LU MA (all subjects) Entrance Exam 2027

Detailed Syllabus · Lucknow University · by LUUPDATE

🎯 **LU MA (all subjects) Entrance 2027 – Safalta Batch**

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Exam Pattern — overview

100 objective MCQs · 2 marks each · 90 minutes · generally no negative marking (confirm in official notice). Questions at **graduation (Bachelor) level** of the relevant subject; some papers also include a **common section** of general awareness, English/Hindi comprehension & reasoning. MBA is via CAT score (LUMET for vacant seats).

M.A. (Arts subjects) — detailed

Each M.A. paper is at the **graduation level of that subject**.
History: ancient/medieval/modern India, world history, historiography & historical methods, art & culture.
Political Science: western & Indian political thought, comparative government, Indian government & politics, international relations, public administration.
Economics: micro & macro theory, money-banking-public finance, international economics, Indian economy, statistics & econometrics basics, development economics.
Sociology: sociological theory & thinkers, Indian society & social institutions, social change, research methodology.
Geography: physical, human, economic & regional geography, India, cartography & GIS basics.
Psychology: general, social, abnormal, experimental, developmental psychology, statistics in psychology.
Hindi / English / Sanskrit / Urdu: history of literature, major authors, periods & movements, literary forms, criticism & literary theory.
Common topics (often included): general English/Hindi comprehension, current affairs, reasoning & general aptitude.

📘 **LUUPDATE Detailed Entrance Syllabus:** Ab **har subject** ka complete unit-wise entrance syllabus alag-alag neeche diya gaya hai — apne subject ka card kholkar padhein. Har card ke saath **M.A. Entrance batch** aur **FREE Test Series + Demo** enroll link bhi hai.

M.A. Ancient Indian History & Archaeology — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Sources, Tools & Historiography of Ancient India

Sources & Chronology

• **Archaeological & Literary Sources:** Archaeological sources — Stone Age tools, ceramic assemblages, monuments, inscriptions, seals and coins; literary sources — Vedic, Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain literature, historical literature, biographies, the Itihasa–Purana tradition, charitas and the accounts of foreign travellers.

• **Chronological Framework:** Stone Age — Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (date and characteristics); Metal Age — Chalcolithic and Copper–Bronze (Harappan) cultures; the Iron Age and the broad periodisation of Indian history from the Vedic period to c. 600 BCE, c. 600 BCE–600 CE, and c. 600 CE to the Rajput period.

Historiography

• **Nature of History:** Meaning and scope of history — collection and selection of data, evidence and its transmission, and causation.

• **Historians & Archaeologists:** Ancient Indian historians — Kautilya, Banabhatta, Kalhana and Al-Biruni; pioneering archaeologists — Robert Bruce Foote, Sir John Marshall and H. D. Sankalia; historians of the twentieth century — R. G. Bhandarkar, R. C. Majumdar and D. D. Kosambi.

Unit 2 — Epigraphy, Palaeography & Numismatics

Epigraphy & Palaeography

• **Writing & Inscriptions:** Origin and antiquity of the art of writing in India; writing materials; eras in ancient India; classification of inscriptions; an introduction to the edicts of Asoka, with special reference to the Rummindei Pillar Edict and Major Rock Edict XII.

• **Important Inscriptions:** Historical importance of the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela, the Nashik cave inscription of Vasishthiputra Pulumavi, the Rabatak inscription of Kanishka I, M . A. A n c i e n t I n d i a n H i s t o r y & A r c h a e o l o g y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w the Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman I, the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta and the Gwalior inscription of Mihira Bhoja.

Numismatics

• **Coinage & Punch-marked Coins:** Origin, antiquity and the issuing authority of coinage in India; modes of fabrication of coins; punch-marked coins — metrology, antiquity, shape, classification and symbols.

• **Dynastic & Regional Coins:** General features of tribal coins (Audumbara, Kuninda, Yaudheya) and local coins (Ayodhya, Mathura, Panchala); general features of Indo-Greek, Satavahana, Kushana and Gupta coins.

Unit 3 — Prehistory, Proto-history & Field Archaeology

Prehistory & Proto-history

• **Prehistoric Cultures:** Definition and scope of prehistory; outline of Pleistocene and Holocene climate; tool-making techniques and typology; Palaeolithic (Lower, Middle, Upper), Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures of India — chronology, distribution and major characteristics.

• **Proto-historic Cultures:** Definition and scope of protohistory; Early Harappan cultures; the Harappan civilization — discovery, origin, extent, chronology, characteristics, external contacts and problems of decline; Chalcolithic cultures (Ahar, Kayatha, Malwa, Jorwe); Black- and-Red Ware, Ochre Coloured Pottery and copper hoards.

Field Archaeology

• **Methods & Pottery:** Definition, importance and development of archaeology in India; archaeological exploration and excavation (vertical and horizontal); methods of recording and principles of stratigraphy; pottery traditions — Harappan, Ochre Coloured Pottery, Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware.

• **Select Excavations:** Study of important excavated sites — Bhimbetka, Kalibangan, Hastinapur and Ayodhya.

Unit 4 — Political History from c. 600 BCE to c. 550 CE

Mahajanapadas to the Mauryas

• **Rise of Magadha:** Political condition of northern India in the sixth century BCE — the sixteen Mahajanapadas and the republican states and their administration; the Achaemenian and Alexander's invasions and their impact; the rise of Magadha (Bimbisara, Ajatasatru, the Saisunaga dynasty) and the Nandas.

• **The Mauryas:** The Mauryan dynasty — sources and origin; Chandragupta, Bindusara and Asoka; the successors of Asoka; Mauryan administration and the decline and downfall of the dynasty.

Sungas to the Guptas

• **Post-Mauryan Dynasties:** Sunga, Kanva and Satavahana dynasties and the successors of the Satavahanas; Mahameghavahanas of Kalinga; political condition of southern India; the Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythians and Indo-Parthians; origin, chronology and decline of the Kushanas up to Vasudeva I and their successors. M . A. A n c i e n t I n d i a n H i s t o r y & A rc h a e o l o g y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

• **The Imperial Guptas:** The Guptas — the early kings and Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Kumaragupta I, Skandagupta and his successors; the causes of the downfall of the Gupta dynasty.

Unit 5 — Political History from c. 550 CE to c. 1200 CE

Post-Gupta Northern India

• **Harsha & Contemporaries:** The Hunas in India; the Maukharis and the Later Guptas and their relations; the Aulikara, Vallabhi and Vakataka dynasties; the Pushyabhutis and Harshavardhana — political and cultural achievements and administration; North India after Harsha — Shashanka, Bhaskaravarman, Yashovarman and Lalitaditya Muktapida.

Early Mediaeval Northern India

• **Rajput Powers:** Origin of the Rajputs; the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Chandellas, Paramaras, Chahamanas, Gahadavalas and Senas; the Arab conquest of Sindh and the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad of Ghur, and the causes of the defeat of the Rajputs.

Early Mediaeval Southern India

• **Deccan & the Far South:** The Chalukyas of Vatapi, the Pallavas and the Kadambas; the Rashtrakutas and their administration, the Gangas and the Hoyasalas; the Cholas (Rajaraja I, Rajendra I) with special reference to local self-government; the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Pandyas and the Kakatiyas.

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Unit 6 — Religious Systems of Ancient India

Vedic & Heterodox Traditions

• **Early Religion:** Religious beliefs and practices of the Harappans; religious life in the Vedic age; life and teachings of Mahavira and the Digambara and Svetambara sects; life and teachings of Gautama Buddha and the Hinayana and Mahayana sects; the Ajivikas.

Brahmanical Sects

• **Sectarian Developments:** Origin and development of the Vaishnava, Saiva and Sakta sects; antiquity and development of Ganapati worship; and the origin and development of Sun (Surya) worship in ancient India.

Unit 7 — Social & Economic Organisation

Social Organisation

• **Varna, Samskaras & Women:** Concept of society in ancient India; origin and development of the Varna and caste systems; Vratyas; the Ashrama system and the Purusharthas; Samskaras and marriage (forms — prashasta and aprashasta); position of women in the Vedic and post-Vedic periods (widow remarriage, Sati, property rights); education — the Gurukula system and centres of higher learning (Takshashila, Nalanda, Vikramashila).

Economic Organisation

• **Production, Trade & Land:** Agriculture and industries in the Vedic, Mauryan and Gupta periods; trade and commerce in the sixth century BCE, the Saka-Satavahana period and the Gupta period; guild organisation and modes of transport; ownership of land, revenue and taxation; the feudal economy (c. 650–1200 CE), slavery and the medium of exchange. M . A. A n c i e n t I n d i a n H i s t o r y & A rc h a e o l o g y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 8 — Art, Architecture, Science & Technology

Architecture

• **Stupa & Rock-cut Architecture:** Origin and development of stupa architecture, with reference to Takht-i-Bahi, Sanchi and Amaravati; structural architecture — Indus Valley town planning and the monasteries at Sarnath and Nalanda; rock-cut architecture — Mauryan caves and the chaityas and viharas at Bhaja, Karle, Ajanta and Ellora.

• **Temple Architecture:** Symbolism, origin and styles of the Hindu temple (Nagara, Dravida, Vesara); Gupta temples; the Khajuraho, Orissan (Lingaraja and Konark), Pallava and Hoyasala temple traditions.

Science & Technology

• **Knowledge Systems:** Meaning, scope and societal interaction of science and technology; their origins in the prehistoric period and the impact of agriculture; science and technology in the Harappan, Vedic and Later Vedic ages; developments in astronomy (Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Bhaskaracharya), mathematics, and Ayurveda (the Charaka and Susruta Samhitas).

M.A. Arab Culture — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Pre-Islamic (Ancient) Arabia

Jahili Society

• **Land & People:** Geography, climate and vegetation of the Arabian peninsula (Jazirat-ul-Arab); origin of the Arab races (Semitic races, Arab Baida and Arab Baqiya) and the tribes; pre- Islamic Arab society — Qabilah, Assabiyah, language and poetry, the status of women; the old Arab states and their relations with the Roman and Persian empires.

Unit 2 — Prophet Muhammad & the Pious Caliphs

The Prophet

• **Life & Teachings:** Birth, ancestry and upbringing of the Prophet; the Makkan and Madinan periods, principal Ghazwat and treaties (Badr and others); the fundamental teachings of Prophet Muhammad.

The Rightly-Guided Caliphs

• **Khulafa-e-Rashidun:** Concept of the Khilafat; the early life, administration and achievements of the four Pious Caliphs — Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman and Ali.

Unit 3 — The Umayyad Caliphate

Rise & Rule

• **Umayyads:** Establishment of the Umayyad dynasty, the Battle of Siffin and Muawiyah; the prominent Umayyad caliphs and their conquests; administrative structure, army and judiciary; status of minorities, slaves, women and classes; the economic, cultural and architectural achievements and the causes of decline. M . A. A r a b C u l t u r e & C i v i l i z a t i o n E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 4 — The Abbasid Period (Golden Age)

Early & Later Abbasids

• **Abbasid Caliphate:** Establishment of the Abbasid dynasty after the fall of the Umayyads; prominent rulers from Abul Abbas to Mutawakkil and later caliphs; the Golden Age — administration, society, Bait-ul-Maal and the Bait-ul-Hikmah; the development of art, literature, science and philosophy.

Unit 5 — Arabs in Spain & Africa

Arabs in Spain (Andalusia)

• **Al-Andalus:** Spain before Arab rule; establishment of the Umayyad Caliphate in Spain and its caliphs; administration, finance and society; the evolution of science, philosophy, art and literature and famous Andalusian scholars; influence on Europe.

Arabs in Africa

• **North Africa:** Penetration of Islam in Africa and the political history of Morocco; the Murabit dynasty (Yusuf bin Tashfin) and the Muwahhid dynasty (Abdul Mumin); their rule and protection of Arab Spain.

Unit 6 — Fatimid, Ayyubid & Mamluk Egypt and Syria

Fatimids & Ayyubids

• **Egypt:** Establishment of Fatimid rule in Egypt and its society, classes, sects and cultural institutions; the Ayyubid dynasty in Egypt and its relation with Palestine and the Crusades.

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Mamluks

• **Mamluk Rule:** Origin and establishment of Mamluk rule in Syria and Egypt; their political history and achievements.

Unit 7 — The Ottoman Caliphate

Rise & Society

• **Ottomans:** Origin of the Turks and the establishment of the Ottoman Caliphate; the prominent rulers of the ascending period (from Osman); administration, classes and religious policy; the extent of the empire (including North Africa and parts of Europe).

Unit 8 — Arab Nationalism & Modern Arab States

Modern Period

• **Decline & Nationalism:** The decline of the Ottoman Caliphate and its causes; the rise of Arab nationalism; the impact of the World Wars on the creation of new Arab powers and the modern Arab states; Arab–India cultural and economic relations.

M.A. Arabic — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Arabic Grammar (Nahw & Sarf)

Grammar

• **Elementary to Advanced:** Knowledge of elementary and advanced Arabic grammar; parts of speech, the noun, verb and particle; agreement and case; construction of simple, compound and complex sentences according to the prescribed grammar.

Unit 2 — Translation & Composition

Translation

• **Two-way Translation:** Translation from English into Arabic and from Arabic into English/Urdu in accordance with the prescribed grammar.

Composition

• **Writing Skills:** Writing and composing letters and applications; essay and article writing in Arabic.

Unit 3 — Arabic Prose

Prose Texts

• **Texts & Genres:** Translation and explanation of the prescribed prose texts; the main genres and style of Arabic prose and their historical development; gist-writing of the lessons.

