of the Mauryan Empire; Asoka and Buddhism; Sculpture and architecture; Kushanas and their contribution to culture; History of the Satavahanas in Deccan and South India; The Gupta Empire-Political, Social, Economic and Cultural aspects; Political history of the emerging Regional Powers in Deccan, Far South, and Eastern India during 600 A.D. to 1200 A.D. Nature of South Indian States-Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami and Cholas-Their contribution to Society, Agriculture, Irrigation, Trade, religion and culture; South Indian Bhakti Movement and later developments; Hindu temples and architectural styles; Contribution of Rashtrakutas, Pallavas, Chalukyas and Cholas to sculptural art, architecture and literature.

Medieval Indian History

Sources ; Political developments-the Ghori, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodhis; Foundation of the Mughal empire; Babur, Humayun and Sher Shah Sur; expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb; causes for the decline of the Mughal empire; The Vijayanagara and the Bahamanis in South India- Rise, expansion and disintegration; the Maratha Movement; Shivaji and his contribution; Expansion under the Peshwas; causes for the decline of Maratha power Administration of the State under Sultanate, Mughals, Vijayanagara, Bahamanis and Marathas with reference to civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military aspects Agriculture, irrigation, Industries and developments in technology; trade and commerce-internal, external and European trade; trade centres and ports; Transport and communication; Currency systems Socio-religious movements- Sufism and the Sufi saints; Bhakti cult-Saivism and Vaishnavism- its branches; Impact of the religious saints of the medieval period in North and South India; the Sikh Movement-Guru Nanak and his teachings; Social divisions and religious groups; mercantile and professional classes; Position of women Educational institutions and its motivations; Literature-Persian, Sanskrit, and regional languages; Fine arts-Painting and music; development of monumental art and architecture-Indo-Islamic architecture;

Modern Indian History

Sources and Historiography- Archival materials, biographies, memoirs, News papers, Oral traditions, paintings; Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern Studies; European trading Companies in 17th and 18th centuries; establishment of British dominion in India; Relations of the British with the principal Indian powers-Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs- First war of Indian independence-1857; Administration under the crown- Local self-government, constitutional changes 1909-1935 Impact of British economic policies on agriculture, industries and trade; British industrial policy-labour and trade Union Movements; monetary Policy, banking, currency and exchange; Railways and road transport; Famines and epidemics and the government policy; Drain theory; New Education-English language; Modern Science; Socio-religious Reforms-Raja Ram Mohan Roy Rise of Indian nationalism-Indian national congress 1885-1920; Trends in Swadeshi Movement; Gandhian mass movements- Indian Revolutionaries in India and abroad; Movement of Depressed classes; Communal Politics and genesis of Pakistan; Towards independence and Partition India after Independence 1947-1964- Integration of the Indian states-Kashmir question; making of Indian constitution; economic policies and planning process; Linguistic reorganization of State; India's foreign Policy

History and Culture of the Andhras From Earliest Times to Formation of Andhra Pradesh State : (25 Questions)

History of the Andhra-Satavahanas and their contribution to society, economy, religion, literature, art and architecture; Post Satavahana Period- Ikshvakus, Salankayanas, Vishnukundis and Early Pallavas; Patronage to Buddhism- Establishment of the Eastern Chalukyan kingdom- cultural conditions; History of Chalukya-Cholas and Kakatiyas of Warangal- Pancharamas; Virasaivism in Andhradesa; contribution of Kakatiyas for the development of trade and commerce, art and architecture; Muslim invasions and the fall of the Kakatiyas Liberation Movements- Musunuri Chiefs; Reddis of Kondavidu; establishment of Vijayanagara Empire- relations of Rayas with contemporary powers; Society, agriculture, Irrigation, taxation, trade and commerce, art and architecture, language and literature under the Rayas of Vijayanagar; Disintegration of the Vijayanagara Empire Contribution of the Qutub Shahis of Golkonda for the development of art and architecture and Telugu literature; Nayaka kingdoms and their patronage to Telugu literature Andhra under the East India Company rule 1802-1857; Revolt of 1857 and its impact on Andhra and Telangana; social Reform movement in Andhra-Political, social and cultural awakening in Andhra and Telangana Vandemataram Movement and its impact on Andhra; Home Rule and Non-cooperation movement in Andhra; Alluri Sita Ramaraju and Rampa rebellion; Salt Satyagraha and civil disobedience Movement; Quit India Movement in Andhra; Police Action in Hyderabad-Integration of Hyderabad with India-Movement for formation of Andhra State-Activities of Andhra Mahasabha upto 1943; Sri Bagh Pact; martyrdom of Potti Sreeramulu- Formation of Andhra State 1953; State Re-organisation Commission- Gentlemen's Agreement and formation of Andhra Pradesh State 1956.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 40: ANCIENT HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY
PAPER-II

Archaeological Methods and Cultures

Nature and scope of Archaeology; Relations with History and Sciences-New Archaeology-Recent Trends in archaeological studies; Explorations and Excavation methods; Aerial Photography Remote sensing techniques; Under water archaeology

Dating Methods-Relative and absolute methods; C-14 Method, thermo luminescence, Potassium Argon Method, Dendro chronology; Palaeo Magnetic Dating methods

Techniques of conservation and preservation of organic antiquities; conservation methods of mural paintings and oil paintings; conservation of ancient Indian monuments

Palaeolithic cultures; Early civilizations; Harappan civilization-Name, extent, chronology and end of Harappan culture; Town planning; Trade and commerce, Burial customs, Seals, toy objects and art forms; Archaeological excavations at Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan and Harappa and material culture

Copper hoard culture, iron age, PG ware and Megalithic culture; Early historic cultures of India- Hastinapur, Taxila, Nagarjunakonda.

Epigraphy and Numismatics

Origin and antiquity of writing in India-Development of Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts in ancient India-types of inscriptions; palaeographical formulae; dating of inscriptions- Asokan inscriptions Satavahana and Ikshvaku inscriptions and their value and significance for reconstructing history.

Importance of Hatigumpha inscription, Girnar Inscription and Nanaghat inscription for the reconstruction of Satavahana history; Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta and Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II; Copper Plate inscriptions of the Eastern Chalukyas.

Usefulness of coin studies in the reconstruction of the history; Origin, antiquity and evolution of coinage in ancient India. Indo-Greek, Roman and Kushana coins-their characteristic features

Satavahana and Kshatrapa coins-coin legends and symbolism; Coins of the Imperial Guptas- Samudragupta, Chandragupta II and Kumaragupta's coins; Coinage of Rayas of Vijayanagara

Indian art, architecture and Hindu Iconography

Development of Buddhist art and architecture- rock-cut and structural; Stupas, Chaityas and Viharas; Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Guntupalli and Sankaram ; Sanchi, Pitalkhora and Barhut

Evolution of Hindu temple- Nagara, Dravida and Vesara; Temples of Guptas and Chandellas; Orissan temple architecture; Chalukyan temple art and architecture; Temple art and architecture of the Rashtrakutas, Kakatiyas and Hoyasalas; Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagara temple art and architecture

Literary sources for the study of Hindu iconography; Saiva iconography-Pacific and Terrific forms of Siva; Anugrahamurti and Samharamurti forms of Siva;

Vaishnava iconography-Vyuha forms of Vishnu; 24 forms of Vishnu; Dasavataras; Iconography of Ganesa, Karttikeya, Surya, Brahma, Sarasvati, Dikpalas and Navagrahas; Iconography of Durga; Mahishasuramardini

