

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, WEST BENGAL.

161A, S. P. MUKHERJEE ROAD, KOLKATA – 700026

SYLLABUS AND SCHEME OF THE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF OFFICERS BELONGING TO CATEGORY 'A' IN WEST BENGAL INFORMATION & CULTURAL SERVICE UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & CULTURAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL (ADVERTISEMENT NO. 9/2019, ITEM NO. 3)

(i) The examination will comprise of two successive parts, namely:-

(a) Part-I Written Examination

(b) Part-II Personality Test

(ii) The written examination shall consist of following five compulsory papers carrying 100 marks each and two optional papers carrying 100 marks each, namely:-

Paper -I: English comprehension, essay, precis, letter writing and drafting of report -100 marks

Paper -II: English grammar (change of voice, transformation of sentences, application of appropriate preposition/ phrasal verbs/ idioms etc., correction of sentences, application of tense) & translation from Bengali/ Nepali. -100 marks

Paper -III: Composition, drafting of report, letter and precis writing in Bengali/Nepali and translation from English into Bengali / Nepali. -100 marks

Paper -IV: Elementary mathematics based upon the syllabus of Madhyamik Examination or Equivalent -100 marks

Paper -V: General knowledge and current affairs with special emphasis on West Bengal -100 marks

Paper -VI & Paper- VII, two optional papers carrying 100 marks each from the following subjects:-

- a) Journalism, b) Mass Communication, c) Advertisement & Public Relations, d) Sociology,
- e) Anthropology, f) Political Science, g) History, h) Film-direction or Cinematography.

Detailed syllabus of the optional papers i.e. Paper – VI & Paper - VII

(A) Journalism

Contents:-

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| I) Reporting | Total Marks: 20 (10+10) |
| a) News: Definition, Elements of News, News Values, Objectivity of News, District Correspondent, Special Correspondent, Feature, Photo Journalism. | |
| b) Specialisation in Reporting: Public Affairs Reporting, Human Interest Stories, Film Reporting, Environment & Human Rights, Online Reporting, Interviewing. | |
| II) Editing | Total marks: 10 |
| Copy Testing, Proof Reading, Page Lay-Out, Illustrations, Magazine Editing, Use of Computer and Software in Editing, Writing Editorial, Editing a News Story with Headline. | |
| III) History of Indian Journalism | Total marks: 10 (5+5) |
| a) The Origin of Print Media in India- Contribution of JA Hickey, Serampore Baptist Missionaries, Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Gupta, Harish Chandra Mukherjee. | |
| b) Vernacular Press Act, Development of News Agencies, History of Radio and Television in India. | |
| IV) National and International Affairs | Total Marks: 20 (10+10) |
| a) Indian Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights & Duties, Powers and Position of President, Prime Minister, Supreme Court, Parliament, Chief Minister, Governor, Election Commission, Current Economic Policy, Speaker, Contemporary National Events and Issues. | |

b) **International Affairs:** Role of United Nations, UNESCO, Imbalances in Information Flow, SAARC, International News Agencies, Contemporary International Issues.

V) Radio Journalism

Total Marks: 20(10+10)

- a) History of Radio in India, News Editor, Producer, Radio Reporter, Radio Interview, Radio Feature, Radio Talk.
- b) Community Radio, Recent Developments in FM Broadcast, Radio and Newspaper: a comparative study.

VI) Television Journalism

Total Marks: 20(10+10)

- a) History of Television in India, Use of Clippings, TV Interview, Anchoring, Effects of Television on Society.
- b) Television Documentaries, News Magazines and Talk Shows, Cable TV, Satellite Channels and its effect on Society.

NB: The paper should contain i) Writing a Report in about 150 words, ii) Writing a News Feature, iii) Prioritising importance of News from a given set of Headlines, Asserting Reasons, iv) Writing Headlines from a News Story, V) Writing Caption of a News Picture.

(B) Mass Communication

Contents:-

I) Communication

Total Marks: 50(25+25)

a) Definition and Functions, Types of Communication, Inter-Intra-Group-Mass Communication, Means of Communication: Press, Radio, Television, Film, Internet, Cable Network; Media-Society Theories: Mass Society, Mass Culture and Mass Audience; Normative Theories, Functionalism, Frankfurt School of Communication, Mass Media in India.

b) Communication Models: Aristotle's Classical Model, Media Dependency Model, McCombs & Shaw's Agenda Setting Model, Chomsky-Herman's Propaganda Model, Development Communication and Diffusion of Innovation, Dominant Paradigm, Uses & Gratification, Globalisation & Mass Media.