Unit 4 — Arabic Poetry

Poetry Texts

• **Texts & Forms:** Translation and explanation of the prescribed poetry texts; the nature, forms and specific style of Arabic poetry and their historical development. M . A. A r a b i c E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 5 — History of Arabic Literature I: Ancient & Early Islamic
Pre-Islamic to Umayyad
• **Early Periods:** The Pre-Islamic (Jahili) period; the Early Islamic and Umayyad periods — leading prose writers and poets, characteristic features and literary developments.

Unit 6 — History of Arabic Literature II: Abbasid & Modern
Abbasid to Modern
• **Later Periods:** The Abbasid period — historiography, prose and poetry and major literary figures; the Modern period — the rise of the novel, drama, essay and journalism and the enrichment of Arabic literature.

Unit 7 — Authors, Works & Literary Appreciation
Writers & Poets
• **Lives & Contributions:** The life, works and period of the prescribed writers and poets; their contribution to Arabic literature; critical appreciation of the set texts.

Unit 8 — Applied Language Skills
Practical Arabic
• **Usage:** Applied use of grammar in reading and writing; sentence construction based on the syllabus; comprehension and explanation of unseen passages; functional composition (letters, applications, essays, articles).

M.A. Criminology — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Introduction to Criminology
Concept & Schools
• **Foundations:** Definition, nature and scope of criminology; concepts of crime, criminal and deviance; the classical, neo-classical and positivist schools of criminology.

Unit 2 — Theories of Crime
Causation
• **Theories:** Biological, psychological and sociological theories of crime — strain, differential association, labelling, control and subculture theories.

Unit 3 — Types of Crime
Forms of Crime
• **Crime Types:** Violent and property crime; white-collar and organised crime; cyber crime; juvenile delinquency and its causes.

Unit 4 — Penology & Correction
Punishment & Reform

• **Corrections:** Theories and forms of punishment; the prison system; probation, parole and after-care; reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. M . A. C r i m i n o l o g y & C r i m . J u s t i c e E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 5 — Criminal Justice System

Agencies

• **CJS:** The structure and functions of the criminal justice system — the police, the judiciary, the prosecution and the correctional system; their interrelationship.

Unit 6 — Criminal Law

Substantive & Procedural Law

• **Law Basics:** An overview of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act; classification of offences.

Unit 7 — Victimology & Forensic Science

Victims & Evidence

• **Victims & Forensics:** Concepts of victimology; victim rights and compensation; the basics of forensic science and its role in crime investigation.

Unit 8 — Contemporary Issues

Current Concerns

• **Emerging Issues:** Human rights and criminal justice; terrorism and organised crime; cyber crime and crime prevention; crime statistics and research.

M.A. Defence Studies — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Ancient & Medieval Indian Military History

Ancient India

• **Vedic to Mauryan:** Military system in the Vedic and Epic periods; the Indo-Greek art of war with special reference to the Battle of Hydaspes (326 BC); Kautilya's philosophy of war — military organisation, the art of war and inter-state relations; the Mauryan military system as described by Greek historians.

• **Gupta to Rajput:** The Hindu military system under the Guptas and Harsha — the decline of chariots and the rise of cavalry up to the 7th century AD; the Rajput military system and the Turkish pattern of warfare, with reference to the Battle of Somnath, up to the 12th century AD.

Medieval India

• **Sultanate to Mughal:** Army organisation during the Sultanate period; the military and economic reforms of Balban and Alauddin Khilji; Babur's invasion with special reference to the First Battle of Panipat (1526) and the Battle of Khanwa (1527); the Mughal military system under Akbar.

Unit 2 — Evolution of the Art of War

Land Warfare

• **Modern Land Battles:** Napoleonic warfare; trench warfare; armoured and mechanised warfare; the Battle of the Somme (1916).
Air & Sea Warfare
• **Air Power:** Birth and concept of air warfare; development of air power in the Second World War; the Battle of Britain (1940); co-operation of air power with the army and navy.
• **Sea Power:** Development of sea power and its elements; naval warfare in the Second World War; the Battle of Midway (1942). M . A. D e f e n c e S t u d i e s E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w
The World Wars
• **Global Conflicts:** Origin and causes of the First World War (1914–18) and the Second World War (1939–45); characteristics of modern warfare; the Battle of El-Alamein (1942).

Unit 3 — Problems of War & Peace
Strategy & World Order
• **Environment & Ideologies:** The strategic environment; world order; politico-socio-economic ideologies; recent trends; modern warfare — nuclear, guerrilla, limited and total war, and the Cold War; war and politics.
Peace & International Order
• **Security Systems:** Balance of power; collective security; the League of Nations; the United Nations — objectives, role, organisation, and India's role and relevance in the UN.

Unit 4 — Defence Organisation & Military Science
Foundations
• **Military Science:** Definition, nature and scope of military science and its relation with other disciplines; principles of military organisation and military administration; utility of the study of military science.
India's Defence Setup
• **Armed Forces & Control:** Organisation of the Indian armed forces after 1947 — the army, air force and navy; the higher defence organisation in India; the powers of the President and Parliament in relation to the armed forces and the Defence (Cabinet) Committee; the organisation and role of intelligence agencies.
• **Arms & Services:** Roles, characteristics and limitations of the infantry, artillery and armoured corps; the supporting services — corps of engineers, signals, ASC, ordnance, EME, medical, intelligence and allied corps — in war and peace.

M.A. Economics — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Microeconomics
Consumer & Production Theory
• **Demand & Production:** Basic economic concepts; demand analysis and consumer behaviour; theory of production.
Cost, Market & Distribution

• **Markets & Factor Pricing:** Costs and revenue; market structure and price determination; the theory of distribution; market and market failure.

Unit 2 — Macroeconomics
Income & Employment
• **National Income:** Introduction to macroeconomics and basic concepts; measurement of macroeconomic variables; determination of income and employment; GDP — its components and determinants.

Unit 3 — Indian Economy
Structure & Growth
• **Nature of the Economy:** Nature and growth of the Indian economy; national income and its components; population and human development; growth and distribution; the external sector.
Contemporary Issues
• **Sectors & Policy:** Agriculture and rural development (land reforms, Green Revolution); industry (industrial policy, MSMEs); the services sector; and the economy of Uttar Pradesh. M . A. E c o n o m i c s E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 4 — Public Finance
Revenue & Expenditure
• **Fiscal Economics:** Meaning, nature and scope of public finance; the principle of maximum social advantage; classification of goods; sources of public revenue; public expenditure and debt; public finance in India.

Unit 5 — International Economics
Trade & Finance
• **Trade Theory & Exchange:** Theories of international trade; the balance of payments; foreign exchange and the exchange rate; international financial institutions.

Unit 6 — Money & Banking
Monetary Economics
• **Money & Banks:** Money and the value of money; demand for and supply of money; commercial banking; central banking and monetary policy.

Unit 7 — Growth, Development & Environmental Economics
Growth & Development
• **Development Economics:** Economic growth and development — definition, distinction and measurement; major concerns of development; theories of economic growth and development; development and international issues.
Environmental Economics
• **Environment & Economy:** Meaning and scope; neo-classical and ecological views of environment and economy; cost of pollution; current environmental issues; sustainable development and climate.

Unit 8 — Quantitative Methods & Economic Thought

Mathematics & Statistics

• **Quantitative Tools:** Set theory and functions; matrices and determinants; diagrammatic illustration and measures of central tendency; measures of dispersion and correlation.

History of Economic Thought

• **Schools of Thought:** Classical economic thought; neo-Malthusian thought; the debate on methods of economic analysis; Indian economic thought.

M.A. Education — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Philosophical Foundations of Education

Aims & Philosophies

• **Philosophy:** Meaning, nature and aims of education; the schools of educational philosophy — idealism, naturalism, pragmatism and realism; Indian and Western educational thinkers (Gandhi, Tagore, Vivekananda, Rousseau, Dewey).

Unit 2 — Sociological Foundations of Education

Education & Society

• **Sociology of Education:** Education and society; education and social change; culture and education; the agencies of education — family, school, community and media.

Unit 3 — Psychological Foundations of Education

Learner & Learning

• **Educational Psychology:** Growth and development of the learner; theories of learning; individual differences, intelligence, motivation and personality in the context of education.

Unit 4 — History & Development of Education in India

Education Through the Ages

• **Indian Education:** Education in ancient, medieval and British India; major commissions and committees; the National Policy on Education and NEP 2020; constitutional provisions on education. M . A. E d u c a t i o n E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 5 — Educational Technology & Pedagogy

Methods & Technology

• **Teaching-Learning:** Methods and maxims of teaching; the curriculum; instructional technology and ICT in education; teaching aids and innovations.

Unit 6 — Educational Measurement & Evaluation

Assessment

• **Measurement:** Concepts of measurement and evaluation; types of tests and their characteristics (reliability, validity); techniques of evaluation and elementary educational statistics.

Unit 7 — Educational Management & Guidance
Administration & Counselling
• **Management:** Educational planning, administration and supervision; institutional management; guidance and counselling.

Unit 8 — Contemporary Issues in Education
Current Concerns
• **Issues:** Inclusive education; value and peace education; environmental and population education; teacher education; equality of educational opportunity.

M.A. English — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Literary Forms & Terms
Forms & Devices
• **Poetry & Prose Forms:** Lyric, sonnet, elegy, ode, ballad, Augustan verse satire, dramatic monologue and epic (scope and types); types of prose; elements of short fiction — plot, characterization, narrative technique and setting; forms of fiction.
• **Drama Forms:** Tragedy, comedy and tragi-comedy; miracle, mystery and morality plays, interlude; the University Wits; Elizabethan, Jacobean and Restoration drama.

Unit 2 — Poetry: Renaissance to the Victorians
Renaissance to Neoclassical
• **Elizabethan to 18th Century:** Representative poets and poems — Shakespeare, Drayton, Milton, Donne, Dryden, Pope, Gray and Blake; Renaissance, metaphysical and Augustan/neo- classical poetic styles.
Romantic & Victorian
• **Background & Poets:** Social and intellectual background of the Romantic and Victorian period (1789–1900); Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Tennyson, Browning, Arnold and Rossetti.

Unit 3 — Drama: Elizabethan to Modern
Shakespearean & Modern Drama
• **Plays & Playwrights:** Shakespeare — Macbeth and As You Like It; modern European and Indian drama — Ibsen (A Doll's House), Shaw (Candida), Synge (Riders to the Sea), Chekhov (A Marriage Proposal), Wilde (The Importance of Being Earnest), Osborne (Look Back in Anger), O'Neill (The Hairy Ape) and Karnad (Tughlaq). M . A. E n g l i s h E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 4 — Prose & Non-Fiction
Essays & Periodical Prose
• **Prose Writers:** Francis Bacon (“Of Studies”), Addison's periodical essays, Goldsmith (“The Man in Black”); Hazlitt (“On Going a Journey”), Robert Lynd (“The Pleasures of Ignorance”), E. V. Lucas (“On Finding Things”) and Thomas Paine (Common Sense).

Unit 5 — Fiction: Short Story & the Novel
Short Fiction
• **Short Story Writers:** Chekhov, Maupassant, Maugham, Mansfield, Faulkner, O. Henry, Hemingway, Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan and Anita Desai.
The Novel
• **Novelists:** Jane Austen (Pride and Prejudice), Dickens (Great Expectations), Hardy (The Mayor of Casterbridge); modern fiction — Forster (A Passage to India), Hemingway (The Old Man and the Sea), Anand (Untouchable) and Desai (Cry, the Peacock).

Unit 6 — History of English Literature
Periods & Movements
• **Renaissance to 19th Century:** Renaissance and Reformation, native English drama, metaphysical poetry, neo-classicism; the growth of the novel and Romanticism; characteristics and growth of Victorian literature and Pre-Raphaelite poetry.
• **20th & 21st Centuries:** Georgian poetry, Imagism, Symbolism and Movement poetry; the twentieth-century novel and drama (Problem Play, Theatre of the Absurd, Kitchen Sink Drama, Expressionism, Epic Theatre); postcolonial literature, feminism, modernism and postmodernism.

Unit 7 — Indian & Modern Literatures in English
Indian English & World Writing
• **Modern Poetry & Voices:** Modern poetry — W. B. Yeats, Walt Whitman, Sarojini Naidu and Sri Aurobindo; Indian writing in English across genres (Naidu, Aurobindo, Anand, Narayan, Desai, Karnad); the relation between literature and society.

Unit 8 — Allusion & Language Studies
Mythology & Biblical References
• **Greek & Biblical Allusions:** Greek mythology — Olympian gods, Delphi, Helen of Troy, Pandora, Theseus, Perseus, Medea, Persephone, Orpheus, Medusa, Hercules; Biblical references — Old and New Testament, original sin, Exodus, the Holy Grail, sin and redemption.
Linguistics & Phonetics
• **Language & Sound:** General linguistics and the nature of human language; syntax — phrases, clauses and sentence structure; phonetics and phonology — the speech mechanism, phonemes and allophones, vowels and consonants; the syllable, word-stress and intonation. M . A. E n g l i s h E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

M.A. French — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — French Grammar & Structure (La Grammaire)
Word Classes & Agreement
• **Nouns & Articles:** Gender and number of nouns (le genre et le nombre); definite, indefinite and partitive articles; contracted articles (au, du, des).

• **Adjectives & Pronouns:** Qualifying, possessive, demonstrative and interrogative adjectives; agreement of adjectives; personal, relative, demonstrative, possessive and indefinite pronouns; pronouns 'en' and 'y'.

Verbs, Tenses & Syntax

• **Conjugation & Tenses:** Regular and irregular verbs (1st/2nd/3rd groups); présent, passé composé, imparfait, plus-que-parfait, futur simple, conditionnel and subjonctif; agreement of the past participle; pronominal and impersonal verbs.