History and Culture of the Andhras From Earliest Times to 1565 A.D

Sources for the study of the Andhra History-archaeological and literary; History of the Andhra-Satavahanas and their contribution to society, economy, religion, literature, art and architecture;

Post Satavahana Period- Ikshvakus, Salankayanas, Vishnukundis and Early Pallavas; Patronage to Buddhism- Establishment of the Eastern Chalukyan kingdom- cultural conditions; History of Chalukya-Cholas and Kakatiyas of Warangal- Pancharamas; Virasaivism in Andhradesa; Contribution of Kakatiyas for the development of trade and commerce, art and architecture; Muslim invasions and the fall of the Kakatiyas

Liberation Movements- Musunuri Chiefs; Reddis of Kondavidu and their contribution to the religion and literature; Social customs and practices-celebration of vasantotsava festivals under the Reddis; Establishment of Vijayanagara Empire- relations of Rayas with contemporary powers; Administration of the State-Civil, Judiciary and Military; Nayankara system-its merits and demerits-views of historians on the Nayankara system

Krishnadevaraya and his military conquests; His contribution to the Telugu literature; Society, agriculture, Irrigation, taxation, trade and commerce, art and architecture, language and literature under the Rayas of Vijayanagar; Ramaraya's role in South Indian politics-causes for the battle of Rakshasi Tangadi, 1565 A.D. Results of the war.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 41: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

PAPER-II

UNIT-I

Schools of management thought- Scientific Management School, Human Relations School, Behaviour School, System Approach.

Functions of Management- Planning: Types, Steps, Organizing.
Direction, Control, Coordination, Communication.

UNIT-II

Personnel Management: Functions, Structure of Personnel Department, line and Staff, Job Analysis, manpower Planning, New Challenges.

Recruitment and Selection, Placement and Induction.

Wage and Salary Administration, Job evaluation, Methods of wage payment linking wages with productivity.
Grievance handling and Disciplinary action.

UNIT-III

HRD Concept, importance, Evolution, Functions, Organisation of HRD Function.

Performance appraisal, Training and Development , Quality of work life, Career planning, Quality circles.

Training Programmes for workers, Management Development Programmes. Evaluation of training.

UNIT-IV

Organizational Behaviour : Concept, Importance, Evolution , Role, Group Dynamics.

Motivation, Leadership, Job satisfaction, Morale, Fatigue and Monotony.

Organisational change and Development, Organisational effectiveness.

UNIT-V

Industrial Relations: Concept, Scope, Approaches, Industrial Relations System.

Industrial disputes: Causes, Effects, Trends, Methods and Machinery for the settlement of Industrial disputes.

Workers participation in management, Code of discipline, tripartite bodies, ILO, industrial relations and the new economic reforms.

UNIT-VI

Trade Unions: Meaning, Objectives, Functions, Theories, Structure of Trade unions.

Trade Union Movement in India, Leadership, Finance, Union Politics, Inter and Intra-union Rivalry.

UNIT-VII

Labour legislation, Objectives, Principles, Classification, Evolution of labour legislation in India, impact of ILO, Labour legislation and Indian Constitution.

Factories Act, 1948.

Employees State Insurance Act, 1948; Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

UNIT-VIII

Trade Unions Act, 1926; Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946; Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Payment of Wages Act, 1936; Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

UNIT-IX

Labour Welfare: Meaning, Definition, Scope, Theories, Principles and approaches.

Statutory and Non - statutory labour welfare; Intra-Mural and Extra-Mural welfare.

Agencies of Labour Welfare: State, Employer, Trade Unions, Voluntary Agencies.

UNIT-X

Labour market, Features, Demand and Supply of Labour, nature and Composition of Indian Labour Force, Un-Employment and Under-Employment.

Concepts of wages, State Regulation of wages, Fixation of wages, Wage theories, Wage differentials.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 42: JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNICATION (NT)
PAPER-II

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM

Indian press and freedom movement – Gandhi's contribution to Indian journalism – Nehru era – Government v/s Press – Indian Press and Emergency Contribution of National eminent newspapers - Amrit Bazar Patrika - Kesari – Hitvada – The Times of India – The Statesman – Free Press Journal- The Hindu- Recent trends in journalism Origin and development of Telugu press – Telugu press and freedom movement _Kandukuri Veeresalingam – Kasinadhuni Nageswara rao – K.Ramarao – Khasa Subba rao – Tapi Dharma Rao –Mutnuri Krishna rao – NarlaVenkateswara Rao- Telugu Press after 1970's – Recent trends

REPORTING AND EDITING

Detailed analysis of news – definition – concepts- components – values – sources- press conference – Interviews – qualifications and responsibilities of reporter – ethical aspects
Reporting special events – disasters and accidents – crime – sports – budget – courts – legislature reporting – speech reporting – investigative reporting – science reporting – moffussil reporting
Editor – News editor – Sub-editor- their responsibilities – Editorial writing – Letters to the editor – Leads – Principles of rewriting – Rural news editing
Journalism ethics- accuracy-fairness-completeness- code of ethics- Journalism and objectivity- the influence of news values- objectivity in practice- redefining objectivity- objectivity as a perspective- use of language.

COMMUNICATION THEORY

Definitions of communication – scope – Communication process – Variables of communication – Source - Message – Channel - Receiver – Feedback – Basic models of communication – Shannon & Weaver – Lasswell -Berlo
Types of communication –interpersonal – group – mass communication – mass communication – characteristics of print, radio, Television, film
Advanced models of communication – two step flow of communication opinion leaders – characteristics – Diffusion of innovation – Rogers and Shoemakers model of communication
Gate keeping models - White's model, Galtung and Ruge model of selective gate keeping – Models of communication – Verbal and non-verbal
Normative theories – Authoritarian – Libertarian – Communist – Social responsibility – Development media – Democratic participant theory.

ADVERTISING & PUBLIC RELATIONS

Evolution of advertising - socio economic effects of advertising – types of advertisements – Various phases of advertising – advertising agency system -market research – vocational aspects of advertising - Planning and campaigns – Media selection – newspapers – Magazines – Radio _ Television - Direct mail - Outdoor advertising - Hoarding - Bus panels- spectacular- Bulletins - Components of PR – Principles of persuasion – effective communication – attitude change – application of communication techniques for PR media – PR for print , electronics and film, oral,open house, photography , campaigns , demonstration, exhibitions, trade, press – press conference – special events - PR organisations – structure – PR policy – consultancy agency system – planning – fact finding – implementation- Feedback analysis – methods of PR – Press relations – periodicals – controlled electronic communication – advertising as a component of PR – direct communication methods – books and other publications

RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM PRODUCTION

Brief history of broadcasting in India –characteristics of radio – objectives of radio – AIR code – stages in programme production – writing for radio – news features – interviews – audience profile – special audience programmes - women – children – youth – industrial workers – farm and home programmes - Audition – microphone talents – mikes – Outdoor broadcast – Covering special events – Festivals – Sports - Radio Bridge
Origin and growth of radio network – All India radio and Doordarshan – Prasar bharathi – Organizational structure – FM Radio. - TV as medium of communication – Origin and growth - Characteristics – Audience – stages in TV programme production – Script writing – types of scripts – programme production techniques – TV studio – types of cameras – lenses – Basic shots –micro phones – lighting –floor planning – duties of the TV crew
Television – Growth – Private TV – Cable TV- DTH- CAS- TV ads. Regulations Problems and prospects of the Indian Film industry - Film organization - FTII: NFDC –censorship & laws – Khosla committee report – Film policy.

