

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DR.HARISINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA, SAGAR (M.P.)
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)



DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR M.A. in SOCIOLOGY
(2019-20)

Rationale of the syllabus

While designing of the syllabus for the Post-Graduate Course in Sociology, the Department kept in view of broad areas as mentioned below.

1. Theoretical/Conceptual approach
2. Regional specificity
3. Practical applicability
4. inter-disciplinary in nature
6. Courses are designed in the context of contemporary needs
7. Regional issues are emphasized in the context of both national and international changing scenario
8. Courses are formed and designed with special emphasis is given to the Department thrust areas as well as the ongoing research of the faculties and research scholars.
9. The courses for each semester are logically and sequentially distributed.

Head

DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR M.A. IN SOCIOLOGY 2018-19

Semester-I			Credit	Semester-II			Credit
Soc-CC 121	Introduction to Sociology		5	Soc-CC 221	Modern Sociological Theory		5
Soc-CC 122	Social stratification		5	Soc-CC 222	Indian Society: Structure and Change		5
Soc-CC 123	Classical Thinkers in Sociology		5	Soc-CC 224	Social Research Methods		5
Soc-EC-121	Population and Society		4	Soc-EC-223	Field Study		4
Soc-EC-122	Sociology of Sanitation		4	Soc-EC-222	Health and Society		4
Soc-EC-123	Sociology of Marginalized Community		4	Soc-OE-222	Human Rights and Social Justice		2
Soc-EC-	Sociology & Social Justice		4				
Semester-III				Semester-IV			
Soc-CC 321	Sociology of Change and Development		5	Soc-CC 423	Gender and Society		5
Soc-CC 322	Perspectives in Indian Society		5	Soc-CC 426	Applied Sociology		5
Soc-CC 323	Sociology of Crime and Deviance		5	Soc-CC 425	Rural Sociology		5
				Soc-EC 421	Dissertation		4
				Soc-EC 422	Globalization and Indian Society		4
				*The optional courses of each semester will be offered according to the availability of teacher(s)			
Soc-EC-321	Themes in Social Anthropology		4				
Soc-EC-322	Social Movements in India		4				
Soc-EC-323	Polity and Society		4				
Soc-OE-321	Sociology of South Asia		2				

Scheme and credit division (Semester Wise)

Semester	Core Papers	Total credit of core papers	Elective	Total Credits	OE	Semester credits
I	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	Nil	15+4=19
II	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	1x2=2	15+4+2=21
III	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	1x2=2	15+4+2=21
IV	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	Nil	15+4=19
Grand Total	12	60	04	16	02	80

**M.A.
Semester-I**

Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Credit	Classes	Max. Marks
Soc-CC 121	Introduction to Sociology	5	75	100
Soc-CC 122	Social stratification	5	75	100
Soc-CC 123	Classical Thinkers in Sociology	5	75	100
Soc-EC-121	Population and Society	4	60	100
Soc-EC-122	Sociology of Sanitation	4	60	100
Soc-EC-123	Sociology of Marginalized Community	4	60	100
Soc-EC-	Sociology & Social Justice	4	60	100

Semester-II

Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Credit	Classes	Max. Marks
Soc-CC 221	Modern Sociological Theory	5	75	100
Soc-CC 222	Indian Society: Structure and Change	5	75	100
Soc-CC 224	Social Research Methods	5	75	100
Soc-EC-223	Field Study	4	60	100
Soc-EC-222	Health and Society	4	60	100
Soc-OE-222	Human Rights and Social Justice	2	30	100

Semester-III

Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Credit	Classes	Max. Marks
Soc-CC 321	Sociology of Change and Development	5	75	100
Soc-CC 322	Perspectives in Indian Society	5	75	100
Soc-CC 323	Sociology of Crime and Deviance	5	75	100
Soc-EC-321	Themes in Social Anthropology	4	60	100
Soc-EC-322	Social Movements in India	4	60	100
Soc-EC-323	Polity and Society	4	60	100
Soc-OE-321	Sociology of South Asia	2	30	100

Semester-IV

Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Credit	Classes	Max. Marks
Soc-CC 423	Gender and Society	5	75	100
Soc-CC 426	Applied Sociology	5	75	100
Soc-CC 425	Rural Sociology	5	75	100
Soc-EC 421	Dissertation	4	60	100
Soc-EC 422	Globalization and Indian Society	4	60	100

***The optional courses of each semester will be offered according to the availability of teacher(s)**

Scheme and credit division (Semester Wise)