• **Sentence Construction:** Negation and interrogation; prepositions; active and passive voice (la voix passive); direct and indirect speech (le discours rapporté); concordance des temps; word order and complex sentences.

Unit 2 — Vocabulary, Comprehension & Composition

Lexis & Reading

• **Thematic Vocabulary:** Everyday themes — la famille, les loisirs, le voyage, la nourriture, les professions, la santé; synonyms, antonyms and word families; idiomatic expressions.

• **Compréhension écrite:** Reading and analysing short texts; answering questions on a passage; identifying main ideas and inference.

Written Expression (Expression écrite)

• **Composition & Correspondence:** Guided and free composition (la rédaction); paragraph and essay writing; précis and summary; formal and informal letters (la lettre); dialogue, description and narration.

Unit 3 — French Phonetics & Oral Skills (Phonétique)

Sound System

• **Sounds & Transcription:** The French sound system — oral and nasal vowels, semi-vowels and consonants; the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) and phonetic transcription; spelling–sound correspondence.

• **Connected Speech:** Liaison, enchaînement and élision; accent, rhythm and intonation; oral comprehension and expression (compréhension et expression orales).

Unit 4 — Translation & Applied French

Translation Practice

• **Translation & Idioms:** Translation from French to English/Hindi and vice-versa; idiomatic expressions, proverbs and false friends (les faux amis); register and nuance.

• **French for Specific Purposes:** Functional and applied French; business and tourism French; basics of French language teaching (FLE) and communication.

Unit 5 — French Civilisation & Culture (Civilisation française)

France & the Francophonie

• **Geography & History:** Geography of France and the French-speaking world (la Francophonie); outline of French history — the Revolution of 1789, the Republics and major political milestones.

• **Society & Arts:** French institutions, education and daily life; festivals and traditions; cuisine, cinema, painting and music; contemporary French society.

Unit 6 — History of French Literature

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Periods & Movements

• **Medieval to Enlightenment:** Le Moyen Âge; the Renaissance — la Pléiade, Rabelais and Montaigne; Classicism (le classicisme) — Corneille, Racine and Molière; the Enlightenment (les Lumières) — Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot.

• **19th & 20th Centuries:** Romanticism — Hugo, Lamartine and Musset; Realism and Naturalism — Balzac, Flaubert, Stendhal and Zola; Symbolism — Baudelaire, Verlaine and Rimbaud; the 20th century — Existentialism (Sartre, Camus) and the Theatre of the Absurd (Ionesco, Beckett).

Unit 7 — Literary Genres & Prescribed Texts

Genres & Analysis

• **Forms of Literature:** La poésie, le théâtre, le roman and la nouvelle — features and representative authors; the study of prescribed texts and authors prescribed in the UG syllabus.

• **Literary Terms & Explication:** Key literary terms and figures of speech (les figures de style); textual analysis and explication de texte; relationship between literature and society.

M.A. Hindi — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास

काल-विभाजन

• **आदिकाल एवं भक्तिकाल:** हिंदी साहित्य का काल-विभाजन एवं नामकरण; आदिकाल की प्रवृत्तियाँ; भक्तिकाल—निर्गुण (कबीर, जायसी) एवं सगुण (सूर, तुलसी) धारा।

• **रीतिकाल एवं आधुनिक काल:** रीतिकाल—रीतिबद्ध, रीतिसिद्ध एवं रीतिमुक्त (बिहारी, घनानन्द); आधुनिक काल—भारतेन्दु, द्विवेदी युग, छायावाद (प्रसाद, निराला, पन्त, महादेवी), प्रगतिवाद, प्रयोगवाद एवं नई कविता।

Unit 2 — काव्य (पद्य)

मध्यकालीन काव्य

• **प्रमुख कवि:** कबीर, सूरदास, तुलसीदास, जायसी एवं बिहारी; प्रबन्ध एवं मुक्तक काव्य।

आधुनिक काव्य

• **छायावाद एवं परवर्ती:** प्रसाद, निराला, पन्त, महादेवी वर्मा; दिनकर, नागार्जुन एवं अज्ञेय; नई कविता।

Unit 3 — गद्य विधाएँ

कथा-साहित्य

• **उपन्यास एवं कहानी:** प्रेमचंद, जैनेन्द्र, यशपाल, अज्ञेय एवं फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु; उपन्यास एवं कहानी का विकास।

इतर गद्य-विधाएँ

• **नाटक, निबन्ध आदि:** नाटक (भारतेन्दु, प्रसाद, मोहन राकेश); निबन्ध, आलोचना, रेखाचित्र, संस्मरण एवं यात्रावृत्त।

Unit 4 — हिंदी भाषा एवं व्याकरण

भाषा-विकास

• **हिंदी भाषा:** हिंदी का उद्भव एवं विकास; बोलियाँ एवं उपभाषाएँ; देवनागरी लिपि; हिंदी का मानकीकरण।

व्याकरण

• **व्याकरण-तत्त्व:** वर्ण, शब्द एवं पद; संज्ञा, सर्वनाम एवं क्रिया; समास, सन्धि, अलंकार, छन्द एवं रस।

Unit 5 — काव्यशास्त्र
भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र
• **सिद्धान्त:** रस, अलंकार, ध्वनि, वक्रोक्ति, रीति एवं औचित्य सम्प्रदाय; काव्य-लक्षण एवं काव्य-हेतु।
पाश्चात्य काव्यशास्त्र
• **पाश्चात्य चिन्तन:** अनुकरण सिद्धान्त, त्रासदी, स्वच्छन्दतावाद एवं यथार्थवाद; प्रमुख समीक्षा-प्रवृत्तियाँ।

Unit 6 — आलोचना एवं प्रमुख आचार्य
हिंदी आलोचना
• **प्रमुख आलोचक:** रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी, नन्ददुलारे वाजपेयी एवं रामविलास शर्मा; हिंदी आलोचना का विकास।

Unit 7 — प्रयोजनमूलक हिंदी
व्यावहारिक हिंदी
• **राजभाषा एवं अनुवाद:** राजभाषा हिंदी; अनुवाद; पारिभाषिक शब्दावली; जनसंचार एवं कम्प्यूटर में हिंदी।

M.A. History (Medieval & Modern Indian History) — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Delhi Sultanate: Political Aspects (1206–1526)
Sultanate Dynasties
• **Slave to Tughluq:** Early Turkish invasions; the Slave dynasty — Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia and Balban; the Khaljis — Jalaluddin and Alauddin Khalji and his expansionist policy; the Tughluqs — Ghiyasuddin, Muhammad bin Tughluq and Firuz Shah; Timur's invasion.
• **Sayyids & Lodis:** The Sayyid dynasty; the Lodis — Bahlul, Sikandar and Ibrahim Lodi; the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate.

Unit 2 — Mughal Empire: Political Aspects (1526–1739)
The Great Mughals
• **Babur to Aurangzeb:** Babur's advent and conquests; Humayun and the rise of Sher Shah; Akbar (Bairam Khan's regency and expansion), Jahangir and Shah Jahan; the war of succession and Aurangzeb's conquests.
• **Marathas & Decline:** The rise of the Marathas under Shivaji; Aurangzeb's relations with the Marathas; the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Unit 3 — Social & Economic History of Medieval India (1206–1739)
Society, Religion & Economy
• **Society & Movements:** Rural society, the ruling class, status of women and the slave system; socio-religious movements and the Sufi silsilas (Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadri, Naqshbandi).
• **Economy:** Taxation (Jaziya, Zakat, Khums); development of trade and industry; commercial relations with Europeans; the Jagirdari system; Sher Shah's reforms. M . A. H i s t o r y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 4 — Modern India (1740–1857): Political & Administrative

Company Rule

• **Conquest & Governors:** Anglo-French struggle for supremacy; battles of Plassey and Buxar; the Governors-General and Governors from Clive to Dalhousie; the Revolt of 1857.

• **Constitutional Acts:** The Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act and the Charter Acts of 1813, 1833 and 1853.

Unit 5 — Modern India (1858–1947): Political & Administrative

Crown Rule

• **Viceroys & Policy:** Transfer of power from Company to Crown; the administration and foreign policy of the Viceroys from Canning to Mountbatten (Lawrence, Lytton, Ripon, Curzon, Minto II, Hardinge, Irwin, Wavell).

Unit 6 — Freedom Struggle of India (1858–1915)

Rise of Nationalism

• **Early Phase:** Government of India Acts (1858, 1861, 1892); consequences of the 1857 uprising (with Lucknow as a centre); growth of nationalism; the founding of the Indian National Congress; Moderates and Extremists; the Partition of Bengal, the Swadeshi Movement and the revolutionaries.

Unit 7 — Freedom Struggle of India (1916–1947)

Gandhian Era

• **Mass Movements:** Government of India Acts (1909, 1919, 1935) and the Independence Act 1947; the Rowlatt Satyagraha, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation, the Swaraj Party; Civil Disobedience and the Quit India Movement; revolutionary activities, the 1946 Naval Mutiny and the Mountbatten Plan.

Unit 8 — Social-Cultural & Economic History of Modern India

Reform & Economy

• **Society & Economy:** Social policy of the East India Company; social reform movements (Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Movement, Aligarh Movement); social evils and their eradication (Sati, female infanticide, slavery); the Indian economy under British rule and land-revenue systems (Permanent, Ryotwari, Mahalwari).

M.A. Journalism & Mass Communication — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Introduction to Mass Communication

Communication: Concept & Process

• **Fundamentals:** Meaning, definition, nature and process of human communication; elements of communication and the Seven C's; barriers (physical and psychological); kinds of communication — intrapersonal, interpersonal, group and mass; functions of mass communication.

Models & Theories

• **Communication Models:** Need and relevance of models; the Indian model (Sadharanikaran); Berlo's SMCR, Lasswell, Osgood, Shannon-Weaver and Schramm models; components of mass

communication.
• **Communication Theories:** Bullet / hypodermic-needle theory, agenda-setting and uses-and-gratification theories; normative media theories — authoritarian, libertarian, social responsibility and Soviet; mass media types, development communication and globalization.

Unit 2 — Introduction to Journalism
Press in India
• **Growth & Agencies:** Origin and growth of journalism; history and types of printing; eras of Hindi journalism and journalism & social reform; Indian-language and regional journalism; the press before and after independence; growth of news agencies (PTI, ANI, UNI, Bhasha, Varta).
• **Profession & Bodies:** Types of journalism, journalism as a profession and the role and responsibilities of a journalist; codes of ethics in print and electronic media; statutory and professional bodies — the Press Commissions and the Audit Bureau of Circulation. M . A. J o u rn a l i s m & M a s s C o m m . E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 3 — Message, Audience & Social Sciences
Message & Audience
• **Message & Reception:** Concept of message and qualities of an effective message (clarity, credibility, persuasion, rhetoric); psychological principles (selective exposure, perception, retention); concept and types of audience (elite, general, specialised), media reach/access/exposure, audience as a market and feedback systems.
Role of Social Sciences
• **Social Science Foundations:** Sociology and social change in mass communication; psychology — behaviour, attitude and cognitive processes; political thought, fundamental and human rights and the Indian political system; economics and key terms used in media (per- capita income, GDP, budget, inflation, FDI).

Unit 4 — Reporting & Editing
Reporting
• **News & Writing:** Definition, types, sources and elements of news; structure of the news story (the inverted pyramid) and types of lead; news-value judgement; the news-writing process, headlines, interview, feature and reviews; types of beats — political, crime, data, science & technology, education and environmental reporting.
Editing
• **The Desk:** Meaning and need of editing; the newsman's language; attribution and identification of sources; role, qualities and duties of the sub-editor; structure of the editorial department and proof-reading symbols.

Unit 5 — Advertising & Public Relations
Advertising
• **Concepts & Practice:** Definition, history and types of advertising; advertising appeals; basics of copywriting and visualisation; advertising and society and ethics; structure, functions and types of advertising agency; writing copy for print, radio, TV and the web.
Public Relations
• **PR & Corporate Communication:** Introduction, scope and background of public relations; the PR

agency and PR in an organisation; the difference between PR, propaganda, publicity and public opinion; citizen charter, report writing, agenda and minutes.

Unit 6 — New Media & Computer Application

New Media

• **Digital Communication:** Online communication and the Internet — networking, ISPs, browsers, websites, webcasting and podcasting; digital media, the digital divide, the information society, NWICO and e-governance; convergence and Web 2.0 / social media; online journalism, blogs, wikis and RSS; cyber crime, cyber law and ethics. M . A. J o u rn a l i s m & M a s s C o m m . E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Computer Application

• **Tools & Software:** Computer fundamentals — hardware, software, memory and storage; operating systems; design and photo-editing software (CorelDraw, Photoshop), text-formatting software (PageMaker, MS Word, InDesign); multimedia, animation, DTP and Internet services.

Unit 7 — Photography & Writing for Radio and TV

Photography

• **Photo Journalism:** Origin and history of photography and its development in India; news photography and the qualities of a photo-journalist; parts of the camera, aperture, depth of field and focusing; the role of light, lenses and filters; digital photography, composition, file formats and photo-editing.

Writing for Radio & TV

• **Broadcast Writing:** Radio — characteristics, writing for the ear and programme formats (news, talk show, feature, interview, phone-in); television — characteristics, essentials of TV writing, news writing and scripting, and types of TV production (bulletin, magazine, debate, forum).

Unit 8 — Media, Society, Language & Culture

Mass Media & Contemporary Social Issues

• **Media & Society:** Women and media (status and portrayal); consumerism and the role of media; media and human rights; environment and media; globalization and communication imperialism.

Language & Cultural Studies

• **Language & Culture:** Origin, growth and role of language in communication; elements of speech and semiotics (Peirce and Saussure); media language — denotation and connotation, codes and conventions; cultural studies, structuralism, popular culture, oral traditions and global cultural flows.

