PAPER-II

TEXTUAL AND SASTRIC STUDIES

2.1. Comparative Philology (2.1.1) Indo-European Language, (2.1.2) Comparison between Vedic and Classical Sanskrit Languages, (2.1.3) Phonetic Changes in Sanskrit, (2.1.4) Causes of Semantic changes, (2.1.5) Comparative study of the Vedic Language with Avesta.

2.2. Grammar : Sandhi, Karaka & Samasa.

2.3. Indian Philosophy : Samkhya, Vedanta, Nyaya-Vaisesika systems and the Philosophy of the Bhagavadgita.

2.4. Poetics[Part-I]
(2.4.1. Definition of Kavya, 2.4.2. Schools of Indian Poetics & 2.4.3. Sabdasaktis).

2.5. Poetics[Part-II]
(2.5.1. Kavyabhedas, 2.5.2. Natyatattva).

2.6. Poetics[Part-III]
(Definition and Types of Rasa).

2.7. Indian Culture (2.7.1. Samskaras, 2.7.2 : Varnasramadharma, 2.7.3. Status of Women in Ancient India, 2.7.4. State Administration according to Manu and Kautilya)

2.8. One Essay in Sanskrit language covering (i) textual or (ii) critical themes or (iii) on issues of contemporary relevance (out of these three options are from each item).

Sociology

PAPER– I

Unit-1: Sociological Concepts :- Society, Community, Associations, Institutions, Groups,

Status and Role, Religion, Culture, Norms and Values, Social control, Socialization, Social Stratification and Social change.

Unit-II:Sociological Perspectives :- Historical and Social Context of the emergence and Growth of Sociology, Significance of Sociology, Structural-Functional perspective, Conflict perspective, Humanistic perspective.

Unit-III:Relation between Theory and Emipirical Research, Theory and facts, Concepts, Reliability and validity, Research Design- Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and Experimental Objectivity, Value-neutrality, Hypothesis, Sampling, Quantitative methods, Qualitative Research Techniques. Scaling Techniques: Thurstone, Likert, Bagardus, Sociometry.

Unit-IV:Classical Sociological Tradition. Emile Durkheim: Rules of Sociological method, Division of Labour, Theory of Suicide, Theory of Religion.

Karl Marx_: Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Materialistic Interpretation of History, Theory of Alienation and Theory of Class struggle. Neo-Marxism and its relevance in the present context.

Unit-V: Modern Sociological Foundations of Sociology :

Functional Theory : R.K.Merton,

Talcott Parsons,

Tumin,Davis and Moore

Conflict Theory : G.Simmel, L.Coser,

Ralph Dahrendorf

World System Theory : Immanuel Wallerstein.

- Phenomenology
- Ethnomethodology
- Exchange Theory
- Post-Modernism,
- Critical Sociology

PAPER – II

Unit-I : Perspectives on Indian Society :

* Indological/Textual perspective :
  G.S. Ghurye,

  L. Dumont

* Structural- functional perspective :

  M. N. Srinivas,

  S. C. Dube

* Marxian Perspective :

  D. P. Mukherjee,

  A.R.Desai, &

  R. K. Mukherjee.

* Subaltern Perspective :

  David Hardiman

  B. R. Ambedkar

Unit-II : Composition of Indian Society : Linguistic groups, Religious groups, Ethnic groups, Cultural groups.

Pluralism in Indian Society

Society : Continuity and change

Challenges to National Integration: Communalism, Linguism, Regionalism, Terrorism.

Unit-III: Rural Sociology: Emergence & Development, Importance of Rural Sociology in the Indian context.

Rural and Agrarian Social structure

Village Community : Rural Urban contrast and continuum, Village studies- Andre Beteille, Yogendra Singh, M.N.Srinivas, McKim Marriot, Robert Redfield.

Major Rural Institutions: Caste, Kinship, Family, Religion in Persistence and change Agrarian Social structure, Peasant movements, Legislations and emerging trends.

Unit-IV :Social Change : Theories : Linear Theory, Cyclical Theory, Conflict Theory & Functionalist Theory.

Concept of Development:

Nature of Social and Human Development, Changing Paradigms of Development, Sustainable Development.

Perspectives on Development: Ecological, Liberal, Marxian, Environment and Development Debate.

Univ– V: Globalisation and Society:

Globalisation: The Historical context, Dimensions of Globalisation: Economic, Technological, Social and Cultural.

Global Institutions and Actors:

World Bank, IMF, WTO

Globalisation and Nation States

Social Impact of Globalisation in the Indian context.

Liberalisation, Privatisation and New Economic order.