MEDIA LAWS AND MANAGEMENT

Indian constitution – Salient Features – Fundamental rights – Article 19 (!)(A)- freedom of the press - Press Council of India Act,1978 – Indian Cinematography Act, 1950 – Law of defamation – Contempt of court - Censorship Law and Internet – Laws and Cyberspace – emerging trends – Laws relating to cable and satellite TV - Types of newspaper organization – functions – newspapers departments – editorial circulation –

advertising – Production – Types of ownership pattern – Advantages and disadvantages - Newspapers finance and control – newspaper registration – RNI – Recruitment policy – training – Wage policy - Wage boards – Readerships surveys – ABC-Advertising policy - Press commissions - Recommendations — Press Council of India – structure – Composition – Guidelines.

DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION

Development – Different concepts – causes for under development – theories of development – economic theory – Walt Rostow – Sociological theory - Modernization theory - Dependency theory - Dominant paradigm – New paradigm of development- Sustainable development - Development dilemmas- Millennium development goals –diffusion of innovations - An over view - Development journalism – origin – growth – developmental journalism - concepts- case studies – development news – Different concepts – Development reporting – problems – Indian Press and Development journalism - Development communication – definitions- nature- scope- merits and demerits – case studies of SITE and Jabua development communication project– Development support communication – an overview – Communication and Human development – literacy – population control- Sanitation – Gram panchayat – AIDS - Environmental communication- nature, scope and definition - Environment- citizens and community groups - Environment groups- scientists, corporations, business lobbyists, anti-environmental groups - Global environmentalism-environmental movements in India, USA and Europe - Media and environmental journalism - Environment –causes and factors of environmental pollution - Constitutional and legal provisions in India - Environmental act, Environment (protection act, 1996) – Sustainable development - Commission on sustainable development - Earth summits- UN and climate change - International communication International Communication- nature and scope- historical evolution - Emergence of long-distance communication- early communication channels- post- traditional forms- newspapers- news agencies- telegraph-telephone- Types and channels of communication- interpersonal-technical and global International communication and national identity - Dimensions of international communication- global village- war of ideas- communication and national sovereignty- increasing concentration and Transnationalization - International news system- international news flow and controversy- news values controversy- media imperialism- communication policies- UNESCO – mass media declaration- New World Information and Communication Order- McBride Commission- emergence of IPDC - Propaganda and forms of propaganda – use of mass media - Satellites- comstats- emergence of CNN and its impact on world of communication - War and media-public diplomacy and political warfare- new ways to report the world - Globalization and media – different phases of globalization-mediating globalization-Media and communications- emergence of STAR TV- Globalization and ICT - Media organizations- International Press Institute- International Telecommunication Union-British Broadcasting corporation- Voice of America-European Broadcasting Union- Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development - TRADITIONAL COMMUNICATION - Traditional media – nature – meaning – Definition – Historical background – characteristics – Classification of formats – Different phases - Folk arts and social perspectives – Folk arts and religious communication.

Research Methodology

Basic elements of research – concepts – definitions, variables, hypothesis and causation - hypothesis – type of hypothesis – characteristic of good hypothesis – hypothesis testing – research designs in mass communication research outlines of important designs , approaches: Survey research , content analysis and historical method . Measurement: meaning - levels and types of measurement Sampling in communications research, types, their applications and limitations Methods of Data collection: Interview, Questionnaire, observation and case study - application and limitations of different methods.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 43: LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
PAPER-II

UNIT-I

Information, Information Science, Information Society.
Information as a Resource / commodity.
Information Transfer Cycle – Generation, Collection, Storage and Dissemination
Role of information in Planning, management, Socio-Economic Development, Technology Transfer.
Communication – Channels, Barriers.
Intellectual Property Rights – concept, Copyright, Censorship – Print and Non Print Media.
Library and Information Policy at the National Level.

UNIT-II

Laws of Library Science
Library Resource Sharing and Networking
Library Movement and Library Legislation in India
Library Extension Services
Library and Information Science Education in India.
Library and Information Profession.
Library Associations in India, UK and USA – ILA, IASLIC, IATLIS, SIS, LA, ASLIB, SLA and ALA.
Library Associations Organizations at International level – FID, IFLA and UNESCO.

UNIT-III

Sources of Information – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary – Documentary and Non-documentary.
Reference Sources – Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Geographical Sources, Biographical Sources, Year-books/Almanacs, Directories, and Handbooks, Statistical (Salient features and evaluation).
Bibliographical Sources – Bibliographies, Union Catalogues, indexing and Abstracting Journals (salient features and evaluation).
E-documents, E-books, E-Journals.
Databases – Bibliographic, Numeric and Full text –Evaluation

UNIT-IV

Reference and Information services, Referral Service
Bibliographic Service, Indexing and Abstracting service, CAS, SDI, Digest service, Trend Report.
Online Services
Translation Services
Reprographic Services

UNIT-V

Organization of knowledge / information
Modes of formation of subjects
Library Classification – Canons and Principles.
Library Classification Schemes – DDC, UDC and CC.
Library Cataloguing – Canons and Principles
Library Cataloguing Codes – CCC and AACR – II.
Bibliographic Records – International standards – ISBDs, MARC and CCF.
Indexing – Pre-coordinate, Post-Coordinate.
Vocabulary Control – Thesaurus, Lists of Subject Headings.
Databases – Search Strategies, Boolean Operators.
Knowledge Management.

UNIT-VI

Management-Principles, Functions, Schools of Thought
Planning, Organization Structure
Decision making
System Study – Analysis, Evaluation and Design
Collection Development – Books, Serials, Non-Book Materials – Selection.
Acquisition, maintenance; ISBN, ISSN, Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP).
Human Resources Management – Manpower Planning, Job analysis, Job description, Selection, Recruitment, Motivation Training and Development, Staff Manual, Leadership and performance Evaluation.
Delegation of authority.
Financial Management – Resource Generation, Types of Budgeting, Cost and Cost-Benefit analysis.
PERT, CPM
Library Building and Equipments

Performance Evaluation of Libraries / Information Centres and Services
Marketing Information product and services.
Total Quality Management (TQM).

UNIT-VII

Information Technology – Components, Impact of IT on Society.
Computers – Hardware, Software, Storage Devices, Input / Output Devices Telecommunication – Transmission media, Switching systems, Bandwidth, Multiplexing, Modulation, Protocols, Wireless Communication, Fax, E-Mail, Tele- conferencing / video – Conferencing, Bulletin Board Service, Teletext, Videotex, Voice Mail.
Networking – Concepts, Topologies, Types – LAN, MAN and WAN.
Hypertext, Hypermedia, Multimedia.
Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), Open Systems Interconnection (OSI).

UNIT-VIII

Library Automation – Areas of automation, Planning, Hardware and Software Selection, OPAC.
Networks – ERNET, NICNET, DELNET, JANET, BLAISE, OCLC, INFLIBNET.
INTERNET – Components, Services, Browsing – Web Browsers, Search Engines Meta – Data, Digital Object Identifier (DOI).
National and International information Systems – NISSAT, NASSDOC, INSDOC, DESIDOC, INIS, AGRIS, MEDLARS, INSPEC.

UNIT-IX

Types of Research – Basic, Applied, Interdisciplinary
Research Design
Scientific Method, Hypotheses, Data collection, Sampling
Methods of Research – Historical, Descriptive, Case Study, Survey, Comparative and Experimental.
Statistical Methods, Data Analysis.
Report Writing
Research Methods in Library and Information Science and Services Bibliometrics

UNIT-X

Types of Libraries – national Public, Academic and Special Objectives, Structure and Functions.
Digital Libraries – Concept
Virtual Libraries – Concept
Types of users, User Studies, User Education.
Role of UGC in the growth and development of libraries and information centres in institutions of higher education in India.
Role of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRLF).