M.A. Jyotir Vigyan — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — ज्योतिष का सामान्य परिचय एवं इतिहास

सामान्य परिचय

• **आधारभूत तत्त्व:** ज्योतिषशास्त्र के भेद (सिद्धान्त, संहिता, होरा); सौरमण्डल एवं ग्रह; राशिचक्र एवं नक्षत्र; अक्षांश-

देशान्तर एवं आकाशीय कल्पित रेखाएँ।
भारतीय ज्योतिष का इतिहास
• **विकास-क्रम:** वैदिक काल से अर्वाचीन काल तक ज्योतिष का उद्भव एवं विकास; प्रमुख आचार्य—लगध, वराहमिहिर, आर्यभट्ट, ब्रह्मगुप्त, भास्कराचार्य।

Unit 2 — ज्योतिष के मूलभूत सिद्धान्त
गणनात्मक आधार
• **ग्रहगति एवं पञ्चाङ्ग:** ग्रहगति, सायन-निरयन एवं कालप्रमाण; पञ्चाङ्ग के अङ्ग एवं तिथि-आदि का विचार; कुण्डली निर्माण।

Unit 3 — मुहूर्तशास्त्र
मुहूर्त
• **संस्कार-मुहूर्त:** विवाह एवं संस्कार-कृत्यों के मुहूर्त; नक्षत्र, तिथि, योग, करण एवं राशिमेलन; होरा-चक्र।

Unit 4 — जन्मपत्रिका निर्माण एवं भावमञ्जरी
कुण्डली निर्माण
• **कुण्डली एवं दशा:** लग्न-साधन एवं कुण्डली निर्माण; राशि-गुण, ग्रहमैत्री एवं दृष्टि; दशा-साधन एवं अष्टकवर्ग।
भावमञ्जरी
• **भाव-विचार:** द्वादश भाव एवं कारक; भाव-फल एवं फलित ज्योतिष के सिद्धान्त।

Unit 5 — खगोल एवं प्राच्यगणित (लीलावती)
खगोल परिचय
• **गोल:** ग्रह-नक्षत्रों की स्थिति; ग्रहण; क्रान्ति एवं विषुव।
लीलावती गणित
• **अंकगणित:** संख्या-परिकर्म; भिन्न; क्षेत्रमिति की मूल बातें।

Unit 6 — फलित ज्योतिष
फलादेश
• **ग्रह-फल:** ग्रहों, राशियों एवं भावों का फल; योगकारक एवं अरिष्ट; दशा-फल।

Unit 7 — संहिता एवं ताजक
संहिता एवं ताजक
• **मेदिनी एवं वर्षफल:** मेदिनी ज्योतिष—वर्षा-विचार एवं ग्रहचार; ताजक के योग एवं वर्षफल।

Unit 8 — प्रश्न एवं व्यावहारिक ज्योतिष
प्रश्नशास्त्र
• **प्रश्न-विचार:** प्रश्नकुण्डली एवं फलादेश; मुहूर्त-चिन्तामणि; आधुनिक ज्योतिष व्यवहार।

M.A. Linguistics — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Introduction to Linguistics
Foundations

• **Language & Levels:** Nature and definition of language and linguistics; levels of linguistic analysis (phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics); methods of linguistics (comparative, historical, descriptive); language families of the world and the Indian subcontinent; the Indo- Aryan family; origin and development of scripts and the Devanagari script.

Unit 2 — Phonetics & Phonology

Phonetics

• **Speech Sounds:** Branches of phonetics; the speech mechanism; articulation and classification of vowels and consonants; suprasegmental features; IPA symbols and transcription.

Phonology

• **Sound Systems:** Phone, phoneme and allophone; distribution of sounds; identification of phonemes and minimal pairs; phonological processes and types of sound change.

Unit 3 — Morphology

Patterns of Words

• **Word Structure:** The morpheme as the minimal meaningful unit; identification and characteristics of morphemes; types of morphemes; word-formation processes and morphological analysis.

Unit 4 — Syntax

Patterns of Sentences

• **Sentence Structure:** Phrase, clause and sentence structure; types of sentences; constituent analysis; semantic roles of arguments (agent, theme, goal); coordination and subordination. M . A. L i n g u i s t i c s E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 5 — Semantics

Patterns of Meaning

• **Meaning:** Definition and scope of semantics; types of meaning (descriptive, emotive, phatic); sense relations and the analysis of lexical meaning.

Unit 6 — Grammatical Traditions

Indian Tradition

• **Ancient Indian Grammar:** Ancient Indian grammatical traditions — phonetic (Shiksha, Pratishakhya) and semantic (Nirukta, Nighantu); the contribution of Panini.

Western Tradition

• **Western Grammar:** The Greek and Roman grammatical traditions; traditional and structural approaches to grammar.

Unit 7 — Historical Linguistics & Dialectology

Language Change

• **Historical & Dialect Studies:** Language change and historical/comparative method; reconstruction; dialect, isogloss and dialect geography; concepts and methods of dialectology.

Unit 8 — Sociolinguistics, Applied Linguistics & Hindi

Language & Society

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• **Sociolinguistics:** Language and society; speech community, variation, bilingualism, code-switching and language attitudes.
Applied Linguistics & Structure of Hindi
• **Application:** Scope of applied linguistics — language teaching, translation and lexicography; the phonological, morphological and syntactic structure of Hindi.

M.A. Mathematics — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A./B.Sc. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Differential & Integral Calculus
Differential Calculus
• **Differentiation:** Limit, continuity and differentiability; successive differentiation and Leibnitz's theorem; Rolle's and Mean Value theorems; Taylor's and Maclaurin's series; indeterminate forms.
• **Applications:** Partial differentiation and Euler's theorem; maxima and minima of functions of one and two variables; Lagrange's multipliers; tangents, normals, curvature, asymptotes and curve tracing.
Integral Calculus
• **Integration & Its Applications:** Methods of integration and reduction formulae; definite integrals and their properties; Beta and Gamma functions; quadrature, rectification, volumes and surfaces of revolution; double and triple integrals.

Unit 2 — Algebra & Theory of Equations
Matrices & Determinants
• **Matrices:** Rank of a matrix; solution of systems of linear equations; eigenvalues, eigenvectors and the Cayley–Hamilton theorem; characteristic and minimal polynomials.
• **Equations & Trigonometry:** Theory of equations — relations between roots and coefficients, transformation of equations; De Moivre's theorem and its applications; complex numbers and hyperbolic functions.

Unit 3 — Abstract Algebra
Groups, Rings & Fields
• **Group Theory:** Groups, subgroups and cyclic groups; cosets and Lagrange's theorem; normal subgroups and quotient groups; homomorphism and isomorphism; permutation groups.
• **Rings & Fields:** Rings, integral domains and fields; subrings and ideals; quotient rings; elementary properties and examples.

Unit 4 — Real Analysis
Sequences, Series & Functions
• **Number System & Convergence:** The real number system and completeness; sequences and their convergence; infinite series and tests of convergence; absolute and conditional convergence.
• **Continuity & Integration:** Continuity and uniform continuity; Riemann integration; sequences

and series of functions and uniform convergence; introduction to metric spaces.

Unit 5 — Differential Equations
Ordinary & Partial
• **Ordinary Differential Equations:** First-order and first-degree equations; exact and linear equations; linear differential equations with constant coefficients; homogeneous equations; series solutions; Laplace transforms and their applications.
• **Partial Differential Equations:** Formation of PDEs; linear PDEs of the first order and Lagrange's method; standard forms; second-order linear PDEs with constant coefficients.

Unit 6 — Vector Calculus & Geometry
Vectors & Coordinate Geometry
• **Vector Calculus:** Vector differentiation; gradient, divergence and curl; line, surface and volume integrals; theorems of Green, Gauss and Stokes.
• **Analytical Geometry:** Conic sections (2D); the sphere, cone and cylinder; straight line and plane in three dimensions; central conicoids.

Unit 7 — Mechanics
Statics & Dynamics
• **Statics:** Composition and resolution of forces; equilibrium of coplanar forces; friction; virtual work; centre of gravity; common catenary.
• **Dynamics:** Kinematics and laws of motion; projectiles; work, power and energy; simple harmonic motion; motion under a central force; rectilinear and constrained motion.

Unit 8 — Complex Analysis, Numerical Methods & Statistics
Analysis & Computation
• **Complex Analysis:** Analytic functions and the Cauchy–Riemann equations; Cauchy's theorem and integral formula; Taylor and Laurent series; singularities and the calculus of residues.
• **Numerical Methods & Statistics:** Finite differences and interpolation; numerical integration (trapezoidal and Simpson's rules); solution of equations (bisection and Newton–Raphson); numerical solution of ODEs; elements of probability, distributions and descriptive statistics; basics of linear programming.

M.A. Paurohitya — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — पौरोहित्य एवं कर्मकाण्ड का सामान्य परिचय
परिचय एवं स्रोत-ग्रंथ
• **परिभाषा एवं महत्त्व:** पौरोहित्य एवं कर्मकाण्ड का अर्थ, महत्त्व एवं प्रयोजन; वैदिक एवं स्मार्त कर्मों का भेद; श्रौत एवं गृह्य परम्परा; पुरोहित के गुण, आचार एवं कर्तव्य।
• **प्रमुख स्रोत-ग्रंथ:** वेद, ब्राह्मण एवं आरण्यक; श्रौतसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र एवं धर्मसूत्र; स्मृतियाँ तथा प्रमुख पद्धति-ग्रंथ (पारस्कर, आश्वलायन, बौधायन)।

Unit 2 — संस्कार-विधि (षोडश संस्कार)
संस्कारों का स्वरूप एवं विधि
• **षोडश संस्कार:** गर्भाधान से अन्त्येष्टि पर्यन्त सोलह संस्कारों का परिचय एवं क्रम; प्रत्येक संस्कार का प्रयोजन, फल एवं काल-निर्णय।
• **प्रमुख संस्कार-विधि:** नामकरण, अन्नप्राशन, चूड़ाकर्म, विद्यारम्भ, यज्ञोपवीत (उपनयन) एवं विवाह की विधि, मन्त्र एवं संकल्प।

Unit 3 — नित्य-नैमित्तिक पूजन एवं देव-पूजा विधि
पूजन-पद्धति
• **नित्य कर्म:** सन्ध्योपासन, पञ्चदेव-पूजन एवं तर्पण; षोडशोपचार एवं पञ्चोपचार पूजन-विधि; आसन, न्यास एवं शुद्धि।
• **देव-पूजन:** गणेश, शिव, विष्णु, देवी एवं नवग्रह पूजन; कलश-स्थापन, आवाहन, प्राण-प्रतिष्ठा, आरती एवं विसर्जन।

Unit 4 — यज्ञ, हवन एवं अग्नि-कार्य
हवन-विधि
• **अग्नि-स्थापन:** कुण्ड-निर्माण एवं मण्डप-सज्जा; अग्नि-स्थापन, समिधा एवं आहुति-विधि; स्विष्टकृत् एवं पूर्णाहुति।
• **प्रमुख हवन:** गणपति, नवग्रह एवं रुद्र हवन; होम-सामग्री, अनुपात एवं विधान; आहुति-मन्त्र एवं क्रम।

Unit 5 — मन्त्र, स्तोत्र एवं वेद-पाठ
मन्त्र एवं उच्चारण
• **प्रमुख मन्त्र एवं सूक्त:** गायत्री मन्त्र, पुरुषसूक्त, श्रीसूक्त एवं रुद्र; स्वस्तिवाचन, मङ्गलाचरण एवं प्रमुख वैदिक मन्त्र।
• **संकल्प एवं स्वर:** संकल्प-विधि एवं विनियोग; उच्चारण-शुद्धि, स्वर (उदात्त, अनुदात्त, स्वरित) एवं पाठ-विधि।

Unit 6 — मुहूर्त एवं पञ्चाङ्ग का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान
मुहूर्त-निर्णय
• **पञ्चाङ्ग के अङ्ग:** तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग एवं करण; पञ्चाङ्ग देखने एवं प्रयोग की विधि।
• **शुभ-मुहूर्त:** संस्कारों एवं कृत्यों हेतु शुभाशुभ मुहूर्त-निर्णय; अशुभ योग एवं उनका परिहार।

Unit 7 — धर्मशास्त्र, श्राद्ध एवं शान्ति-कर्म
धर्मशास्त्रीय कृत्य
• **व्रत, दान एवं श्राद्ध:** व्रत-पर्व एवं दान-व्यवस्था; श्राद्ध, तर्पण एवं पिण्डदान की विधि।
• **शान्ति-कर्म:** नवग्रह-शान्ति एवं ग्रह-दोष-निवारण; प्रायश्चित्त, शान्ति-विधान एवं अभिषेक।

Unit 8 — विवाह-संस्कार एवं प्रायोगिक पौरोहित्य
विवाह एवं गृह-कृत्य
• **विवाह-विधि:** वर-वधू परीक्षा एवं कुण्डली-मेलापक; मण्डप, वेदी, पाणिग्रहण, सप्तपदी एवं हवन-विधि।
• **गृह-कृत्य एवं व्यवहार:** गृहप्रवेश एवं वास्तु-पूजन; भूमि-पूजन एवं शिलान्यास; आधुनिक पौरोहित्य एवं यजमान-व्यवहार।

M.A. Persian — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Persian Grammar (Sarf-o-Nahv)
Morphology (Sarf)

• **Script & Word Classes:** The Persian alphabet and script; ism (noun), sifat (adjective) and zamir (pronoun); formation of plurals; gender and number; derivation of words.
• **The Verb (Fe'l):** Roots and stems; conjugation of verbs; past, present and future tenses; imperative and infinitive; auxiliary and compound verbs.
Syntax (Nahv)
• **Sentence Construction:** Harf (particles and conjunctions), prepositions and the izafat construction; structure of the simple and complex sentence (jumla); applied grammar and common usage.

