**English (Subject Code: 26 C)**

**PAPER - I**

Detailed study of a literary age (19th century)

The paper will cover the study of English literature from 1798 to 1900 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Lamb, Hazlitt, Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Robert Browning, Arnold, George Eliot, Carlyle, Ruskin, Pater.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required. The paper will be designed to test not only the candidates' knowledge of the authors prescribed but also their understanding of the main literary trends during the period. Questions having a bearing on the social and cultural background of the period may be included.

**PAPER - II**

This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test to candidate's critical ability.

1. Shakespeare
   - As you like it; Henry IV Part I and II; Hamlet; The Tempest
2. Milton
   - Paradise Lost
3. Jane Austen
   - Emma
4. Wordsworth
   - The Prelude
5. Dickens
   - David Copperfield
   - Middlemarch
   - Jude the Obscure
6. George Eliot
7. Hardy
8. Yeats
   - The Second coming,
   - A Prayer for my Daughter,
   - Sailing to Byzantium
   - Maru - The Tower,
   - Among School Children
   - Easter 1916 -- Byzantium
   - Leda and the Swan
   - Lapis Lazuli-
9. Eliot
10. D.H. Lawrence
    - The Waste land
    - The Rainbow
Hindi (Subject Code- 26(b))

PAPER – I

1. History of Hindi Language
   i) Grammatical and Lexical features of Apabhramsa, Avahatta and early Hindi.
   ii) Evolution of avadhi and Braj Bhasa as literary language during the Medieval period.
   iii) Evolution of Khari Boli Hindi as Literary language during the 19th century
   iv) Standardization of Hindi language with Devanagari script.
   v) Development of Hindi as Rashtra Bhasha during the Freedom struggle.
   vi) Development of Hindi as official language of Indian Union since Independence.
   vii) Major Dialects of Hindi and their inter-relationship.
   viii) Significant grammatical features of standard Hindi.

2. History of Hindi Literature:
   i) Chief Characteristics of the major periods of Hindi literature; Viz, Adi Kal, Bhakti Kal, Riti Kal, Bhartendu Kal and Dwivedi Kal, etc.
   ii) Significant features of the main literary trends, and tendencies in Modern Hindi, viz., Chayavad Rahasyavad, Pragativad, Prayogvad, Nayi Kavita, Nayi Kahanai, Akavita, etc.
   iii) Rise of Novel and Realism in Modern Hindi.
   iv) A brief history of theatre and drama in Hindi.
   v) Theories of literary criticism in Hindi and major Hindi literary critics.
   vi) Origin and development of literary genres in Hindi.

PAPER – II

This paper will require first hand reading of the text prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate's critical ability.

Kabir : Kabir Granthavali by Shyam Sundar Das (200 Stanzas from the beginning)

Surdas : Bhamara Geet Saar (200 Stanzas from the beginning only)

Tulsidas : Ramacharit manas (Ayodhyakand only) Kavitavali (Uttarkand only)
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bharatendu Harischandra</td>
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<td>Prasad</td>
<td>Kamayani (Chinta, Shradha Dajja &amp; Ida only)</td>
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<td>Ramachandra Shukla</td>
<td>Chintamani (Pahila Bhag) (10 Essays from the beginning)</td>
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<td>Suryakant</td>
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<td>Tripathi Nirla</td>
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<td>S.H. Vatsayan</td>
<td>Shekar K. Jeevani (Two Parts),</td>
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<td>Agyena</td>
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CHAPTER 1


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2 : 

3 :
 Karnatakaರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಇರುವ ಒಬ್ಬು ಕತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಅಂತಿಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮೆಗುಳ್ಳು ತಾಣಗೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾದ್ಯ ಹೊಸ ತಾಣಗೆ ತೋರುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೂಡುವ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹೂಡುವ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇವಿಸಬಹುದು.}

2. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಣಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಳುವ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತುಂಬೆ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೂಡಿಸುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇವಿಸಬಹುದು.}

3. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಣಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಳುವ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತುಂಬೆ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೂಡಿಸುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇವಿಸಬಹುದು.}

4. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಣಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಳುವ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ತುಂಬೆ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೂಡಿಸುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇವಿಸಬಹುದು.
Kannada (Subject Code 266)

PAPER - I

Section - I

History of Kannada language. What is language? Classification of language. General characteristics of Dravidian languages; Comparative and contrastive features of Kannada and other Dravidian languages; Kannada alphabets, Some salient features of Kannada grammar, gender, number, case, verbs, tense and pronouns. Chronological stages of Kannada language, influence of other languages on Kannada language borrowing and semantic changes, Kannada language and its dialects, literary and colloquial style of Kannada.