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 44: LINGUISTICS
PAPER-II**

PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY:

Air stream mechanisms, places and manners of articulation, Vowels and Consonants, Supra-segmental features. concept of distinctive features, Concept of Phoneme, Principles of Phonemic Analysis, Phonological processes.

MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX:

Morph, Allomorph, Morpheme and word. Morpheme as a meaningful unit and as a grammatical unit. Types of morphs, Sandhi, Word formation processes; Inflection, Derivation, Compound formation, Reduplication etc., Grammatical Categories and Parts of Speech.

Sentence Structure - Nature of Linguistic Knowledge; competence and Performance. Syntactic Categories - Lexical and Phrasal. Phrase markers and tree diagrams. Generative Grammar and adequacies of grammar.

SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS:

Meaning, Sense and reference. Lexical semantics - fields and collocations. Sense Relations. Componential analysis. Semantics vs. Pragmatics. Deixis, Discourse and Conversation. Cooperative Principle, Speech Act Theory.

LANGUAGE VARIATION:

Social and Geographical variation, Regional dialects and Social dialects, Language in relation to social variables like caste, class, status, education, sex, etc., Styles and Registers. Diglossia and Bilingualism. code-switching and Code-mixing.

APPLIED LINGUISTICS:

Second Language teaching, English language teaching, approaches and methods; Communicative language teaching-learning; Translation and Interpretation; Use of language in allied areas - literature, journalism, advertisements.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 45: MUSIC
PAPER-II

TECHNICAL – TERMINOLOGY

Nada, Shruti, Swara, Grama – Moorchana, Jati, Raga, Tala, Tan, Gamak, Gandharvagaan, Marga-Deshi, Giti, Gaan, Varna, Alankar, Melody, Harmony, Musical Scales, Musical intervals, Consonance – Dissonance, Harmonics, Western and South Indian terminology and their explanation, Drone, Alpatva-Bahutva, Abirbhav- Tirobhav, Uthan, Peshkar, kayda, Rela, Rang, Laggi, Ladi, Farshbandi, Tala, laya, Matra, Avartan, Vibhag, sashasbda Kriya, Nishabda Kriya, Theka, Saral gat, Adi Gat, Chakradar Gat, Farmaishi Gat and other variety of Gats and Kayadas, Upanga, Bhashanga, Gita, Kriti, Kirtana, jatiswara, Pada, Swarjati, Ragamalika, Tillana, Nyasa, Amsa, Prasa, Yati, Anuprasa, Alapana, Neraval, Sangati and other terms, Gitintya, Nritya-natya, Baitalik, Varsha-Mangal, Basantotsav, Gita-Bitana, Swara-Bitana, Akarmatrik notation, Masitkhani and Rajakahni Gat.

APPLIED THEORY

Detailed and critical study of Ragas, classification of Ragas, i.e., Grama Raga vargikaran, Mela Raga Vargikaran, Raga-Ragini Vargikaran, Thata Raga Vargikaran, and Ranganga Vargikaran, time-theory of Ragas, Application of melody and harmony in Indian Music, Placement of Shuddha and Vikrit Swaras on Shruties in ancient, medieval and modern period.

Detailed knowledge of prevalent tales of Hindustani music, knowledge of tala Dashpranas and Marga and Deshi tales of ancient period, the original principles of making Tihai, Chakradar Gat, Chakradar Paran, comparative study of Hindustani and Karnatak tala system with special reference to ten pranies of tala, detailed study of different layakariz viz, Dugun, Tigun, Chaugan, Ada, Kuada, Viyada and method to apply them in compositions.

Tagore's treatment of Hindustani ragas and raginis, elements of Hindustani classical music, karnatak music, Western music, music from other provinces, folk music and Kirtan of Bengal and their influence on Tagore's treatment of ragas.

COMPOSITIONAL FORMS AND THEIR EVOLUTION

Prabandha, Dhrupad, Khyal, Dhamar, Thumri, Tappa, Tarana, Chaturang, Trivai, Vrindagana, Vrinda Vadan, Javeli, Tillana, Alap, Varnam (Pad Varnam and Tana Varnam), Padam, Ragam, Tanam, Pallavi, Gita, Varna, Swarajati, Kalpita, Sangita, Ragamalika, narvullu, Swara Kalpana (Manodharma Sangeet), tevaram, Divyaprabandham, Tiruppugazh.

Main forms of Rabindra Sangeet.

Akarmatrik notation system. Knowledge of Development script.

History of music of Bengal.

GHRANAS AND GAYAKI

Origin and development of Gharanas in Hindustani music and their contribution in preserving and promoting traditional Hindustani classical music. Merits and demerits of Gharana system.

Origin and Development of Gharanas in Hindustani music and percussion and their contribution in promoting traditional Indian classical music, merits and demerits of Gharana system.

Study of the traditions and specialities of different gharanas in vocal, instrumental and percussion group. Desirability and possibility of gharanas in contemporary music.

Guru shishya parampara and different styles of singing and playing in Karnatak Music.

An overall survey of Rabindra Nath Tagore's musical creativity, tonal and rhythmic varieties of Tagore's musical compositions. Including his own experimental variations. Periods and phases of Tagore's musical Compositions. (Chronological order may be maintained)

The Cultural atmosphere of Tagore's family (Pathuriaghata and Jorasanko, Calcutta) Thematic variations of Tagore's Music: (Puja, Swadesh, Prem, Prakriti, Vichitra, Anusthanik).

CONTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS TO INDIAN MUSIC AND THEIR TEXTUAL TRADITION

Narad, Bharat, Dattil, Matanga, Sharangadeva, Nanyadeva and others.

Lochan, Ramamatya, Pundarik Vitthal, Somnath, Damodar Misra, Ahobal, Hridaya Narain Deva, Vynkatmakhi, Srinivas, Pt. Bhatkhande, Pt. V.D. Paluskar, Pt. Omkranth Thakur, K.C.D. Brahaspati, Dr. Premalata Sharma and others.

Study of ancient, medieval and modern treatises in Percussion instruments like Bharat Natya shastra, Sangeet Samaysar, Radha Govind Sangit Sar, Madrul Mosiqui, Bhartiya Vadyon Ka Itihas, Sangeet Shastra, Bhartiya Sangeet Mei Taal aur Roop, Abhinav Tala Manjari, Bhartiya Sangeet Vadya, and other Treatises. Contribution of various Scholars to percussion instruments like kudau Singh, Bhagwan Das, Raja Chatrapati Singh, Anokhe Lal, Ahmadhan thirakwa, Shamta Prasad, Kishan Maharaj and others in ancient, medieval and modern period.

Tagore's Musical dramas (gitinatyas) and dance-dramas (nrityanatyas); e.g., Valmiki Pratibha, Kalmrigaya, Mayar Khela, Chitrangada, Chandalika, Shyama and other dramas full of various songs, i.e., dramas like Prayaschitta, Visarjan, Saradotsava, Raja, Phalguni, Taser Desh, Vasanta etc., Tagore's musical creativity in Gitabitan, Part I, II, III, Swarabitam (notation books) Part I-63, Sangeet – Chinta(Vishva-Bharti).