II) Media Management, Laws and Ethics

Total Marks: 50(25+25)

a) Definition and different types of Media Management, FDI in Media, Various Departments of Newspaper, Dual Economy of Newspaper, Circulation and Advertisement Management, Autonomous Model, Prasar Bharati, Cable TV Regulation Act, Organisational Structure of Doordarshan and All India Radio, Convergence of Media, DTH, TRP, ABC, NRS, Satellite Channels.

b) Freedom of Information, Right to Information, Freedom of Press with Special Reference to India, Press Commissions, Press Council, Press Laws, Defamation, Concept of Court, Sedition, Official Secrets Act, Copyright Act, Press and Registration of Books Act, Obscenity Act, Working Journalist Act, Parliamentary Proceedings Act, Codes of Ethics, Yellow Journalism.

(C) Advertisement and Public Relations

Contents:-

I) Advertising

Total Marks: 50(25+25)

a) Advertising: Definition, Social and Economic Benefits of Advertising, Public or Government Advertising, Target Audience, Brand Positioning, USP, Market and its Segments, Creative Strategy, Ad-Copy Writing, Slogan, Television Advertisement, Radio Advertisement.

b) Outdoor Advertising, Advertising Agencies, Media Strategy, Planning of Ad-Budget for Newspapers, Television etc.

II) Public Relations

Total Marks: 50(25+25)

a) Public Relations: Definition and History, Internal & External Publics, PR Publicity, Propaganda and Opinion, PR as a Management Function, Image Management, PR Principles: Planning and Implementation.

b) Tools of Public Relations, Media Relations, Press Release, Press Conference, House Journal, Crisis Management, Community Relations, Employee Relations, PR by Government Departments, Use of Internet as a major PR tool, Emerging Trends in PR.

(D) Sociology

Total Marks:-100

Contents:-

1. Fundamentals of Sociology

- a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and Emergence of Sociology.

- b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.
- c) Sociology and Common Sense.
2. **Pathfinders of Sociology**
- Karl Marx – Historical Materialism, Mode of Production, Alienation, Class Struggle.
 - Emile Durkheim, Social Fact, Collective Consciousness and Social Solidarity, Suicide, Religion and Society.
 - Max Weber - Social Action, Ideal Types, Types of Authority and Bureaucracy. Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.
 - Simmel : Formal Sociology : Forms & Types; Subjective & Objective Culture, Money; Metropolis.
3. **Contemporary Interpretations of Modern Sociology** : Talcott Parsons - Social system and its four major problems, Pattern Variables. Robert K. Merton – Latent and Manifest Function and Dysfunction, Conformity and Deviance, Reference Groups.
4. **Social System**: Equilibrium, Status, Role, Culture, Heredity and Environment, Social Control, Conformity & Deviance, Forms of Interaction, Social Interaction and Everyday Life. Types of Human Groups. Personality and Socialization. Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Sociology of Political Life. Religion in Relation to Solidarity and Social Conflict, Magic, Science and Morality. Social Aspects of Production, Distribution, Exchange and Consumption.
5. **Individual & Groups**: Personality & Socialization, Classification of Groups & their contemporary significance.
6. **Inequality, Stratification & Mobility**
- Concepts - Equality, Inequality, Hierarchy, Exclusion, Poverty and Deprivation.
 - Social Mobility - Open and Closed Systems, Types of Mobility, Sources and Consequences of Mobility.
7. **Economy & Society**
- Social aspects of Production, Distribution, Exchange & Consumption, Social organization of work in different types of Society - Slave Society, Feudal Society, Industrial / Capitalist Society, Post-Industrial Society.
 - Formal and Informal Organization of work.
 - Labour & Society.
8. **Politics and Society**
- Power Elite, Bureaucracy, Pressure Groups and Political Parties.
 - Nation - State, Citizenship, Democracy, Civil Society, Ideology.
 - Protest- Agitation, Social Movements, Collective Action, Revolution.
9. **Religion & Society**
- Religion in Modern Society: Religion and Science, Secularization, Religious Revivalism, Fundamentalism, Pluralism.
 - Magic, Religion & Morality and Science.
10. **Science & Technology**
- Ethos of Science;
 - Scientific Temper;
 - Social Responsibility of Science;
 - Social Control of Science;
 - Social Consequences of Science and Technology;
 - Technology and Social Change.
11. **Social & Cultural Change in Modern Society**
- Development and Dependency,
 - Agents of Social Change,
 - Education & Social Change,
 - Science, Technology & Social Change,
 - Dominant Culture,
 - Celebrity Culture.
12. **Society & Culture in India**

