

Module I

Classical Indian Philosophy

Unit -1 Philosophy of Vedas

1.1 Development of Vedic Religion- Naturalistic polytheism, monotheism, henotheism and monism

1.2 Concept of *Rita*.

1.3 The law of *Karma*.

Unit II - Philosophy of Upanishads

2.1 Sankara's catalogue of Principal Upanishads.

2.2 Essentials of Vedanta *darsana* with special reference to *Mandukya* Upanishad.

2.3 *Avasthatraya-Jagrat- Swapna- Susupty. Turiya state.*

2.4 *Brahman-Atman* identity - *Tatvamasi, Saguna Brahman* and *Nirguna Brahman, Paravidya* and *aparavidya*.

2.5 *Pancakosa* theory of *Taittiriya* Upanishad.

2.6 Concept of *Moksha*.

2.7 *Prasthan Traya*.

Unit - III Bhagavad Gita

3.1 *Jnana yoga, Bhakti yoga* and *Karma yoga*.

3.2 The concept of *Sthitaprajna* and *Nishkma karma*.

Unit - IV

Systems of Philosophy

1. Heterodox -Orthodox distinction.

2. Heterodox systems:

a) Carvaka *darsana* - Metaphysics, epistemology and ethics.

b) Jainism

- *Anekanta vada* and *Syad vda*.

- Categories
 - Triratnas
 - Theory of Karma, bondage and liberation
- c) Buddhism
- Kshanika vada, Nairatmay vada and pratitya samutpada.
 - Four Noble Truths and Eightfold path
 - The concept of Nirvana
- d) Realistic Schools and Idealistic Schools – Madhyamika
Sunya vada and Yogacara Vijnana vada (Only representative thinkers are to be mentioned)

4.3 Orthodox systems

a) Nyaya – Vaisheshika School

- Nyaya epistemology – Theory of pramanas – Pratyaksha – savikalpaka pratyaksha, Lukika pratyaksha and Aukik pratyaksha – Anumana – Vyapti-Ayava, Vakya, linga paramarsa – Upamana – Sabda – Pada, Sakti and Lakshana – Asakarya vada.
- Theory of Causation
- Vaisheshika categories
- Atomism
- Anyatakhyati vada (Theory of error)

b) Sankhya – Yoga School

- Prakarti – Purusha dualism and the theory of evolution.
- Satkarya vada (Theory of Causation)
- Astanga yoga (Eight limbs and their subdivisions)
- Sakhyati vada (Theory of error)

Mimamsa School

i) Purva Mimamsa

- Representative thinkers of the School
- Pramanas accepted by Bhatta and Prabhakara
- Abhihitavaya vada and anvaitabhidhana vada – sabda – Dhvani Rupa

Means of Liberation -*Akhyati* of Prabhakara and *Viparita khyati* of Kumarila.

ii) Uttara Mimamsa (Vedanta Schools).

a) Advaita Vedanta

- Concept of Reality- *Brahman- Atman- World* relationship - *Concept of Maya - Adhyasa*
- Levels of reality- *Satta Tray Pratibhasika, Vyavahdrika, Paramarthika.*
- Concept of Liberation- *Jivan mukti and Videha mukti.*

- *Anirvacanrya khyati* (Theory of error).
- b) Visistadvaita
- *Dharmabhuta jnana – Apradhah siddhi.*
 - *Brahman- Atman-* World relationship.
 - Concept of God, soul and liberation.
- c) Dvaita
- Concept of God, soul and matter.
 - *Panca Bheda.*
 - Differences in the views of Ramanuja and Madhva on the fundamental principles.

MODULE II - WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

UNIT I - Classical Greek Philosophy

a) Pre-Socratic period

- Ionian cosmology - Thales and Anaximander.
- The problem of substance and change - Parmenides and Heraclitus.
- Zeno's paradoxes of motion.

b) Socratic period

- Socrates - Criticism of Sophists, Characteristics of method, Socratic irony.
- Plato - Allegory of the cave- Idea - object dualism- Theory of forms.
- Aristotle - Origin of the term 'metaphysics', Theory of Fourfold causation.

UNIT II - Medieval Philosophy

- a) St. Thomas Aquinas - Faith and reason, Proofs for the existence of God.
- b) St. Anselm - Ontological argument for the existence of God

UNIT III - Modern philosophy

- a) Beginnings of modern philosophy- Francis Bacon-The form of science- Inductive method-Philosophy of Man- Metaphysics and Theology.

b) Rationalism

- Rene Descartes - Method and criterion of knowledge, Cogito ergo sum, Mind-body dualism, Interactionism.
- Spinoza - Method, Definition of substance, Attributes and Modes, Psychophysical parallelism.
- Leibniz - Monadology- Pre-established harmony.

c) Empiricism

- John Locke - Origin, nature and validity of knowledge, Rejection of innate ideas, Simple and complex ideas, Primary and Secondary qualities.

- George Berkeley - Rejection of abstract ideas, Subjective idealism, To be is to be perceived.
- David Hume - Origin of knowledge, Knowledge of the external world, Skepticism, Concept of substance and causality.

d) Transcendental Idealism

Immanuel Kant - Major works, Kant's problem, A priori - a posteriori distinction, Synthetic- analytic distinction, The transcendental method, Percept - concept correlation, Sense perception and understanding. Table of judgments and categories, Phenomena - Noumena distinction, Impossibility of Metaphysics- Antinomies.

e) Absolute idealism

Hegel - Dialectics, Thought and Being, The Absolute, Spirit or Geist. Art, religion and philosophy.

UNIT IV - Dialectical Materialism

Karl Marx - The sources of Marxism - Hegelian dialectics and Feuerbach's Materialism. Dialectical materialism Dialectical and historical materialism and class character

Dialectics of social change from primitive communism to scientific socialism, withering away of the state and classless society.

MODULE III - ETHICS

Unit I: Introduction

- a) 'Definition of ethics.
- b) Norms of classification-, Descriptive and normative ethics, Metaethics and Applied Ethics.

Unit II: Greek Ethics

- a) Socrates - 'Virtue is knowledge'.
- b) Plato - Cardinal virtues
- c) Aristotle - *Eudaimonia* as the moral end.

Unit III: Hedonism

- a) The basic postulate.
- b) Main types - Psychological hedonism - The basic assumption.
- c) Ethical hedonism - egoistic and universalistic hedonism/utilitarianism.
 - *Intensity* and *duration* as the conditions for estimating pleasantness caused by an action. Additional factors suggested by Bentham.
 - The five basic postulates of J. S. Mill's Utilitarianism.

Unit IV: Moral Law

- Kantian concept of categorical imperative.
- Moral standard as the law of reason.
- Maxims of morality-Universality, dignity and Kingdom of ends.
- Postulates of morality.

Unit V: Self-realization theories of morality

- a) Hegel - Moral evolution as the dialectical movement from obedience to external laws contradicted in obedience to inner conscience and synthesised in social morality.
- b) F H Bradley - The meaning of 'My station and its duties'.

Unit VI: Ethical naturalism and non-naturalism

- **Main differences.**
 - *G.E.Moore's arguments against naturalism – 'Good' as indefinable*

Unit VII The emotivist theory

- Logical positivist criticism of ethical concepts as pseudo-concepts.
- Stevenson's account of the three features of moral discourse.

Unit VIII: Prescriptivism

- Hare's account of the characteristics of moral judgements- prescriptivity, universal and logical relation between prescriptive judgments.

Module -IV Logic

Unit -1 Introduction

- a) Words - Terms (Types).
- b) Denotation - Connotation distinction.
- c) Proposition - Traditional and Modern Classification.

Unit - II Deduction and Induction

- a) Main differences
- b) Laws of thought
- c) Postulates of Induction
- d) Problems of Induction

Unit- III Opposition of Proposition

- a) The Square of Opposition-Contradiction- Contrary- Sub contrary- subaltern.
- b) Immediate inference-Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition.

Unit - IV Syllogism

- a) Categorical syllogism, Rules and fallacies.
- b) Figure and Moods.
- c) Dilemma and types.