Contribution of prominent Karnatak Scholars composers and performers and their medieval and modern period like, work such as. Ramamatya, Vyankatmakhi, Tyagraja, Muttu- Swami Dikshitara, Shyama Sastri, Gopla Krishna Bharti, Prof. Sambhamoorti, Papanasam Shivan, Vasantha Kumari, Subbulakshmi, Ramari, T.N.Krishna and others.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF MUSIC

A Study of the historical development of Hindustani music (Vocal Instrumental, Percussion), Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet in an ancient, medieval and modern period.

Contribution of Western Scholars to Indian Music.

AESTHETICS

Its origin, expression and appreciation: Principle of aesthetics and its relation to Indian Music.

Rasa theory and its application to Indian Music.

Relationship of Musical aesthetics and Rasa to Hindustani Music (Vocal, Instrumental and Percussion), Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet.

Interrelationship of Fine Arts with special reference to Rag-Ragini Paintings, Dhyana of Ragas and others.

Bibliography of Rabindra Nath Tagore.

INSTRUMENTS/DANCE

Origin, evolution, structure of various instruments and their well-known exponents of Hindustani (Vocal, Instruments and Percussion), Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet. Importance of Tanpura and its Harmonics.

Classification of Instruments of Hindustani, Karnatak Music in ancient, medieval and modern period. Popular instruments used in Rabindra Sangeet

Elementary knowledge of Indian dances like Kathak, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Oddissi, Kathakali etc.

FOLK MUSIC

Influence of folk music on Indian Classical Music. Stylisation of folk melodies into ragas.

Popular folk tunes and folk dances of Hindustani, Karnatak and Rabindra Sangeet, such as Baul, Bahtiyali, Lavani, Graba, Kajri, Chaity, Maand, Bhangra, Gidda, Jhoomar, Swang, Pandawani, Amar-Praner Manush Acchhe prane, Amar Sonar Bangla, Kirtan, Sari, Rai Beshe, Jhumur, Karakattam, Kavadi Attam, Villuppattu, maiyandi Melam and other prominent folk forms.

Analysis of the elements of Hindustani folk music, Karnatak folk music or South Indian folk music and Rabindra folk Sangeet or folk music of Bengal and the elements regarding their interrelationship.

General study of the folk music of various regions of India like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Bengal and South India.

MUSIC TEACHING AND RESEARCH TECHNOLOGIES

Guru Shishya Parampara, Sangeet – Sampradaya Pradarsini and the institutional system of music teaching with reference to Hindustani, Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet.

Utility of teaching aids like electronic equipments in music education with reference to Hindustani, Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet.

The methodologies of music research, preparing synopsis, data collection etc. with reference to Hindustani, Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet.

Study of interrelation between textual and oral tradition.

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 46: PHILOSOPHY
PAPER-II**

CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Vedic And Upanisadic World –Views: Rta-the cosmic order, the divine and the human realms; the centrality of the institution of yajna (sacrifice), the concept of ma-duty/obligation; theories of creation

Atman-self (and not –self), jagrat, svapna, susupti and turya, Brahman, sreyas and preyas
Karma, samsara, moksa

Carvaka: Pratyaksa as the only pramana, critique of anumana and sabda.
rejection of non-material entities and of dharma and moksa

Jainism: Concept of reality –sat, dravya, guna, paryaya, jiva, ajiva, anekantavada, syadvada and nayavada;
theory of knowledge; bondage and liberation

Buddhism: Four noble truths, astangamarga, nirvana, madhyam pratipad, prativityasamutpada,
ksanabhangavada, anatnavada

Schools of Buddhism: Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Yogacara and madhyamika

Nyaka: prama and aprama, pramanya and apramanya; pramana: pratyaksa,
Nirvikalpaka, savikalpaka, laukika and alaukika; anumana: anvayavyatireka,
Lingaparmarsa, vyapti; classification: vyaptigrahopayas, hetvabhasa,

Upamana; sabda: Sakti, laksana, akanksa, yogyata, sannidhi and tatparya,
Concept of God, arguments for the existence of God, adrsta, nihsryeasa

Vaisesika: Concepts of padartha, dravya, guna, karma, samanya, samavaya, visesa, abhava, causation:
Asatkaryavada, samavayi, asamavayi nimitta karana paramanuvada, adrsta, nihsyeeas

Samkhya: Satkaryavada, prakti and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of prakti, nature of purusa
arguments for the existence and plurality of purusa relationship between purusa and prakti, kaivalya,
atheism.

Yoga: Patanjali's concept of citta and citta –vrtti, eight – fold path of yoga, the role of God in yoga.

Purva-Mimamsa

Sruti and its importance, atheism of purvamimamsa, classification of srutivakyas, vidhi, nisedha and
arthavada, dharma, bahvana, sabdanityavada, jatisaktivada

Kumarila and Prabhakara Schools of mimamsa and their major points of difference, triputi-samvit, jn atata,
abhava, and anupalabdhi, anvitabhidhanavada, abihitanvayavada

Vedanta

Advaita-Rejection Of Difference: Adhyasa, maya, three grades of satta, jiva, jivanmukti, vivartavada

Visistadvaita: Saguna Brahman, refutation of maya, aprthaksiddhi, parinamavada, jiva, bhakti and prapatti

Dvaita- Rejection of nirguna Brahman and maya, bheda and saksi bhakti

MODERN INDIAN THINKERS

Vivekananda – Practical Vedanta, universal religion

Aurobindo – Evolution, mind and super mind, integral yoga

Iqbal – Self, God, man and superman

Tagore - Religion of man, ideas on education

K.C.Bhattacharyya – Concept of philosophy, subject as freedom, the doctrine of maya

Radhakrishnan – Intellect and intuition, the idealist view of life

J. Krishnamurti – Freedom from the known, analysis of self

Gandhi – Non-violence, satyagraha, swaraj, critique of modern civilization Ambedkar – Varna and the caste
system. Neo-Buddhism

CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Early Greek philosophers, Plato and Aristotle

Ionians, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Heraclitus and Democritus

The Sophists and Socrates

Plato- Theory of knowledge, knowledge (episteme) and opinion (doxa), theory of Ideas, the method of
dialectic, soul and God.'

Aristotle – Classification of the sciences, the theoretical, the practical and the productive (theoria, praxis, techne), logic as an organon, critique of Plato's theory of Ideas, theory of causation, form and matter, potentiality and actuality, soul and God

Medieval Philosophy

St. Augustine – Problem of evil

St. Anselm – Ontological argument

St. Thomas Aquinas - Faith and reason, essence and existence, the existence of God

MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Rationalism

Descartes: Conception of method and the need for method in philosophy, clarity and distinctness as the criterion of truth, doubt and methodological skepticism, the cogito-intuition or inference? Innate ideas, the 'real' distinction between mind and matter, role of God, proofs for the existence of God, mind-body interactionism

Spinoza: Substance, Attribute and Mode, the concept of 'God or Nature' the mind-body problem, pantheism, three orders of knowing

Leibniz: Monadology, truths of reason and truths of fact, innateness of all ideas, proofs for the existence of God, principles of non-contradiction, sufficient reason and identity of indiscernibles, the doctrine of pre-established harmony, problem of freedom and philosophy

Empiricism

Locke: Ideas and their classification, refutation of innate ideas, theory of knowledge, three grades of knowledge, theory of substance, distinction between primary and secondary qualities.

Berkeley: Rejection of the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, immaterialism, critique of abstract ideas, esse est percipi, the problem of solipsism; God and self.