Unit 2 — Persian Prose (Nasr)
Classical & Modern Prose
• **Prescribed Prose Texts:** Types of Persian prose; representative texts such as the Gulistan of Saadi, Anwar-e-Suhaili and Chahar Maqala of Nizami Aruzi; comprehension and explanation of passages.
• **Composition (Insha):** Essay, letter (maktub) and application writing; précis; modern Persian prose and short stories.

Unit 3 — Persian Poetry (Nazm)
Forms & Appreciation
• **Poetic Forms:** Ghazal, qasida, masnavi, rubai, qita, marsiya and tarkib-band — features and structure of each form.
• **Prescribed Poems:** Study of prescribed poems and their poets; central ideas, explanation (tashrih) and critical appreciation.

Unit 4 — Prosody & Rhetoric (Aruz, Qafia o Balaghat)
Metre & Figures of Speech
• **Prosody:** Principles of Persian prosody (ilm-e-aruz); common metres (bahr/wazn); qafia and radif; scansion of couplets (taqti).
• **Rhetoric:** Ilm-e-bayan and ilm-e-badi; figures of speech — tashbeeh (simile), istiara (metaphor), kinaya, majaz and the principal verbal and semantic devices.

Unit 5 — History of Persian Literature
Periods & Major Poets
• **Early to Medieval:** Pre-Islamic and early Islamic background; literature of the Samanid, Ghaznavid and Seljuq periods; Rudaki, Ferdowsi (the Shahnama), Omar Khayyam and Nizami Ganjavi.
• **Classical Masters & Styles:** Saadi, Rumi (the Masnavi), Hafiz and Jami; the literary styles (sabk) — Khurasani, Iraqi and Hindi; the Safavid and later periods.

Unit 6 — Indo-Persian Literature
Persian in India
• **Poets of the Sultanate & Mughal Era:** Growth of Persian under the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals; Amir Khusrau, Faizi, Urfi, Naziri, Kalim, Bedil and the Persian works of Ghalib.
• **Prose & Historiography:** Indo-Persian historiography — Abul Fazl (Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari); the contribution of Indo-Persian writers and Persian's cultural legacy in India.

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Unit 7 — Translation & Applied Persian

Translation & Influence

• **Translation Practice:** Translation from Persian to Urdu/English and vice-versa; idioms and proverbs (zarb-ul-misal); register and idiomatic usage.

• **Persian & the Indian Languages:** The influence of Persian vocabulary and forms on Urdu and Hindi; functional and applied Persian.

M.A. Philosophy — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Indian Philosophy

Schools & Systems

• **Nature & Heterodox Schools:** Nature, scope and common characteristics of Indian philosophy; the Astika–Nastika classification; Prasthanatrayee and Purushartha-Chatushtaya; Charvaka, Jainism (Anekantavada, Syadvada, Saptabhanginaya) and Buddhism (Four Noble Truths, Pratityasamutpada, Kshanabhangavada, Anatmavada, Hinayana and Mahayana).

• **Orthodox Systems:** Samkhya (Satkaryavada, Prakrti and Purusha, bondage and liberation) and Yoga (Chitta, Chittavrtti, Ashtanga Yoga); Nyaya-Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta systems.

Unit 2 — Western Philosophy

Greek to Medieval

• **Classical Thought:** Greek philosophy — the pre-Socratics, Sophists, Socratic method, Plato (Theory of Forms, knowledge as recollection) and Aristotle (potentiality and actuality, God); medieval philosophy — St. Augustine and Aquinas (faith and reason, the Five Ways).

Modern Western Philosophy

• **Rationalists, Empiricists & Kant:** Descartes (method of doubt, Cogito, mind-body interactionism), Spinoza and Leibniz (substance, attributes, modes); Locke, Berkeley and Hume (ideas, impressions, qualities); Kant's critical philosophy; post-Kantian trends — pragmatism and positivism.

Unit 3 — Logic

Indian Logic

• **Pramana & Inference:** Nature and scope of Indian logic; Prama and Aprama; the Pramanas; perception, inference (Nyaya, Buddhist, Jaina), verbal testimony, Upamana, Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi; Pramanyavada and the theories of error (Khyativada). M . A. P h i l o s o p h y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Western Logic

• **Terms, Propositions & Inference:** Nature and scope of Western logic; terms and propositions; immediate and mediate inference; the categorical syllogism, rules and fallacies; deductive and inductive reasoning and symbolic notation.

Unit 4 — Ethics

Indian Ethics

• **Dharma & Values:** Meaning and classification of Dharma (Samanya, Vishesha, Sadharana); the concepts of Rna and Rta; Purushartha; the ethical teachings of the Gita and the major Indian systems.

Western Ethics

• **Moral Theories:** Hedonism, utilitarianism and intuitionism; free will and determinism; Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics; Kant's ethical theory — good will, duty for duty's sake and the Categorical Imperative.

Unit 5 — Epistemology & Metaphysics

Problems of Philosophy & Knowledge

• **Self, God & Knowledge:** Nature of soul and God in the Upanishadic, Charvaka, Jaina, Buddhist, Nyaya, Vaisheshika and Vedanta views; the nature of knowledge — knowledge as a state of mind, memory, personal identity, privacy of experience, physicalism and other minds; problems of perception, phenomenalism and ontology.

Unit 6 — Philosophy of Religion

God & Religious Experience

• **Existence & Attributes of God:** Metaphysical and moral attributes of God; arguments for the existence of God — ontological, cosmological, teleological and moral; the problem of evil; religious experience and the conflict of divine attributes in classical Indian and Western thought.

Unit 7 — Social & Political Philosophy

Indian

• **State & Justice:** Concepts of individual, society, state and political organisation; classical Indian accounts of state and sovereignty; empowerment, discrimination (gender, property rights) and justice.

Western

• **Ideals & Theories:** Origin of the state; theories of social organisation including anarchism (Godwin, Proudhon); the ideals of equality, liberty, rights and justice. M . A. P h i l o s o p h y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 8 — Applied Philosophy

Education, Gandhian Thought & Counselling

• **Applied Streams:** Philosophy of education — Indian and Western thinkers (Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau); Gandhian thought — truth and non-violence, Sanatana and Varnashrama dharma; the tradition and practice of philosophical counselling (from Krishna, Buddha and Socrates).

M.A. Political Science — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Political Theory & Concepts

Core Concepts

• **Concepts:** Meaning, nature and scope of political science; the State — elements, theories of origin and sovereignty; law, liberty, equality, justice, rights, power, authority and legitimacy.

Unit 2 — Western Political Thought
Thinkers
• **Western Thinkers:** Plato and Aristotle; Machiavelli; the social-contract theorists — Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau; Marx and the idea of the State.

Unit 3 — Indian Political Thought
Indian Thinkers
• **Indian Thinkers:** Ancient and modern Indian political thought — Manu and Kautilya; Gandhi, Ambedkar, Nehru and M. N. Roy.

Unit 4 — Indian Government & Politics
The Constitution & Government
• **Constitution:** Salient features of the Indian Constitution; Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive Principles; the Union and State governments; Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary; federalism. M . A. Po l i t i c a l S c i e n c e E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 5 — Comparative Politics & Government
Comparative Government
• **Comparative Study:** Approaches to comparative politics; the constitutions and governments of the U.K. and the U.S.A.; political parties, pressure groups and electoral systems.

Unit 6 — International Relations
World Politics
• **IR:** Approaches and theories of international relations; the United Nations; the Cold War and the post-Cold War order; globalization; India's foreign policy and neighbourhood relations.

Unit 7 — Public Administration
Administration
• **Admin Basics:** Meaning and scope of public administration; organisation, bureaucracy and the civil services; local self-government — Panchayati Raj and urban local bodies.

Unit 8 — Political Sociology & Contemporary Issues
Politics in Practice
• **Process:** Political culture, socialisation and participation; parties, pressure groups and public opinion; elections and contemporary issues — secularism, regionalism and human rights.

M.A. Population Studies — Detailed Syllabus

Indicative unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE on the relevant UG foundations (open to graduates of eligible disciplines). Always cross-check the latest official entrance notification.

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Unit 1 — Introduction to Population Studies & Demography
Concepts & Data
• **Nature & Scope:** Meaning, scope and importance of demography and population studies; relationship with other social sciences; basic demographic concepts.
• **Sources of Data:** Sources of population data — the census, civil/vital registration and sample surveys (SRS, NFHS); uses and limitations of the data.

Unit 2 — Theories of Population
Population Theories
• **Classical Theories:** The Malthusian theory of population; the optimum population theory; biological and social theories.
• **Demographic Transition:** The theory of demographic transition and its stages; relevance to developed and developing countries.

Unit 3 — Fertility & Mortality
Components of Change — I
• **Fertility:** Concepts and measures of fertility — CBR, GFR, ASFR, TFR, GRR and NRR; determinants of fertility; fertility differentials.
• **Mortality:** Measures of mortality — CDR, age-specific death rate, IMR and MMR; the life table and expectation of life; morbidity.

Unit 4 — Migration & Urbanisation
Components of Change — II
• **Migration:** Concept, types and measures of migration; causes and consequences; theories and laws of migration.
• **Urbanisation:** Concept and process of urbanisation; trends and patterns; problems of urban growth.

Unit 5 — Population Composition & Growth
Structure & Trends
• **Population Composition:** Age and sex composition; population pyramids; rural–urban and other compositions; dependency ratio.
• **Growth & Projections:** Components of population growth; world and Indian population trends; methods of population projection.

Unit 6 — Population, Development & Environment
Inter-relationships
• **Population & Development:** Population and economic development; population and resources; the population–poverty link.
• **Population, Health & Environment:** Population and environment; population and health; human-development indicators.

Unit 7 — Population Policy & Research Methods
Policy & Methods

• **Population Policy:** Population policy in India and the National Population Policy; family welfare and reproductive & child health programmes.
• **Research Methods:** Basic research methods and statistical techniques used in population studies; data presentation and interpretation.

M.A. Psychology — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Foundations & Schools of Psychology
Nature & Approaches
• **Schools:** Definition, nature, scope and branches of psychology; methods of psychology; the major schools — structuralism, functionalism, behaviourism, Gestalt and psychoanalysis.

Unit 2 — Biological Bases of Behaviour
Physiological Psychology
• **Body & Behaviour:** The neuron and the nervous system; structure and functions of the brain; the endocrine glands; the bases of sensation and the sense organs.

Unit 3 — Cognitive Processes
Cognition
• **Mental Processes:** Attention and perception; learning (classical and operant conditioning); memory and forgetting; thinking, problem-solving and intelligence.

Unit 4 — Motivation & Emotion
Drives & Feelings
• **Motivation & Emotion:** Nature and types of motivation and theories (Maslow); the nature and theories of emotion (James-Lange, Cannon-Bard); stress and coping.

Unit 5 — Personality
Theories & Assessment
• **Personality:** Meaning and determinants of personality; type, trait, psychoanalytic (Freud) and humanistic (Rogers, Maslow) theories; methods of personality assessment. M . A. Ps y c h o l o g y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 6 — Developmental Psychology
Human Development
• **Lifespan:** Stages of human development from infancy to old age; physical, cognitive, social and emotional development; Piaget's cognitive theory and Erikson's psychosocial stages.

Unit 7 — Social Psychology
Behaviour in Groups
• **Social Behaviour:** Attitudes and attitude change; prejudice and stereotypes; group dynamics, conformity, leadership and pro-social behaviour.

Unit 8 — Abnormal, Applied & Statistics
Clinical & Methods
• **Disorders & Stats:** Concept of normality and abnormality and major psychological disorders; therapies; applied fields; psychological testing and elementary statistics (measures of central tendency, dispersion and correlation).

M.A. Public Administration — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Introduction to Public Administration
Nature & Scope
• **Discipline:** Meaning, nature, scope and importance of public administration; public vs private administration; evolution of the discipline and the public/new public administration debates.

Unit 2 — Administrative Theories
Thinkers & Approaches
• **Theories:** Scientific management (Taylor), Weber's theory of bureaucracy, the human relations approach (Elton Mayo), POSDCORB (Gulick and Urwick) and behavioural approaches.

Unit 3 — Organisation
Principles
• **Organisation:** Principles of organisation — hierarchy, span of control, unity of command, line and staff; centralisation and decentralisation; delegation and coordination.

Unit 4 — Personnel Administration
Human Resource
• **Civil Services:** Recruitment, training, promotion and the position-classification system; the civil services in India; the UPSC and State Public Service Commissions.

Unit 5 — Financial Administration
Public Finance Control
• **Finance:** The budget — meaning, principles and process; legislative control over finance; audit and accounts; the role of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. M . A. Pu b l i c Ad m i n i s t r a t i o n E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 6 — Indian Administration
Government Machinery
• **Indian System:** Constitutional framework of Indian administration; the central secretariat and the Cabinet Secretariat; State and district administration; the role of the District Collector.

Unit 7 — Local Self-Government
Grassroots Governance

• **Local Bodies:** Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies; the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments; rural and urban governance.

Unit 8 — Development Administration & Governance
Good Governance
• **Governance:** Development administration and New Public Management; good governance, accountability and transparency; e-governance, the Right to Information and the citizen's charter.

M.A. Public Policy & Governance — Detailed Syllabus

Indicative unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE on the relevant UG foundations (open to graduates of eligible disciplines). Always cross-check the latest official entrance notification.

