



J A G R A N
Josh
your guide to success

WWW.JAGRANJOSH.COM

Oriya Syllabus for IAS Main Exam 2012

Note (i): A candidate may be required to answer some of all the questions in the language concerned.

Note (ii): In regard to the language included in the Eighth Schedule to Constitution, the scripts will be the same as indicated in Section-II (B) of Appendix I relating to Main Examination.

Note (iii): Candidates should note that the questions not required to be answered in a specific language will have to be answered in the language medium indicated by them for answering papers on Essay.

General Studies and Optional Subjects.

<p>ORIYA PAPER-I (Answers must be written in Oriya)</p>	<p>The paper will require first hand reading of the text and test the critical ability of the candidate.</p>
<p>Section-A</p>	<p>Section-A</p>
<p>History of Oriya Language</p>	<p>Poetry :</p>
<p>(1) Origin and development of Oriya Language-Influence of Austric, Dravidian, Perso-Arabic and English on Oriya Language.</p> <p>(2) Phonetics and Phonemics : Vowels, Consonants Principles of changes in Oriya sounds.</p> <p>(3) Morphology : Morphemes (free, bound compound and complex), derivational and inflectional affixes, case inflection, conjugation of verb.</p> <p>(4) Syntax : Kinds of sentences and their transformation, structure of sentences.</p> <p>(5) Semantics-Different types of change in meaning Euphemism.</p> <p>(6) Common errors in spellings, grammatical uses and construction of sentences.</p> <p>(7) Regional variations in Oriya Language (Western, Southern and Northern Oriya) and Dialects (Bhatiri and Desia)</p>	<p>(Ancient)</p> <p>1. Sāralā Das-Shanti Parva from Māhābhārata.</p> <p>2. Jaganāth Das-Bhāgābata, XI Skandha-Jadu Avadhuta Sambāda.</p> <p>(Medieval)</p> <p>3. Dinākrushna Dās-Rasakallola- (Chhāndas-16 & 34)</p> <p>4. Upendra Bhanja-Lāvanyabati (Chhāndas-1 & 2)</p> <p>(Modern)</p> <p>5. Rādhānāth Rāy-Chandrabhāgā</p> <p>6. Māyādhār Mānasinha-Jeevan Chitā</p> <p>7. Satchidānanda Routray-Kabitā-1962</p> <p>8. Ramākānta Ratha-Saptama Ritu.</p>
<p>Section-B</p>	<p>Section-B</p>
<p>History of Oriya Literature</p>	<p>Drama :</p>
<p>(1) Historical backgrounds (social, cultural and political) of Oriya Literature of different periods.</p> <p>(2) Ancient epics, ornate kavyas and padavalis.</p> <p>(3) Typical structural forms of Oriya Literature (Koili, Chautisa, Poi, Chaupadi, Champu).</p> <p>(4) Modern trends in poetry, drama short story, novel, essay and literary criticism.</p>	<p>9. Manoranjan Dās-Kātha-Ghodā</p> <p>10. Bijay Mishra-Tata Nirājanā</p> <p>Novel :</p> <p>11. Fakir Mohan Senāpati-Chhamāna Āthaguntha</p> <p>12. Gopināth Mohanty-Dānāpāni</p> <p>Short Story :</p> <p>13. Surendra Mohānty-Marālāra Mrityu</p> <p>14. Manoj Dās-Laxmira Abhisara</p> <p>Essay :</p> <p>15. Chittaranjan Dās-Taranga O Tadi (First five essays).</p> <p>16. Chandra Sekhar Rath-Mun Satya-dhārma Kahuchhi (First five essays)</p>
<p>PAPER-II (Answers must be written in Oriya)</p>	
<p>Critical Study of texts -</p>	