Semester	Core Papers	Total credit of core papers	Elective	Total Credits	OE	Semester credits
I	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	Nil	15+4=19
II	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	1x2=2	15+4+2=21
III	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	1x2=2	15+4+2=21
IV	3	3X5=15	01	1X4=4	Nil	15+4=19
Grand Total	12	60	04	16	02	80

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| (a) Mid Semester Examination | : 20 Marks |
| (b) Internal Assessment | : 20 Marks |
| (c) End Semester Exam | : 60 Marks |

B) Assessment :

I) Internal Assessment

a) Theory

Each theory course must clearly mention the methodology of assessment i.e. assignment, presentation, group discussion etc. depending on the number of student in the class and feasibility of adopting a particular methodology.

The distribution of marks for internal assessments shall be as follows.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Evaluation of the assignment,
Presentation, Group discussion etc | : 15 Marks |
| (ii) Attendance | : 05 Marks |
| The marks for attendance shall be awarded as follows: | |
| (i) 75% and below | : 00 Marks |
| (ii) > 75% and upto 80% | : 01 Marks |
| (iii) >80% and upto 85% | : 02 Marks |
| (iv) >85% and upto 90% | : 03 Marks |
| (v) >90% and upto 95% | : 04 Marks |
| (vi) >95% | : 05 Marks |

The introductory note must also mention that to be eligible to appear in End semester Examination a student must appear in Mid Semester Examination and Internal Assessment.

b) Practical / Lab Courses :

1. Evaluation of Practical / Lab Courses shall be as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (i) Performing an getting the experiment checked regularly and
Incorporating the suggestion in the practical note book | : 15 Marks |
| (ii) Attendance | : 05 Marks |
| The marks for attendance shall be awarded as follows: | |
| (vii) 75% and below | : 00 Marks |
| (viii) > 75% and upto 80% | : 01 Marks |
| (ix) >80% and upto 85% | : 02 Marks |
| (x) >85% and upto 90% | : 03 Marks |
| (xi) >90% and upto 95% | : 04 Marks |

(xii) >95% : 05 Marks

C) End Semester Examination Practical / Lab Courses :

It will consist of 60 marks as follows :

- (a) Assessment of performing in the Experiment : 50 Marks
- (b) Viva-Voce of Experiment : 10 Marks

D) Evaluation of Project :

It will be based on periodic assessment of the progress of the project and End Semester Examination as follows:

- (i) First periodic assessment of the progress after 08 weeks : 20 Marks
- (ii) Second assessment of the progress after 08 weeks : 20 Marks
- (iii) End Semester Examination will consist of
 - (a) Evaluation of the project report : 50 Marks
 - (b) Viva-voce of project report : 10 Marks

E) Evaluation of field work:

It will be evaluated as follows:

- (i) Performing in the field work aptitude : 40 Marks
- (ii) End Semester Examination
 - (a) Evaluation of the report on the field work : 50 Marks
 - (b) Viva-voce on the report : 10 Marks

F) Evaluation of Seminars:

- 1. Documentation of the seminar : 20 Marks
- 2. First presentation of the seminar : 20 Marks
- 3. End Semester Examination : 60 Marks

End Semester Examination will consist:

- (i) Presentation of the seminar : 50 Marks
- (ii) Defense of the presentation : 10 Marks

Semester-I**SOC-CC 121: Introduction to Sociology****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

To learn sociology is to learn about how human societies are constructed and how our beliefs and daily routines come from. It is re-examine the new light many of taken-for-granted assumptions which we all hold and which influences the way we think about ourselves and others. This paper is intended to acquaint the students with the subject matter of Sociology as a social science and it has its own distinctive method and theoretical analysis which differentiates its subject matter from commonsensical knowledge to understand the individual and society relationship.

Unit I: Introducing Sociology

The subject matter of Sociology; The nature and scope of sociology; Sociology and social sciences; Sociology and Common sense

Unit II: Basic concepts:

Society, community, culture, institution, association, social structure, status and role

Unit III: Social groups and Socialization:

Meaning; Types of social groups; relationship between individual and group, inter group and intra group.

Society, culture, and socialization; Agencies of socialization; Theories of socialization; Social control: norms, values, and sanctions.

Unit IV: Social institutions:

Family: structure and types

Marriage: Types and function

Economy: types and function

Polity: Types and Function

Religion: Types and Function

Unit V: Social change:

Meaning and type: evolution and revolution, diffusion, progress and development; Factors of social change; Theories of social change.