Unit 1 — State, Government & Political Concepts
Basic Concepts
• **Core Ideas:** Concepts of state, government, sovereignty, power, authority and legitimacy; the relationship between state and society.
• **Democracy & Ideologies:** Democracy, rights, liberty, equality and justice; major political ideologies — liberalism, socialism and Gandhian thought.

Unit 2 — Indian Constitution & Polity
Constitutional Framework
• **Constitution & Rights:** Making and salient features of the Indian Constitution; Preamble; Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
• **Institutions & Federalism:** Union and State executive, legislature and judiciary; federalism and Centre–State relations; local self-government — Panchayati Raj and urban bodies (73rd and 74th Amendments).

Unit 3 — Public Administration
Concepts & Organisation
• **Nature & Theories:** Meaning, scope and significance of public administration; administrative theories; principles of organisation; bureaucracy.
• **Administration in India:** Structure of administration in India; the civil services; accountability, control and administrative ethics.

Unit 4 — Public Policy
The Policy Process
• **Concept & Models:** Meaning, nature and types of public policy; models and approaches to policy-making; the role of stakeholders, pressure groups and the media.
• **Policy Cycle:** The policy process — agenda-setting, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; policy analysis.

Unit 5 — Governance & Good Governance
Modern Governance

• **Good Governance:** Concept of governance and good governance; transparency, accountability and responsiveness; the Right to Information (RTI); citizen-centric administration and citizens' charters.
• **E-Governance:** E-governance and digital initiatives; models of e-governance; service-delivery reforms and grievance redress.

Unit 6 — Development, Welfare & Public Finance
Development Administration
• **Welfare & Planning:** Development administration; welfare schemes and social policy; planning in India and the role of NITI Aayog.
• **Public Finance:** Basics of public finance, the budget and budgeting; financial administration and audit.

Unit 7 — Contemporary Issues & Governance Reforms
Reforms & Current Affairs
• **Governance Reforms:** Administrative and governance reforms; decentralisation; environmental governance and sustainable development; disaster management.
• **Current Affairs:** Major national and international developments; important government policies, programmes and institutions of contemporary relevance.

M.A. Sanskrit — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Vedic Literature
Samhita to Upanishad
• **Vedic Corpus:** The four Vedas (Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda); Brahmanas, Aranyakas and the principal Upanishads; Vedic gods, hymns and the nature of Vedic religion and thought.

Unit 2 — Classical Sanskrit Poetry (Kavya)
Mahakavya & Khandakavya
• **Major Poets:** Definition and types of Kavya; the mahakavya and khandakavya; Kalidasa (Raghuvamsha, Kumarasambhava, Meghaduta), Bharavi (Kiratarjuniya), Magha (Shishupalavadha) and Bhatti.

Unit 3 — Sanskrit Drama (Natya)
Rupaka
• **Dramatists:** Elements and types of Sanskrit drama (Rupaka and Uparupaka); Kalidasa (Abhijnana-Shakuntalam, Vikramorvashiyam), Bhasa, Shudraka (Mrichchhakatika) and Bhavabhuti; the Natyashastra of Bharata.

Unit 4 — Prose, Champu & Story Literature
Gadya & Katha

• **Prose Writers:** Sanskrit prose — Banabhatta (Kadambari, Harshacharita), Dandin (Dashakumaracharita) and Subandhu (Vasavadatta); story literature — the Panchatantra and Hitopadesha; Champu-kavya. M . A. S a n s k r i t E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 5 — Sanskrit Grammar (Vyakarana)
Paninian System
• **Grammar:** Panini's Ashtadhyayi and the Laghu-Siddhanta-Kaumudi; sandhi, samasa, karaka and vibhakti; declension (shabda-rupa) and conjugation (dhatu-rupa); the tradition of Sanskrit grammar.

Unit 6 — Poetics & Metrics
Alankara & Chhanda
• **Sahitya-shastra:** Theories of Indian poetics — Rasa, Alankara, Riti, Dhvani, Vakrokti and Auchitya; the sentiments (rasas) and figures of speech; principal Sanskrit metres (chhanda) such as Anushtup, Indravajra and Mandakranta.

Unit 7 — Indian Philosophy (Darshana)
Systems
• **Darshanas:** The six orthodox systems — Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta; the heterodox schools (Charvaka, Jaina, Bauddha); the philosophy of the Bhagavadgita.

Unit 8 — History of Sanskrit Literature & Dharmashastra
Literary History
• **Periods & Dharmashastra:** Periods and major authors of Sanskrit literature; the epics (Ramayana, Mahabharata) and the Puranas; the Smriti and Dharmashastra tradition (Manusmriti); the contribution of Sanskrit to Indian culture.

M.A. Social Work — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Introduction to Social Work
Concept & Values
• **Foundations:** Concept, philosophy, objectives, values and principles of social work; the history and development of social work in India and the West; social work as a profession.

Unit 2 — Primary Methods of Social Work
Direct Methods
• **Core Methods:** Social case work, social group work and community organisation — their concepts, principles, models and processes.

Unit 3 — Secondary Methods of Social Work
Auxiliary Methods

• **Support Methods:** Social welfare administration, social action and social work research — nature, scope and process.

Unit 4 — Human Growth & Behaviour
Behavioural Bases
• **Psychology & Sociology:** Human growth and development; personality; the relevance of psychology and sociology to social work practice.

Unit 5 — Social Problems
Problems in Society
• **Social Issues:** Poverty, unemployment, beggary, crime and delinquency, substance abuse, family disorganisation and problems of women, children and the aged. M . A. / M S W S o c i a l Wo r k E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 6 — Fields of Social Work
Practice Settings
• **Fields:** Medical and psychiatric social work; family and child welfare; school social work; labour welfare and industrial social work; correctional social work.

Unit 7 — Social Policy & Legislation
Policy & Law
• **Welfare Framework:** Social policy and planning; constitutional provisions and welfare; major social legislation relating to women, children, labour and weaker sections.

Unit 8 — Community Development & Welfare
Development
• **Development Work:** Rural and urban community development; the role of NGOs and voluntary organisations; government welfare schemes and programmes.

M.A. Sociology — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Foundations of Sociology
Basic Concepts
• **Concepts:** Nature, scope and significance of sociology and its relation with other social sciences; basic concepts — society, community, association, institution, social structure, status and role, norms and values, culture and socialisation.

Unit 2 — Sociological Thinkers
Classical Theory
• **Founders:** Auguste Comte (positivism), Herbert Spencer (organic analogy), Emile Durkheim (social fact, division of labour, suicide), Max Weber (social action, bureaucracy, religion) and Karl Marx (historical materialism, class conflict).

Unit 3 — Social Institutions
Institutions
• **Basic Institutions:** Family, marriage and kinship; religion, economy and polity as institutions; education as an institution and agency of socialisation.

Unit 4 — Social Stratification & Change
Inequality & Change
• **Stratification:** Forms of social stratification — caste, class and gender; social mobility; theories and factors of social change — evolutionary, cyclical and conflict approaches. M . A. S o c i o l o g y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 5 — Indian Society
Structure of Indian Society
• **Indian Social Structure:** Unity and diversity; the caste system and its changes; tribe and village community; family and marriage in India; religion, urbanisation and modernisation.

Unit 6 — Methods of Social Research
Research Methodology
• **Methods:** Scientific method in social research; hypothesis and research design; methods and techniques — observation, interview, questionnaire, schedule and case study; sampling and elementary social statistics.

Unit 7 — Social Problems & Social Control
Problems & Control
• **Social Issues:** Major social problems — poverty, unemployment, crime, communalism, casteism and dowry; deviance, social control and the agencies of social control.

Unit 8 — Social Movements & Development
Contemporary Sociology
• **Change & Development:** Social movements; development, modernisation and globalisation; social welfare, social policy and the role of the State and civil society.

M.A. Statistics — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A./B.Sc. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Descriptive Statistics
Data Summary & Relationships
• **Central Tendency & Dispersion:** Types of data, classification and tabulation; measures of central tendency — mean, median and mode; measures of dispersion — range, quartile deviation, mean deviation and standard deviation; moments, skewness and kurtosis.
• **Correlation & Regression:** Bivariate data; Karl Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficients;

linear regression and regression coefficients; curve fitting by the method of least squares.

Unit 2 — Probability Theory
Foundations of Probability
• **Probability & Random Variables:** Classical, statistical and axiomatic definitions of probability; addition and multiplication theorems; conditional probability and Bayes' theorem; random variables and probability distributions.
• **Expectation:** Mathematical expectation and its properties; variance and covariance; moment generating and characteristic functions.

Unit 3 — Probability Distributions
Discrete & Continuous Distributions
• **Discrete Distributions:** Bernoulli, Binomial, Poisson, Geometric, Negative Binomial and Hypergeometric distributions and their properties.
• **Continuous Distributions:** Uniform, Normal, Exponential, Gamma and Beta distributions; properties of the Normal distribution; the Central Limit Theorem.

Unit 4 — Sampling Distributions & Estimation
Statistical Inference — Estimation
• **Sampling Distributions:** Concept of population and sample; parameter and statistic; sampling distributions — chi-square, Student's t and Snedecor's F.
• **Theory of Estimation:** Point and interval estimation; properties of a good estimator — unbiasedness, consistency, efficiency and sufficiency; methods of estimation — maximum likelihood and method of moments.

Unit 5 — Testing of Hypotheses
Tests of Significance
• **Hypothesis Testing:** Null and alternative hypotheses; Type-I and Type-II errors; level of significance, critical region and power; the Neyman–Pearson lemma.
• **Parametric & Non-parametric Tests:** Large-sample tests (Z); small-sample tests (t, F and chi-square); chi-square test for goodness of fit and independence; common non-parametric tests.

Unit 6 — Applied Statistics
Applications & Design
• **Index Numbers & Time Series:** Index numbers — construction, tests and uses; analysis of time series and its components; trend, seasonal and cyclical variations.
• **Design of Experiments & Demography:** Analysis of variance (one-way and two-way); design of experiments — CRD, RBD and LSD; vital statistics and demographic measures.

Unit 7 — Sample Surveys & Statistical Methods
Surveys & Computation
• **Sampling Methods:** Census and sample survey; simple random, stratified, systematic and cluster sampling; sampling and non-sampling errors.
• **Numerical & Quality Methods:** Elements of numerical methods; basics of statistical quality

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control and control charts; introduction to statistical computing.

M.A. Urdu — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — History of the Urdu Language
Origin & Development
• **Zaban ki Tareekh:** Origin and development of the Urdu language; theories of its origin; the relationship of Urdu with other Indian languages; the development of the Urdu script.

Unit 2 — Urdu Poetry (Nazm & Shayari)
Poetic Genres
• **Asnaf-e-Sukhan:** The genres of Urdu poetry — ghazal, nazm, masnavi, qasida, marsiya, rubai and qit'a; their characteristics and development.

Unit 3 — Urdu Prose (Nasr)
Prose Genres
• **Asnaf-e-Nasr:** The genres of Urdu prose — dastan, novel, afsana (short story), drama, inshaiya and khaka; major prose writers (Premchand, Rajinder Singh Bedi, Manto).

Unit 4 — Classical Poets
Daur-e-Qadeem
• **Classical Masters:** Mir Taqi Mir, Mirza Ghalib, Mir Dard, Sauda and Nazeer Akbarabadi — their life, art and representative work.

Unit 5 — Modern Poets
Daur-e-Jadeed
• **Modern Masters:** Allama Iqbal, Josh Malihabadi, Firaq Gorakhpuri, Faiz Ahmad Faiz and Akhtar-ul-Iman — their themes and contribution. M . A. U rd u E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 6 — Urdu Criticism (Tanqeed)
Literary Criticism
• **Tanqeed:** The development of Urdu literary criticism; major critics (Hali, Shibli, Aal-e-Ahmad Suroor); principles and schools of criticism.

Unit 7 — Literary Movements (Adabi Tehreekein)
Movements
• **Tehreekein:** The Aligarh Movement; the Progressive Writers' Movement (Taraqqi Pasand Tehreek); modernism (Jadeediyat) and their impact on Urdu literature.

Unit 8 — Prosody, Rhetoric & Grammar
Aruz & Balaghat

• **Aruz, Balaghat & Qawaid:** Urdu prosody (Ilm-e-Aruz) — metres and rhyme; rhetoric and figures of speech (Ilm-e-Bayan and Ilm-e-Badi); the basics of Urdu grammar (Qawaid).