- Unity & Diversity, Modernity and Tradition, Contestation.
 - Approaches to the Study of Indian Society :
 - Indological (Ghurye); Structural-Functional (Srinivas); Marxist / Dialectical (Desai); Dalit (Ambedkar).
13. **Major Social Groups**
Religious Groups, Linguistic and Regional Groups, Castes & Tribes.
14. **Some Major Institutions**
Marriage, Family, Kinship Patterns and Changes Affecting Those; Gender Socialization; Division of Labour and Economic Interdependence, Decision-Making, Centres of Power and Political Participation; Religion and Society; Education, Inequality, Social Change, Contemporary Trends.
15. **Social Inequality**
Nature and types; Traditional concepts of hierarchy, Caste and Class; the Backward Classes; Concepts of Equality and Social Justice in relation to traditional hierarchies; Education, Occupation; Changing Patterns of Stratification.
16. **Social change in modern India**
Westernization, Sanskritisation and Secularization; Directed and Undirected Change; Legislative and Executive Measures; Social Reforms; Social Movements; Industrialization & Urbanization; Associations and Pressure Groups.
17. **Women & Children**
Demographic Profile of Women; Special Problems - Dowry, Atrocities, Discrimination; Existing Programmes for Women and their impact. Situational Analysis of Children; Child Welfare Programmes.
18. **Social problems in India** : 1) Poverty in rural and urban areas, 2) Child Labour, 3) Problem of Youth, 4) Drug Addiction, 5) Juvenile Delinquency, 6) Problems relating to old age, 7) Population problem, 8) Mass Illiteracy, 9) Problem of Violence.

(E) Anthropology

Contents:-

Total Marks:-100

1. **Introducing Anthropology**: Meaning and Scope of Anthropology. Main branches of Anthropology, their Scope and Relevance: (a) Social-cultural Anthropology, (b) Biological Anthropology, (c) Archaeological Anthropology, (d) Linguistic Anthropology.
2. **Brief outline of the growth of Anthropology**: Enlightenment, Colonialism and Anthropology.
History and Development of Anthropology in India:
3. **Human evolution and Hominization process**
Theories of organic evolution, Human evolution and emergence of Man : (a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution, (b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre-Darwinian, Darwinian and Post- Darwinian), (c) Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology. Theories of human origin.
4. **Human variation**
 - Concept of Race, Racism.
 - Concept of Human Physique and Somatotype.
 - Concept of Ethnic Groups – Mongoloid, Caucasoid, Negroid, Australoid.
 - Emergence of man in India and contemporary variation :
 - Fossil remains in India: Ramapithecus, Narmada Man.
 - Classification of Indian population: H.H. Risley, B.S. Guha and S.S. Sarkar
5. **Features and distribution of Prehistoric Cultures with reference to India**: (a) Palaeolithic, (b) Mesolithic, (c) Neolithic, (d) Chalcolithic, (e) Iron Age.
6. **Theories and concept of culture and society**
 - Brief outline of Anthropological Theories: Evolutionism, Diffusionism, Functionalism, Structuralism, Symbolism and Interpretative Approach, Post-structuralism and Post-modernism – Hermeneutics and Phenomenological Anthropology.
 - Concept (brief outline): Social Structure, Social Organization, Gender, Institution, Group, Community.
7. **Culture and Civilization**
 - Definition and Features of Culture and Civilization. Evolution of Indian Culture and Civilization.
 - Prehistoric Cultures: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Iron Age.

