

**Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University Raipur**  
**ANCIANT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY**  
**Syllabus of Ph. D Entrance Examination 2016**

**I. SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY:**

Archaeological Sources:

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments

**Literacy Sources:**

Indigenous: Primary and Secondary- religious literature, literature in regional languages, secular literature.

Foreign accounts: Greeks, Chinese and Arab writers

**II. pre-history and proto-history**

Man and Environment- geographical factors, Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic):  
Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and chalcolithic) Iron age: Second urbanisation.

Harappa Culture.

Megalithic Culture.

**III. Vedic Period**

Migrations and settlements: dating the Vedic, literary and archaeological evidences, evolution of social and political institution: religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices.

**IV. Period of Mahajanapadas**

Formation of States (Mahajanapadas):

Republics and Monarchies: rise of Magadha and Nandas.

Iranian and Maccdonian Invasions and their impact.

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta,

Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma;

Disintegtation of Empire; Surgas and Kanvas.

**VI. Post- Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)**

Contract with outside world; growth of urban centers, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.  
Kharavela, the Statvahanas, Tamil States of Sangram Age, Sangram literature and culture.

## **VII. Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India**

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha,

The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami-Administration.

Pala and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Kalachurichedis; Paramaras;

Chalukyas of Gujarat, Alberuni.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas,

## **VIII. Architecture**

Architecture of structural stupas; North and South India

Rock-cut architecture: Monastries and shrines

Main features and examples of Nagar, Vesara and Dravid styles

Main styles of sculptural art: Mauryan Sunga, Satvahana, Kushna, Gupta, Chalukya, Palava and Chola and Chola periods.

## **IX. Numismatics**

Origin and antiquity of coinage in India, Techniques of manufacturing coins, Important coins: Punch Marked coins, inscribed and uninscribed caste coins: Janpad and Republican coins. Coins of Stvahan, Shaka-Kshatrap&Kushan. Type of Gupta Gold coinage

## **X. Epigraphy & Palaeography**

Origin and antiquity of Writing in India: Origin of Brahmi and Kharasthi scrips, Study of some select inscriptions-Ashokan edicts, Besnagar Garuda Pillar inscription: Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela, Junajharh Inscription of Rudradaman, Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta, Aihole pillar Inscription of Pulakesin II and Gwalior inscription of Mihira Bhoja.

## **XI. Social and economic institutions:**

Varna, Ashrama systems, Sanskars, family, Position of women, Survey of Economics condition [Maurya, Gupta, Harsha period]; & Trade guild. Education system and its main centre.

**XII. Ancient Indian Polity:** Origin of state, Sabha and Samiti, Origin of kingship, Saptang, ministry, land revenue system, Feudalism, Interstate Relation)

## **XII. History of Chhattisgarh (Earliest to 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)**

**XII. Tourism: Definition, Main components of tourism (destination, accommodation, Transportaion)**

**XIV. Museology: Definition. origin & Development of museums types of the museums, collection, display & Documentation.**

**SYLLABUS FOR Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAM  
PAPER – I (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)**

- 1. Basic concept of research problem**
  - Rationale of research
  - Identification of research problem
  - Research objective
  - Types of research- fundamental/ applied/ action/ quantitative/ qualitative
- 2. Review of literatures**
  - Primary source
  - Secondary source
  - Searching e- resources, using search engines
  - Searching data base
  - Writing literature review
- 3. Methods of research**
  - Concept and formulation of hypothesis
  - Survey method
  - Experimental method (variable, designs)
  - Historical methods
  - Content analysis
- 4. Sampling of data**
  - Concept of sampling
  - Probability sampling techniques
  - Non probability sampling techniques
  - Sampling error
- 5. Collection of data**
  - Primary data generation
  - Secondary data collection
  - Methods of data generation/ collection – by experiments, questionnaire, interview schedule, focus groups etc

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***Hemchand Yadav Vishwavidyalaya, Durg (C.G.)***

**6. Analysis of data**

- Statistical analysis techniques
- Qualitative analysis techniques
- Application of computer in research data analysis

**7. Report preparation**

- Structure and component of research report
- Organization of data
- Indexing of journal and research output
- Citation, references, bibliography
- Copyright, plagiarism, originality of research work

**8. Research ethics**

- Ethics in research
- National and International regulations/ laws/ ethics related to research on Human, Animals and Environments

[Note- 1. For paper- II UGC-CSIR syllabus will be applicable for various subjects.