Unit - V Scientific Method

- a) Hypothesis - Definition, inductive basis.
- b) Formation, Verification, Confirmation and Proof of hypothesis.
- c) Hypothesis, theory and Law - Correlation and differences.

UnitVI -Fallacies

- a) Definition, Material and Formal Fallacies - differences.
- b) Fallacies of Relevance, Presumption and Ambiguity (only definition).

Unit VI - Symbolic Logic

- a) Distinction between Traditional and Symbolic Logic.
- b) Advantages of using symbols.
- c) Truth and Validity – differences
- d) Truth tables for Implication, Conjunction, Disjunction, Material equivalence and Negation.

MODULE V - CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

UNIT I - Neo Vedanta

- Application of Vedanta in the context of Indian Renaissance.
- The Upanishad doctrine of spiritual unity made the basis of a critique of social evils and a postulate of universal humanism.

UNIT II - Swami Vivekananda

- Interpretation of Karma Yoga.
- The ideal of universal religion.

UNIT III- Sree Narayana Guru

- Concept of caste with reference to *Jati Mimamsa*.

UNIT IV - Sri Aurobindo

- Integral Yoga, Involution and evolution.
- Gnostic being - nature and types.
- Supermind - characteristics and its triple transformation.

UNIT V - Mahatma Gandhi

- Truth and non-violence, End- means relationship.
- Interpretation of Karma Yoga.
- Basic principles of Sarvodaya - Sarva mukti, Satyagraha, Gram Swaraj, PanchayatRaj.

UNIT VI- M. N.Roy

- Definition of rationality and freedom as biological trait.
- Concept of partyless democracy.

UNIT VI - B. R. Ambedkar

- Concept of caste as an unnatural institution.
- Concept of democracy.

MODULE VI - Contemporary Western Philosophy

Unit I: Pragmatism

- Origin of the term - C. S. Peirce's 1878 article entitled "How to Make Our Ideas clear".
- Usefulness or practical consequences as the test of truth.
- John Dewey - Instrumentalism/ Experimentalism.
- William James - Pragmatism as the attitude of looking away from first things and principles, and of looking towards last things, consequences and facts.

Unit II: Logical Positivism

- a) The Vienna Circle - Representative thinkers and their major works.
 - Moritz Schlick, A. J. Ayer, Otto Neurath, Rudolf Carnap.
 - Jointly published Manifesto - 'The Vienna Circle: Its Scientific Outlook'.
- b) Principle of verification/verifiability - strong and weak sense.
- c) Antimetaphysics.

Unit III: Analytic philosophy and the linguistic turn

- a) Frege
 - Sense and reference.
 - Analysis of identity statements.
- b) Bertrand Russell
 - Logical atomism - basic tenets.
 - Distinction between proper names and definite descriptions
- c) Early Wittgenstein
 - *Tractatus* - The structure of the text.

d) Later Wittgenstein

- *Philosophical Investigations*.
- Use theory of meaning.
- Language games.

Unit IV: Existentialism and Phenomenology

- a) Historical roots of the term in Kant and Hegel.
- b) Husserl's conception of phenomenology as a method.
 - Eidetic reduction, epoche, intentionality and immediacy - definitions.
 - Noesis and Noema.
 - Intersubjectivity, objectivity and lifeworld.
- c) Heidegger's conception of 'being' as the sole theme of philosophy.
 - *Rejection of transcendental ego.*
 - *Meaning of Dasein.*

d) Soren Kierkegaard

- Spheres of existence – aesthetic, ethical and religious.
- Faith as constant re-choosing and belief in the impossible – authentic and inauthentic faith.

e) Jean Paul Sartre

- Existence precedes essence.
- Distinction between theistic and atheistic existentialism discussed in Existentialism Is a Humanism.
- Levels of being -en-soi, pour-soi and pour-autrui.

Unit V: Structuralism and Post Structuralism

a) Saussure

- Sign, signifier and the signified – Arbitrariness of the sign.
- Langue-parole distinction.

b) Postmodernism

i) Derrida

- Deconstruction of logocentrism-exposing and overturning the conceptual oppositions of metaphysics and the binary oppositions underlying racism, sexism etc.
- Difference- meaning as constituted within the relational system where signs themselves do not have essential meaning.

ii) Foucault- The interpretation of power.

- Power is everywhere diffused and embodied in discourse, knowledge and regimes of truth.
- Truth, morality, and meaning as created through discourse.

Syllabus for PSC Examination in Music

Module -1 - Essentials of South Indian Music

- Musical terms - Nada, sruti, Svara, Vadi , Samvadi, Anuvadi, Vivadi , Graha, Nyasa, Amsa
- Raga system - Trayodasa Lakshana of ragas
- Systems of Raga classification - Janaka-Janya, Andara-Shadava, Varja, Vakra , Upanga, Bhashanga, Ghana, Naya, Desya, Suddha, Chayalaga, Sankirna, Panchamatiya, Dhawatanya & Nishadantya Janya Sampurna.

Vivadi melas

Ganakala Niyama or Time theory of ragas

- Gamakas - Dasavidha & Panchadasa Gamakas; Alankaras
- Tala system- Sapta talas, 35 Talas, 175 talas, 108 talas, Chappu tala & its varieties, Desyaadi Madhyaadi Talas, & Navasandhi talas
- Lakshanas of the following ragas:-

Todi, Bhairavi, Kambhoji, Kalyani, Sankarabharanam, Pantuvarali, Mohanam, Kharaharapriya, Purvikalyani, Mayamalavagaula, Saveri, Charukesi, Hemavati, Dharmavati, Shanmukhapriya, Simihendramadhyama, Vachaspati, Lathangi, Kiravani, Arabhi, Madhyamavati, Dhanyasi, Hindolam, Hamsadhwani, Durbar, Begada , Ritigaula, Sahana, Surutti, Kedaragaula, Sriragam, Varali, Yadukula Kambhoji, Mukhari, Saranga, Hindusthan Kapi, Nilambari, Devagandhari, Syama & Harikambhoji

- ◆ Modal Shift of tonic - Murchanakaraka melas & Amurchanakaraka melas

LAKSHANAS OF THE FOLLOWING

- 1 HAMSANANDI
- 2 DEVAGANDHARI
- 3 JAGANMOHINI
- 4 NARAYANAGAULA
- 5 AHIRI
- 6 GAULIPANTU
- 7 BILAHARI
- 8 NATTAKURINJI
- 9 VASANTHA
- 10 MANIRANG
- 11 KEDARAM
- 12 NAYAKI
- 13 SREERENJINI
- 14 KANNADA
- 15 HAMIR KALYANI
- 16 BHUPALAM
- 17 SAURASHTRAM
- 18 ANADABHAIRAVI
- 19 ATANA
- 20 KHAMAS
- 21 KANADA

Module - II - History & evolution of indian music

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- Vedic music and Samagaana - Sama Hasta , Sthobhas, Udatta, Anudatta & Svarita , Scale of Sama gana
- Different periods of Musical History
Ancient - Prehistoric to Bharata, Medieval - Matanga to Purandaradasa, Modern - Chaturdandi Prakasika onwards
- Landmarks of Musical History
- Different melas propounded by lakshanakaras - 72 Melas, 108 Melas, 144 Melas, 5184 Melas
- Bharata's Experiment on Dhruva Veena & Chala Veena, Cycle of 4 & 5
- Musical Iconography and Inscriptions - Musical stone pillars, Kudimiyamalai and Tirumayam Inscriptions
- Study of Prabandhas, Varnas, Alankaras, Tanas and its varieties
- Veena through the ages
- Evolution of music concert
- Kacheri Dharma

Module - III - Music of Kerala

- Sopana sangitam & its characteristics - the distinction of Sopana Sangitam & Carnatic music
- Kathakali music - Ragas, talas & instruments used
- Kerala talas and Tala ensembles - Study of Panchavadyam & Thayambaka
- Construction & technique of play of musical instruments - Chenda, Maddalam, Chengila, Elathalam, Idakka, Timila, Kurunkuzhal, Kuzhal, Kombu & Sankhu.
- Folk music and its characteristics,- the ragas & talas used in folk music of Kerala
- Different classification of folk music based on worship, occupation, festivals & entertainment
- Detailed study of Maharaja Swati Tirunal with reference to contribution to various musical forms, Group Kritis, names of Literary works - Bhakthi Manjari , Padmanabhasatakam, Syanandurapuravarnana Prabandham & various musical & prosodical beauties met within Swati Tirunal kritis
- Life & Contribution of Kerala composers - Irayiamman Thampi, K.C. Kesava Pillai, Kuttikunju Thankachi