- Indus Valley Civilization (Origin, Distribution, Features with special reference to Architectural, Socio-Economic and Religious; Decline; Indus Script.)
 - Vedic Society (Early and Late): Society, Economy and Polity.
 - Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity on Indian Society.
 - Contribution of Tribal Cultures to Indian Civilization.
 - Ethnoarchaeology in India with special reference to Mortuary Practices and Megalithic Burials.
8. **Cultural categories of ancient India:** Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma and Rebirth.
Caste System – Origin, Features, Functions and change in Caste System, Dominant Caste, Jajmani System.
9. **Structure of Indian civilization:** Theoretical Understanding (R. Redfield, N. K. Bose).
10. **Concepts for understanding Indian civilization:** Sanskritization, Universalization-Parochialization, Tribe-peasant & Tribe-caste Continuum, State Formation and Sacred Complex.
11. **Idea of Folk and Folk Culture**
- Folkloric elements in Indian Culture (Proverbs, Folksong, Folkart with special reference to West Bengal), Folklore and Identity, Performances.
 - Cultural Relativism, Acculturation, Enculturation, Diffusion, Cultural Lag, World View, Symbol.
 - Anthropological approaches to the study of civilization.
12. **Economic Anthropology**
Major ways of Subsistence – Hunting-gathering, Pastoralism, Horticulture and Settled Agriculture. Production, Distribution (Reciprocity, Market exchange, Re-distribution), Consumption, Gift Exchange, Peasant.
13. **Political Anthropology with reference to India**
- Concepts of Band, Tribe, Chiefdom and State.
 - Political Movement - Types of Socio-political Movements (Revitalization, Messianic, Social Solidarity, Regional and Ethnic).
 - Ethnicity – Definition, Concept of Ethnic Boundary.
14. **Anthropology of Religion**
- Definition of Religion, Functions of Religion.
 - Approaches to the study of Religion (Intellectual, Psychological, Functional, and Interpretative).
 - Concepts: Myth, Magic, Witchcraft, Sorcery, Taboo, Totem, Divination, Rituals, Symbolism in Religion.
15. **Social Stratification**
- Types – Caste and Class.
 - Concepts: Status, Role, Age-set/Age-grade, Social Mobility.
16. **Emerging Fields of Social-Cultural Anthropology**
Anthropology of Communication: – Visual Anthropology, Mass Media, Popular Culture.
17. **Demographic Profile of India**
- Demography: Concept, Theories and Methods.
 - Structure and Features of Indian Population; Rates and Ratios: Fertility, Mortality; Factors Influencing Fertility and Mortality. Dynamics of Demography in Rural, Urban and Tribal Contexts. Migration and Effects of Migration.
 - Linguistic Elements in Indian Population (Grierson and S.K.Chatterjee).
18. **Aspects of Indian Village**
- Development of village study in India and its significance.
 - Types of village, social organization of Indian village (agricultural).
 - Concepts developed through village studies in India.
 - Changes in rural society in post-Independent India.
19. **Tribal Situation in India**
- Ethnic Strains in Indian Population, Geographical, Economic and Linguistic distribution of Indian tribes. Major problems of Indian tribes with special reference to issues of land and forest.

- Plan and Programmes for the development of the STs; problems/critique of tribal development; five year plans and Indian tribes – a review.
 - Tribal Movement (Nature and distribution), Emergence of Ethnicity, Issues of Identity, Tribe and Nation-State, Indian National Movement and Indian Tribes, Regionalism, Jharkhand Movement, Santal Movement.
20. **Emerging issues in Indian Anthropology**
- Human Rights and advocacy of Anthropology in the contexts of women, children, health and education. Social-cultural dimensions of health: Bio-medical, Medical Anthropology and EthnoMedicine.
 - Issues in Context: Sect, Cult, Religions Pluralism in India, Visual Image and Indian Society, Public Culture in India, Refugee, Civil Society, Violence, Traditional Knowledge.

(F) Political Science

Contents:-

Total Marks:-100

GROUP-A

1. Political Theory

- (a) Nature of Politics - Approaches to the study of Politics: Traditional, Behavioural and Postbehavioural.
- (b) Theories of the state: Idealist, Individualist, Socialist.
- (c) State, Law and Legal Imperatives: The Concept of Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic; Crisis of State Sovereignty.
- (d) Relation between the State and the Individual: Liberty, Equality, Rights and Justice; Concepts and their inter-relations.
- (e) Theories of Democracy: Protective, Developmental and Participatory.
- (f) Marxian approach to the study of politics - Dialectical and Historical Materialism – Relationship between base and super structure, Marx's analysis of the rise and development of Capitalism, Contradictions of Capitalism, Marx's theory of Class and Class Struggle, Marxist concept of Freedom and Democracy.