Section - II: History of Kannada Literature

The literatures of 10th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th centuries are to be studied against their social, religious and political backgrounds. And the following literary forms of Kannada with reference to their origin, development and achievement have to be critically studied on the basis of the poets listed below:

Champu: Pampa, Ranna, Nayasena, Harihara, Janna, Andayya, Tirumalarya and Shadakshari.

Vachana: Devara Dasimayya, Basavanna and his contemporaries.


Shatpadi: Raghavanka, Kumudendu, Chamarsa, Kumaravyasa, Torave Narahari, Lakshmisha and Virupaksha Pandita.

Sangatya: Deparaja Sisumayana Nanjunda, Rathanakaravami, Honamma.

Prose: Sivakotycharya, Chavundaraya Harihara. Tirumalaraya, Kemp Narayana and Muddana.

Section - III: Poetics:

The functional differences of poetics and criticism. Definitions and aims of poetry, Enunciation of thesis of the various schools of Poetry, Alankara, Reeti, Vakrokti, Rasa, Dhvani & Auchitya, Definition and discussion of Rasasutra of Bharata, Discussion of the number of Rasas.

Aesthetic experience, the nature of intellect, vyutpathi, prathima, psychical distance of fundamental principles of criticism the qualification of a Sahradaya and the critic. The recent forms of Kannada literature.
Section – IV: Cultural History of Karnataka:

Karnataka Culture against Indian background; Antiquity of Karnataka culture, Abroad acquaintance of the following dynasties of Karnataka: Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyana, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas and Emperors Vijayanagar.

Freedom Movement in Karnataka, Unification of Karnataka.

PAPER – II

This paper will require first-hand reading of the text prescribed and will be designed to test the candidates’s critical ability.

Section – I: Old Kannada – (Halagannada)
Adi Purana Sangraha: L. Gundappa, Vikramarjunevijaya (cantos 9 and 10)

Section – II: Middle Kannada – (Nadugannada)

Section – III: Modern Kannada – (Hosagannada)


Short Story: Kannada Ayyuttama Sanna Kathegalu: Edited by K. Narasimhamurthy.


Section – IV

PAPER – I

a) The coming of the Aryans in India, Development of the Indo-Aryan three stages—Old Indo Aryan (OIA), Middle Indo Aryan (MIA) and New Indo-Aryan (NIA), Grouping of the New Indo-Aryan languages, Western Hindi and its dialects, Khari Boli, Braj Bhasha and Haryanavi Relationship of Urdu to Khadi, Perso, Arabic elements in Urdu. Development of Urdu from 1290 to 1800 in the North and 1400 to 1700 in the Deccan.

b) Significant features of Urdu Phonology, Morphology Syntax, Perso, Arabic elements in its phonology, Morphology and syntax, its vocabulary.

c) Dakhani Urdu, its origin and development and its significant Linguistic features:

d) The Significant features of the Dakhani Urdu literature (1450-1700), The two classical backgrounds of Urdu Literature, Perso — Arabic and Indian — Masnavi, Indian tales, the influence of the West on Urdu Literature, Classical genres, Ghazal, Maticism - Quasida, Rubai-Qitta, Prose, Fiction, Modern Geares, Blank verse, Free verz, Novel, Short Stories, Drama-Literary criticism and Essay.

PAPER – II

This paper will require first hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidate’s critical ability.

Prose –

1. Mir Amman Bagh-O-Bahar
2. Ghalib Khatut-c-Ghalib (Anjuman Tarraque-e-Urdu)
3. Hali Muqaddama-e-Shor-O-Shairi
4. Ruswa Umra-O-Jan Ada
5. Prem-Chand Wardat
6. Abdul Kalam Azad, Ghubar-e-Khatur
7. Imitiaz Ali Taj Anar Kali
9. Sauda Hasaid (including Hajwaiyat)
10. Ghalib Diwan-e-Ghalib
11. Iqbal Bal-a-Gibrail
12. Josh Nalihabadi, Salf-O-subu
13. Firaq Gorakhpuri, Ruhe-e-Kainat
14. Faiz Kalam-e-Faiz (complete)