Module - IV - Composers & Musical forms

- Lakshanas of Vaggeyakaras and their classification- Gaayaka gunas and dosh'as
- Pre-Trinity - Life & contribution of Jayadeva, Arunagirinathar, Purandara Dasa, Annamacharya, Sadasiva brahmendra, Bhadrachalam Ramdas, Narayana Thirtha, Kshetrajna, Uttukaadu Venkita Subbayyar, & Arunachala Kavirayar
- Trinity - Life & contribution of Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, & Shyama Shastri with reference to their group kritis
- Contemporary composers of Trinity - Life & contribution of Gopala Krishna Bharati, Subbaraya Shastri, Pattanam Subramanya Iyer & Veena Kuppayyar
- Composers of Post- Tyagaraja period - Life & contribution of Ramanad Srinivasa Iyengar, Mysore Vasudevacharya, Mahavaidyanatha Iyer, Muthiah Bhagavathar, T.Lakshmana Pillai, Papanasam Sivan & G.N. Balasubramaniam
- Detailed study of different musical forms - Geetham, Lakshanageetham, Swarajati, Jathiswaram, Varnam, Kriti, Keerthanam, Ragamalika, Padam, Javali, and Tillana
- Study of Geya Natakam, Nrithya Natakam, Bhagavatha melanatakam & Kathakalakshepam
- Madhura Bhakti & Navavidha Bhakthi
- Musical honours and titles

Module - V - Different systems of Music

- Carnatic music - Manodharma Sangita & its five branches - Ragaalapana, Tanam, Pallavi, Niraval & Kalpana Swaram - different stages in Raagaalapana and Pallavi exposition
- Instruments - General classification of instruments, & detailed knowledge and study of the following instruments - Tamburu, Veena, Violin, Mridangam, Gottuvadyam, Flute, Nagasvaram, & Taval
- Signs and symbols used in the notation of Carnatic music
- Hindusthani Music - 10 Thats & their study - Ragaragini parivara system
Comparitive study of popular ragas common to Hindusthani and Carnatic systems
Study of different musical forms of Hindusthani music - Dhrupad, Khayal, Tumri, Tarana & Ghazal
Study of musical instruments - Sitar, Sarangi, Pakhawaj, Tabala, Sarod, Shehanai & Santoor
- Tamil music - Classification of ragas in Ancient tamil music - Pans & their equivalents
Detailed knowledge of Tevaram, Tiruvachakam, Tiruppavai, Tiruvembavai, Nalayira Divya Prabandham Rare talas & musical aspects of Tiruppugazh
Evolution of Yazh and its varieties.
- Outline knowledge of Staff notation - Key signature, Time signature, Flats, Sharps & various symbols used in Staff notation - Semi breve, Breve, Minim, Crotchet, Four voices - Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass

Module -VI - References to Music and various other aspects

- Study of the following lakshana grandhasi

➤ **Chilappadhikaram** of **Illango adikal** - Author, Period, Corresponding names of Sapta swaras, Sruti, Sampurna, Shadava , Audava, Swarantara ragas -Musical Chapters of **Natya Sastra of Bharata** - Author, Period, Basic information of Grama-Murchana-Jathi system **Brihadhesi of Matanga** - Author, Period, Raga concept Definition of Raga - Definition of Marga &Desi music - **Sangita makaranda of Narada** - Author, Period, His classification of ragas based on gender - Sthree ragas, Purusha ragas, &Napumsaka ragas , Classification of Nada - Nakhaja, Vayuja, Charmaja, Lohaja, &Shareeraja - **Sangita ratnakara of Saranga deva** - Author, Period, Ten-fold division of ragas - Grama raga, Upa raga, Bhashanga raga etc, Four Dhatus and six angas of a Prabandha -two commentaries of Sangita Ratnakara - Sangita Kalanidhi of Chatura Kallinatha & Sangita Sudhakara of Simha Bhupala - **Svaramela Kalanidhi of Ramamatya** - Author, Period, No of Melas mentioned by Ramamatya **Chaturdandi Prakaasika of Venkitamakhi** - Author, Period, Classification of 72 Melakartas into Kalpita, Kalpyamana, and Kalpishayamana - Mela nomenclature evolved by Venkitamakhi (Assampurna) - **Sangraha chudamani of Govindaacharya** - Author, Period , - Mela nomenclature evolved by Govindaacharya -(Sampurna) - Name, Author, and Period of the following Lakshana Granthas:- **Sangita Samayasara of Parsvadeva, Raga vibodha, Sangita Sudha of Govinda Dikshitar, Sangita Saraamritha of King Tulaja, Sangita Sampradaya Pradarsini of Subbarama Dikshitar, Sangita Chandrika of**

Aattoor Krishna Pisharodi

- Music and allied disciplines - Music & Mathematics, Music & Psychology, Music and geography, Therapeutical value of music, Acoustics - Pitch, Timbre, Intensity, Echo Resonance, Production of sound and its transmission
- Acoustics of concert halls
- Recent trends in music with reference to books, Journals, Music education, Electronic media, Research and electrified instruments, Musical websites, Research Methodology, Different areas of Research in Music, Preparation of Synopsis, Different sources for material collection.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, KERALA
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION
SYLLABUS

Post: Lecturer in Journalism and Mass Communication

Module I: Mass Communication: Themes and Theories

Early forms of Communication , Definitions and Types of Communication, Emergence of Mass Media, Functions and Scope, Process and Models of Communication: Aristotle, Claude E.Shannon & Warren Weaver, Wilbur Schramm, Harold D Lasswell, Charles E Osgood, Gerbner, NewComb, David Berlo, SMCR, Becker, Riley and Riley, De Fleur, Westely & Maclean, Concepts of Communication - Mass Media Effects -Cultivation analysis, agenda setting, uses and gratification, social learning theory, spiral of silence theory, Cognitive dissonance theory, cultural imperialism, Normative Theories of the Press : Authoritarian, Libertarian, Socialist-Communist, Social Responsibility, Development Communication: origin, definitions, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development policies, Development communication experiments in India like Kheda, Chattera, SITE etc. Folk media, Narrowcasting, Demassification, Convergence, New World International Information Order and new trends in international communication. Gender and development.

Module II: Reporting, Editing and Media Management

Reporting - Definitions and elements, hard news and soft news. News values, -News gathering and reporting process. Journalistic codes and ethics. News story structure - Lead - types of lead, body and conclusion. Organizing and writing an inverted pyramid style and hour glass style stories, City beat - preparation and writing and inverted pyramid story. Police and Fire -organizational structure, on-the-scene coverage. Courts - Judicial system, reporting criminal and civil cases. Sports - writing styles and reporting sport stories. Reporting speeches, seminars, conferences/briefings. Accident, disaster, and parliamentary affairs, follow-up stories. News agencies and service - PTI, UNI etc. freelancing,

Magazine journalism: Feature writing, Classification of features, magazine design, columns and columnists, Special interest and general magazines, supplements. Citizen journalism, Developmental Reporting: Reporting Development - Agriculture, health, environment, education and industry. Human interest stories, investigative and precision journalism, writing obituary and weather report, reporting politics.

Editing-Introduction, principles, line editing, creative editing and design editing. Style sheet/ book.

Editing Process: Selecting, Examining, Checking, Correcting, Condensing, slanted stories, integrating copy from different sources. Rewriting- leads and stories. Editing News Agency copy. Bureau copy. Functions and trends in writing Headlines, Writing editorials and middle pieces. Principles of Page Makeup & Design, Traditional, Contemporary and Computer Aided Design, typography, infographics, cartoon. (CAD). Dummy preparation, pagination. Layout & design of pages, photo editing and caption

writing. News room set up - Editorial duties and functions. New trends in editing - Emergence of Special Editors, Page editors, Spot editors. Readers Editor, News ombudsman. Principles of Media Management. Trends in modern management, business, legal and financial aspects of management, readership and circulation, ABC, NRS, RNI, INS, DAVP, PIB, PII, WANIFRA, Editors' Guild, NUJ etc.

