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| VII | Hindi | The entrance examination paper will consist of 100 questions of one mark each, based on the syllabus of M.A. (Previous) and M.A.(Final) | |
| | | History of Hindi literature | 60 |
| | | Kavya Shastra | 20 |
| | | Language | 20 |
| VIII | History | M.A.(Previous) | |
| | | a) Ancient Societies | 10 |
| | | b) Medieval Societies | 10 |
| | | c) Modern world | 10 |
| | | d) State in India | 10 |
| | | e) History of Haryana | 10 |
| | | M.A. (Final) | |
| | | a) Historiography; concepts, methods and tools | 10 |
| | | b) Indian Archaeology | 10 |
| | | c) Ancient Indian History | 10 |
| | | d) Medieval Indian History | 10 |
| | | e) Modern Indian History | 10 |
| IX | Journalism and Mass Communication | Basic Concepts in Communication | 10 |
| | | Mass Media and Society | 10 |
| | | Essential of Journalism | 10 |
| | | Evolution of Media in India | 10 |
| | | Development Communication | 10 |
| | | Communication Research | 10 |
| | | Inter-national Communication | 10 |
| | | Radio, T.V. & New Media Production | 10 |
| | | Advertising and Public Relations | 10 |
| | | Media Writing | 10 |
| X | Mathematics | Advanced Abstract Algebra; Real Analysis; Topology; Complex Analysis; Differential Equations; Integration Theory and Functional Analysis; Partial Differential Equations; Mechanics | 100 |
| X1 | Physical Education | Sports Psychology | 08 |
| | | History & principles of Physical Education & Sports | 08 |
| | | Kinesiology | 08 |
| | | Anatomy, Physiology, Physiology | |
| | | Exercise and Sports Medicine | 10 |
| | | Sports Sociology | 05 |
| | | Bio-mechanics in Physical Education | 08 |
| | | Officiating and Coaching | 08 |
| | | (rules, dimensions, regulations of major athletic & sports (games event) | |
| | | Health Education | 05 |
| | | Yoga | 05 |
| | | Research Methodology | 08 |
| | | Test Measurement and Evaluation in Physical Education | 08 |

100 marks

PAPER-II & PAPER-III (Part A & B)

Unit—I

Communication and Journalism—Basic terms, Concepts and definition, Nature and process

Types of Communication

Mass communication—Nature of media and content

Mass communication in India—Reach, access and nature of audience

Unit—II

Role of media in society

Characteristics of Indian society—Demographic and sociological impact of media in general

Impact of media on specific audiences—Women, children, etc.

Mass media effects studies and their limitations

Mass campaigns for specific issues—Social concerns, environment, human rights, gender equality

The press, radio, television, cinema and traditional form of communication

-VI

- Introduction of research methods and process
- Mass communication research—Historical overview
- Administrative and critical traditions
- Effects research—Strengths and limitations
- Communication research in India—Landmark studies related to SITE
- Content analysis—Quantitative and qualitative approaches
- Market research and its relationship to communication particularly advertising
- Sampling techniques—Strengths and limitations
- Statistical methods of analysis basics

Unit—VII

- Colonial structures of communication
- Decolonisation and aspirations of nations
- Conflicts related to media coverage and representation
- International news agencies—Critique
- MacBride Commission—Recommendations and policy options
- Contemporary issues related to transnational broadcasting and its impact on culture, various perspectives and cultural impact
- Convergence of media—Problems and options
- Media Policies in an International Context
- India's position and approach to international communication issues

Unit—VIII

- Radio & TV and Video as Media of Communication
- Grammar of TV & Radio and Video
- The production team
- Role of Producer
- Different types of programmes
- Writing for Radio
- Writing for TV—Researching for Scripts

The Visual Language

Camera Movements

Basic Theories of Composition—Cues and Commands

Formats for Radio-Television—News, Sitcoms, Features, Commercials, Operas, Documentaries, Cinema, Theatre, Drama

Editing Theory and Practice

Sound Design, Microphones, Sets and Lighting

Satellite, Cable television, Computers, Microchips

Unit—IX

Advertising

Marketing

Ad copy and Layout

Public Relations

Public Opinion

Propaganda

Unit—X

The Techniques

Different forms of writing

Printing Technology and Production methods

News agencies

Syndicates and Freelancing

Specialised areas of Journalism

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

PAPER-II

1. The first Chairman of Prasar Bharati was
 - (A) Nikhil Chakraborty
 - (B) Hiranmay Karlekar
 - (C) S. S. Gill
 - (D) Baren Sengupta
2. The daily newspaper 'Le Monde' is published from
 - (A) Bonn
 - (B) Paris
 - (C) London
 - (D) Hydelberg
3. Which of the following is mismatch?
 - (A) Hindustan Times—New Delhi
 - (B) Hindu—Chennai
 - (C) Ananda Bazar Patrika—Patna
 - (D) The Times of India—Mumbai

PAPER-III (A)

1. Can Press Council of India monitor the role of newspapers during election?

Or

Discuss the role of mass media in National Development with special reference to India.

2. Discuss the new media techniques in relation to media management.

Or

Enumerate the various techniques and tools of P. R. in India.

PAPER-III (B)

11. What is Mass Communication? How can mass communication be effective? Using the reference of the Indian Election 1998, discuss the latest techniques which were used in analysing and popularising the election process?

Or

Which shot among the basic shots, is most frequently used in Television, especially in TV News and Current Affairs? Discuss.

Unit—III

Journalism as a profession
Journalists—Their role and responsibilities
Indian Constitution and freedom of press
Research restrictions
Ethics and journalism
Careers in Journalism and mass media
Training—Problems, perception and response by the industry
Media management—Principles and practices
Professional organisations in Media
Media Laws in India

Unit—IV

History of Print and Broadcast media in general with particular reference to India.
Post-independent developments in print
Newspapers—English and Indian language press—major landmarks
Magazines—Their role, bookphase and contemporary situation
Small newspapers—Problems and prospects
Press Commission, Press Councils—Their recommendations and status
Development of Radio after independence—Extension role, radio rural forums and local broadcasting—General and specific audience programmes
Development of television—Perception, initial development and experimental approach; SITE phase and evaluation; Expansion of television—Post-Asiad phase, issues concerns and debates over a period of time
Committees in broadcasting—Background, recommendations and implementation
Cinema—Historical overview and contemporary analysis—Commercial, parallel and documentary genres—Problems and prospects for the film industry

Unit—V

Communication and theories of social change
Role of media in social change—Dominant paradigms
Critique of the Dominant paradigm and alternative conception
Development initiatives—State, market and the third force (NGO sector)
Participatory approaches and community media—Ownership and management perspectives