2. Total 50 multiple choice questions to be asked from each paper.

3. Total marks from each paper will be 100.

4. The examination of first paper will be organized for one hour and after gap of 30 minutes second paper will be served for further one hour.]

# School of studies in Sociology

Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur( C.G. )

Syllabus 2019-2020

Ph.D/M.Phil. Entrance Test- Sociology

**Note:-**There will be one question paper. Part I and Part II. Part I will cover 30 Objective Questions.( Multiple choice, Matching type) carrying 60 marks. Part II will have 08 short answer questions( 50 to 100 words) carrying 05 marks each.

## Part I for Objective Questions

### SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

- **Nature of Sociology:-** Definition, Sociological Perspective
- **Basic concepts:-** Community, Institution, Association, Culture, Norms and Values
- **Social Structure:-** Status and role, their interrelation ship, Multiple roles, role Set, Status set, Status sequence and role conflict.
- **Social Group:-** Meaning, Types: Primary-Secondary, Formal-Informal, Ingroup-Outgroup, Reference group.
- **Social Institution:-** Marriage, Family
- **Socialization:-** Socialization, Resocialization, Anticipatory socialization, Adult Socialization, Agencies of Socialization, Theories of Socialization.
- **Social Stratification:-** Social Differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality, Forms of Stratification: Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnic, Theories of Social Stratification, Social Mobility.
- **Social Change:-** Concepts and types; Evolution, Diffusion, Revolution, transformation; Change in Structure and Change of Structure, Theories; Dialectical and Cyclical.

## **SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY**

- **Structural:-** Nadel, Radcliffe Brown, Levi-Strauss
- **Functional:-** Malinowski, Parsons, Merton
- **Integrationist:-** Social Action: Max Weber, Pareto, Symbolic interactionism: G.H. Mead, Blumer
- **Conflict:-** Karl Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser, Collins

## **METHODOLOGY**

- **Meaning and Nature of Social Research:-** Nature of Social Phenomena, Scientific method, the problems in the study of social phenomena, Objectivity and Subjectivity, fact and Value
- **Quantitative methods:-** Survey, Research design and its types, Hypothesis, Sampling, techniques of Data Collection- Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview
- **Qualitative Methods:-** Participant Observation, Case study, Content Analysis.

## **SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS**

- Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Vilfredo Pareto

### **Part II short Answer Questions( 50 to 100 words)**

- **Phenomenology and Ethno methodology:-** Alfred Shultz, Peter Berger, Luckmann, Garfinkel and Goffman
- **Conceptualizing Indian Society:-** Peoples of India- Groups and Communities, Unity in Diversity, Cultural Diversity- Regional, linguistic, regions, tribal.
- **Theoretical Perspectives:-** Ideological/textual Perspective: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont

- **Structural-Functional Perspective:** M.N.Srinivas,S.C.Dube
- **Contemporary Issues: Socio-Cultural-** Poverty, Inequality of Caste and Gender
- **Contemporary Issues: Development-** Population, Slums, Health problems
- **Issues pertaining to Deviance-** Deviance and its forms, Crime and Delinquency, white collar crime and corruption, changing profile of crime and criminals, Drug addiction, Suicide.
- **Current Debates:-**Tradition and Modernity in India.
- **Rural Sociology:-Approaches to the study of rural society:** Rural-Urban differences, Urbanism, Peasant Studies. **Panchayati Raj Institution:** Panchayat before and after 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment, Rural Leadership and Factionalism, Empowerment of people.
- **Industry And Society:-Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition:** Division of labor, Bureaucracy, Rationality, Production Relations, Surplus Value, Alienation. **Industrialization and Social Change in India:** Impact of Industrialization on Family, Education and Stratification, Class and class conflict in industrial Society, Obstacles to and limitations of Industrialization.
- **Sociology of Development:-Conceptual perspectives on Development:** Economic Growth, human Development, Social Development, Sustainable development: Ecological and Social. **Social Structure and Development:** Social Structure as a Facilitator/ inhibitor. **Culture and Development:** Culture as an aid/ impediment.



**Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.)**  
**School of Studies in Geography**

**Syllabus**  
**Ph.D. Geography Entrance Test**

**Geomorphology:**

Fundamental concepts; factors controlling landform development; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation process: weathering and erosion, Geosynclines, mountain building, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of Geomorphic Cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycle, Slope forms and processes; Environmental and applied Geomorphology.

**Climatology:**

Composition and structure of the atmosphere: Insolation; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature, atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoons and Jet stream; stability and instability of the atmosphere; Air-masses; fronts, temperate and tropical cyclones; Types and distribution of precipitation; classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's scheme; Hydrological cycle; Global warming.

**Oceanography:**

Origin of ocean basins; Bottom relief of Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the Oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and Ocean Currents; Sea-level changes.

**Geographical Thought:**

The Growth of Geographical knowledge from earliest times up to 15<sup>th</sup> Century, Contribution of Greek: Roman and Arab Geographers. Dark Age, Contribution of Modern Geographers: German, French, British & American, status of Indian Geography, Conceptual and methodological developments during the 20<sup>th</sup> century; changing paradigm, Determinism and Possibilism areal differentiations, Quantitative Revolution, Response to positivism, humanism, radicalism and behaviouralism in geography.

## **Population Geography:**

Nature, scope, subject matter and recent trends, Sources of population data, Census and its history, Population Pattern in the World and India: distribution, and growth. The concept of population density and its type. Population composition; Age structure and Sex ratio, rural-urban residence, educational status, and occupational structure. Fertility and Mortality; factors, Indices and rates, Migration causes, characteristics and types, Internal migration in India, Demographic Transition, Population and resource; concept of optimum, over population and under population, Population policy in India, Human development Index(HDI) and its components, Population Resource Region.

## **Settlement Geography:**

Site, situations, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlement; Ecological processes of urban growth; Urban fringe; City-region; Settlement systems; Primate city; Rank-size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's central place theory; August Losch's theory of market centres.

## **Economic Geography and Natural Resource Management:**

Sectors of Economy: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, Natural Resources and Economic Development. Classification of Resources, Natural resources: Renewable and Non-renewable, Resource appraisal Resource Conservation, Measurement of Agricultural Productivity and Efficiency, Crop Combination and Diversification. Delimitation of agricultural Region, Von Thunen's Model; Theory of Industrial Locations of Weber. International Trade, Indian Economy.

## **Regional Development and Planning:**

Regional concept in geography, Region and Regionalism, Concept of planning region, Types of regions, Delineation of Planning Regions, Regional planning in India, Indicators of development, regional imbalance with special reference to India, Regional Development Theories of Myrdal and Hirschman, Economic and Export Base Model. Planning for Problem Regions: Hill Area, Tribal Area. Drought Prone Area. Indicators of Regional Development.

## **Geography of India with special reference to Chhattisgarh :**

Physiographic divisions; Climate: Its regional variations; Vegetation type and vegetation regions; Major Soil types; Coastal and Marine resources; Water resources; Irrigation; Agriculture; Agro-climatic regions; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions; population distribution and growth; settlement patterns; Regional disparities in social and economic development.

## **Advance Cartography and Quantitative Techniques:**

Map as a tool in geographical studies: types of maps: techniques for the study of spatial pattern of distribution; single purpose and composite maps, Triangular graph, climatograph, Dot map, Choropleth, chorochromatic map and pie diagram, Isopleths, Class interval, Flow Map, Circle Sphere and Cube, Profiles, Slope analysis, Map Projections and Geological maps.

Sources and types of data, Statistical diagram; study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency, Central Tendency- Mean, Median and Mode, Dispersion – Mean deviation, Standard deviation, Variability- Relative Variability. Product Moment and Rank Correlation, Lorenz Curve, Regression, Mean centre, Nearest Neighbour Analysis, Hypothesis testing: Chi- Square, T-test, Sampling.

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**SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN LIFE SCIENCE**  
**Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C. G.) - 492010**  
**Ph: 0771-2262631; Email: lifescienceprsu@gmail.com**  
**Web: http://www.prsu.ac.in**

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Ref no.: 725 / SLS / 21

Date: 17-02-2021

**Ph. D. ENTRANCE EXAM: 2020-21**  
(Ph.D. in Bioscience, Biochemistry, Microbiology and Zoology)

1. Entrance Exam will be organized for admission in Ph.D. Bioscience, Biochemistry, Microbiology and Zoology.
2. Candidates are advised to consult revised Ph. D ordinance-45 for their eligibility available on university website [www.prsu.ac.in](http://www.prsu.ac.in)
3. **Syllabus for Ph. D. Entrance Examination:**
  - A. There is no specific syllabus designed for the test. The test will contain questions based on research methodology/experimental techniques related to Life/Biological Sciences research. The test would also contain subject-specific questions taught at the postgraduate level of concerned subjects in various UGC recognized Universities/colleges /institutions in the country.
  - B. Candidates are also advised to consult CSIR/UGC-NET (Life science) syllabus for guidance.
4. For other details see Prospectus (2020-21) available on university website [www.prsu.ac.in](http://www.prsu.ac.in) or contact office of School of studies in life science.

*Sy Faad*  
17/02/2021  
Head

Copy to: For information and necessary action.

- ✓ 1. Dy. Registrar (Academic), PRSU, Raipur

# Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur ( C.G.)

## Ph.D. Entrance Examination

### Syllabus for Home Science

The entrance exam will be conducted by the study center and will be of 2 hours. Exam will be coordinated by the head of the home science of study center. The entrance exam shall be consisting of two parts carrying 100 marks in total. Part A will be of objective type multiple choice questions of 60 marks ( 30 questions each of 2 marks) and part B will be of 8 short answer type questions of 40 marks (each of 5 marks, at the most of 50 words.). The result of the entrance exam will be announced on the same day and displayed on the notice board of the study center.

#### Syllabus:-

1. Meaning, Definition, Objective, Importance, Areas & Types Of Research, Stages in the development of research.
2. Hypothesis Meaning, Function, Formation and Importance.
3. Data Analysis, Primary and Secondary, Data collection Technique, Tabulation of Data.
4. Samplings- Meaning, Objectives and Types of samples.
5. Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation of data.
6. Writing a research Project.
7. Nutrients their sources and function, food groups, food exchange lists.
8. Nutritional requirement of various age groups.
9. Estimation of energy requirement of individuals and groups.
10. Current methodologies for assessment of nutritional status and their interpretation.
11. Improvement of nutritive value of various foods, enrichment, fortification.

H. S. Verma

(Dr. Neelam Grewal)  
Dean & In-charge

SAU  
17.2.2021

(Dr. Sandhya  
Verma)

Chairman.

11. Improvement of nutritive value of various foods, enrichment, fortification,
12. Food *Preservation*
13. Therapeutic adoption of normal diet.
14. Malnutrition.
15. Stages of development.
16. Factors affecting human development.
17. Methods of studying human development.
18. Exceptional children.
19. Development of personality.
20. Family in social context and socio cultural studies of family background.
21. Principles and process of counselling.
22. Etiology of mental disorders.
23. Importance and objectives of process of home management.
24. Factors affecting consumer, consumer protection, Govt. legislations.
25. Family Resources.
26. Ergonomics.
27. Principles and methods of energy *conservation*
28. Element and principles of art and design.
29. Various colour schemes.
30. Principles of laundry science, water, soaps and detergent.
31. Fibre, its sources, classification and their manufacturing.
32. Textile finishes.
33. Colours and dyes, Dying and printing techniques.
34. Principles and types of design.
35. Construction of fabric.
36. Principles of stitching and garment construction.
37. *Preliminary* textile testing.
38. Fashion its concept, components of fashion.

*SAUF*  
17.2.21

(Dr. Sanjha Verma)