Essential Readings:

Beteille, A. 2005. Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Margaret Anne & Carol Riddell. 1980. Approaching Sociology. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Haralambos, M. 1998. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Horton, P.B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1972. Sociology. Blacklick, Ohio: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

Jayaram, N. 2005. Introductory Sociology. Madras: Macmillan

Semester-I**SOC -CC 122: Social stratification****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

Social stratification lies at the core of society and to understand the societal order. Social inequality is a fundamental aspect of virtually all social processes, and a person's position in the stratification system is the most consistent predictor of his or her behavior, attitudes, and life chances. Social stratification links almost all aspects of society together, and therefore understanding what is happening to social stratification helps us understand a wide range of other changes in society. The main objective of this paper is to outline the concept and theories of stratification, which will eventually help in understanding the Indian social structure.

Unit I:**Social stratification:**

Social Structure: Hierarchy and Difference: Social Differentiation: Stratification: Social Equality and Inequality: Power and Domination: Exclusion: Deprivation: Discrimination; Social Mobility; Open and Closed Systems of Stratification; Theoretical Frameworks

Unit II: Theoretical perspectives:

Marxian and Weberian perspective

Structural Functionalism and Debate on Stratification

Unit-III: Approaches to Caste System

Varna and Jati (Book views and Field Views on Caste); Ideological approach, Structural-Functional Approach, Marxist approach; Caste in Modern India

Unit IV: Caste, Class and Power

The Dominant Caste, Caste violence and Caste disputes Class: Old and New; Agrarian Institution and its Changing Structure; Caste and Class in India

Unit V: Social Mobility

Nature and types of mobility, Condition and consequences of mobility, Process of Social Change in India

Essential Readings

Gupta, D. (ed.).1991. Social Stratification. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Jodhka, S.S. 2004. „Agrarian Structures and their Transformation“ in Veena Das (ed.) Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Singh, Y. 1977. Social Stratification and Social Change in India. Delhi: Manohar Publication.

Tumin, Melvin, M. 1987. Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

Oommen, T.K. 1977. „The Concept of Dominant Caste: Some Queries“, Contributions to Indian Sociology, vol. 4 (1).

Srinivas, M.N. 2002. Collected Essays. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Semester-I**SOC -CC 123: Classical Thinkers in Sociology****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

French Revolution and Industrial Revolution brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal structure of the societies in Europe through the emergence of capitalism and the development of modern state and democracy. Different thinkers viewed this societal changes from different perspectives, presented their distinct Methodology to study, causes and consequences. This course tries to familiarize students to these thinkers and their understanding of social change.

Unit I: Development of Classical Sociology

Socio-Economic Forces; Intellectual influences

Unit II: Auguste Comte

Positivism

Hierarchy of Sciences, Law of three stages,

Unit-III: Karl Marx

Historical materialism

Capitalism: Alienation, Theory of surplus value

Theory of class struggle

Unit IV: Emile Durkheim

Rules of Sociological method

Elementary forms of religious life

Division of labour

Suicide

Unit V: Max Weber

Problems of Objectivity and Value Freedom, Ideal Types,

Modernity and Rationality

Social Action

Power, Authority and Legitimacy

Religion and economy

Class, Status and Party

Essential Readings

Durkheim, E. 1964a. Division of Labour in Society. New York: Free Press.

Durkheim, E. 1964b. The Rules of Sociological Method. New York: Free Press.

Durkheim, E. 1966. Suicide. New York: Free Press.

Marx, K. 1982. German Ideology. London: Lawrence and Wishart.

Marx, K. 1867. Capital. Vol. 1. Harmondsworth: Penguin. (pp: 1-55)

Marx, K. 1961. Economic and Philosophical Manuscript. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House.

Weber, M. 1978. Economy and Society. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Weber, M. 1958 The Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism. New York: Charles Scriber's Sons.

Semester-I

Elective Courses

SOC -EC-121: Population and Society

Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)

This paper intends to provide the student with a nuanced understanding of the interface between population and society.

Unit I: Demography and Sociology

Development of Population Studies

Relationship between Sociology and Social Demography Sources of Data and measurement techniques

Unit II: Demographic Processes

Social determinants of Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Demographic Processes and social change

Population growth and Trends in India

Unit III: Age-Sex Composition

Age and Sex composition,

Factors affecting age-sex composition,

Consequences of age-sex composition

Unit IV: Approaches to Social Demography

Malthusian and Marxian Approach

Social Change and Demographic Transition

Unit V: Population and Development in India

Population Policies and their Changing Nature

Critical analysis of Population Policies

Human Development in India

Essential Readings

Bhende, A and Tara Kanitkar. 1994. *Principles of Population Studies*. Bombay: Himalayan.

