

Syllabus for UGC-NET/SLET Exam (JRF and Assistant Professor)

1. Paper 1: General Paper on Teaching and Research Aptitude

This paper is common for all candidates, regardless of the subject chosen. It tests the **teaching skills**, **research aptitude**, and **general awareness** of candidates. The topics covered in Paper 1 are as follows:

1. Teaching Aptitude

- **Teaching and Learning:** Characteristics of teaching, objectives of teaching, methods of teaching (lecture, demonstration, etc.), teaching aids, and modern trends in education.
- **Levels of Teaching:** Memory-based teaching, understanding-based teaching, reflective teaching.
- **Teaching Approaches:** Concept of teaching, critical thinking, problem-solving, cooperative learning, ICT in teaching.
- **Education and Knowledge:** Educational philosophy, educational psychology, cognitive and affective domains, methods of assessing learning.

2. Research Aptitude

- **Research Methodology:** Concept, types of research (qualitative and quantitative), significance, and ethical issues in research.
- **Data Collection and Analysis:** Sampling techniques, data analysis methods (descriptive, inferential), types of data, and research tools.
- **Research Ethics:** Plagiarism, research misconduct, academic integrity, and the importance of ethics in research.
- **Hypothesis and Research Design:** Types of hypotheses, formulation of research questions, design of experiments, variables, and models.

3. Reading Comprehension

- **Passages:** Based on a variety of subjects, including **literature**, **social sciences**, **science**, and **history**. The candidate needs to comprehend the passage and answer questions based on the text.

4. Communication

- **Nature of Communication:** Verbal and non-verbal communication, barriers to communication, and effective communication in the academic context.

- **Methods of Communication:** Forms of communication—oral, written, and online communication.

5. Reasoning (including Mathematical Reasoning)

- **Logical Reasoning:** Patterns, analogies, relationships, and logical conclusions.
- **Quantitative Reasoning:** Basic mathematical concepts like ratios, percentages, number series, probability, and simple arithmetic.
- **Data Interpretation:** Graphs, tables, and data sets to be analyzed and interpreted.

6. Data Interpretation

- **Graphs and Tables:** Ability to interpret data presented in the form of bar charts, pie charts, tables, etc.
- **Calculations:** Basic calculations based on data interpretation, such as averages, percentages, ratios.

7. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- **ICT Basics:** Computer systems, hardware, software, networks, internet, and online resources.
- **Tools for Teaching:** Use of educational technology and digital tools in teaching, e-learning, virtual classrooms, and online platforms.

8. People, Development, and Environment

- **Human Development:** Concepts of human development, national development, and sustainable development.
- **Environmental Studies:** Environmental issues, climate change, pollution, and environmental protection.

9. Higher Education System

- **Indian Education System:** Structure, governance, and policies in Indian higher education.
- **Educational Policies:** Key national and international policies, programs, and reforms.

2. Paper 2: Subject-Specific Paper

Paper 2 is subject-specific, and the syllabus depends on the subject you select when applying for the exam. The syllabus for **Paper 2** is designed to test your in-depth knowledge and understanding of the subject at the **Master's level**.

Below are some **examples of subject-specific syllabi** for common subjects. Each subject will have detailed topics that you can refer to in the **official UGC-NET syllabus** for the particular subject.

Example 1: Paper 2 - Subject: Political Science

The syllabus for Political Science is divided into various sections:

Unit 1: Political Theory

- Basic Concepts: Power, authority, sovereignty, liberty, equality, justice, rights, etc.
- Theories of the state: Liberalism, Marxism, and Feminism.
- Ideologies: Liberalism, Conservatism, Fascism, and Nationalism.

Unit 2: Comparative Politics

- Comparative Politics: Evolution and scope.
- Political systems: Parliamentary and presidential systems.
- Political parties and party systems.

Unit 3: Indian Government and Politics

- Constitution of India: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Union Government and Administration: President, Prime Minister, and Cabinet.
- Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts.
- Election Commission and Electoral Reforms.

Unit 4: International Relations

- Theories of International Relations: Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism.
- International organizations: UN, IMF, World Bank, WTO.
- Indian Foreign Policy.

Example 2: Paper 2 - Subject: History

Unit 1: Ancient India

- Prehistoric Cultures in India: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Chalcolithic.
- Maurya and Gupta Empires: Society, economy, and administration.

Unit 2: Medieval India

- Delhi Sultanate: Rise, consolidation, and administration.
- Mughal Empire: Babur to Aurangzeb.

Unit 3: Modern India

- British Expansion in India: East India Company, British Crown.
- Indian National Movement: Reform movements, social reformers, freedom struggle.

Unit 4: World History

- Industrial Revolution.
- World Wars: Causes, events, and outcomes.
- Cold War and Post-Cold War Era.

Example 3: Paper 2 - Subject: English

Unit 1: Literature in English

- **Elizabethan Drama:** Shakespeare, Marlowe.
- **Modern Poetry and Drama:** Eliot, Yeats, Beckett.
- **Postcolonial Literature:** Postcolonial theory, writers like Rushdie, Ngugi wa Thiong'o.

Unit 2: Literary Criticism

- **Classical Literary Criticism:** Aristotle, Horace.
- **Modern Literary Theory:** Structuralism, Post-Structuralism, Feminism, Marxism, Psychoanalysis.

Unit 3: Indian Writing in English

- Early Writers: R. K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand.
- Contemporary Writers: Vikram Seth, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai.