



Kalpana ki Parikalpana- Walter peter- Saileegat Avdharana-Karl Marx- Froyed, Edler evum Yung-Kroche- Abhivyanjanavad-Mathew Arnold- T S Eliot

### Module 2.

- Bharateeya Kavya Sastra- -Pramukh Kavya Sidhant-Bharat ka Rassootra-vibhinn vidvanon ki Ras Sanbandhee Avdharana-Bhamah, Udbhat aur Rudrat ka Alankar Sidhant-Dandi ka Gun Sidhant-Vaman ka Reeti Sidhant-Kuntak ka Vakrokti Sidhant-Kshemendra Ka Aouchtya Sidhant-Anand Vardhan Ka Dwani Sidhant

### Module 3.

- Popular Chands -Doha-Choupayee-Rola-Soratta-Barvi-Indravajra Upendravajra-Vasantathilaka-Mandakranta-Popular Alankaras - Anupras - Yamak - Shlesh - Vakrokti - Upama - Roopak - Utpreksha - Vyatirek - Virodhabhas - Apahnuti-manvikaran - Visheshan - Viparyay - Kavya Sambandhee vividh avdharanayen-kavya ke vividh roop-Prabandh Kavya-Muktak Kavya

## Unit VI

### Functional Hindi, Translation & Linguistics

#### Module 1.

- Prayojanmoolak Hindi-Swaroop evum Avdharana-Hindi ke Vividh Roop-Rajbhasha-Rashtrbhasha-vyavaharik Bhasha-Rajbhasha Niyam-Paribhashik Shabdavali ke niyam-Hindi Computing-Hindi ke software packages-Hindi ke Internet Portals-Patrarakita Udbhav aur Vikas-Samachar-Sankalan-Avataran-Vishleshan

#### Module 2.

- Anuvad-Paribhasha-Anuvad ke Prakar-Anuvadak ke Gun-Dubhashiye ki Katinayiyan-Paribhashik shabdavali ke liye anivarya gun-Masheeni Anuvad-Medical Transcription ki Avdharnayen

### Module 3.

- Sabdvigyan - Dhwanivigyan - Roopvigyan - Vakyavigyan - Arthvigyan-Sahitya ke Adhyayan mein Bhasha Vigyan ke Angon ki Upayogita-Vagyantra ke Avayav-Balaghat-Suraghat

## 14. History

### Unit I Historical Method

#### Module 1.

- History as an epistemology of the Past Meaning and scope – various definitions – A social science discipline or part of humanities ?

#### Module 2.

- Inter disciplinarity – The generation of ideology, subjectivity, objectivity and truth

#### Module 3.

- Basic tools and techniques of research. Sources (various kinds) – Methods of authentication – Criticism: internal, external – Textual analysis

#### Module 4.

- Conceptualization – Hypothesis – Presenting an argument – Causation – Generalization (different types) – Frameworks of analysis (Social and Political theories)

#### Module 5.

- Cauterization – citation of sources – Accessories: maps, diagrams, graphs, tables, illustrations – Glossary – Bibliography – Indices – appendices

### Unit II Historiography

#### Module 1.

- Historical writings in Ancient India : Vedic texts (Historical consciousness) – Buddhist and Jain Texts – Itihasa Purana – Prasasthis – Dynastic Chronicles – Vamsa Charitas



**Module 2.**

- Trends during the Medieval Period: Arab and Turko-Persian traditions – Regional historical writings – Mughal historiography

**Module 3.**

- Colonial construction of India – Ethnography – Census – Administrative History – Manuals – Surveys and Gazetteers

**Module 4.**

- Nationalist approaches – Neo Colonial writings (Elitist approach, Cambridge school) – Indian Marxist Historiography – Subaltern historiography

**Module 5.**

- Greco – Roman historiography – Medieval historiography – Developments during the Enlightenment

**Module 6.**

- Historical Materialism (Hegel, Karl Marx, Antonio Gramsci) – Structuralist approaches – The Annales School – Sociological theories (Weber, Durkheim, Pierre Bourdieu)

**Module 7.**

- Contemporary Trends : Michel Foucault (History as Discourse, History of Power) – Edward Said (Orientalism) – New Historicism – Post Modernism and History – Gender Studies – Dalit Studies in India.

### **Unit III Kerala History**

**Module 1.**

- Geography of early Kerala – Patterns of Habitat and settlements – The Stone Ages, Megaliths, different phases – Iron Age.

**Module 2.**

- Society as represented in early Tamil writings – cattle raids and wars – chieftaincies – Ecozones (Tinai) – Nature of exchange – Foreign Trade

**Module 3.**

- Dissolution of early social systems – Expansion of organized agriculture, 32

Brahman settlements – Political consolidation under the Perumals – Autocracy or oligarchy? – Nature of land ownership (Dewaswam, Brahmaswam) – Karanmai systems – Adimai form of labour – Trade relations – guilds and emporia – various taxes – Language, literature and cultural contributions

**Module 4.**

- Breakup of kingdom and the rise of medieval principalities – Swarupam Polity – Economic production – The Jati System – Trade with European powers – Changing functions of temples and the rise of Bhakthi.

**Module 5.**

- Manipravala and growth of Malayalam literature – Temple Arts.

**Module 6.**

- European rivalry for supremacy – Mysorean invasions – Establishment of British Colonial power – Early resistance.

**Module 7.**

- Land revenue policies – Mistaken notions – Popular resistance and their suppression.

**Module 8.**

- Rise of new classes – spread of education – intellectual awakening – colonial modernity? Reforms: Social, religions – Increasing Social Mobility

**Module 9.**

- Towards Freedom: Struggle for Responsible government in Travancore and Cochin – National Movement in Malabar

**Module 10.**

- Nationality problem in Kerala – formation of state – Land reforms and end of Jenmy System – Expansion of education – Kerala's development experience": its historical roots, sustainability – Migrant labour and post liberalization scenario – Decline of agriculture

**Module 11.**

- Political experiments – coalition governments – Decentralisation and Panchayati Raj – Women in politics

**Module 12.**

- Movements of the marginalized – Debates about development and the environment – Ecological concerns (Silent Valley, Plachimada, Depletion of Marine resources) – Waste generation and its disposal – Debates on Western Ghats

### Unit IV Ancient and Medieval Indian History

**Module 1.**

- Stone Age Cultures – Harappan Civilization – State and Society in Harappa – City Planning – Craft and Technology – Trade – Religions beliefs – Debates about the decline of Harappan Civilization

**Module 2.**

- Vedic period – Genesis of the term Aryan, language or race? The PGW culture – NBPW – Political organization – Pastoral economy and its later changes – Upanishadic world

**Module 3.**

- Persian and Macedonian Invasions – Emergency of monarchy in North India – Mahajanapadas – The First Magadha Empire – Expansion of agriculture – The Nandas – Growth of Varna System – Gandhara Art

**Module 4.**

- Establishment of Mauryan empire – Nature of Mauryan State (Recent Interpretations) – Social functions of Asoka's Dharma – Debates about the decline of the Mauryan Empire – Growth of mercantile classes and urban centers – Buddhism and Jainism – Satavahanas

**Module 5.**

- Consolidation under the Guptas – System of Administration – Developments in Science

and Technology – Literature and Art – Bhagavatism – Devolution or decentralization?

**Module 6.**

- Political fragmentation after the Guptas – Harshavardhana – Land grants and agrarian expansion – Decline of trade and Urban decay – Social crisis and Kali – Indian Feudalism? – Foreign Military incursions to northern India

**Module 7.**

- Medieval India – Rise of Rajaput states – Society and Culture – Establishment of Delhi Sultanate – the nobility – the Ulema – Bhakti movement – Sufism – Art and architecture

**Module 8.**

- Classification of land : Iqta, Jagir – Revenue settlement – Irrigation – Craft production – Trade and monetization of economy

**Module 9.**

- South Indian kingdoms – Nature of polity – Segmentary State? – Chalukyas of Vatapi – Pallavas of Kanchi – The Rashtrakutas – Land revenue system under the Chola – Tank irrigation – Pandy of Madura – Landlordisms and Tenurial relations under the Vijayanagara

**Module 10.**

- The Bahmani Kingdom – Accounts of foreign travelers – impact of Islam

**Module 11.**

- Establishment of Mughal empire – Administration and growth of a bureaucracy – Nature of State: Autocratic Patrimonial Bureaucratic, Military, Theocratic? – Agrarian Economy: Mansabdari, Jagirdari Systems – Guilds: craft and artisan – Banking and Monetary mechanisms – Art and Architecture – Historiography during the Mughal period – Centre Periphery thesis



## **Unit V**

### **Modern Indian History**

#### **Module 1.**

- 18<sup>th</sup> Century India – Important states : The Marathas – The Rajputs – The Sikhs – Growth of British Power – British Economic Policies till 1857 – Civil Rebellions

#### **Module 2.**

- 1857 uprising – various interpretations – Tribal and other resistance movements

#### **Module 3**

- Colonial Modernity? 19<sup>th</sup> Century thinkers and their understanding of Indian reality – Social and Religious Reform – Ram Mohan Roy – Derozio – Jyotiba Phule – Arya Samaj – Veerasalingam – Ramakrishna Mission – Vivekananda – Aligarh Movement – Theosophical Society – Changing Notions of Womenhood.

#### **Module 4.**

- Instruments of social change – Evangelical Agencies – Education – Growth of a ‘middle class’ – creation of a public sphere

#### **Module 5.**

- Indian as a colonial economy – Growth of plantations – Commercialization of agriculture – Drain of wealth – Deindustrialization – Famines – Impact

#### **Module 6.**

- Rise of National consciousness – Early political organizations – Indian National Congress – Constitutional methods of agitation, 1905-1920 – Different phases – Non Cooperation Movement – Gandhian techniques – Revolutionary Terrorism – Bhagat Singh – Civil Disobedience Movement – Growth of socialism – Peasant and working class movement – Dr. Ambedkar, E.V. Ramasamy Naicker – Growth of communalism.

#### **Module 7.**

- British legislative interventions and their impact (Acts of 1909, 1919 and 1935).

#### **Module 8.**

- The Second World War and the national movement – The Quit India Movement, Subash Chandra Bose and INA – Postwar developments – Cabinet Mission – Peasant struggles, popular pressure or transfer of power? – Historiographic debates – Legacies of the national movement.

#### **Module 9.**

- Integration of Princely States – Nehruvian Model – Planning for a new India – Features of India’s Foreign Policy.

#### **Module 10.**

- Industrialization – Growth of Agriculture and Green Revolution – Educational Progress – Science and Technology.

#### **Module 11.**

- Political developments after Nehru – Indira Gandhi and the declaration of internal emergency – Rise of regional political parties – Coalition experiments.

#### **Module 12.**

- New Education Policy – Economic Reforms since 1991 – The Adivasi question – Environmental struggles – Reservation policy and Mandal Commission – Communal mobilizations – changes in foreign policy.

## **Unit VI**

### **Select Themes World History**

#### **Module 1.**

- Bronze Age Civilizations: Nature of Egyptian Political Power – Religious beliefs and rituals – Trade and Urban centers in ancient Sumeria – Judicial administration in ancient Babylonia – Hammurabi – Military organization in ancient Assyria – Phoenician trade.

**Module 2.**

- Greco-Roman and Judeo Christian foundations – Rise of Islam – Caliphate – Feudalism in Europe: Features – Debates about transition to capitalism – Christian church organizations – cultural legacies of medieval period.

**Module 3.**

- Rise of nation states – Voyage of exploration and discovery – Renaissance – Reformation – the new science

**Module 4.**

- Commercial revolution – Mercantilism – Instruments of Monetary transactions – changes in agriculture.

**Module 5.**

- Rise of capitalism – The Age of Reason – Enlightenment thinkers of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Module 6.**

- Industrial and agrarian revolutions – Technological progress – Social consequences.

**Module 7.**

- Modern revolutions: English, American, French, Russian and Chinese.

**Module 8.**

- Imperialism and the struggle for colonies – scramble for Africa – the Far East, 1870-1918

**Module 9.**

- The first World War–League of Nations – Dictatorships in Europe.

**Module 10.**

- Anti colonial struggles: China, Vietnam, Africa, and Latin America – Different strategies .

**Module 11.**

- United Nations Organization – Post World War politics and the quest for Hegemony – Decolonization – Cold war –Dissarmament and arms control – Oil and geo politics -

Bipolar world to Unipolar world – Dominance of Finance Capital: The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund – Economic integration of Europe – North-South dialogue - Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization – BRICS – ‘Arab Spring’ – Post Cold war world.

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## 15. Home Science

**Unit I****Human Development and Family Relations****Module 1.**

- Child Development : definition, significance, scope, contemporary research., Methods of child study, Theories of child development, psychoanalytic theory, learning theory, conditioning, cognitive theory- Freud, Pavlov, Watson, Skinner, Piaget .
- Growth and development: definition, principles, stages/ life cycle, areas of development, influencing factors (heredity and environment), mile stones, developmental tasks, growth spurt, sensitive and critical periods in development.

**Module 2. Human Development**

- life cycle approach- period, stages, characteristics, significance, needs, care of each stage - Prenatal, natal, neonatal, infancy and babyhood, early childhood, late childhood, adolescence-( pre, early and late), youth, adulthood, middle age, elderly.

**Module 3.**

- Problems and hazards in each stage of life cycle- Health issues-Prenatal-genetic, maternal, congenital, birthdefects, infections
- Natal- neonatal, infancy and child hood At risk babies, LBW, premature, multiple births, child hood ailments, accidents, infections, communicable diseases, nutritional