D'Souza, V. S. 1985. *Economic Development, Social Structure and Population Growth*. New Delhi: Sage.

Economic and Political Weekly, 1981. *Population scene after 1981 census*, Special Number, Vol.16 (45-46), Mumbai: Sameekksha Trust Publication. Ford, T.R and Dejong, G.F. 1970. *Social Demography*. New Jersey: Englewood. Haq, E. 1970. "Social Stratification and Fertility: an analysis of their interrelations and policy implication", *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, vol. 38(3).

Haq, E. 1981. "Changing industrial pattern and fertility decline in India", *The Journal of Social Change*, vol.11 (384).

Mamdani, M. 1972. *The Myth of population control*. London: Monthly Review

Press.

Moore, W.E. 1959. "Sociology and Demography", in P.M Houser and CD Duncan, (eds.) *The Study of Population*. London: University of Chicago Press. Mukherjee, R. 1976. *Family and Planning in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

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Patel, T. 1994. *Fertility Behaviour Population and Society in Rajasthan*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sandhya, S. 1991. *Socio-Economic and Cultural Correlates of Infant Mortality*. Delhi: Concept Publication.

Srinivas, M.N. and Ramaswamy. 1977. *Culture and Fertility in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

UNDP. 2007-08. *Human Development Report*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

जैन, रंजना (1990), "जनसंख्या अध्ययन"

SOC -EC-123: Sociology of Marginalized Community

Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)

Contextualization of Indian sociology is growing among cross section of scholars. Task is to focus on segment of population living on margin without adequate attention. This course aims at sensitizing students to significance of sociological study of Dalit, tribal and nomadic caste and tribe. Focus is on group and community who languish with poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

Unit-I: Marginalisation and Socio-Economic indices

Poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness, inequality, critical view of caste system, untouchability- historical and social root, dysfunction

Unit-II: Social Structure and Culture of Marginalised Community

Status of SC, ST, nomadic caste and tribe and de-notified tribe, problem, social mobility, development, identity formation

Unit-III: Perspective on Marginalisation

Role of ideology in marginalisation- view of Jotirao Phule, Periyar, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohiya

Unit-IV: Social movement among marginalised community

Nature, structure and dynamics Perspective on social movement-protest, reform, sub-nationalism, nativism, millenarianism Role of Christian missionary in reform movement, role of NGO.

Unit-V: Marginalisation and affirmative action

Constitutional provision, implementation, impact on marginalised community, limitation, critical review.

Essential Readings

Beteille, Andre 1981: Backward classes and the new social order, Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Beteille, Andre 1992: The Backward Classes in Contemporary India, Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Gupta, Dipankar 1991: Social Stratification, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Mahajan, Gurpreet 1998: Democracy, Difference and Social Justice, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Omvedt, Gail 1999: Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, New Delhi: Sage
 Zelliott, Eleanor 1995: From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, New Delhi: Manohar.

SEMESTER -II**SOC –CC--221: Modern Sociological Theory****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

This course is intended to introduce the students to the theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today. Although the 20th century sociological thinkers have their different approaches and methods to study social reality but also they have certain links with the original ideas of classical sociology. The main focus of this course will be on the different perspectives in sociology in modern time. This course will try to engage students in debating the on changing nature of theory and methodology in the discipline of sociology.

Unit I: Functionalism and Neo-functionalism

Talcot Parsons and Analytical Functionalism,
J. Alexander and Neo-Functionalism

Unit II: Conflict and Neo-conflict Sociology

Theory of Class Struggle; Dialectical Conflict theory of Ralf Dahrendorf; Integrative
Conflict theory of R. Collins, Conflict Functionalism of Lewis Coser.

Unit III: Symbolic Inter-actionism

Mind, Self and Society of G.H. Mead
Self Presentation in Everyday life of Goffman

Unit IV: Phenomenology and Symbolic Inter-actionism

Alfred Schutz and the theory of life world
Ethnomethodology of Garfinkel
Peter Burger and Luckmann and Social construction of Reality