Module III: Media History and Laws

Media History :A brief history of the press in UK and US. Evolution of journalism in India. Early newspapers. Contribution of Christian missionaries in Serampore. The First war of Independence and the Press. James Silk Buckingham, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders and their contributions. Development of Press in the independent India. Declaration of Emergency in 1975 and its impact on Indian Press. Contemporary problems and issues in the Indian Press. An overview of Press in Kerala from 1847. Recent trends in Malayalam journalism.

Press Commissions, Committees and Recommendations, Press Council of India.

Brief history of broadcasting in India - AIR, Doordarshan and private channels, Technological development in broadcasting, An historical overview of Indian cinema.

Media Laws: A brief historical perspective of mass media laws in pre-independent India.

Indian Constitution and Freedom of Speech and Expression - Article 19(1) and Reasonable Restrictions. Laws of Defamation: Civil and criminal, libel and slander, fair comment, right to privacy.

Privileges of Judiciary and Legislative: Contempt of Court 1952 and its amendments, Privileges of Parliament and Parliamentary reporting.

Media related provisions in Indian Penal Code, and Code of Criminal Procedures, and Customs Act, Children Act, Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act and Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act. Prevention of atrocities on Women Act 2007.

Right to Information: Official Secrets Act 1923, Freedom of Information Bill, Right To Information Act, 2005. IT Act and its amendments.

Direct Media Laws: PRB Act, 1867, Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, Press Council Act and amendments, Newspaper Price and Page Act, Working Journalists Act, 1955, Working Journalists (Fixation of rates and wages) Act, 1958, Wage Boards Broadcast media laws - AIR and DD codes for advertising, Cinematograph Act, Certification Rules. Intellectual property rights- Copyrights Act, Professional code of conduct for media persons.

Module IV: Public Relations and Advertising

Public Relations- Concepts, functions and characteristics. PR - Propaganda, Publicity, Public Opinion, Advertising, Persuasion. PR- PR Professional Organization -IPRA, PRSI. PIB, DPR, , Films Division, Directorate of Field Publicity, Song & Drama, Division. Public Relations Tools, Instruments, Channels-Preparing, & planning-House Journals, Newsletters. Hand outs, Brochures, Meet the

press. Press releases. Lobbying, Press conferences.

Annual Meetings, Open houses. Exhibitions, Speeches, Seminars, Symposia, Demonstrations, Information Dockets, Conducted Tours, Gossips, Rumours, Interviews, Publicity materials & Corporate Films. Public Relations Departments/Agencies-Publics, Internal, External-Organizational set up. structure, characteristics, role, functions. Public Relations in public and private sectors .Event management. Corporate Communication- scope, functions, corporate social responsibility.

Advertising -Definition, Functions and Relevance. Classification of advertising. Role of advertising in Marketing, Marketing mix. Structure of an Advertisement/T.V. Commercial. Ad Campaign. Advertising Agency-system, structure and functions. Indian Ad, agencies. International Ad agencies. Cannes & Ad festivals. Major Publications- A & M, 4Ps, USP Age, Pitch, Ad Age, Brand Equity, Catalyst. Advertising Media-Media selection, scheduling & Media, Mix-Print, Radio, Television, Film & Internet, Telephone, SMS, Outdoor. Direct Mail & Web advertising. Infomercials, online ads, viral ads, Advertorials. Advertising Research-Scope, objectives & methods. Professional Organizations. Code of Ethics. ASCI and its code of conduct Advertising and Public Relations, Publicity. Economic and social aspects of advertising. Trends in Indian advertising.

Module V: Radio, Television, Film and Video

Origin and growth of Radio broadcasting. All India Radio. FM Radio stations, Radio jockeys, Programs and policies. News talks, interviews, documentaries and advertisements. Radio program productions- studio, recording, editing.

Television in India, growth and developments. Doordarshan, cable TV, Dish TV. Television program production. Programs- structure and format in the new era. News, Documentaries, Tele- films, Advertisements and Interviews. Indoor and outdoor reporting.

Film genres, Indian and world cinema. Malayalam cinema, Types of films, treatment of film as a medium of communication. Stages of production. Pre- production, Production and Post production. Planning and budget allocation in filmmaking.

Digital revolution in video and audio. Non- linear methods of video production. Types of digital cameras, editing softwares. Home videos, visual albums. Tools of editing video productions effects and transition.

Writing and punching for radio program. Sound dubbing, recording. Types of mikes, Amplifier, Mixer. Input, Output, Sound track.

Scripting and shot dividing for television programs. Three stages of production. Non- linear production. Production of a Documentary- Short film- Visual album.

Module VI: New Media

Introduction to the concept of Cyber Journalism - origin, features and specialities. Concept of ICT, Virtual Reality, Information Super Highway. Information Society, Global Village, Digital

Convergence. Digital Divide. & Netizens. Conventional Journalism, Cyber Journalism. National & International Scenario-Pioneers & Media Organizations of the field. New Media Cyber Journalists- Profession, practice, qualifications, training's, qualities & skills. Introduction to Online Journalism- Basics of web technology : LAN, MAN, WAN, E-mail, Web, ownership and administration of Internet, types of Internet connection, internet protocols, Introduction to HTTP, HTML, XML, Java script, browsing and browsers, bookmarks, searching through directory, search engines, Search Engine Optimization, Website development and maintenance-Inserting, authoring, linking, editing, promoting and maintaining website. Web page design principles. Social media networks, blogging, microblogging, Podcast, Vlogging, RSS, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+, LinkedIn. Web authoring tools.

COMMON SYLLABUS FOR M.A ISLAMIC HISTORY

Module 1

Geographical Features of Arabia: Semitic Race - North Arabian and South Arabian Kingdoms - Pre Prophetic Period / Jahiliyyah - Advent of Prophet Muhammed - Birth and Early Life - Mission - Life at Makkah - Prophet at Madeena - Diplomatic Relations - Expansion and Consolidation - Fulfilment of Prophetic Missions

Foundation of Islamic Culture: Concept of Tawhid - Shirk - Risalat - Akhirat - Fundamentals of Islam - Five Pillars of Islam- Revolutionary Reforms of the Holy Prophet-Concept of Jihad

Life and Times of Glorious Caliphs: Khilafat - Abu Bakr - Election - Consolidation - Umar the Great -Administration - Polity and Society - Reforms - Uthman and His Times - Fitna - Allegations - Assassination - Ali and his Election - Civil Wars-Sects - Kharijites - Battles - Shias

Islamic Concept of Society: Family - Moral Science - Ethics - Social Values - Rights and Duties - Marriage Divorce - Social Justice -Women's Rights.

Rise of Umayyahs: Muawiyah - Administration - Yezid -Battle of Karbala- Abdul Malik - Abdullah ibin Zubair-Walid - Hajjaj Ibn Yusuf - Administration - Society. Umar II - Administration - Art - Architecture - Literary Progress

Islam in Europe: Spain - Sicily - Italy - Norman Culture - Intellectual Life - Cultural Progress - Religious Sciences

- Contributions of Muslim Spain

Module 2

The Abbasiyahs: Establishment -Abbasiyah Propaganda— Abul Abbas - Al-Mansur - Al-Mahdi - Al-Hadi -Haroon Al-Rashid -Barmakids- Al-Amin - Al-Ma'mum -Baitul Hikmah- Al-Mu'tasim - Glory of Baghdad -Abbasiyahs Administration - Society and Culture - History of Later Abbasiyahs - Saljuq Turks - Malik Shah -Fathimids- - Ayyubids- Crusades - Transmission of Knowledge and Culture - Cultural Development - Education -Scientific Development - Decline and Fall - Intellectual Revolution in the Middle Ages

Development of Muslim Philosophy: Al-Kindi - Al-Farabi - Ibn Sina - Al-Ghazzali - Ibn Bajjah - Ibn Rushd - Ibn Maymun - Muhyiddi Ibn al Arabi - Ibn Khaldun - Shihabuddin Yahya Suhrawardi - Al-Jilli - Sadruddin Shirazi -Development of Medicine - Botany - Alchemy - Zoology - Mathematics and Astronomy - Physics - Geography -Art and Architecture - Calligraphy etc.