2. Western Political Thought

- (a) Greek Political Thought: Main Features – Plato: Concepts of Justice, Aristotle: Theory of State.
- (b) Medieval Political Thought in Europe: Main Features.
- (c) Renaissance Thought: Main Features – Contributions of Machiavelli – Political Thought of Reformation: Bodin's contribution to the Theory of Sovereignty.
- (d) Hobbes: Founder of the science of Materialist Politics – Locke: Founder of Liberalism, Views on Right, Liberty Property and Consent – Rousseau: General Will.
- (e) Utilitarianism: Bentham and J.S. Mill.
- (f) Green's theory of State.
- (g) Hegel: Civil Society and State.
- (h) Utopian and Scientific Socialism – Main Features & Anarchism.

3. Indian Political Thought

- (a) Kautilya : Background of his political ideas;
- (b) Features of Medieval political thought in India.
- (c) Modern political thought in India: Rammohan Roy's contribution to Indian liberalism.
- (d) Ideas of Nationalism: Bankimchandra, Swami Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore.
- (e) Ideas of Socialism: Jayaprakash Narayan and Jawaharlal Neheru.
- (f) M.N. Roy and Radical Humanism.
- (g) Subhas Chandra Bose: Doctrine of Synthesis.
- (h) Mahatma Gandhi: Ideas of State and Democracy, Theory of Trusteeship.
- (i) B.R. Ambedkar: Ideas & Social Justice.

GROUP-B

4. Public Administration

- (a) Public Administration: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Public Vs. Private Administration.

- (b) Evolution of Discipline – Comparative Public Administration and Development Administration – Present Trends.
- (c) Concepts and Principles: Hierarchy, Unity and Command, Span of Control, Supervision, Authority and Responsibility, Leadership, Delegation and Decentralization.
- (d) Administrative Processes: Decision Making, Co-ordination, Control, Communication and Accountability.
- (e) People's participation in Administration: Concepts, Types and Constraints.
- (f) Bureaucracy: Views of Marx and Max Weber.

5. Indian Administration

- (a) Evolution of Indian Administration: Legacies of the British rule.
- (b) Organization of the Central Government: Cabinet Secretariat, Central Secretariat, PMO.
- (c) Organization of the State Governments: State Secretariat and the Chief Secretary, the Divisional Commissioner. District Administration: Changing role of D.M.
- (d) Financial Administration: Concept of Budget and its implications, Public Accounts Committee, Role of C&AG.
- (e) Citizens and Administration- Bringing people closer to Administration: e-governance.
- (f) Meaning and forms of public accountability and redresses of public grievances-Lokpal and Lokayuts.
- (g) Official Language: Constitutional provisions & provisions in West Bengal.
- (h) The Civil Services in India: Recruitment & Training-Role of UPSC & State PSC.

6. Constitutional Democracy and Government in India

I The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution

- (a) Framing of the Indian Constitution: Role of the Constituent Assembly ;
- (b) The philosophy of the Constitution and its salient features;
- (c) The Preamble and the Basic features of Constitution;
- (d) Fundamental Rights and Duties;
- (e) Directive Principles of State Policies;
- (f) Nature of Indian Federalism;
- (g) Constitutional Amendments.

II Organs of Governments

- (a) The Legislature:-Parliament and State Assembly; Composition, Power, Function and Privileges.
- (b) The Executive:- President, Prime-Minister, Governor, Chief Minister; Election, Position, Functions, Privileges.
- (c) The Judiciary:- The Supreme Court and High Court; Their Jurisdictions.

III Federalism and Decentralisation

- (a) Centre-State Relations and vice-versa;
- (b) Emergency Provisions;
- (c) Three-tier of Governance- Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies with reference to 73rd & 74th Amendments of the Constitution.

7. Political Process in India

- (a) National and Regional Parties; trends in the party system—from the Congress system to the era of multi-party coalitions, Political trends in West Bengal.
- (b) Federalism and Regional Aspirations in present India.
- (c) Election Commission: Composition and Functions; Electoral Reforms in India-nature and Challenges.
- (d) Religion and Politics: Debates on Secularism; Majority and Minority communalism.
- (e) Caste and Politics: Caste in politics and the politicization of caste; Interaction of Caste with Class and Gender; Caste Discrimination and affirmative action policies.
- (f) Role of Media in Indian Socio-Political context, Government & Media, Role of Press Council of India.