Unit V: Postmodernism

Foucault and Discourse Analysis
Derrida and Deconstruction

Essential Readings

- Alexander, J. 1987. Twenty Lectures: Sociological Theory Since World War II. New York: Colombia University Press.
- Anderson, Perry. 1998. The Origins of Postmodernity. London: Verso.
- Berger, P and T. Luckman. 1967. The Social Construction of Reality. London: Penguin.
- Collins, R. 2004. Theoretical Sociology. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. (Ch-2 and 4, 7 and 8).
- Sage Parsons, T. 1951. Social Systems. New Delhi:
- Ritzer, George. 1992. Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Schutz, A. 1967. The Phenomenology of the Social World. Evanston, Ill: Northwestern University Press.
- Turner, J.H. 1987. The Structure of Sociological Theory. Jaipur: Rawat.
- दोसी, एस.एस.एल., 2010 समाजशास्त्र विचार का उच्चतर समाजशास्त्रीय
- दोसी, एस.एस.एल., 2012 समाजशास्त्र विचार का उच्चतर समाजशास्त्रीय

SEMESTER -II

SOC -CC 222: Indian Society: Structure and Change

Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)

The aim of the course is to introduce students with society in India, the structural formations, cultural diversities and change process.

Unit-I: Social composition in India

Religious composition

Ethnic composition

Geographical composition

Family, Marriage and Kinship

Unit-II: Indian Social stratification

Social Differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality.

Forms of Stratification: Caste, Class and Gender.

Unit-III: Social Change in India

Indian Constitution and Social Change

Processes of Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, secularization

Debate on Tradition and Modernity

Unit-IV: Globalisation in India

Meaning and Definition

Globalisation and social transformation

Women and Globalisation

Unit-V: Social Problems in India

Poverty and Unemployment

Violence against Women

Communalism

Agrarian Problems in India

Essential Readings

Aziz, Abdul. (1994). *Poverty Alleviation in India: Policies and Programmes*, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing.

Ahlawat, Neerja(2009) “*On the Floor and Behind the Veil: The Excluded in the Panchyati Raj in Haryana*”in B.S Baviskar/ George Mathew (Eds), *Inclusion and Exclusion in Local Governance*, Sage Publications, India pg 103-139.

Ahlawat, Neerja (2008) “Violence against Women: Voices from the Field” in Manjit Singh and D.P Singh

(eds), *Violence: Impact and Intervention*. Atlantic Publication, New Delhi. pg 141-160

Ahlawat, Neerja (2012) “Political Economy of Haryana’s Khaps”, Vol - XLVII No. 47-48, December 01,

Economic and Political weekly

- Ahlawat, Neerja (2013) “Dispensable Daughters and Indispensable Sons: Discrete Family Choices” *Social Change*, 43(3) pg 365-376.
- Desai, Neera and Maithreyi Krishna Raj. (1987). *Women and Society in India*, New Delhi: Ajanta Publishers.
- Desai, Neera & Usha Thakkar (2007) *Women in Indian Society*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Dube, S.C. (1967). *The Indian Village*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Ghurye, G.S. (1957). *Caste and Class in India*, Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
- Karve, Irawati (1961). *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*, Poona: Deccan College.
- Prabhu, P.H (1979): *Hindu Social Organization*, Popular Prakashan.
- Nagla, B.K.(2014), *Indian Sociological Thought*, New Delhi: Rawat Publishing.
- Sharma, K.L. (2001). *Social Inequality in India*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1960). *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1970). *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkeley, California: University Press.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1991), *India: Social Structure*, Delhi: Chaman Offset Printers.

SEMESTER -II**SOC –CC- 224: Social Research Methods****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

This course aims to provide an introduction to the fundamentals of various social research techniques and methods. It concerns with teaching certain quantitative methods, qualitative methods and Historical method. Exposure to the fieldwork is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research.

Unit- I : Social Research:

Meaning and Nature of Social Research: Steps in Social Research, Scientific Method: Problems in the Study of Social Phenomenon: Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value.

Unit- II: Research Design:

Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental;
Hypothesis, Variable and Sampling: Meaning and Types.

.Unit-III: Quantitative Techniques

Survey, Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview.

Unit-IV: Qualitative Techniques of Data Collection-II:

Field Work Approach: Ethnography; Case Study, Content Analysis, Life History, Report Writing.

Unit-V: Village Studies in India

Village Studies in India
Book View and Field View

Essential Readings

Bajaj and Gupta, 1972. Elements of Statistics, New Delhi : R. Chand Co.

Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field, Delhi : Oxford.

Young, P.V. 1998, Scientific Social Surveys and research, New Delhi: Prentice Hill.

Bryman, Alan 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman.

Garrett, Henry 1981 Statistics on psychology and Education, David McKay, Indian Publication – Mrs. A.F. Sheikh for Vilas, Bombay tenth reprint.