Sciences of Qur'an: 'Ilm al Qira'ah - 'Ilm al Tafsir - I'jaz al Qur'an - Classical Mufassirin and their Works - Al-Tabari - Al-Qurtubi - Ibn Kathir - Al Razi - Al Baydhawi - Jalalayn - Indian Muffassirin and their Works - Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan - Mawlana Abul Kalam Azad - Mawlana Abul A'la Mawdudi - Muhammad Amani Mawlawi -Science of Hadith - 'Ilm al Hadith - 'Ilm al Riwayah - 'Ilm Rijal al Hadith - Ilm Gharib al Hadith - 'Ilm Mukhtalaf al Hadith - Muhaddithin - Imam Malik - Ibn Hanbal - Sihah al Sittah - Shah Waliyullah al Dihlawi - Shah Abdul Aziz

- Fiqh - Meaning - Definition - Nature and Scope - Usul-Al-Fiqh - Development of Islamic Law - Civil - Criminal - Personal Laws - Law of Inheritance etc.

Module 3

Islamic Jurisprudence: Hanafi School - Maliki School - Shafi School - Hanbali School - Shiah Schools - Later Development of Fiqh -Shariah- Taqlid -Ijma-Qiyas-Ijtihad - Ibn Taymiyyah - Ibn Qayyim - Zaynuddin Maqdam -Fatawah-i-Alamghiri - Shah Waliyullah - Al-Mujallah - Contemporary Debate on Islamic Law - Human Cloning -Surrogate Mothers - Organ Transplant - Birth Control - Dowry -

Islamic Political Thought: Qur'anic Concept of State and Politics - Islamic State - Functions and Objectives -Khilafah al Rashidah - Administration - Organization -• Legislative Bodies - Al Farabi - Wawaridi - Theory of Imama - Nasir al Din Tusi - Ibn Taymiyyah - Ibn Khaldun - Shah

Waliyullah - Allam Iqbal - Al Ghazzali etc.

Islamic Economics: Definition - Nature and Scope - Economic References in Holy Qur'an and Hadith - Economic Philosophy of Islam - Distribution of Wealth in Islam - Inheritance - Fara'id - Wirathat - History of Islamic Economics - Abu Yusuf- Ibn Taymiyyah - Ibn Khaldun - Islamic Banking -Riba- Interest Free Banking - Micro Finance - Globalization and Global Perspective

Module 4

Origin and Growth of Ottoman Power: Golden Age of the Ottomans - Conquest of Constantinople - Sulaiman the Magnificent - Administration - Economy - Social Institutions - Art and Architecture - Yanicheri - Decline and Fall - Tanzimat Reforms -Abdul Hameed II - Young Turk Revolution - Turkey and I World War - Republic of Turkey - Mustafa Kamal and His Anti Islamic Policies - Egypt under the Ottoman Power - Mamluks - Napoleon's Conquest - Modernization of Egypt - Iran - History and Politics of Iran - Islamic Revolution and Ayatullah Qumayni - Iraq - British Mandate - World War I - British Occupation of Iraq - Military Coup - Saddam Husayn - Saudi Arabia – Ibn Saud - Impact of World War I - Discovery of Oil - Saudi American Friendship

Contemporary Islamic World: Palestine Problem - Zionism and Establishment of Israel - PLO - Afro-Americans and Muslims of America - America and Islamic World - Islamophobia - Muslims of Central Asia - Morocco-Algeria - French Colony - National Movement - Tunisia - Nationalism - Libya - Assassination of Ghaddafi

Revivalist Movement in Islam: History of Islamic Revivalism - Umar ibn Abd al-Aziz - Ibn Taimiyah - Abdul Wahab - Sanusi Movement - Jamaludheen Afghani and Pan Islamism - Hasanul Bannah - Mawdudi – Salafi

Movement - Muhammed Abduh - Rashid Ridah - Sayyid Qutb - Ah Shanati - Ayattullah Qumaini - Arab Nationalism - Abdul Rahman Al Kawakibi

Muslim Rule in India: Advent of Islam in the Sub Continent - Indo-Arab Trade Links - Conquest of Sind -Muhammad ibn Qasim - Ghaznavid Rule - Ghors in India - Delhi Sultanates - Balban -Sultana Razia- Al'uddin Khilji - Muhammad ibn Tughluq - Firuz Shah Xughluq - Sultanate Administration - Polity and Society -Administration - Art - Architecture - Bhakti Movement - Sufism and its Impact - Mughal Rule in India - Babar -Humayun - Akbar - Jahanghir - Shahjahan - Aurangazeb - Mughal Administration - Development of Indo - Islamic Culture - Art and Architecture - Influence of Islam on Indian Society

Module 5

Indian Muslims and Freedom Movement: Muslim Opposition to British Ascendancy - Fara'idi Movement - The Wahhabi Movement of Sayyid Ahmad Barelawi - Revolt of 1857 -Deoband Ulama- Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan - His educational contributions - Political ideas - Social and Religious views - Reconciliation of British Muslim Relations - Foundation of Indian National Congress - Partition of Bengal - Formation of Muslim League - Lucknow Pact - Khilafat Non co-operation Movement - Ali Brothers - Allama Muhammad Iqbal - Muhammad Ali Jinnah - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan - Nehru Report and fourteen points of Jinnah - Presidential Address of Iqbal - Pakistan Project of Chaudhari Rahmat Ali - Provincial elections of 1936 - Congress - League rivalry - Two Nation Theory - Mawlana Mahmud Hasan and Mawlana Abdul Kalam Azad - Lahore session of League and Demand for Pakistan — Cripps Mission - Quit India Movement - Cabinet Mission plan - Direct Action - Mount Batten Plan - Partition of India - Problems of Muslims after Independence-Socio-Educational issues-Sachar Committee Report.

Advent of Islam in Kerala: Arab Trade Links - Origin and Spread of Islam in Kerala -

Resistance against European Imperialism: Portuguese Incursion - Zamorin and Kunhali Marakkars – Mysorean Inyterlude - Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan-Refrms and Administration. - British Domination - Mappila Outbreaks (1836- 1919)-Khilafat Movement in Malabar - Malabar Rebellion (1921): Causes, Course and Consequences.

Leaders and Reformers: Umar Qadi - Mamburam Sayyid Alavi Tangal Sayyid Fazl Pookkoya Tangal- Ali Musaliyar - Variyankunnatt Kunhahammad Haji - Chembrassery Tangal - Muhammad Abdurahiman – Moidu Maulavi - Narayana Menon - Vakkom Khadar and the Indian National Army. Makti Tangal – Chalilakatt Kunhahammad Haji - Hamadani Tangal - Vakkom

Abdul Khadir Maulavi

Education and Culture: Origin and Development of Arabi - Malayalam - Moyinkutti Vaidyar
First Qur'an Translation : Mayankutty Elaya - Zaynuddin Maqdam I (Taharid) - Zaynuddin II
(Tuhfat-al-Mujahidin) – Political and Social Resurgence of Mappilas - Impact of Pan-Islamism
and Khilafat Movement in Kerala - The Kerala Muslim Aikya Sangham - Madrasah Movement
Contemporary Muslim Society: The Role of Muslim League in Kerala Politics - Muslim
Political Representation -

Module 6

Research methodology and historiography: Definitions - Nature and Scope - History and
Social Sciences – Greco - Roman Historiography - Church historiography - Causation in History

Philosophers of history: Ibn Khaldun -Muqadhimah- Ranke - Hegel - Karl Marx - Spengler -
Toynbee - Sources of History - External Criticism - Internal Criticism - Synthetic Method -
Drafting a Research Work - Bibliography -Final Draft

Arab and Muslim historiography: Islamic Concept of History - Sources of Islamic History -
Qur'an -Hadith -Basic Forms of Muslim Historiography - Early Muslim Historians - Later
Muslim Historians - Arab Philosophy of History and Ibn Khaldun - Origin and Development of
Indo-Muslim Historiography - Historiography under the Sultanate Period and under the Mughals-
Historiography under the Mughals - New Trends in Historiography

Kerala Public Service Commission

Workshop on preparation of syllabus for Selection of Asst. Professor in Economics

dated 12-03-2013

Maximum: 60 Marks

Module I

Methodology of Microeconomics - Recent developments in consumer behavior - Modern theories of demand analysis - Theories of production and cost - Input output analysis, Linear programming and Game theory -Market models: -Perfect and Imperfect - Risk and Uncertainty models in product and factor markets - Theories of General Equilibrium and Welfare economics -Theories of Distribution.