Hume: Impressions and ideas, knowledge concerning relations of ideas and knowledge concerning matters of fact, induction and causality, the external world and the self, personal identity, rejection of metaphysics, skepticism, reason and the passions

Critical Philosophy and After

Kant: The critical philosophy, classification of judgments, possibility of synthetic a priori judgments, the Copernican revolution, forms of sensibility, categories of understanding, the metaphysical and the transcendental deduction of the categories, phenomenon and noumenon, the Ideas of Reason-soul, God and world as a whole, freedom and immortality, rejection of speculative metaphysics.

Hegel: The conception of Geist (spirit), the dialectical method, concepts of being, non-being and becoming, absolute idealism

Nietzsche: Critique of western culture, will to power

Moore: Refutation of idealism, defense of commonsense, philosophy and analysis

Russell: Refutation of idealism, logic as the essence of philosophy, logical atomism

Wittgenstein: Language and reality, facts and objects, names and propositions, the picture theory, philosophy and language, meaning and use, forms of life

Husserl: The Husserlian method, intentionality

Heidegger: Being and nothingness, man as being-in-the-world, critique of technological civilization.

Logical Positivism: The verifiability theory of meaning, the verification principle, rejection of metaphysics, unity of science

C. S. Pierce and William James: Pragmatic theories of meaning and truth

G. Ryle: Systematically misleading expressions, category mistake, concept of mind, critique of Cartesian dualism

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 47: POLITICAL SCIENCE
PAPER-II**

POLITICAL THEORY AND THOUGHT:

Greek Political Thought: Plato and Aristotle - European Thought – I: Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau - European Thought – II: Bentham, J.S.Mill, Hegel, Marx, Green and Lenin - Modern Political Thought: Gandhi, M,N,Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Joy Prakash Ambedkar, Savarkar - Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism, decline and Resurgence of Political Theory, Feminism - Democracy, liberty and Equality.

COMPARATIVE POLITICS AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS:

Evolution of Comparative politics as a discipline; nature and scope - Approaches to the study of Comparative politics: Traditional, Structural, Functional, systems and - Marxist - Forms of Government: Executive, Legislature, judiciary – their interrelationship in comparative perspective - Party systems and pressure groups; electoral systems - Bureaucracy – types and roles - Political developments and political modernization - Political culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication - Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy Power, authority and Legitimacy - Dependency; Development and Under Development.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS:

National Movement, Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution - Ideological Bases of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles - Structure and Process – I: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the Parliamentary System - Structure and Process – II: Governor, Chief Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the State Legislature Panchayati Raj institutions: Rural and Urban, their working - Federalism: Theory and practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre-State Relations - Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms - Political Parties, pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media: Dalit, Women and Peasant Movements - Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:

Development Administration - Theories of organization - Chief Executive: Types, Functions and Roles - Bureaucracy: Theories Type and Roles; Max Weber and his critics Civil Servant – Minister Relationship - Leadership, its role in decision- making; Communication - Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information - Research Methodology: Sampling, Data Collection Techniques, Report Writing.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:

Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations; Idealist, Realist, Systems, Power, Interest and ideology in International Relations; Elements of Power: Acquisition, use and limitations of Power, Perception, Formulation and Promotion of National Interest, Meaning, Role and Relevance of Ideology in International Relations - Cold War, Alliances, Non-Alignment, End of cold War, Globalization - WTO, Regional and sub-regional organizations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS - United Nations: Perspectives; Charter Revision; Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UN, Financing and Peace-Keeping operations - India's Role in International affairs: India's Relations with its neighbors, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediatorial Role, distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 48: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
PAPER-II

Theory of Public Administration

Public Administration – meaning, nature and Scope, Public and Private Administration, New Public Administration, New Public Management - Administrative Thinkers – Kautilya, Woodrow Wilson, Gulick and Urwick, Max Weber, F.W. Taylor, Henri Fayol, M.P. Follet, Elton Mayo, C.I. Barnard, Herbert Simon, D.H. Mc.Gregor, Abraham Maslow, Herzberg, Chris Argyris and Fred Riggs - Theories – Classical, Human Relations, Bureaucratic, Public choice and Principal Agent Relationship - Approaches to the study of Public Administration – Scientific Management, behavioural Systems, Structural-functional, Decision-making, Public Policy and Marxian - Organization – Bases of Organization, Formal and Informal, Principles of Organization – Hierarchy, Span of control, Unity of Command, Delegation, - Decentralization and Line-Staff Agencies. Leadership, Motivation and Communication.

Comparative Public Administration

Comparative Public Administration – Nature and Scope. - Theories and Models of Comparative Public Administration – Contributions Of Fred Riggs, Montgomery And Ferrel Heady. - A comparative study of the Administration, Institutions and Processes in U.K., U.S.A, and India. - Various Control Mechanisms over Administration in U.K., U.S.A. and India. - Citizen and aAdministraton – Machinery for Redressal of citizen's grievances in U.K., U.S.A and India.

Development Administration

Development Administration – Meaning, Nature and Scope, Concept of Development Administration; Development Administration and Traditional Administration: Characteristics of Administration in Developed and Developing Countries. - Models of Economic Growth. - Planning – Projects and Plan Formulation, Plan Implementation and Evaluation. - Importance of communication in Development Administration. - Bureaucracy and Development Administration – Role of Bureaucracy in Plan Formulation and its Implementation. - Development Administration – Interactions among Bureaucrats, Politicians, Technocrats, Social Scientists, Educationists and Journalists. People's Participation in Development. - International Aid and Technical Assistance Programmes – IMF, IBRD, WTO.

Indian Administration

Administrative Legacies at the time of Independence – Civil Services; District and Revenue Administration - Organisation of Government at the Central Level – Organization of Secretariat, Ministries and Departments, Cabinet Secretariat, P.M.O. - Organization of Government at the State level – Secretariat, Role of Chief Secretary, Organization Ministries, Departments and Directorates. - Personnel Administration – Classification and Services, Recruitment, Recruitments Agencies – U.P.S.C. and State Public Service Commissions, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale, Staff Associations, Employer – Employee Relations. - Financial Administration – Budget, Enactment of Budget, Finance Ministry and its Role, Audit and Accounts, Comptroller and Auditor – General. - Plans – Five Year Plans, Formulation of Plans, Planning Commission, National Development Council, Plan Implementation. Centre-State Relations – Legislative, Administrative and Financial, Finance Commission. - Control over Administration – Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control, Transparency, Accountability and Administrative Responsiveness - District Administration – Organization of District Administration. Role of District Collector in Development - Citizen and Administration – Lokpal and Lokayukta - Delegated Legislation and Administrative Adjudication - Administrative Reforms in India since Independence.

Research Methodology

Types of Research - Identification of problem and Preparation of Research Design - Research methods in Social Sciences – Hypothesis - Sampling – Various Sampling procedures - Tools of Data Collection – Questionnaire, Interview, Schedules and Observation - Processing of Data - Measures of Central Tendency – mean, Mode and Median - Report Writing.

Social and Economic Administration

Meaning, nature and Scope of Social Welfare and Social Justice - Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards - Major Social Sectors – Health and Education - Industrial Policy Resolutions and Growth of Public Sector in India - Public Sector – Features, problems of Management, Accountability and Autonomy - New Economic Policy – Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

Local Governments – Rural and Urban

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Local Governments - Major Features and Structure of Local Government in U.K., U.S.A., France and India - 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in India - Functions and Role of Local Governments in India - State-Local Relations in India.