SEMESTER -II
Elective Courses

SOC -EC-223: Field Study

Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)

- Unit- I :** Ethics of Social Research
- Unit- II:** Preparation for Field study
- Unit-III:** Rapport Building in Field Study
- Unit-IV:** Challenges in Field Study
- Unit-V:** Data analysis and Report writing

Essential Readings:

[Beteille](#), Andre and [T. N. Madan](#). 1974. *Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork*, New Delhi: Vikash Publishing House

Lahman, M.K.E. 2017. *Ethics in Social Science Research: Becoming Culturally Responsive*, New Delhi: Sage

Soc-EC-222: Health and Society

Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)

Health, illness and their medical management are part of wider cultural systems and as such are closely associated with processes of social control, by both professionals and the state. The course also examines the socio-cultural dimensions of medicine in societies, seeking to cast light upon the reasons why medicine is characterized by strong paradoxes, why issues of health and illness are surrounded with controversy, conflict and emotion.

Unit I: Sociology of Health (9hrs)

Health; Sociological Perspectives on Health

Concepts of Health, Illness, Disease; Dimension of Health

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Unit II: Theoretical Perspectives on Medicine and society (10hrs)

Functionalism

Marxist/ Political Economic Perspective

Symbolic Interactionism

Feminism

Postmodernism

Unit III: Illness & the Social System (9hrs)

Sick role – Concept and Theories;

Illness as Deviance; Sick Role Concept, Labelling Theory.

Hospital as a Social system

Structure of the system: Belief system, concept of illness and health

Unit IV: Man, Environment and Disease (7hrs)

Social Epidemiology Measures

Cultural factors bearing on health in India

Unit V : Health and Social Problems (8hrs)

Malnutrition; Maternal and child health; Sanitation problems; Mental illness; Ageing.

Essential Readings:

Aggleton, P. 1990. *Health*. London: Routledge.

Annandale, E. 2009. *Women's Health and Social Change*. London: Routledge.

Barry, A. M., and C. Yuill. 2002. *Understanding Health: A Sociological Introduction*. New Delhi.

Bilton, T., 1996. *Introductory Sociology*. New York: Palgrave. pp 410-446.

Bloom, S.W. 2002. *The Word as Scalpel: A History of Medical Sociology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

सिंह, जी.के. (2016), "सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य एवं शिक्षा" पंचशील प्रकाश, जयपुर

मार्कण्डेय सिंह यादव (1994), "आदिवासी समुदाय में स्वास्थ्य के कुछ पक्ष"

(मिर्जापुर जनपद के दुष्टी विकास खण्ड पर आधारित समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन), रावत पब्लिकेशन, जयपुर व नई दिल्ली,

Soc. OE. 222: Human Rights and Social Justice

Credit-02, Hours-30(2x15)

To understand Historical overview about human rights in the journey of mankind and also in Contemporary Society, Special Context of Violation and Justice of deprive class, role of Global and Regional Agencies and their limitations.

Unit I: Conceptual and Theoretical Understanding (9hrs)

Introduction to human Rights

Principal and Theories of Human Rights

Unit II: Origin of Human Rights (9hrs)

Religion, Culture, Wisdom and Human Rights

Democracy and Human Rights

Vienna Declaration

Unit III: System, Organization and Instruments of Human Rights (10hrs)

System for protection of Human Rights

Organization Related to Human Rights

Instruments of Human Rights and Covenants

Unit IV: Human Rights in Contemporary Situation (8hrs)

Human Rights in Global and Regional Perspective

State of Human Rights in India

Unit V: Human Rights Contemporary issues and Justice (9hrs)

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Prevention of its Violations

Refugees Displaced Persons, Immigrants and Asylum

Readings:

Donnelly Jack, Universal Human Rights: In theory and Practice, Rawat Publication.

Chatterjee Debi, Dalit Rights /Human Rights , Rawat Publication.

Bajwa, G.S., Human Rights in India: Implementations and Violations, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1995.

David P. Foresythe, Human Rights and World Politics, Oxford Publications, New York, 1990.

Chaudhary, R.G., State and Rights of Man, Metropolitan Book Company, New Delhi, 1971

Jack Donnelly, The Concept of Human Rights, Croom Helm, London 1985.

Gearty, Conor, Principles of Human Rights Adjudication, New York, Oxford University Press, 2004.