8. Development Process, Social Movements and State Institutions in Contemporary India

- I Perspectives on Development since Independence:- State and Planning, Mixed Economy, Economic Reforms, Privatisation and Liberalization, Land Reforms and Green Revolutions.

II. Social Movements & Other Right based Movements:-

- (a) Peasants Movements, Tribal Movements and Labour Movements;
- (b) Environment Movement;
- (c) Human Rights Movements with special emphasis to The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993;
- (d) Women Movements with special emphasis to National & State Commission for Women;
- (e) Rights to Food, Work, Education;
- (f) Right to Information with special emphasis to The RTI Act, 2005.

(G) History

Contents:-

Total Marks:- 100

1. **The Harappan Civilization:** Third to Second Millennium B.C.E Origin, Date, Extent, Characteristics, Decline, Survival and Significance, Art and Architecture.
2. **The Iron Age in India, Vedic Society and the Megalithic Culture:** 1500 B.C.E to 6th Century B.C.E. Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Harappan orbit. Early Vedic Society, Polity and Economy. Changes in the later Vedic period.
3. **Period of Mahajanapadas:** Formation of territorial States (Mahajanapada; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact.)
4. **The Mauryan Empire:** Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Asoka; Concept of Dharma; Art, Architecture and Sculpture; External Contacts; Religion; Spread of Religion; Literature.
5. **Post-Mauryan Period:** Both Northern India, the Deccan and Southern India with reference to: Social conditions. Culture and Religion: Rise of Mahayana Buddhism and Buddhist Centres; Literature and culture; Art and Architecture.
7. **Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas**
Gupta Polity and Administration, Caste System, Position of women, Education and Educational Institutions; Nalanda, Vikramasila and Valabhi, Creative Literature, Art and Architecture.
8. **The Post Gupta Period and the Rise of Regional States**
Cultural Aspects, Regional Languages and Texts, Literature, Growth of Art and Architecture, Sculpture, Temple Architecture; Education and Literature, Major philosophical thinkers and schools, Ideas in Science and Mathematics.
9. **Major political developments in Bengal during 13th to 15th Centuries:** Provincial Kingdoms—under the Ilyas Shahi and Hussain Shahi Dynasties with special reference to Society and Culture: Social and Cultural Assimilation—Sufi and Bhakti Movements—Kabir, Nanak, Chaitanya, Namdeva, Growth of Regional Languages and Literature—Art and Architecture.
10. **Society, Culture and Economy during 16th and 18th centuries:** Sher Shah to Akbar—Evolution of religion under the Mughals—Sulh-i-Kul and Din-i-Ilahi—Mughal Art, Architecture, Painting, Music and Literature, Mughal Culture and Society.
11. **Indian Economy under the British Colonial Rule:- (A) Impact of Colonial Rule on Indian Agrarian Economy:-**
 - Land Revenue Settlements—Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari Settlements.
 - Economic Impact of Revenue Settlements—Commercialization and its consequences.
 - Rural Indebtedness and growth of landless labour.
 - Famine and Poverty.
12. **Changing Nature of India's Trade and Industry under the Colonial Rule**
 - Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce;
 - De-industrialization - decline of village industries and town handicrafts;
 - Railways;
 - Growth of Foreign capital and rise of modern industries.
13. **Indian Society in transition: Cultural Encounter and Socio-Cultural changes**
 - Introduction of western education and modern ideas.
 - Reform Movements—Ram Mohan Roy, Brahmo Samaj, Young Bengal, Vidyasagar, Arya Samaj, Vivekananda and Ramkrishna Mission.
 - Women's Question and Indian Reformers.
 - The growth of Modern Vernacular Literature, Press and Public Opinion, Growth and Spread of Scientific Ideas.
 - The Faraizi and Wahabi Movements; The Aligarh Movement, Deoband School.