Module II

Classical, Keynesian, post-Keynesian approaches in Macroeconomics - IS-LM Closed and Open economy models - Consumption and Investment Theories - Theories of Demand for and Supply of Money - Theories of Inflation - Theories of Business Cycle - Modern Developments in Macroeconomics - Macroeconomic Policy.

Module III

Application of Matrix algebra, Differentiation and Integration in Economics - Theories of Probability -Probability Distributions - Theories of Sampling - Theories of Estimation and Testing of Hypothesis - Linear Regression Models - Violation of assumptions of Classical Linear Regression models - Dummy variables

Module IV

Economic Growth and Development: Concept, approach and measurement - Traditional and Modern theories of development - Growth models: Harrod-Domar, neoclassical, Cambridge and Endogenous growth models -Plan models - Human capital and Manpower Planning - Environment and Sustainable development -Environmental policies.

Module V

Growth, Performance and Structural change in Indian economy since New Economic reforms - Sectoral growth - Economic planning in India - Demographic development - Impact of Economic reforms on poverty, unemployment and inequality - Fiscal, financial and external sector reforms - Fiscal federalism and Finance Commissions - Development experience of Kerala: Decentralization, Migration, Urbanization, Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality - Gender issues - State finance

Module VI

Trade and Growth - Pure theories of international trade - Recent developments in trade theories - Trade policy and economic integration - International monetary system - Foreign exchange market - Balance of payments and exchange rates - Internal and external balance under alternative exchange rate regimes - International capital flows - Institutions and instruments in Indian money and capital markets - Financial inclusion.

KERALA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
SYLLABUS FOR THE WRITEN TEST FOR THE POST OF
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION
SUBJECT: COMMERCE

Modules

- I. Financial Accounting**
- II. Advanced Cost Accounting**
- III. Management Principles and Techniques**
- IV. Taxation Laws - Direct and Indirect**
- V. Research Methodology and Quantitative Techniques**
- VI. Management Information System, Security Analysis And Portfolio Management.**

MODULE I- FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Accounting Principles and Accounting Standards - Company Accounts - Amalgamation
Absorption - Reconstruction - Holding Company Accounts - Liquidation - Analysis and
Interpretation of Financial Statements -Ratio Analysis-Fund flow Analysis - Cash Flow Analysis -
Working Capital Management - Valuation of Shares and Goodwill -Insolvency Accounts -
Inflation Accounting - Insurance Claims - Double Account System.

MODULE II ADVANCED COST ACCOUNTING

Material - Labour - Overheads - Marginal Costing and Breakeven Analysis - Standard Costing -
Integral Costing - Budgeting and Budgetary Control - Capital Budgeting - Cost of Capital-Cost
Control and Cost Reduction - Process Costing -Contract Costing-Reconciliation of Cost and
Financial Accounts

MODULE III MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES

Schools of Management Thought - Management Functions - Planning - Organising -Decision
Making - Directing - Staffing - Controlling - Reporting and Budgeting -Motivation-
Organisational Development and Behaviour- Conflict - Group Dynamics and Team Development
- Total Quality Management - Human Resources Management -Selection - Training -
Development - Reward and Compensation - Performance Appraisal.

MODULE IV TAXATION LAWS- DIRECT AND INDIRECT

Basic Concepts - Definitions - Capital and Revenue -Determination of Residential Status and Incidence of Tax - Income Except from Tax-Heads of Income and its Computation-Clubbing of Income-Set Off and Carry Forward- Assessment of Individual - Income Tax Authorities - Assessment Procedure-Tax Deducted at Source - Tax Planning for Managerial Decisions- Indirect Tax- Wealth Tax - Central Excise and Customs.

MODULE V RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

Research - Meaning - Definition - Features - Research Design - Formulation of Hypothesis - Data Source and Sampling - Applications of Statistical Tools and Techniques in Social Research - Selection of Statistical Tools for Analysis and Testing of Significance - t-Test - Chi Square Test - ANOVA- F Test - Correlation - Regression -Probability - Presentation of Findings - Network Analysis - PERT/CPM - Operation Research - Linear Programming.

MODULE VI: MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, SECURITY ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Introduction to Management Information System - Meaning - Need - System Concept -Features of System - Types of Systems - MIS and Various Levels of Management - MIS and Various Functions of Management-MIS and Computer Application - Data Processing Concept - Data Hierarchy - Data Base Management System - Networking - Basic Concepts - Internet and E-Commerce

Security Analysis and Portfolio Management - Indian Financial System-Financial Markets - Financial Instruments - Financial Intermediaries - Financial Services.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Modern Political Thought
2. Indian Government and Politics.
3. Comparative politics.
4. Theories and Concepts of Public Administration.
5. International Politics.
6. Research Methodology.

Modern Political Thought

Module I Contractualists

- Thomas Hobbes : Materialist, Absolutist and Individualism in Hobbesian Political Philosophy.
- John Locke : Liberal and Revolutionary Thinker.
- J.J.Rousseau : Critique of Civil Society, theory of General will.

Module II Utilitarians

- Jeremy Bentham : Principle of Utility
- J.S.Mill : Ideas on Liberty and Representative Government.

Module III Idealists

- G.F.Hegel : Dialectics and State
- T.H.Green : State and Freedom.

Module IV Socialists

- Karl Marx : Critical appraisal of Marxism.
- V.L.Lenin : Ideas on Imperialism and party organisation.

Module V Modern Marxist Thinker

- Gramsci : Ideas on Hegemony and Civil Society.

Modern Liberal Thinker

- John Rawls : Justice and Liberalism.

Indian Government and Politics

Module I: Caste/Class Structure in the Indian Society and Polity.

Module II: Constituent Assembly: An analysis.

Module III: Relevane of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Module IV: Dynamics of Federalism : Centre-State Relations.

Module V: Working of Government

- A) Functions and role of Union and State Legislatures.
- B) Functions and role of Union and State Executives.
- C) Role of Judiciay- Judiciary and Social Change – Judicial Reforms.

Module VI: Issues in Indian Politics

- A) Securalism – Theory and Practice.
- B) Communalism, Regionalism, Socio-economic imbalance and its impact on marginalised sections.
- C) Criminalisation of politics.

Comparative Politics

- Module I**
- A) Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and approaches.
 - B) Theories of comparative politics: Input Output analysis, Structural Functional Analysis, Class Theories, Cultural Theories and Developmental Theories.
- Module II**
- A) Federalism and Constitutionalism.
 - B) A Comparative Study of working of Federalism in USA, Canada and India.
- Module III:** Interest Aggregation and articulation.
Role of Interest Groups and Pressure Groups in Democratic and non-democratic countries.
- Module IV:** Rule Making: Functions and role of rule making bodies in USA, France, U.K., India and China.
- Module V:** Rule application: An analysis of the role of executive bodies in USA, France, UK, Switzerland, India and China.
- Module VI:** Rule adjudication: Working of Judicial systems in USA, France, U.K., India and China.

THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Module I: Public Administration: Meaning, Nature and scope, its importance in the Era of Globalisation.

Module II: New Trends in Public Administration

- A) New Public Administration.
- B) Development Administration.
- C) Computative Public Administration.

Module III: Approaches:

- A) Traditional: Historical, legal, comparative.
- B) Modern: Marxian, Behavioral, Ecological, Structural Functional, Developmental.
- C) Contemporary: Public Choice, Rational Choice, Contingency.