SEMESTER-III**SOC -CC 321: Sociology of Change and Development****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

Studies of planning and development have long been concerned with the relationship between the transparent and supposedly anonymous forces of markets, states and bureaucracies, on the one hand, and the particular local and national forms of social organization in which actor's daily lives are embedded. This course deals with an understanding of various approaches to the change of cultural and societal values, the social structure and its relation with the changes of economic institution and vice- versa.

Unit I: Concept of Social Change:

Growth, Development and Change
Meaning and Factors of social change.

Unit II : Theories of Social Change:

Evolution, Revolution, Diffusion and Cyclical,
Social structure and Technology (R.K Merton)
The passing of traditional society (D. Lerner)
Barnet Views of Social change

Unit III: Understanding Development

Development and change
Models of development
Poverty and inequality

Unit IV: Process of social change in India

Sanskritisation; Islamisation; Westernization
Secularism; Modernisation and Globalisation
Great tradition and little tradition

Unit V : Indian Experiences of Development:

Social consequences of Economic reform, Concept of Planned change. Sociological appraisal of five year Plan. Social Impact of I.T. revolution.

Essential Readings

Abraham, M.F. 1990. Modern Sociological Theory : An Introduction. New Delhi : OUP.
Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. Modernity At Large : Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi: OUP
Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi, OUP
Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley : University of Berkley.

SEMESTER-III**SOC -CC 322: Perspectives in Indian Sociology****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

The development of sociology in India took place much later than in Europe. The root of the discipline can be traced to the initial study taken up by the colonial rulers to understand the culture and people of India for their administrative purposes. Gradually the efficacy of the discipline was understood and it was started in different universities as part of other departments to acquire a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions. This course aims at sensitizing the students to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Unit I: Development of Sociology in India

The colonial intervention and sociological knowledge
 Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar and the subject matter of Indian sociology
 Sociology of India and Sociology for India

Unit II: Indological /Textual

Ghurye and L. Dumont

Unit III: Structural-functionalism

M.N Srinivas; S.C Dube

Unit IV: Marxian perspective

A.R Desai; D.P Mukherjee

Unit V: Subaltern Perspective

D. Hardiman; B.R Ambedkar

Essential Readings

Dhanagare, D.N. 1993. Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology. Jaipur: Rawat. (Ch-1).
 Dube, S.C. 1973. Social Sciences in a Changing Society. Lucknow: Lucknow University Press.
 Dumont, Louis. 1970: Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
 Ghurye, G.S. 1932. Caste and Race in India. London: Kegan Paul.
 Karve, Irawati. 1961. Hindu Society: An Interpretation. Poona: Deccan College.
 Mukherjee, D.P. 1958. Diversities. Delhi: People's Publishing House.
 Oommen, T.K. 2005. Crisis and Contention in Indian Society. New Delhi: Sage.
 Singh, K.S. 1992. The People of India: An Introduction. Calcutta: Seagull books.
 Singh, Y. 1973. Modernisation of Indian Tradition. Delhi: Thomson Press.

SEMESTER-III**SOC -CC-323: Sociology of Crime & Deviance****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

With the fast tempo of change in contemporary society, the crime scene is also changing fast. This course is designed to acquaint the students with recent advances in criminology, changing profile of crime and criminals particularly in India and the correctional measures and programmes in prison

Unit: I: Concept

Criminology-Meaning Scope & Subject Matter.
Conceptual approaches to crime-legal and sociological.

Unit-II: Theories

Concept of Deviance,
Theoretical Perspectives of Social Deviance: Anomie theory;
Differential Association Theory; Labeling Theory; Power Theory

Unit-III: Forms of Deviance

Juvenile Delinquency; Alcoholism; Drug addiction;
Mental Disorder; Homosexuality; Beggary.

Unit-IV: Types of Crime

Organized Crime: Concept, characteristics, and structure;
Occupational Crime: Concept, Elements, types, and effects;
Professional Crime: characteristics, types;
Cyber Crime: Concept and types

Unit-V: Women and Crime

Crime against Women: Types and Extent;
Women as a Criminal: Nature and Extent.

Essential Readings

Ahuja, Ram (2000), *Social Problems in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
Clinard, Marshall, B. (1957), *Sociology of Deviant Behaviour*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
Cohen, Albert K. (1970), *Deviance and Control*, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall of India.
Madan, G.R. (1991), *India's Social Problems*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
Lemert, Edwin (1972), *Human Deviance, Social Problems and Social Control*, Englewood Cliffs: N.J. Prentice-hall.
Crime in India (2012-2013), *Crime in India Reports*, New Delhi: Government of India.
Nagla, B.K. (1991), *Women, Crime and Law*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
Thio, Alex (1978), *Deviant Behaviour*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.
Frazier, Charles E. (1976), *Theoretical Approaches to Deviance*, Ohio: Charles E. Morrill Publishing Company

SEMESTER -III**SOC -EC-321: Themes in Social Anthropology****Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)**

The major aim of the course is to familiarize students with the cultural studies and the anthropological theories for the clear understanding of various sociological approaches and perspectives.

