Law

1. Constitutional Law of India:


2. Jurisprudence:


3. International Law:

Nature of International Law and its relationship with Municipal Law, Sources of International Law, Recognition of States and Governments, United Nations, Settlement of International Disputes, Concept of sovereignty and its relevance today, Extradition, Asylum, Nationality and Status of Refugees, International Court of Justice, UNO and its organs, Global Trade Regime under International Law.

4. Human Rights:


5. Personal Law:

Concepts in Family Law, Sources of Family Law in India, Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage, Marriage, Divorce, Adoption and Guardianship, Maintenance, Matrimonial Remedies, Uniform Civil Code.

6. Environmental Law

Environmental Pollution: Meaning of Environment and Environmental Pollution; Kinds of Pollution, Legislative Measures for Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution in India – Air and Water Pollution and General Protection of Environment, International Development for protection of Environmental Pollution, Remedies for Environmental Protection : Civil, Criminal and Constitutional, Importance of Forest and Wildlife in protecting environment, Environmental impact assessment and control of Hazardous wastes.

7. Indian Penal Code, 1860

8. **Labour Law**


9. **Law of Contract:**


10. **Law of Torts:**


**Part II**

**Research Methodology:**

Research: Meaning, Characteristics and Types, Steps of Research, Methods of Research, Research Ethics, Paper, Articles, Workshop, Seminar, Conference, and Symposium, Thesis Writing: Its characteristics and format, Data Interpretation: Sources, Acquisition and Interpretation of Data, Quantitative and Qualitative Data, Graphical Representation and Mapping of Data.

**PHILOSOPHY**

**Classical Indian Philosophy:** Nature of Indian philosophy, Basic concepts of the Vedic and the Upanisadic world-view, Carvaka school, Jainism, Buddhism, Nyaya, Sankhya, Yoga, Purva Mimamsa, Advaita, Visistadvaita, Dvaita.

**Modern Indian Thinkers:** Background, Swami Vivekananda, Sri Aurobindo, Mohammed Iqbal, Rabindranath Tagore, S. Radhakrishnan, J. Krishnamurti, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar.

**Classical Western Philosophy:** The Presocratics, The Golden Age, Hellenistic Thought, Medieval Philosophy, Modern Philosophy: Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Berkeley, Hume, Kant.
Modern Western Philosophy: Post-Kantian Idealism, Positivism and Pragmatism, Empirical Realism, Logical Positivism and Analytical Philosophy, Philosophies of Life and Phenomenology, Existentialism, Hermeneutics, Post-modernism.

PSYCHOLOGY

1. History and Methods of Psychology: Nature & definition, Schools of Psychology, Goals of psychology, Methods of Psychology, Emerging fields and areas of psychology.

2. Perceptual Processes: 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.

3. Learning: Classical & Instrumental learning: Procedure, Phenomena and related issues; Reinforcement and punishment; Verbal learning: Methods and materials, organizational processes.

4. Memory and forgetting: Encoding, Storage, Retrieval Stages of memory: Sensory memory, Short-term Memory (STM) and Long-term Memory (LTM); Theories of Forgetting: Interference, decay, retrieval, mnemonics.

5. Motivation and Emotion: Basic motivational concepts: Instincts, needs, drives, incentives; Biological Motives: Hunger, thirst, sleep and sex. Social Motives: Achievement, affiliation, Approval and curiosity; Physiological correlates of emotions Theories of emotions, Stress, Conflicts & frustration.

6. Human Intelligence: Biological, Social, Eco-cultural determinants; Theories of intelligence; Individual and group differences; Measurement of human abilities; Intelligence & Creativity; Emotional and Spiritual Intelligence.

7. Thinking and Language development: Mental image and Concept formation; Types of Thinking-Divergent & Convergent thinking, Reasoning; Problem Solving. Language development: Theories and stages of language development.

8. Personality: Self-concept, Determinants of personality; Theories of personality: Psychoanalytic, Neo-Freudian, social learning, trait and type, humanistic and socio-cultural; Personality assessment: Observation, Psychometric and projective methods.

9. Measurement and Testing: Standardization- Reliability, validity and norms; Types of tests: Intelligence, aptitude, personality; Attitude scales and interest inventories, Ethical issues in psychological testing.


**ECONOMICS**

**Microeconomic Analysis:** Demand analysis, Theory of Production and Costs, Pricing and output under different forms of market structure, Factor Pricing analysis and new welfare economics.

**Macroeconomic Analysis:** Determination of output and employment – Classical approach, Keynesian approach, Consumption hypotheses, Demand for Money, Supply of Money, Highpowered money, Money multiplier, Phillips Curve analysis, Business cycles Macroeconomic Equilibrium – Relative roles of monetary and fiscal policies.


**Public Finance:** Private, Public and Merit goods, The Public Budgets – Kinds of Budgets, Zero-base budgeting, different concepts of budget deficits; 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.

**International Economics:** Theories of International Trade, Balance of Payment, Foreign Trade multiplier, Impact of Tariffs, Partial and general equilibrium analysis.


**ENGLISH**


LITERARY DEVICES: Literary Terms; Figures of Speech; Literary Forms, Literary Genres; Literary Movements

JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION

Introduction To Mass Communication: Communication, Various forms of communication, Communication barriers; communication models; Theories of communication; Growth & Development Of Print Media; History of Press laws in India; Reporting For Print Media; Media Management; Advertising; Electronic Media: Evolution and growth of electronic media: Radio and television; Editing & Editorial Writing For Print Media; Research Methodology; Research Applications; Radio & TV Production Techniques; Development Communication; Public
Phyicsal Education and Movement Education: Concept of Physical Education, Physical Education as a profession, Historical determinants of Physical Education, Concept and nature of movement Education, Significance of human movement.


Test, Measurement and Evaluation: Test, Measurement and evaluation meaning, Test and its classification, Selection of a test, Skill Test, Fitness Test, Construction of test, Administration of testing program.

Exercise Physiology: Physiological changes to Exercise, De-training, retraining and maintenance, Types and structure of muscle fibers and theory, Physiology and altitude training, Physiology of female in sports, Physiological changes in aging, Ergogenic aids, Bioenergetics, Training and Recovery, Acclimatization.


Sports Biomechanics: Meaning of Biomechanics, Linear kinematics, Linear kinetics, The Levers system, Freely falling bodies, Frictional Force, Angular kinetics, Fluid Mechanics, Biomechanical Analysis, Sports Performance Analysis, Analysis of Motion,


**Kinanthropometry:** Anthropometric Instruments, Kinanthropometric techniques, Assessment of body composition, Age, Prediction of Adult-height and Physique in sports, Application of Growth and Development in the field of sports, Body composition and determination method, Growth pattern, variables and body types.

**SYLLABUS FOR Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN FRENCH**

**Grammaire française**

**Connaissance générale de la France**

**Littérature**

Histoire de la littérature française : Depuis le début du 14e siècle jusqu’à la littérature contemporaine

**Théories linguistiques et théories de l’interprétation.**

Traduction Définition de la notion de traduction Traduction / Interprétation. Traduction pédagogique / Traduction professionnelle.

**Civilisation**


**FLE (Français langue étrangère)**

Méthodes de l’enseignement du français (méthodes traditionnelles, directes et audiovisuelles), Approche communicatives.