M.A. Vastu Shastra — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — वास्तुशास्त्र का सामान्य परिचय एवं इतिहास
परिचय एवं ग्रंथ-परम्परा
• **परिभाषा एवं महत्त्व:** वास्तु का अर्थ, महत्त्व एवं प्रयोजन; वास्तु एवं स्थापत्य का सम्बन्ध; वैदिक एवं पौराणिक आधार; वास्तु का विकास-क्रम।
• **प्रमुख आचार्य एवं ग्रंथ:** विश्वकर्मा एवं मय; समरांगणसूत्रधार, मयमतम्, मानसार, वास्तुराजवल्लभ एवं बृहत्संहिता का परिचय।

Unit 2 — दिशाएँ एवं वास्तु के मूल सिद्धान्त
दिक्-ज्ञान एवं सिद्धान्त
• **दिशाएँ एवं दिक्-स्वामी:** दस दिशाएँ एवं उनके अधिष्ठाता देव; दिक्-निर्धारण की विधि (शंकु-यन्त्र)।
• **मूल तत्त्व:** पञ्चमहाभूत एवं वास्तु; सूर्य-किरण, वायु-प्रवाह एवं चुम्बकीय प्रभाव; वास्तु के आधारभूत नियम।

Unit 3 — वास्तु-पुरुष-मण्डल
मण्डल-विवेचन
• **वास्तु-पुरुष:** वास्तु-पुरुष की उत्पत्ति-कथा एवं स्वरूप; पूजन-विधि एवं महत्त्व।
• **पद-विन्यास:** मण्डल के प्रकार एवं पद-विन्यास (81 / 64 पद); पैंतालीस देवताओं का स्थान; मर्मस्थान एवं इनका व्यावहारिक विचार।

Unit 4 — भूमि-परीक्षा एवं भूखण्ड-चयन
भूमि-विवेचन
• **भूमि के प्रकार:** भूमि के वर्ण, गुण एवं प्रकार; शुभाशुभ भूमि का निर्णय।
• **भूखण्ड-चयन:** भूमि-परीक्षा विधि (रंग, गन्ध, स्वाद, ढाल एवं जल); भूखण्ड का आकार एवं दिशा; शल्योद्धार एवं भूमि-संस्कार।

Unit 5 — गृह-निर्माण एवं भवन-वास्तु
भवन-रचना
• **निर्माण-आरम्भ:** गृहारम्भ-मुहूर्त एवं शिलान्यास; कक्षों का दिशा-निर्धारण (रसोई, शयन, पूजा, कोष एवं स्नान आदि)।
• **द्वार एवं आय-व्यय:** मुख्य द्वार एवं द्वार-वेध का विचार; जल-स्थान, सीढ़ी एवं आँगन; आय-व्यय एवं आयादि-षड्वर्ग।

Unit 6 — विशेष वास्तु—मन्दिर, नगर एवं जलाशय
विशिष्ट संरचनाएँ
• **देवालय-वास्तु:** मन्दिर-निर्माण एवं मूर्ति-स्थापन; गर्भगृह, शिखर एवं प्रदक्षिणा-पथ।
• **नगर एवं जलाशय:** नगर-निवेश एवं ग्राम-रचना; जलाशय, कूप एवं बावड़ी; राजप्रासाद एवं दुर्ग-वास्तु।

Unit 7 — वास्तु-दोष एवं निवारण-उपाय
दोष एवं परिहार
• **प्रमुख दोष:** प्रमुख वास्तु-दोष एवं उनके प्रभाव; दिशा-दोष एवं द्वार-दोष।

• **निवारण-उपाय:** बिना तोड़-फोड़ के उपाय; वास्तु-शान्ति एवं पूजन; यन्त्र, पिरामिड एवं रंग-उपचार।

Unit 8 — आधुनिक वास्तु एवं प्रायोगिक अनुप्रयोग
समकालीन अनुप्रयोग
• **आधुनिक भवन:** फ्लैट, अपार्टमेण्ट एवं भूखण्ड का वास्तु; कार्यालय, दुकान एवं व्यापारिक प्रतिष्ठान।
• **व्यावहारिक वास्तु:** इंटीरियर एवं दिशा-संयोजन; आधुनिक निर्माण में वास्तु-समन्वय; वास्तु-परामर्श व्यवहार।

M.A. Western History — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Ancient Civilisations & Classical Antiquity
Early & Greek World
• **River-Valley & Greece:** Early civilisations of Mesopotamia and Egypt; Greek city-states — Athens and Sparta; Greek democracy; the Persian and Peloponnesian wars; Alexander the Great and Hellenism.
• **Roman Civilisation:** The Roman Republic and its institutions; the Roman Empire — Augustus and the Pax Romana; Roman law and administration; the rise of Christianity; decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

Unit 2 — Medieval Europe
Feudal Order & the Church
• **Feudalism & Society:** Origins and features of feudalism; the manorial system; medieval towns, trade and guilds; the Byzantine Empire.
• **Church, Islam & Crusades:** The Church and the Papacy in medieval Europe; the rise and expansion of Islam; the Crusades and their consequences; the Holy Roman Empire.

Unit 3 — Renaissance, Reformation & the Rise of Modern Europe
Rebirth & Religious Change
• **Renaissance:** Meaning and causes of the Renaissance; humanism; developments in art, literature and science; geographical discoveries and the commercial revolution.
• **Reformation & State-Building:** The Reformation and the Counter-Reformation; rise of nation-states; the age of absolutism and Louis XIV of France.

Unit 4 — The Age of Revolutions
Political & Economic Upheaval
• **Political Revolutions:** The Glorious Revolution and English constitutional development; the American War of Independence; the French Revolution of 1789 and Napoleon Bonaparte.
• **The Industrial Revolution:** Causes and course of the Industrial Revolution; its social and economic consequences; the rise of capitalism and the working class.

Unit 5 — Nineteenth-Century Europe
Nationalism & Ideologies
• **Restoration & Unification:** The Congress of Vienna and Metternich's system; the unification of

Italy and Germany; the Eastern Question.
• **Ideas & Empire:** Liberalism, nationalism and socialism; Marxism; imperialism and colonial expansion in the nineteenth century.

Unit 6 — The World in the Twentieth Century
War & Upheaval
• **First World War & Russian Revolution:** Causes and course of the First World War; the peace settlement; the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its impact.
• **Inter-War Years & Second World War:** The Great Depression; rise of fascism and Nazism; causes, course and consequences of the Second World War; the founding of the United Nations.

Unit 7 — The Contemporary World
Post-War Order
• **Cold War & Decolonisation:** Origins and phases of the Cold War; decolonisation in Asia and Africa; the emergence of the Third World and the Non-Aligned Movement.
• **Recent Trends:** The United States as a superpower; the disintegration of the USSR; the European Union; globalisation and contemporary international relations.

M.A. Women's & Gender Studies — Detailed Syllabus

Indicative unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE on the relevant UG foundations (open to graduates of eligible disciplines). Always cross-check the latest official entrance notification.

Unit 1 — Introduction to Women's & Gender Studies
Concepts & Discipline
• **Key Concepts:** Sex and gender; gender roles, socialisation and stereotypes; patriarchy and gender inequality; the concept of feminism.
• **The Discipline:** Emergence, nature and scope of women's and gender studies; its relevance and interdisciplinary character.

Unit 2 — Feminist Theories & Movements
Theory & History
• **Feminist Theories:** Liberal, radical, Marxist, socialist and postmodern feminism; ecofeminism; debates within feminist thought.
• **Women's Movements:** The women's movement across the world and in India; the waves of feminism; major thinkers and milestones.

Unit 3 — Women in Indian Society
Status & Reform
• **Historical Status:** The status of women in India from ancient to modern times; women, family, marriage and kinship.
• **Social Reform:** Nineteenth-century social reform movements and women; the role of reformers and of women in the national movement.

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Unit 4 — Gender, Work & Economy
Women and the Economy
• **Work & Labour:** Women and work — paid and unpaid labour; the sexual division of labour; women in the organised and unorganised sectors.
• **Economic Empowerment:** Feminisation of labour; self-help groups and microfinance; economic empowerment of women.

Unit 5 — Women, Law & Rights
Legal Framework
• **Constitution & Laws:** Constitutional provisions relating to women; laws on dowry, domestic violence, sexual harassment, maternity and property rights.
• **Rights & Justice:** Human rights and women's rights; access to justice; the role of the National and State Commissions for Women.

Unit 6 — Gender, Health & Education
Well-being & Access
• **Health:** Women's health and reproductive rights; nutrition; maternal health; health policies and programmes.
• **Education:** Gender and education; female literacy and access; gender gaps and educational policy.

Unit 7 — Gender, Politics & Development
Participation & Development
• **Political Participation:** Women and political participation; reservation and representation; women in leadership and governance.
• **Development & Contemporary Issues:** Approaches to gender and development (WID, WAD and GAD); women's empowerment and policy; violence against women and current gender issues.

M.A./M.Sc. Anthropology — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A./B.Sc. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Introduction to Socio-Cultural Anthropology
Social Institutions
• **Scope & Institutions:** Anthropology and its branches; meaning and scope of social-cultural anthropology; marriage — definition, types, forms and payments (dowry, bride-price); family — nature, types and the joint family system; kinship terms and usages, descriptive and classificatory systems.
• **Political & Religious Life:** Social order in stateless political systems and state formation; economic, political and religious institutions; theories of the origin of religion (animism, animatism, naturism); magic, religion and science; totemism and taboo.

Unit 2 — Theoretical Principles in Socio-Cultural Anthropology

Concepts & Theories

• **Culture & Schools:** Concept, definition, characteristics and components of culture; cultural evolutionism — classical (Tylor, Morgan) and neo-classical (White); functionalism (Malinowski's theory of needs) and structural-functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown); the Culture and Personality school (Benedict).

Unit 3 — Biological Anthropology

Human Evolution

• **Primates & Fossils:** Scope and branches of biological anthropology; the primates — evolutionary tendencies and classification; comparative anatomy and the evolution of the human foot; fossils and fossilization; geological time scale and dating methods; early hominid fossils (Ramapithecus and others); races and species of fossil man. M . A. / M . S c . A n t h ro p o l o g y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 4 — Human Genetics, Variation, Growth & Nutrition

Human Genetics & Race

• **Inheritance & Variation:** Scope of human genetics; Mendel's laws and their application to man; modes of inheritance (autosomal dominant/recessive); polygenic inheritance and dermatoglyphics; multiple alleles and the ABO, MNS and Rh blood groups; concept and genetic basis of race; the major human races and ethnic elements in India.

Growth & Nutrition

• **Nutritional Anthropology:** Meaning, scope and applications of nutritional anthropology; longitudinal, semi-longitudinal and cross-sectional methods; growth status and somatometry; nutritional requirements for normal growth and common nutritional disorders.

Unit 5 — Archaeological Anthropology

Prehistory

• **Dating & Cultures:** Meaning and scope of archaeological anthropology; short- and long- range dating methods; Quaternary climatic changes and the Great Ice Age; West European Palaeolithic cultures; the Indian Palaeolithic (Soanian, Acheulean) and Middle Palaeolithic; microlithic phase; the Mesolithic and the Neolithic Revolution and complex in India.

Unit 6 — Anthropology in the Indian Context

Tribes & Castes

• **Indian Society:** Origin and growth of Indian anthropology; Indological, anthropological and historical approaches to Indian society and civilization; ethnographic profiles of Indian tribes — racial, linguistic and socio-economic; tribal problems and development; constitutional provisions regarding the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes; the role of anthropology in tribal development.

Unit 7 — Applied & Action Anthropology

Practising Anthropology & Development

• **Applied Fields:** Applied and action anthropology — meaning, scope and historical development; anthropology of tourism and in the census; planning and development of Indian populations and human rights; development anthropology — sustainable development, poverty alleviation,

planning, social exclusion and rural development (land reforms, CDP, Panchayati Raj).
Disaster Management
• **Disasters:** Definition and classification of disasters (natural and man-made); anthropological and cultural perceptions of disasters; the disaster management cycle — preparedness, prevention and mitigation; act, policy and institutional framework. M . A. / M . S c . A n t h ro p o l o g y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 8 — Medical & Business Anthropology
Medical Anthropology
• **Health & Disease:** Development of medical anthropology; basic concepts — illness, sickness and disease; biological and socio-cultural factors in health; genes and disease, disease ecology and the concept of healing; healthcare in tribal and rural communities.
Business Anthropology
• **Consumer & Organisation:** History and growth of business and corporate anthropology; anthropology and consumer behaviour; anthropology in organisational and industrial contexts; globalization, international trade and anthropology.

M.A./M.Sc. Geography — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A./B.Sc. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Fundamentals & Geographical Thought
Nature of the Discipline
• **Concepts & Approaches:** Meaning, definition, nature, scope and approaches of geography; basic concepts and branches; dualism in geography; the physical and human dimensions; recent trends, modern concepts and applied geography; career opportunities.
• **Evolution of Thought:** Geography as a natural and social science; contributions of the Greeks, Romans and Indians; the modern German, French, British and American schools; Humboldt, Ritter and Ratzel.

Unit 2 — Physical Geography
Earth Systems
• **Lithosphere:** Origin of the earth; internal structure based on seismic evidence; plate tectonics and associated features; the fluvial cycle of erosion (Davis and Penck).
• **Atmosphere & Hydrosphere:** Composition and structure of the atmosphere, heat budget, cyclones, monsoon and Koppen's climatic classification; the hydrological cycle, ocean-bottom relief, tides and currents.

Unit 3 — Human Geography
Society & Settlement
• **People & Culture:** Definition, nature, subfields and approaches; space and society — cultural regions, race, religion and language; population growth, distribution and composition; the demographic transition theory.

• **Settlements:** Types and patterns of rural settlements; classification of urban settlements; trends and patterns of world urbanization. M . A. / M . S c . G e o g r a p h y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 4 — Economic & Regional Geography

Economic Geography

• **Resources & Activities:** Meaning, concepts and approaches; classification of resources; power resources and principal crops; agricultural regions of the world (Whittlesey); Weber's theory of industrial location; major industries (iron and steel, sugar).

Regional Planning & Development

• **Planning Regions:** Concept, need and types of regional planning; delineation of planning regions; regionalisation of India (agro-ecological zones); growth-pole theory and the core-periphery model; backward regions and special area development plans in India.

Unit 5 — Environmental Geography & Disaster Management

Environment

• **Ecosystem & Management:** Concepts and approaches of environmental geography; ecosystem structure; human-environment relationships in equatorial, desert, mountain and coastal regions; environmental problems and management (air pollution, biodiversity loss, waste); environmental programmes and policies in India and abroad.

Disaster Management

• **Hazards & Response:** Hazard, risk, vulnerability and disaster; natural disasters in India (flood, landslide, drought) and human-induced disasters — causes, impact and mapping; mitigation and preparedness; NDMA and NIDM; community-based and indigenous disaster management.

Unit 6 — Geography of India & the Southern Hemisphere

Geography of India

• **India's Setting & Economy:** Physical setting — location, structure, relief, drainage and climate; population size and growth; rural and urban settlement systems; resource base (livestock, power, minerals); agriculture and major industries.

Regional Geography

• **Southern Hemisphere:** Physiographic regions, climate, soil, vegetation, people and economy of South America and Africa (and their islands).

Unit 7 — Political & Urban Geography

Political Geography

• **State & Geopolitics:** Nature and scope of political geography and geopolitics; the state as a politico-territorial phenomenon — location, size and shape; global strategic views of Mackinder, Spykman, Seversky and Mahan.

Urban Geography

• **Urban Systems:** Regional urban patterns; central place theory (Christaller and Losch) and growth-pole theory; contemporary urban issues — poverty, housing, slums and master plans. M . A. / M . S c . G e o g r a p h y E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

Unit 8 — Social Geography & Geography of Tourism

Social Geography

• **Social Space:** Concept, nature and social space; elements of social geography — ethnicity, tribe, dialect, language, caste and religion; socio-cultural and linguistic regions of India.

Geography of Tourism

• **Tourism:** Concepts, nature and scope; recent trends — international, regional and domestic; eco- and sustainable tourism; impacts on economy, environment and society; tourism infrastructure and the National Tourism Policy.

M.A./M.Sc. Home Science — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the University of Lucknow B.A./B.Sc. (NEP) core theory papers, Semesters I–VI. Fourth-year and practical papers are excluded.

Unit 1 — Human Physiology

Body Systems

• **Cell to Systems:** Cell structure and function; tissues (epithelial, connective, muscular, nervous) and the skeletal system; the cardiovascular and respiratory systems; the excretory and endocrine systems; the gastrointestinal system and digestive glands.

• **Nervous & Reproductive:** The nervous system and sense organs (eye and ear); the reproductive system; the menstrual cycle; and the physiology of pregnancy, parturition, lactation and menopause.

Unit 2 — Food & Nutrition

Nutrients & Foods

• **Basic Nutrition:** Definition of nutrition and health; functions of food; energy in human nutrition (energy balance, BMR, PAL, SDA); classification of nutrients — carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, fat- and water-soluble vitamins, minerals and trace elements; nutritional composition of food groups; importance and methods of cooking.

Unit 3 — Nutrition: A Life-Cycle Approach

Nutrition Through Life

• **Life Stages:** Nutritional needs and concerns across the life cycle — infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, pregnancy, lactation and old age; balanced diet, meal planning and the prevention of malnutrition at each stage. M.A. / M.Sc. Home Science Entrance Syllabus — University of Lucknow

Unit 4 — Human Development I: The Childhood Years

Childhood Development

• **Growth & Domains:** Domains, stages, contexts and principles of growth and development; prenatal development and factors affecting it; the new-born; physical and motor, social and emotional, and cognitive and language development through infancy and childhood.

Unit 5 — Human Development II: Adolescence & Adulthood

Later Development

• **Adolescence to Adulthood:** Developmental tasks of adolescence; self and identity, family and peer relationships; cognitive development, intelligence and creativity; the transition from adolescence to adulthood and the concept of adulthood.

Unit 6 — Family Resource Management & Housing

Resource Management

• **Management & Money:** Introduction to the family and to management; determinants of management — goals, values, standards and decision making; the management process (planning, controlling, evaluation); resources in the family; money, time and energy management and work simplification.

Housing & Interior Design

• **Housing:** Principles of design and the factors of fine personal and interior design; selection and planning of housing and interior spaces.

Unit 7 — Textiles & Apparel

Textiles

• **Fibres & Fabrics:** Textile fibres — classification and chemical, physical and microscopic properties; yarns and fabric construction.

Apparel Designing & Construction

• **Garment Construction:** Basics of cutting, stitching and designing; selection of fabric and calculation of fabric requirements; elements and principles of art in dress designing; pattern designing and garment construction.

Unit 8 — Extension Education & Communication

Extension

• **Concepts & Methods:** Basic concepts and principles of extension education; adult learning and Home Science extension; extension methods, approaches and audio-visual/teaching aids; extension programme planning; communication — definition, elements and scope; extension and development programmes. M . A. / M . S c . H o m e S c i e n c e E n t r a n c e S y l l a b u s — U n i v e r s i t y o f Lu c k n o w

M.Lib.I.Sc. (Library & Information Science) — Detailed Syllabus

Detailed unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE from the B.Lib.I.Sc. core papers. Always cross-check the latest official entrance notification.

Unit 1 — Foundations of Library & Information Science

Library as an Institution

• **Concepts & Laws:** Library and society; the five laws of library science (Ranganathan); types of libraries — national, public, academic and special.

• **Development & Legislation:** Growth and development of libraries in India; the library movement; library legislation and the role of UNESCO, RRRLF and IFLA.

Unit 2 — Library Classification

Theory & Practice

• **Theory of Classification:** Need, purpose and canons of classification; species of classification schemes; notation and its qualities.
• **Schemes:** Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and Colon Classification (CC); practical classification of documents.

Unit 3 — Library Cataloguing
Theory & Codes
• **Theory of Cataloguing:** Purpose, functions and physical forms of a catalogue; types of catalogue; filing rules.
• **Catalogue Codes & Standards:** Classified Catalogue Code (CCC) and AACR-2; subject cataloguing; ISBD, MARC and bibliographic standards.

Unit 4 — Reference & Information Sources and Services
Sources & Services
• **Information Sources:** Primary, secondary and tertiary sources; documentary and non-documentary sources; reference sources — dictionaries, encyclopaedias, yearbooks and directories.
• **Information Services:** Reference service and its kinds; documentation; current awareness service (CAS) and selective dissemination of information (SDI).

Unit 5 — Library Management
Administration & Resources
• **Principles & Sections:** Principles and functions of management; collection development and acquisition; technical, circulation and periodical sections.
• **Finance & Personnel:** Library finance and budgeting; human-resource management; library buildings, furniture and equipment.

Unit 6 — Information Technology in Libraries
ICT Applications
• **Automation & Networks:** Application of ICT in libraries; library automation and in-house operations; library networks — INFLIBNET, DELNET and the internet.
• **Digital Libraries:** Databases and library software; digital and virtual libraries; open access and institutional repositories.

Unit 7 — Information Storage, Retrieval & Research
Retrieval & Methods
• **Information Retrieval:** Information storage and retrieval systems; indexing and abstracting; vocabulary control and thesauri.
• **Research & Metrics:** Research methods and report writing in LIS; bibliometrics, scientometrics and informetrics; basic statistical techniques.

Master of Hospital Administration (MHA) — Detailed Syllabus

Indicative unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE on the relevant UG foundations (open to graduates of eligible disciplines). Always cross-check the latest official entrance

notification.

Unit 1 — General Aptitude & English
Aptitude & Language
• **Quantitative & Reasoning:** Quantitative aptitude — numbers, percentages, ratios and data interpretation; logical and analytical reasoning.
• **English Language:** Reading comprehension; grammar and usage; vocabulary; sentence correction.

Unit 2 — General Awareness & Current Affairs
Awareness
• **General & Scientific Awareness:** General knowledge and basic science; important institutions and developments.
• **Health Current Affairs:** National and international current affairs, with emphasis on health, medicine and public-health developments.

Unit 3 — Fundamentals of Management
Principles of Management
• **Functions of Management:** Meaning, nature and significance of management; planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling.
• **Behaviour & Leadership:** Organisational structure and behaviour; leadership, motivation and communication; decision-making.

Unit 4 — Healthcare & Hospital Systems
Structure of Healthcare
• **Healthcare Delivery:** The healthcare delivery system in India — primary, secondary and tertiary care; public and private sectors.
• **The Hospital:** The hospital as an organisation; classification and functions of hospitals; clinical, supportive and utility departments.

Unit 5 — Hospital Operations & Support Services
Services & Resources
• **Clinical & Support Services:** OPD, IPD, operation theatre, ICU and emergency services; nursing services; medical records management.
• **Materials & Safety:** Materials and inventory management; pharmacy and stores; bio-medical waste management; infection control and hospital safety.

Unit 6 — Health Management & Economics
Planning, Quality & Finance
• **Planning & Quality:** Hospital planning and design; quality management and accreditation (NABH and NABL); patient-satisfaction and grievance redress.
• **Economics & HR:** Basics of health economics and financing; health insurance; financial and human-resource management in hospitals.

Unit 7 — Health Policy, Law & Ethics

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Governance & Ethics

• **Policy & Programmes:** National Health Policy and major health programmes; health information systems and e-health.

• **Law & Ethics:** Medical ethics and patient rights; medico-legal aspects and relevant laws (Clinical Establishments Act, Consumer Protection Act).

Master of Public Health (MPH) — Detailed Syllabus

Indicative unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE on the relevant UG foundations (open to graduates of eligible disciplines). Always cross-check the latest official entrance notification.

Unit 1 — Foundations of Public Health

Concepts & Scope

• **Concept & Evolution:** Concept, evolution and scope of public health; the public-health approach; the difference between clinical medicine and public health.

• **Determinants of Health:** Determinants of health; the social model of health; global and national public-health priorities.

Unit 2 — Epidemiology

Methods of Epidemiology

• **Frequency & Association:** Principles of epidemiology; measures of disease frequency and association; incidence and prevalence.

• **Study Designs & Surveillance:** Descriptive, case-control and cohort study designs; disease surveillance and outbreak investigation.

Unit 3 — Biostatistics & Research Methods

Data & Research

• **Statistical Methods:** Descriptive and inferential statistics; sampling; tests of significance; data presentation and interpretation.

• **Research Methodology:** Study design; data collection and analysis; research ethics and scientific writing.

Unit 4 — Health Systems & Management

Systems & Leadership

• **Health-Care Delivery:** Health-care delivery systems; the building blocks of a health system; primary, secondary and tertiary care.

• **Management & Governance:** Planning, organisation and management of health services; leadership and governance in health.

Unit 5 — Health Policy, Economics & Financing

Policy & Finance

• **Health Policy:** National health policy and major programmes; the policy process in health.

• **Economics & Financing:** Basics of health economics; health financing and insurance; universal health coverage.

Unit 6 — Social, Behavioural & Environmental Health
Society & Environment
• **Behavioural Health:** Social and behavioural determinants of health; health promotion and health education; nutrition and public health.
• **Environmental Health:** Environmental and occupational health; water, sanitation and hygiene; waste management.

Unit 7 — Diseases & Global Health
Disease Control & Global Health
• **Disease Epidemiology:** Epidemiology and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases; maternal and child health; immunisation.
• **Global Health:** Global health and international agencies; the WHO and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); contemporary public-health challenges.

Public Health (Community Medicine) — Detailed Syllabus

Indicative unit-wise entrance syllabus compiled by LUUPDATE on the relevant UG foundations (open to graduates of eligible disciplines). Always cross-check the latest official entrance notification.

Unit 1 — Concepts of Health & Public Health
Foundations
• **Health & Its Determinants:** Definitions and dimensions of health; determinants of health; the concept of public health and community medicine.
• **Prevention & Primary Care:** The natural history of disease; levels of prevention; the concept and principles of primary health care.

Unit 2 — Epidemiology
Principles & Methods
• **Measures & Designs:** Aims, uses and basic measurements of epidemiology; measures of morbidity and mortality; descriptive, case-control and cohort study designs.
• **Investigation & Screening:** Association and causation; investigation of an epidemic; screening for disease.

Unit 3 — Biostatistics & Research Methods
Data & Demography
• **Statistical Methods:** Types of data; measures of central tendency and dispersion; sampling; tests of significance; presentation of data.
• **Demography & Research:** Demography and vital statistics; demographic indicators; basics of research methodology.

Unit 4 — Communicable & Non-Communicable Diseases
Disease Control
• **Communicable Diseases:** Epidemiology and control of tuberculosis, malaria, dengue, HIV/AIDS,

hepatitis and other communicable diseases; immunisation and the cold chain.
• **Non-Communicable Diseases:** Epidemiology and prevention of diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and cancer; risk factors and control.

Unit 5 — Maternal, Child & Reproductive Health
MCH & Nutrition
• **Maternal & Child Health:** Maternal and child health care; family planning; reproductive and child health; school health services.
• **Nutrition:** Balanced diet and nutritional requirements; nutritional disorders and deficiency diseases; nutrition programmes.

Unit 6 — Environmental & Occupational Health
Environment & Workplace
• **Environmental Health:** Water, sanitation and hygiene; air, water and noise pollution; solid and bio-medical waste management.
• **Occupational Health:** Occupational hazards and diseases; occupational health and safety; disaster management.

Unit 7 — Health Programmes & Systems
Programmes & Governance
• **National Health Programmes:** Major national health programmes and policies; the healthcare delivery system in India.
• **Health Management & Global Health:** Health planning and management; international health — the WHO and the Sustainable Development Goals.

M.A. Education & M.Ed — detailed

M.A. Education (entrance, graduation/B.Ed level): educational psychology (learning, motivation, intelligence, personality, development), philosophical & sociological foundations of education, pedagogy & teaching methods, curriculum, measurement & evaluation, educational technology & management, guidance & counselling.

M.Ed — official admission (Sec 4.11): a **3-hour written test of 250 marks** + academic-index weightage (max 50). Written test structure: **(1) Mental Ability Test — 100 marks (MCQ); (2) Subject Competence Test (MCQ) — 80 marks; (3) Subject Competence Test (Short Answer, 10 questions) — 20 marks (based on LU B.Ed syllabus); (4) Language Comprehension – Hindi — 25 marks; (5) Language Comprehension – English — 25 marks.** Eligibility: B.Ed/B.A.-B.Ed/B.Sc.-B.Ed/B.El.Ed/D.El.Ed with a degree, min 50% aggregate.

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