SYLLABUS FOR PG ADMISSION TEST

ENGLISH

**Syllabus for Linguistics**

For candidates with a background in Linguistics:

Linguistic Analysis, Linguistic Theory, Sociolinguistics, Historical Linguistics, Language Typology,

Language Acquisition and Learning

For Candidates with no background in Linguistics:

Topics in Linguistic Theory and Linguistic Analysis

**Suggested Readings:**


**Syllabus for Literature**

For candidates with a background in Literature:

**Literary Canon:** Twentieth Century British Literature, Twentieth Century American Literature, Post-independence Indian Writing in English

**Literary Movements:** Structuralism, Post-structuralism, Modernism, Post-modernism

For Candidates with no background in Literature:

Twentieth Century Literary Theory

**Suggested readings:**

*Modern Criticism and Theory: A Reader* – edited by David Lodge and Nigel Wood

*Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory* – Peter Barry
Twentieth Century American Literature

Representative works by selected authors: Mark Twain, Hemingway, Faulkner, Fitzgerald, Henry James, Saul Bellow, Toni Morrison, John Barth, Robert Frost, Sylvia Plath, Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller, Eugene O’Neill etc.

Twentieth Century British Literature

Selected authors: D.H. Lawrence, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, TS Eliot, WB Yeats, Joseph Conrad, Ted Hughes, Harold Pinter etc.

Post-independence Indian writing in English

Selected authors like R K Narayan, Anita Desai, Salman Rushdie, Nissim Ezekiel, Kamala Das, Amitav Ghosh, Mahesh Dattani etc.
ECONOMICS

For candidates with a background in ECONOMICS—

MACROECONOMICS and INDIAN ECONOMICS

National Income Accounting Methods
IS-LM Model
Classical Model
Keynesian Model
Fiscal and Monetary policies
Exchange Rate Systems
Balance of Payments Account
Keynesian Multipliers in an Open Economy
Structural Reforms
Indian Money Market and RBI’s Monetary Policy
Poverty Alleviation Programmes

MICROECONOMICS

Basic Introduction – Demand and Supply, Concept of Elasticity, Movement along the curve versus shift of the curve
Theory of Consumer Behaviour
Theory of Production and Costs
Theory of Markets – Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly
Theory of Distribution/ theory of factor markets

MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Elementary probability theory, conditional probability, Bayes’ theorem, measures of central tendency, skewness, kurtosis, dispersion, correlation and regression (assumptions of the CLRM and properties of the estimators), OLS, Gauss Markov theorem, probability distributions – binomial, Poisson, uniform and normal.

Basic set theory, matrix algebra, concept of derivative, optimization with one and multiple choice variables, exponential and logarithmic functions, and integration

For candidates with no background in ECONOMICS—

BASIC ECONOMICS

Demand and Supply, Concept of Elasticity, Movement along the curve versus shift of the curve
Basic Utility Theory, Indifference Curves
Basic Concept of Production Function, Average Cost, Marginal Cost
Basic Concept of Perfect Competition and Monopoly
Definitions of GDP, GNP, National Income
Expenditure Multiplier, Tax Multiplier
Multipliers with Export and Import
RBI’s Monetary Policies, Indian Five Year Planning Programmes, Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Suggested Readings

Mathematics

1. **Algebra**: Binomial theorem, AP, GP, HP, exponential series, logarithmic series, sequence, permutations and combinations, theory of polynomial equations (up to third degree).
2. **Matrix Algebra**: Vectors and matrices, matrix operations, determinants.
3. **Calculus**: Functions, limits, continuity, differentiation of functions of one or more variables. Unconstrained optimization, definite and indefinite integrals, integration by parts and integration by substitution, constrained optimization of functions of not more than two variables.
4. **Vectors and Vector Calculus**
5. **Constrained and Unconstrained Optimization**

Statistics

Elementary Probability theory, conditional probability, Bayes’ theorem, measures of central tendency, skewness, kurtosis, dispersion, correlation, regression (assumptions of the CLRM, properties of the CLRM estimators, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, serial correlation and their tests), OLS, Gauss Markov theorem, probability distributions – binomial,Poisson, uniform,normal, logistic, exponential, Gamma and Beta.