- Social Reform Movements in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (including depressed caste movements) —a broad overview.
14. **Resistance to the British rule**
- The Revolt of 1857—Genesis, Course, Character, Causes of its failure and its impact.
 - The Act of 1858 and the establishment of the British Raj.
15. **Growth of Nationalism (1858- 1918):** Factors leading to birth of Indian Nationalism—Early Political Associations—The foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)—The Safety-valve thesis—Programme and objectives of the early Congress—Economic Nationalism and Drain Theory—The Moderates and the Extremists—the Partition of Bengal (1905)—The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal and other provinces—the economic, cultural and political aspects of Swadeshi movement.
16. **Gandhian Era (1919- 1947):** Rise of Gandhi—Character of Gandhian Nationalism—the Rowlatt Satyagraha—The Khilafat—the Non Co-operation movement—Simon Commission, Nehru Report and Round Table Conferences—Civil Disobedience Movement—Quit India Movement.
17. **The Post-War upsurge Growth of Muslim Separatism:-** Rise of Muslim League—Demand for Pakistan, Hindu Nationalism Depressed Classes and caste politics with special reference to the role of B. R. Ambedkar, Communalism, British Policy, Partition and Independence.
18. **The Constitutional Developments (1773- 1947):** The Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act and the Charter Acts. The Acts of 1861 and 1892—the Morley Minto Reforms (1909)—the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)—Government of India Act (1935)—Working of Provincial Ministries—Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission—Act of Indian Independence (1947).
19. **Consolidation as a Nation after 1947:** Framing of the Indian Constitution—Integration of Princely States—the question of National Language—the linguistic reorganisation of States, making of India's foreign policy —Non-alignment and the Third World—India and her neighbours.

(H) Cinematography

PART - I

Contents:-

Marks: 50

10 marks in each segment

1. **International history of cinema**
 - a. Silent
 - b. German Expressionistic
 - c. Russian Schooling
 - d. Neo-Realism
 - e. Latin American Cinema
 - f. French New Wave etc.
2. **Rudiments of film-making**
 - a. Shot
 - b. Scene
 - c. Sequence
 - d. Lens
 - e. Aperture
 - f. Camera Angle-height
 - g. 180 degree look
 - h. Different types of Continuity etc.
3. **Screen-play writing**
 - a. Story
 - b. 3 Act structure
 - c. Character Development etc
4. **Different stages of film-making**

- a. Pre-production
 - b. Production
 - c. Post production
 - d. Distribution etc
5. **Art direction & budgeting**

PART – II

Marks: 50

10 marks in each segment

1. **Rudiments of photography**
- a. Aperture
 - b. Film speed
 - c. Different lenses
 - d. Censor
 - e. Processor
 - f. Exposure
 - g. Colour temperature
 - h. Filters etc.
2. **Cinematography / Electronic Cinematography**
- a. Technicalities
 - b. Methods etc.
3. **Different types of lighting methods, types & logistics of lighting a scene.**
4. **Different types of lighting equipments, filters, gears and its use.**
5. **Colour correction, digital intermediates etc.**

(I) Film Direction

Contents:-

PART – I

Marks: 50

10 marks in each segment

1. **International history of cinema**
- a. Silent Era
 - b. German Expressionistic
 - c. Russian Schooling
 - d. Neo-Realism
 - e. Latin American Cinema
 - f. French New Wave etc.
2. **Rudiments of film-making**
- a. Shot
 - b. Scene
 - c. Sequence
 - d. Lens
 - e. Aperture
 - f. Camera Angle-height
 - g. 180 degree look
 - h. Different types of Continuity etc.

3. **Screenplay writing**
 - a. Story
 - b. 3-Act Structure
 - c. Character Development etc.
4. **Different stages of film-making**
 - a. Pre-production
 - b. Production
 - c. Post-production
 - d. Distribution etc.
5. **Art direction & budgeting.**

PART – II

Marks: 50
10 marks in each segment

1. History of Indian cinema (region-wise).
2. Logistics & planning for shot division & mise-en-scene.
3. Screenplay writing –hero’s journey, characterization.
4. Aesthetics, types & technicalities of documentary film-making.
5. Advertisement / spot film-making & Budgeting, scheduling, planning & distribution of a film project.

(iii) The Personality Test in part II will be of 100 marks. For this purpose a limited number of candidates, selected in order of merit on the results of the Written Examination will be called.

N.B.: (i) The Public Service Commission, West Bengal shall have the discretion to fix qualifying marks in the aggregate.
(ii) All papers must be written either in English or in Bengali except Paper- I & Paper- II.