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 49: PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER-II**

PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

Approaches to the study of perception: Gestalt and physiological approaches
Perceptual Organization: Gestalt, Figure and Ground, Laws of Organization
Perceptual Constancy: Size, Shape and Brightness, Illusion; Perception of Depth and Movements.
Role of motivation and learning in perception

LEARNING PROCESS

Classical conditioning: Procedure, Phenomena and related issues
Instrumental learning: Phenomena, Paradigms and theoretical issues
Reinforcement Basic variables and schedules
Verbal learning: Methods and materials, organizational processes

MEMORY AND FORGETTING

Memory processes
Encoding, Storage, Retrieval
Stages of memory: Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term Memory (LTM)
Episodic and Semantic memory
Theories of Forgetting: Interference, decay, retrieval

THINKING AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Theories of thought processes Associationism, Gestalt, Information processing
Concept formation: Rules and strategies
Reasoning: Deductive and inductive
Problem-solving: Type and strategies
Role of concepts in thinking

MOTIVATION AND EMOTION

Basic motivational concepts: instincts, needs, drives, incentives, motivational cycle
Approaches to the study of motivation Psychoanalytical, ethological S-R Cognitive, humanistic
Biological Motives Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex
Social Motives: Achievement, affiliation, approval
Exploratory behavior and curiosity
Physiological correlates of emotions
Theories of emotions: James-Lange, Cannon-Bard, Schachter and Singer
Conflicts Sources and types

HUMAN ABILITIES

Intelligence: Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants
Theories of intelligence: Spearman, Thurston, Guilford
Individual and group differences: Extent and causes
Measurement of human abilities

PERSONALITY

Determinants of personality: Biological and socio-cultural
Approaches to the study of personality: Psychoanalytic, neo-freudian, social learning, trait and type, cognitive
Personality assessment: Psychometric and projective tests
Self-concept: Origin and development

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research problems, hypothesis, variables and their operationalization
Types of psychological research
Methods of psychological research: Experimental, Quasi-experimental, case studies, field studies and cross-cultural studies.
Methods of data collection: Observation, interview, questionnaire, tests and scales.
Non-parametric tests.

MEASUREMENT AND TESTING

Test construction: Item writing, item analysis
Test standardization: Reliability, validity and norms
Types of tests: Intelligence, aptitude, personality – characteristics and important examples.
Attitude scales and interest inventories

Educational measurement and evaluation

BIOLOGICAL BASIS AND BEHAVIOR

Receptors, effectors and adjuster mechanisms

Neural impulse: Origin, conduction and measurement

Sensory system: Vision and Audition

Human nervous system: Structure and functions.

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 50: SANSKRIT
PAPER-II**

VEDIC LITERATURE:

10 Suktas from Rugveda, Agni, Savitr, Indra, Varuna, soma, Purusa, Nasadiya, Purusa, Usa, Visnu.
General Samhita – Brahmana, Aranyaka, Upanisads

DIALOGUE HYMNS:

Nadi-Viswamitra. Litt Date & Classification of Rgveda – Maxmuller, Jacobi, Tilak, Traditional Theories –
Vedangas – All the Six.

DARSANAS:

Tarkasangraha, Samkhyakavikas, Vedantasarah.

VYAKARANA:

Paribhasa, karaka, Samasa Prakaram Samhita etc.

LINGUISTICS:

Theories – Origin of Speech Classification of Language Phonetic Theories – Semantic Theories.

KAVYA LITT:

Mahakavyas – Asvaghosa, prose kavyas, Dramas – Bhasa, Kalidasa, sudraka, Bhavabhuti, harsa.

KAVYASASTRA:

Classification of Kavya – kavya Laksana – Sriya kavya – Definition kavyas of different types – from Sahitya
darpana – Chapter-I – Chapter-VI.

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 51: SOCIAL WORK
PAPER-II**

UNIT – I: Evolution of Social Work profession – Impact of Social Reform Movements Factors that influenced the emergence of method approach in Social Work practice ; Social Work profession and Human Rights. - Philosophy and Principles of Social Work and their application. - System Approach to Social Work Practice ; Role of Social Work in the Remedial, Preventive and Developmental Models. - Definition, Relevance and Scope of Integrated Approach to Social Work Practice, Skills and Techniques. - Social Work Education – Content, Training, Supervision, Problems and Challenges.

Unit – II : Meaning and Characteristics of Society, Community, Social Group and Social Institution ; Social Structure and Social Stratification ; Theories of Social Change and Social Disorganization. - Tribal, Rural and Urban Communities, Weaker and Vulnerable Sections and Minority Groups. - Concept and Causative Factors of Indian Social Problems – Analysis. - Intervention in Social Problems – Government and Voluntary Efforts at Micro – and Macro – Levels. - Role of the Social Workers in identifying social problems and development of appropriate strategies.

Unit – III: Human Behaviour, Human Needs, Human Motivation and Problems of Human Behaviour and Coping Mechanisms. - Human Growth and Development in the Lifespan of Individual. - Learning, Socialization and Theories of Personality.

Unit – IV : Case work – Concept, Objectives and Principles. - Social Case Work Process – Intake, Study, Social Diagnosis, Treatment, Termination and Evaluation. - Approaches in Case Work – Psychoanalytical, Psycho Social, Problem Solving, Behaviour Modification, Crisis Intervention, Eclectic Approach. - Techniques and skills in Social Case Work: - Interviews, Home visit, Resource Mobilization, Referral, Environmental Modification, Case Work Relationship, Communication, Types of Recordings in Case Work. - Role of Social Case Worker in Various Settings.

Unit – V.: Concept of Group Work – Assumptions, Definition and Goals of Group Work. - Principles, Skills and Values of Social Group Work.- Stages of Group Development and Use of Programmes for Group Development: Orientation Stage, Working Stage, Termination Stage, Programme Planning, Implementation and Evaluation. - Study of Group Process – Group Dynamics, Member’s behavior, Leadership and Role of the Worker in Various Settings. - Approaches and Models in Group Work Practice – Therapeutic / Social Treatment. Development Group and Task – oriented Group.

Unit – VI : Concept, Principles and Objectives of Community Organization.- Approaches in Community Organisation – Models, Strategies and Role of Social Work in each of the Approaches. - Community Development and Community Organization. - Social Action in Community Organization – Concept, Purpose and Techniques. - Community Organization as a Para – Political Process – Networking, Conscientisation, Planning and Organizing, Roles and Strategies of Social movements – Types and Roles of NGOs.

Unit – VII : Definition, Nature, Scope and purposes of Social Work Research. - Research Designs, Types and Methods. - Steps in Social Work Research-Problem Formulation, Operationalisation of Variables, Sampling, Tools and Techniques of Data Collection, Data Analysis and Report Writing. - Role and Responsibilities of the Researcher. Statistics – its use and limitation in Social Work Research (measures of central tendency, chi-square test, correlation).

Unit-VIII : Social Policy – Concept and Scope, Distinction between Social and Economic Policies, Place of Ideology and Values. - Evolution of Social Policy in India; Review of Major Policies and Programmes, Viz., Education, Health, Shelter, Environment, Social Security, Employment, Family, Child, Women and Youth Welfare, Welfare of the Weaker Sections, Elderly and Disabled. - Characteristics of Social Welfare Organisations – Size, Nature, Design, Legal Status, Rules and Procedure and Overall Policy. - Management of Social Welfare Organisations (Government and voluntary) – Home relation, Financial relation and physical relation - Programme and Project Management – Identity Overall and Specific Needs, Project Formulations, Monitoring and Evaluation, Recording and Accountability.

Unit-IX : Concept of Social Justice – Its relationship with Social Legislation: Civil Rights; Human Rights ; and Issues of Social Justice. - Legislations pertaining to Women and Children. - Legislation Pertaining to Social Defiance, Social Security and Social Assistance. - Legislations pertaining to people with Disability, the Underprivileged and Health related Legislations. - Role of Social Worker in promoting Social Legislation and Social Justice.