Suggested Readings:

PSYCHOLOGY

For candidates with a background in PSYCHOLOGY—

**General Psychology**: Scope of Psychology and Methods, Systems and Theories in Psychology, Physiological Basis of Behaviour, Self and Personality, Perception, Intelligence, Thinking and Language, Learning, Memory, Motivation


**Research Methods**: Scientific Research: Paradigms and Rigour; Quantitative Research (Hypothesis Testing, Methods and Designs, Psychometrics); Qualitative Research (Paradigms and Methodologies, Types of Methodologies, Criteria of Rigour)

**Statistics in Psychology**: Descriptive and Inferential Statistics used in behavioural sciences

For candidates with no background in PSYCHOLOGY—

**General Psychology**: Scope of Psychology and Methods, Systems and Theories in Psychology, Physiological Basis of Behaviour, Self and Personality, Perception, Intelligence, Thinking and Language, Learning, Memory, Motivation

**Research Methods**: Scientific Research: Paradigms and Rigour; Quantitative Research (Hypothesis Testing, Methods and Designs, Psychometrics); Qualitative Research (Paradigms and Methodologies, Types of Methodologies, Criteria of Rigour)

**Statistics in Psychology**: Descriptive and Inferential Statistics used in behavioural sciences

**Suggested readings:**
PHILOSOPHY

For candidates with a background in PHILOSOPHY—

1. 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 rta – duty / obligation; theories of creation Atman – Self (and not – self), Jagrat, Svapna, Susupti and turiya, 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, astahgamarga, nirvana, madhyam pratipad, pratityasamutpada, ksanabhahgavada, anatmavada.

Schools of Buddhism : Vaibhasika, Sautrantika, Yogacara and Madhyamika.

Nyaya : Prama and apram, pramanya and apramanya; pramdna : pratyaksa nirvikalpaka, savikalpaka, laukika and alaukika; anurndna : anavyavyatireka,

lingapardmarsa uydpti.

Classification : vyaptigrahopayas, hetvdbhasa, 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, abhdua, causation :

Asatkaryavada, samavayu asamavayi nimitta karana, paramdnuvada adrsta, nihsiryeas.

Samkhya : Satkaryavdda, prakrti and its evolutes, arguments for the existence of prakrti, nature of purusa,

arguments for the existence and plurality of purusa relationship between purusa and prakrti, 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 purvajritinamsa, classification of srutivakyas, vidhi, nisedha and arthavada, dharma, bhavana, sabdanityavada, Jatisaktivada, Kumarila and Prabhakara

Schools of mlmamsa and their major points of difference, triputi – samvit, jnatata, abhava and anupalabdhi, anvitdbhidhanavadavada, abihifdhavayavada

Vedanta.

Advaita – Rejection of difference : Adhyasa, maya, three grades of satta, Jiva, Jtvanmukti, Vivartavada.

Visispadvaita : Saguna Brahman, refutation of maya, aprthaksiddhi parindmavada, Jiva, bhakti and prapatti, Dvaita – Rejection of nirguna brahman and maya, bheda and saksi, bhakti.

2. 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 – Critique of Varna and the caste system, Neo – Buddhism.

3. 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.

**4. 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 scepticism, 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 indiscemibles, 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, scepticism, reason and the passions.
Critical Philosophy and After:

Kant: The critical philosophy, classification of judgements, possibility of synthetic a priori judgements, 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, 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.