Module IV: Perspectives in Public Administration.

- A) Scientific Management
- B) Human Relations Theory.
- C) New Public Management.

Module V: Bureaucracy: Meaning and Attributes.

- A) Contributions of Max Weber.
- B) Models of Bureaucracy.
- C) Challenges to Bureaucracy.

Module VI: Comparative Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance, Challenges.

International Politics

Module I: International Politics: Meaning, nature and importance.

Module II: Approaches: Idealism vs Realism, Systems Theory, Game Theory, Dependency Theory, Integration Theory, Communications Theory and Decision making theory.

Module III: Limitations of National Power.

- a) Collective security under UNO
- b) Pacific settlement of disputes: An analysis.

Module IV: Diplomacy: Its meaning and functions - Types of diplomacy – democratic, totalitarian, summit and personal – Decline and Revival of Diplomacy.

Module V: Foreign Policy: Meaning and objectives – Determinants of Foreign policy, Major determinants of Indian foreign policy.

Module VI: Major Issues:

Globalisation: Its impact on Third World Countries.

Terrorism: Causes, dimensions and remedies.

Human Rights protection at global level.

Research Methodology

- Module I**
- A) **Social Science Research** : Meaning, Objectives and importance.
 - B) **Scientific method**: Its limitations in social research.
 - C) Hypothesis, concepts and variables: **An overview**.

Module II **Formulation of Research Problem**

Module III **Research Design**: Meaning and Components.

Types : Exploratory, Descriptive, Action research and experimental research design

Module IV **Sampling**: Meaning and attributes.

Types : Probability and non probability

Module V: **Data**: Collection, processing, analysis and report writing.

Module VI: Role of Internet and computers in social research.

GEOGRAPHY

Module I Concepts and Trends in Geography

1. Geographical ideas of classical and modern period. Influence of Positivism, Pragmatism, Functionalism, Existentialism, Idealism, Marxism, Radicalism, Behavioralism and Humanism in Geographical ideas.
2. Four Traditions in Geography – five themes in Geography – Dualism and dichotomies in Geography.
3. Paradigm shifts in Geography - quantitative revolution – use of laws, models and theories – systems approach – Modern synthesis in Geography.

Module II Physical Geography

1. Concepts in Geomorphology – Structure of the earth – geologic time scale – tectonics – Isostasy – continental drift – plate tectonics – Weathering erosion – deposition – erosional and depositional landforms – cycle of erosion – slope development and theories – morphometric elements and parameters – valley development and drainage basin compositions – drainage classifications – morphogenetic regims – application of geomorphology.
2. Composition and structure of the atmosphere – insolation – heat budget – weather and climate – weather maps – horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature – Atmospheric pressure and winds – atmospheric moisture – humidity, evaporation, condensation, clouds and precipitation – cyclones, anticyclones, monsoons, Air masses – ocean atmospheric interactions – climatic classifications – climatic changes – climate and agriculture – climate and diseases – micro climate in urban areas.
3. Oceans in the world – Relief of ocean floor – distribution of temperature and salinity of ocean water – waves, tides, currents – coral reefs – deposits of ocean floors.
4. Ecosystems and their functioning – concepts of Biome, Ecotone and Community – biodiversity, natural hazards – degradation – emerging environmental issues – ecocrisis – environmental law and protection.

Module III Geography in India

1. Location and space relations – physiography – drainage – soil – climate – Indian monsoon, seasonal – natural vegetation types and their distribution.
2. Irrigation – Agriculture – characteristics and problems of Indian Agriculture – Cropping pattern- agricultural regims – food security.
3. Mineral resources and their distribution – localization – industrial scenario of India - factors and spatial pattern of major industries – industrial regions.

4. Population – spatial and demographic characteristics – different modes of transport in India – National and International Trade – ports and airports.
5. Geography of Kerala – physical setting – Agriculture – Minerals – Industries-Transportation- Population.

Module IV Urban Geography and Regional development

1. Origin and growth of urban centres – Urbanisation – Classification of Urban Centres – spatial and functional relationship of urban centres – Economic basis of urban settlements – basic and nonbasic concepts – urban morphology – CBD – Urban fringe – problems of urbanisation.
2. Concept of regions and regional planning- types of regions-hierarchy of regions – approaches to regional planning – Theories of regional growth – Growth pole growth focii – Regional imbalances and levels of development – District, Block and panchayat level planning in India – Backward and tribal area development programmes – watershed planning – people participation in planning process.

Module V Cartography and Geoinformatics (10 questions)

1. Development of cartography – maps and their classification – elements of maps- map projections – SOI topographic map design – map reproduction – Thematic maps- special purpose maps-Automation in cartography.
2. Remote sensing types – EMR and remote sensing – platforms – Aerial remote sensing – photogrammetry – satellite remote sensing – Sensors – scanning and orbiting mechanism – Resolution – spatial, spectral, radiometric and temporal resolution – satellite photographic system – image interpretation – image processing.
3. Concept of GIS – spatial and non-spatial data – coordinate system and reference – Geodetic datum – spatial data modelling – input of data – capabilities of GIS – spatial analysis using GIS – Modelling in GIS.

Module VI Regional and Economic Geography of the world (8 questions)

1. Major natural regions of the world and their characteristics.
2. Resources and their classification – Distribution and production of minerals and energy resources – Agricultural resources and their distribution – types of agriculture – crop combination analysis – Analysis of crop diversification and index of agricultural productivity – Distribution of major industries – transportation pattern of world trade – Trade blocs – Distribution of population – Concept of sustainable development.

HISTORY

Module 1: Historiography and Research Methodology

History-Definition – nature and scope

Historical Source – Kinds of sources – source analysis – source criticism.

Techniques of exposition (foot notes – Bibliography, Index etc.)

Greece – Roman Historiography.

Church and Arab Historiography.

Renaissance, Enlightenment, Romanticist, Positivist and Marxist approaches in Historiography.

Annales and Post structuralist approaches – History from below – New History.

Historical consciousness in Ancient India – Itihasa – Purana tradition – Jain Buddhist traditions.

Sultanate and Mughal historiography.

Modern Indian Historiography – Imperialist – Orientalist/Indologist-Nationalist-Marxist and subaltern – Recent Trends in Indian Historiography.

Module 2: World History

Early civilizations – Mesopotamian – Egyptian and Chinese - legacy of Greece and Rome.

Medieval State and Society – Feudalism – church in Europe – Arab civilization.

Transition to Modern Age – Renaissance, Reformation, Geographical discoveries.

Modern Revolutions – Scientific-industrial – Agrarian, French, Russian, Chinese – American revolution – English Revolution of 1688.

Struggle for colonies and First World War.

Nazism, Fascism and Second World War.

World Organisations – League of Nations and U.N.O.

Cold War – West Asian Crisis – Non Aligned Movement.

Emergence of New World Order- Disintegration of Soviet Union – Globalization.

Module 3: PreModern India

Early Indian Culture – Harappan – Vedic and post vedic cultures – Megalithic culture in South India – Ancient Tamilakam.

Dissent/Protest Movements to Brahmanism – Jainism and Buddhism.

State in Early India – Pre Mauryan and Mauryan – Gupta Age.

Feudalism Debate.

Advent of Islam – Sultanate period – State and administration.

The Mughal period – Revenue and Military administration.

Medieval South India – Satavahana – Chalukyas

Pallavas – Vijayanagara – Cholas and Pandyas.

Module 4: Modern India

Advent of Europeans – Modes of conquest – early resistance to colonialism

Revolt of 1857 – Nature of the Revolt.

Colonial State – Revenue settlements – Western Education and colonial knowledge

Economic Impact of colonialism – Drain Theory

Indian Renaissance – Social and Religious reform movements.

Rise of Indian Nationalism – Formation of Indian National Congress – Moderate and Extremist phase.

Gandhian Era – From Non-cooperation to Quit India.

Revolutionary Nationalism – Leftist Movements – Peasant movements.

Towards Freedom – Two Nation Theory and Muslim League - INA – Transfer of power.

