

ADMISSION MODE AND INTAKE

Admission is solely through Humanities and Social Sciences Entrance Examination (HSEE). The programme has a total of 30 seats in all the three disciplines put together. Each discipline will have a total of 10 seats. Allocation of seats to individual disciplines will be made at the end of the third semester, based on the student's preference, performance (CGPA over the first three semesters) and availability of seats under each discipline.

RESERVATION OF SEATS

SC/ST Candidates:

15% and 7.5% seats are reserved for candidates belonging to SC and ST categories, respectively. Candidates belonging to these categories will be admitted on the basis of relaxed criteria [compared to general category (GE) candidates].

SC and ST candidates will be required to produce original caste/tribe certificate issued by a competent authority at **the time of joining** failing which they will not be considered for admission. While submitting the completed application, the candidate needs to enclose only an attested copy of the certificate. Seats remaining vacant in these categories shall not be filled by candidates belonging to any other category.

Persons with Disabilities (PD):

3% of seats are reserved for PD (including leprosy-cured) candidates, as specified by the Government of India, who are otherwise fit to pursue the course and qualify HSEE with relaxed norms relevant to this category. For any category of disability (viz., locomotor, visual, speech and hearing), benefit would be given to those candidates who have at least 40% permanent physical impairment in relation to a body part / system / extremity / extremities / whole body, etc. The candidates in this category will be required to be certified by a Medical Board of the Institute.

The Medical Board will decide the following:

- Whether the candidate qualifies for the benefits under this category, and
- Whether the disability is likely to interfere in his/her studies.

The decision of the Medical Board shall be final.

OBC candidates :

Reservation for OBC candidates, if any, would be communicated through newspaper advertisement / HSEE website as and when the Government order for the same is issued. Otherwise they will be treated as GE candidates.

SYLLABUS FOR HSEE-2008

English (25% marks):

This section tests the candidate's ability to understand and use grammatically acceptable English, to understand the nuances of language and also appreciate literary language. Questions are related to the following areas:

Reading skills

Candidates will be required to read the given passage/s that aim to test their comprehension skills, including literary competence, and answer the questions based on the passage/s. This section contains multiple-choice questions.

Grammar

This part contains questions that test the candidate's knowledge of grammatical correctness. The questions relate to aspects of English grammar such as sentence structure and usage, the use of tenses, verb patterns, articles and active and passive constructions. The questions are all objective type and include gap-filling, sentence completion and re-ordering, and dialogue completion.

Vocabulary

This section examines the candidate's vocabulary skills. Candidates are tested on their ability to understand the meanings of words in context and in isolation, their knowledge of grammatical categories of words as well as the usage of words.

Analytical and Quantitative Ability (25% marks):

Numbers, Algebra, Highest Common Factor (HCF) and Lowest Common Multiple (LCM), Calendar, Basic Statistics – Average, Ratio and proportion - Mixtures, Profit and Loss, Percentages, Simple and Compound Interest, Work and time, Discount, Age sums, linear equations, elementary trigonometry

Data Interpretation, Analytical Reasoning, Logical Reasoning, brainteasers, patterns,

General Studies (in four parts-50% marks):**Indian Economics:**

This section is intended to test the understanding of some basic economic concepts and awareness of key issues pertaining to the Indian economy with a focus on the developments after independence. The concepts and issues covered are:

Understanding the Economy: Scarcity, opportunity cost, resource allocation, economic systems and their characteristics, features of market economies, forces of demand and supply, elasticity of demand and supply

Main Features of Indian Economy: Natural resources; human resources- population size and composition, literacy and education, occupational distribution

Major Economic problems: Poverty, Unemployment and Inequality - concepts, measurement, trends, sectoral distribution and policies, inflation – trends, causes and remedies

Economic Growth and Development: Meaning and measurement of economic growth, stages of development, national income concepts and trends, trends in savings and investment; human development index, national policy on education, health and health care policies

Planning in India: Five-Year Plans- objectives, priorities and problems

Sectoral Development: agriculture – green revolution and technological changes, current issues and policies; industry- evolution of industrial policies in India (from 1948), strategies for industrial development, public and private sectors, small and cottage industries, infrastructure, transport and communication, service sector, consumer awareness

Foreign Trade and International Economy: balance of payments, foreign exchange reserves and trade policy, I.M.F., W.T.O., international aid for economic growth

Money, Banking and Public Finance: concepts of money and measures of money supply, role of Reserve bank of India and commercial banks, banking sector reforms; taxes, expenditure and government budget, concepts of deficits, Finance Commissions

Indian Society:

Structure of Indian Society -- Indian Social Demography – Social and Cultural Differentiations: caste, class and tribe – Institutions of marriage, family and kinship – Political Institutions.

Social Change in India -- Sanskritization, Westernization and Secularization – Social Movements and Regionalism — Panchayatraj Institutions – Affirmative Action Programme of the Government – various reservations and commissions.

History and the Making of Indian Society -- Mughal era and the social changes – British Raj – Sepoy Mutiny – Reform Movements in the 19th century - Freedom Movement – Independence and the emergence of India.

Indian Philosophy and Indian Thinkers -- Jainism and Mahavira – Budhha and His teachings – Vedanta and Shankara - Sikhism – Sufism – Gandhi and Non-violence.

Contemporary World Affairs (post-World War II):

This part of the examination will test the candidates' awareness of the contemporary world that we live in. Issues relating to history, polity, society and culture since 1945 will be covered in this section.

The aftermath of the Second World War – Emergence of the US and the USSR – the cold war and the nuclear race – disintegration of the Soviet Union and the decline of communism – Arab-Israel conflict – NAM and the role of India – Sino-Indian conflict – Indo-Pak relations and wars.

Democracy and Development-Challenges to democracy- UN and the Permanent Five Nuclearisation and Non-Proliferation - India and SAARC -Rise of International terrorism and fundamentalism - War against terror- Indo-US relations- New centres of power in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Hunger and poverty – Environmental degradation and environmental movements –social movements – Race and ethnicity – Gender discrimination – Deprived classes and minority politics–Communal violence–Religion in the contemporary world–Culture and civilization – Globalization and culture – Mass media and cultural change – Leftist movements.

Literature and art – Popular culture and film – Developments in Information Technology – Weather and climate – Natural disasters – social and economic dimensions of AIDS.

Environment and Ecology:

Global Environmental picture: Population Growth, Degradation of Soils, Global Atmospheric Changes, Loss of Biodiversity;

What are ecosystems? Structure of ecosystems – biotic structure – categories of organisms, feeding and non-feeding relationships;

Ecosystems - How they work - Elements in living and non-living systems; Energy Laws; Nutrient cycling;

Pollution: major air pollution and their impact; primary and secondary pollutants; control strategies; indoor pollutants; global warming; International Treaties;

Solar and other renewable energy: principles of solar energy, hydropower, wind power, biomass energy, Ocean thermal energy, geothermal energy, and tidal power.