For candidates with no background in PHILOSOPHY—

Basic philosophical concepts: Truth (theories of truth and error), Knowledge (definition, ways of knowing), Skepticism, Problem of induction, Definition, Mind, Consciousness, Atman, Brahman, Argument and its validity, Good, Duty, Beauty, Aesthetic Experience

Some philosophical schools: Materialism and Idealism, Monism and Dualism, Rationalism and Empiricism

Ethics: Duty and Obligation, Cardinal Virtues, Eudaemonism, Freedom and Responsibility, Crime and Punishment

Logic: Nature of propositions, Truth and validity, Laws of thought, Classification of propositions, Square of Opposition
Suggested readings:
For candidates with a background in SOCIOLOGY—

01 Classical Sociological Theory

The socio-historical and intellectual background of Sociology; August Comte (Sociology — Positivism — social evolution); Karl Marx (Historical and Dialectical Materialism — Class Conflict — Capital — Base and Super structure); Emile Durkheim (Social Fact — methodology — Social Solidarity — social change — religion and society); Max Weber (Social Action— methodology— Authority — Class, Status and Power — religion and economy)

02 Modern Sociological Theory


03 Social Research Method

Meaning and nature (social phenomena — scientific enquiry — objectivity and subjectivity — fact and value); Quantitative methods (survey — research design — hypothesis — sampling , techniques of data collection: observation, questionnaire and interview); Qualitative methods (participant observation — case study — content analysis — oral history — life history); Statistical tools (measures of central tendency— measures of dispersion — correlation — test of significance — reliability and validity).

04 Sociology of India

Approaches to the Study of Indian Society (Indology — Civilizational — Functional — Marxist — Subaltern); People of India (groups and communities— unity and diversity — pluralism); Caste structure and change (Tribe and Caste— forms of caste — caste and social institutions — changes in caste system); Rural social structure (village community — change in village community); Family, kinship and marriage; Religion in India (ideology — organization — religious movement)

05 Social Stratification

Theories of social stratification (social class — class, status, and party — cultural stratification); Issues in stratification (difference — hierarchy — equality and inequality); Forms of stratification (caste — class — gender — ethnic); Stratification and social mobility in India.

06 Economy and Society

Theories on economic social relationship; Features of industrial society (factory system — division of labour— bureaucracy — rationality— production relations — surplus value — alienation); Relationships (labour — management — conciliation — adjudication —
arbitration— collective bargaining — trade unions — Joint management councils — quality circles); Agriculture, Industry and service sectors; Industrialization and social change in India; Industrial planning.

07 Political Sociology

Approaches to the study of politics; Concepts (power and authority — consensus and conflict— elites and masses— state and stateless societies); Local, everyday power and wider political system; State and society under capitalism; Citizenship and the welfare state; sovereignty and institutional autonomy; state and society in India; Civil society and social mobilisation.

08 Sociology of Development

Conceptual perspectives (economic— human — social — sustainable — ecological notions of development); Theories of underdevelopment (Max Weber — Gunner Myrdal — Frank — Samir Amin — Wallerstein); Paths of development (modernisation — globalization — Socialist — Mixed — Gandhian); Social structure and development; Culture and development

09 Family, Kinship and Marriage

Theories; family (types — characteristics) kinship (incest taboo — honour — descent, residence and inheritance); Marriage patterns (exchange — alliance — bride-wealth — dowry — social reproduction — monogamy — plural marriages); Culture, law and economy; Indian case.

For candidates with no background in SOCIOLOGY—

01 Sociology

What is sociology? Difference between sociology and other social sciences.

02 Indian Society

Family structure; Social Stratification: Caste, Class and Gender; Religion; Concepts of Modernization, Westernization and Sanskritization.

03 Development and Change

Issues pertaining to economic and social development; Issues in sustainable development and ecology.

04 Social Research Methods

Approaches to the study of social phenomena; Primary and secondary data; Fieldwork and survey; Statistical tools (measures of central tendency— measures of dispersion — correlation — test of significance — reliability and validity).
Some Social Issues: Communalism; Corruption; Globalization, Social Inequality and Poverty, Democracy.

Suggested readings:
4. Srinivas, M. N. Caste in Modern India and Other Essays. Asia Publishing House