Nehruvian Era – Making of the constitution – Economic planning – International Relations – Integration of Native State – Linguistic reorganisation – science and education

Post Nehru Age – Indira Gandhi and Emergency – Economic liberalisation and its impact.

Caste and communalism in Modern India – Coalition politics.

Module 5: Pre-Modern Kerala

Sources – Archeology/Epigraphy/Literacy/Numismatic and other sources

Historiography – Recent trends

Prehistoric cultures – Megalithic culture – concept of Tinai.

Transmarine contacts of Kerala and its impact.

Belief systems – Jainism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Agrarian expansion of Kerala – Aryanisation.

Temple and Brahmin land control

Age of Perumals – Nature of State – Tradig Corporations

Emergence of Naduvazhi Swaropams

Advent of Europeans.

Module 6: Modern Kerala

The colonial intervention – British land revenue administration in Malabar – Tenurial reforms of Travancore and cochin – English education and printing press, Martandavarma and Modern Travancore – Saktan Tampuran.

Mysorian Intervention and its impact.

Political Revolts and Protests. The Pazhassi Revolt.

Revolts of Velu Thampi and Paliath Achan.

Kerala Renaissance – Narayana Guru and other reformers.

Anticaste movement – Social reform movements in Kerala.

Caste organisations – Temple entry movements.

Nationalist movements in Kerala – Malabar

Rebellion of 1921 – Nature of the Revolt – Salt Satyagraha.

Travancore State Congress and the struggle for Responsible Government.

Cochi Rajya Praja Mandalam.

Left movements – Karshaka Sangham in Malabar - Punnapra vayalar.

Aikya Kerala Movement – First Communist Ministry Historic Legislations – Liberation Movements.

'Kerala Model' Development – Panchayat Raj and Peoples planning.

Literature and culture – Origin and Development of Malayalam Language. Art forms of Kerala.

SOCIOLOGY

Module I Basic concepts in sociology.

1.1. Society, Community, Association, Institution, culture – meaning and characteristics – types of society – hunting and gathering, pastoral, horticultural, Agrarian, Industrial.

1.2. Social Groups – Definition, characteristics, classification of groups – primary, secondary, Ingroup and Outgroup

1.3. Social stratification – Origin of stratification, Functions, Types – caste, class, Estate.

1.4. Social interaction – conjunctive processes – co-operation, accommodation, assimilation. Disjunctive processes – competition, conflict.

1.5. Functional elements of society – social status, role, leadership, authority.

Social control – definition , types – formal and informal social control – Agencies of social control – customs, folk ways, mores, values, norms, fashion, social conformity and deviance.

Module II Sociological Theories

2.1. Development of sociological theories, contributions of classical thinkers – Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons, Wilfreds Pareto.

2.2. Structuralism – contributions of Claude Levi Strauss and Siegfried Friederick Nadel. Functionalism in – Theories of middle range – R.K.Merton.

Neo-functionalism – Jeffrey C. Alexander.

Conflict theory – Ralf Dahrendorf, Lewis Coser.

Exchange Theory – George Homans Peter Blau.

2.3. Symbolic Interactionism- G.H.Mead – Theory of mind

C.H.Cooley Theory of looking glass

Erving Goffman – Self Dramaturgical view

Phenomenology – Edmund Husserl and Alfred Schutz

Ethno methodology – Harold Garfinkel symbolic interactionism of Herbert Blumer and Max Weber Kuhn.

2.4. Recent Developments in Sociological Theory: Critical Theory – Louis Althusser, Jurgen Habermas – Reflexive Sociology – Pierre Bourdieu Post Modernism – Michael Foucault – Anthony Giddens Current debates – Micro-macro integration – George Ritzer Theoretical Synthesis.

2.5. Indian Social Thinkers – G.S.Ghurge, M.N.Srinivas, A.R.Desai, S.C.Dube, Iravati Karve, McKim Marriott, Louis Dumont.

Module III Social Research Methods

- 3.1 Social Research – Definition, characteristics, objectives, types – pure and applied, exploratory, descriptive, diagnostic, quantitative, qualitative, cross sectional and longitudinal research.
- 3.2 Research Process – Problem formulation, literature review, formulation of objectives, formulation of hypothesis – types of hypothesis research design – types of research design, sample design, designing the tools- types of tools, pilot study pre-test, data collection, data processing, analysis, report writing.
- 3.3 Quantitative Research Methods – social survey and its tools – Interview schedule and questionnaire, sampling – types – probability and nonprobability scaling techniques – construction of attitude scale – Likert scale.
- 3.4 Qualitative Research Methods – Observation – types – participant and nonparticipant, case study, content analysis focus group discussion- participatory research – interview – types. Ethnography, sociometry, projective techniques.
- 3.5 Statistics and computer applications – use of statistics in social research – advantages and disadvantages. Use of computer in social research – S.P.S.S. Use of internet resources.

Module IV Sociology of Indian Society

- 4.1. Basis of Indian Society – Cultural and Ethnic diversity, diversities in respect of language, caste, religion, race and culture unity in diversity – geographic demographic, religious, cultural, political and linguistic.
- 4.2. Approaches to the study of Indian Society – Indological Approach – G.S.Ghurge – Structural Approach – M.N.Srinivas, Marxian Approach – A.R.Desai Subaltern approach – Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.
- 4.3. Indian Social Institutions – Caste, class, marriage and family, kinship, religion, joint family – features, degree of jointness. Caste – features, politicization of caste, caste associations, structural and functional changes in family. Recent trends in marriage – kinship organization in south india.
- 4.4. Rural and Tribal communities in India – Demographic features, rural economy, changing socio-cultural life style. Tribal movements. New initiatives in rural development – democratic decentralization, peoples participation and community development programmes, Panchayat Raj.
- 4.5. Contemporary issues in Indian Society – Regionalism, terrorism, inequalities of caste and gender, caste conflicts, ethnic rivalry, communalism, corruption, cyber crimes, violence against women and children, family disharmony-domestic violence, dowry, divorce, child abuse, human trafficking.

Module V Sociology of Development

5.1. Changing conceptions of development – social development, economic growth, human development, sustainable development.

5.2. Theories of development – Modernization Theory – Daniel Lerner

Dependency theory – A.G.Frank

World system theory – Immanuel Wallerstein

Alternative Development Model – Mahatma Gandhi and Schumacher-

Frankfurt School – Jurgen Habermas.

5.3. Global scenario of Development – Globalization and Global inequalities in Development. Role of world bank IMF, WTO and multinational corporations knowledge economy, information society, consumerist society, processes of liberalization, privatization and globalization, consequences of globalization in the third world countries.

5.4. Indian Experiences of Development – Appraisal of Five Year Plans, consequences of Economic reforms – Impact of globalisation of Indian Society – Impact of Technology on development. Disparities in development – regional and religious development of the marginalized caste, class, tribe, gender.

5.5. Urban Planning and development – need for urban planning in India – Problems of Urban Planning – Urban Development issues – urban poverty, Housing and slums, Transport, Crime, Juvenile delinquency, urban pollution and environmental problems, issues of the displaced.

Module VI Kerala Society

6.1 Understanding Kerala Society – Historical perspective - pre-historic period, ancient period, early medieval period, colonial era, post colonial period. Formation of Kerala State, growth of Malayalam tradition. Aryan and Dravidian influence, Major religious and linguistic groups in Kerala.

6.2 Caste and social reform movements – castes in Kerala – Anti-caste and anti-untouchability movements – S.N.D.P, K.P.M.S. P.R.D.S. Vaikom Sathyagraha, Guruvayoor Sathyagraha, Tribal movements in Kerala. Land reforms – peasant protests.

6.3 Family, marriage and kinship – origin of Marumakkathayam. Matriliney – characteristics, features, patriliney – characteristics, features, transition in matrilineal family marriage and kinship.

6.4 Marginalized communities in Kerala – Problems of SC, ST, OBCs, fish workers, problems of the elderly women.

6.5 Contemporary issues and social changes in Kerala Demographic – Fertility, mortality, migration, consumerism, degradation of environment, social exclusion of weaker sections, abuse of elderly problems of migrant workers, child labour, white collar crime, suicide, prostitution, violence against women, rape and murder, house breaking and burglary.