Unit-X: Social Development – Meaning, Concept and Indicators.- Approaches and Strategies – Growth and Equity, Minimum Needs Quality of Life.- Global Efforts for Human Development, Concept of Sustainable Development. - Social Work and Social Development. - Problems of Social Development in India.

**AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 52 SOCIOLOGY
PAPER-II**

1. SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

Nature of sociology

Definition - Sociological perspective

Basic Concepts

Community - Institution – Association – Culture - Norms and values.

Social structure

Status and role, their interrelationship - Multiple roles, Role set, Status sequence - Role conflict.

Social Group

Meaning - Types: Primary Secondary, Formal-Informal, Ingroup-Outgroup, Reference group.

Social Institutions

Marriage – Family – Education – Economy – Polity – Religion.

Socialization

Socialization, Remobilization, Anticipatory socialization, Adult socialization Agencies of Socialization
Theories of socialization

Social Stratification

Social differentiation, Hierarchy Inequality - Forms of stratification, Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnic
Theories of social stratification - Social mobility.

Social change

Concepts and Types: Evolution, Diffusion, Progress, Revolution, Transformation, Change in structure and
change of structure - Theories: Dialectical and Cyclical

2. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Structural Theory

Radcliffe Brown - Levi-Strauss

Functional Theory

Malinowski – Durkheim – Parsons - Merton

Interactionist

Social action: Max Weber, Pareto - Symbolic interactionism: G.H. Mead, Blumer

Conflict

Karl Marx – Dahrendorf - Coser

3. METHODOLOGY

Meaning and Nature of social Research.

Nature of social phenomena - The scientific method - The problems in the study of social phenomena:
Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value.

Quantitative Methods

Survey - Research Design and its types – Hypothesis – Sampling - Techniques of data collection: Observation,
Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview.

Qualitative Methods

Participant observation - Case study - Content analysis - Oral History - Life History

Statistics in Social Research

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode - Measures of dispersion - Correlational analysis Test of
significance - Reliability and validity.

4. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES:

Socio-cultural

Poverty - Inequality of caste and gender - Regional, ethnic and religious disharmonies - Family disharmony: (a)
Domestic violence (b) Dowry (c) Divorce - (d) Intergenerational conflict.

Developmental

Population: Theory of population growth - Determinants of population - Population policy; Problems and
perspectives - Regional disparity - Slums - Displacement - Ecological degradation and environmental pollution
Health problems - Sustainable development – ecological and social –

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 National building

The Challenges of Globalisation

Indianisation of Sociology - Privatisation of Education - Science and Technology Policy of India.

5. INDIAN SOCIETY CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Rural – Urban difference - Rurbanism, Regionalism, sub- Regionalism - Peasant studies - Jajmani system and Jajmani relations - Pandchayat before and after 73rd Amendment - Agrarian unrest and Peasant movements
Trends of changes in rural society - Factors of change

Industrial Relations

Changing labour –management relations - Workers participation in management (joint Management Councils)
Quality circles - Impact of industrialization on family education and stratification

Paths of Development

Modernization, Globalisation, Gandhian

Gender and society

Theories of Gender Relations - Effect of development policies on gender relations - Women and development in India.

AURCET – 2013 SYLLABUS
TEST NO. – 54: PHYSICAL EDUCATION
PAPER-II

UNIT-I

Introduction to and definition, aim and objectives of Physical Education and other terms – health education and recreation.
Philosophies of Education as applied to Physical Education – Idealism, naturalism, Realism, Pragmatism, Existentialism, Humanism.
Biological basis of physical activity – benefits of exercise, growth and exercise, exercise and well-being sex and age characteristics of adolescent, body types.
Psychological basis of Physical Education – Play and Play theories, general principles of growth and development, Principles of motor – skill acquisition, transfer of training effects.
Sociological basis of Physical Education – socialization process, social nature of men and physical activity, sports as cultural heritage of mankind, customs, traditions and sport, competition and cooperation.
Physical Education in ancient Greece, Rome and Contemporary Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Russia.
Olympic Movement – Historical development of Ancient and Modern Olympic Games.
Physical Education in India.

UNIT-II

Physiology of Muscular activity, neurotransmission and Movement mechanism.
Physiology of respiration.
Physiology of blood circulation.
Factors influencing performance in sports.
Bioenergetics and recovery process.
Athletic injuries – their management and rehabilitation.
Therapeutic modalities.
Ergogenic aids and doping.

UNIT-III

Joints and their movements – planes and axes.
Kinetics, Kinematics – linear and angular, levers.
Laws of motion, principles of equilibrium and force, spin and elasticity.
Posture, Postural deformities and their correction.
Muscular analysis of Motor movement.
Mechanical analysis of various sports activities.
Mechanical analysis of fundamental movements – (running, jumping, throwing, pulling and pushing).
Massage manipulation and therapeutic exercises.

UNIT-IV

Learning process – theories and laws of learning.
Motivation, theories and dynamics of motivation in sports.
Psychological factors affecting sports performance – viz., stress, anxiety, tension and aggression.
Personality, its dimensions, theories, personality and performance.
Individual differences and their impact on skill learning and performance.
Group dynamics, team cohesion and leadership in sports.
Sociometrics, economics and politics in sports.
Media and sports.

UNIT-V

Development of teacher education in Physical Education.
Professional courses in sports and Physical Education in India.
Professional Ethics.
Qualities and Qualifications of Physical Educational Personnel.
Principles of curriculum planning.
Course content for academic and professional courses.
Age characteristics of pupils and selection of activities.
Construction of class and school Physical Education time table.

UNIT-VI

Health – Guiding principles of health and health education.
Nutrition and dietary manipulations.
Health – related fitness, obesity and its management.
Environmental and occupational hazards and first aid.

Communicable diseases – their preventive and therapeutic aspect.
School health programme and personal hygiene.
Theories and principles of recreation.
Recreation programme for various categories of people.

UNIT-VII

Characteristics and principles of sports training.
Training load and periodization.
Training methods and specific training programme for development of various motor qualities.
Technical and tactical preparation for sports.
Short-term training plans.
Sports talent identification – process and procedures.
Preparing for competition – (build up competitions, main competition, competition frequency, psychological preparation).
Rules of Games and Sports and their interpretations.

UNIT-VIII

Nature, scope and type of research.
Formulation and selection of research problem.
Sampling – process and techniques.
Methods of research.
Data collection – tools and techniques.
Statistical techniques of data analysis – measures of central tendency and variability. Correlation, normal probability curve, t-test and f-tests, chi-square, z-test.
Hypothesis – formulation, types and testing.
Writing research report.

UNIT-IX

Concept of test, measurement and evaluation.
Principles of measurement and evaluation.
Construction and classification of tests.
Criteria of test evaluation.
Concepts and assessment of physical fitness, motor fitness, motor ability and motor educability.
Skill test for Badminton, Basket ball, Hockey, Lawn-tennis, Soccer, Volley ball.
Testing psychological variables – competitive anxiety, aggression, team cohesion, motivation, self-concept.
Anthropometric measurements and body composition.

UNIT-X

Concept and principles of management.
Organization and functions of sports bodies.
Intramurals and Extramurals.
Management of infrastructure, equipments, finance and personnel.
Methods and Techniques of teaching.
Principles of planning Physical Education lessons.
Pupil – teacher interaction and relationship.
Concept of techniques of supervision.