Unit I: B. Functionalism

Malinowski: Magic, Science and Religion
The Kula Exchange

R. Brown: Social structure and Function

Unit-II: Approaches to Cultural study

Ruth Benedict: Patterns of Culture

Levi Strauss: Structuralism

Unit-III: Culture and Personality

M. Mead: Culture and Socialization

R. Linton Cultural Background of Personality

Unit-IV: Culture and Social Structure

R. Redfield: Little Tradition

Evans Pritchard State-less Society

Unit-V: Culture and Social Mobility

M.N. Srinivas: Sanskritisation

Essential Readings

Benedict, R. 1934. *Patterns of Culture*, New York: New American library

Evans-Pritchard, E. 1940, *The Nuer*, Oxford: OUP

Geertz, C. 1973. *The Interpretation of Culture*, New York: Basic Books.

Harris, M. 1968. *The rise of Anthropological theory*, New York: Thomas

Mead, M. 1923. *The Coming age of Samoa*, New York: William Morrow

Pocock, D. *Social Anthropology*, London: Sheed and Ward

Linton, R. 1949. *The Cultural Background of Personality*, London: R

ननीम, हृसनान— समनाय मानवशास्त्र

पाण्डे, गया, 2016, भारतीय मानवशास्त्र

SEMESTER -III**SOC -EC-322: Social Movements in India****Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)**

The main aim of the course is to introduce the students to the role of social movements in social Transformation, to help them understand the various approaches to the study of social movements.

Unit I: Introduction

Concepts
Approaches
Theories

Unit II: Social Movements

Genesis of Social Movements
State and Social Movement
Movement, Social Reform and Social Change

Unit III: Types of Movement

Religious
Peasant
Tribal and Ethnic
Caste
Women

Unit IV: Social Movement and Civil Society

Civil society: Concept
Media and Social Movement

Unit V: Case Studies

This unit will be dealing with the case studies of different social movement in India

Essential Readings Banks, J.A. 1972. *The Sociology of Social Movements*. London: Macmillan.

Desai, A.R. (ed.). 1986. *Agrarian Struggle in India after Independence*. Delhi:

Oxford University Press.

Omvedt, G. 1993. *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Social Tradition in India*. London: Sharpe.

Oommen T.K. 1972. *Charisma, Stability and Change*. Delhi: Sage.

Oommen, T.K (ed.). 2009. *Social Movements: Concerns of Equity and Security*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Oommen, T.K (ed.). 2009. *Social Movements: Issues in Identity*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

शाह, घनश्याम (2015) "भारत में सामाजिक आंदोलन"

पॉल, बापादित्या (2016), "पहला नक्सली"

SEMESTER -III**SOC -EC-323: Polity and Society****Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)**

The aim of the course is to study the relationship between society and polity, to study the various approaches to study the State, to understand the contemporary challenges in India.

Unit I: Introducing Political Sociology

Relationship between State and Society
Sociology of politics: Power, Authority and Legitimacy (Max Weber)
Political Elite and the Masses (Pareto, C. Wright Mills, Mosca)

Unit II: State formation in India

India constitution: ideology and ethics
Indian constitution and social diversity

Unit III: State and Society in India

The Centre-State relationship
Dynamics of Indian Politics and society

Unit IV: Panchayati Raj Institution

History of Gram Panchayat
PRI and Inclusive Policies

Unit V: Nation-Building Processes

Ethnicity, Nationality and Citizenship
Caste and Politics in India

Essential Readings

Andersen, Walter K. & Shridar D. Damle. 1987. *The Brotherhood in Saffron: The Rashtriya Sayamsevak Sangh & Hindu Revivalism*. Boulder: Westview.
Adeney, K and Saez, L. 2005. *Coalition politics and Hindu nationalism*. London: Routledge.
Beteille, Andre. 1997. *Society and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Bose, Sujata et-al. (eds.). 1997. *Nationalism, Democracy and Development: State and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Kumar, D.V. 2012. *Modernity and Ethnic Processes in India*, Rawat: Jaipur
Kumar, Girish. 2006. *Local Democracy in India: Interpreting Decentralization*. New Delhi: Sage.
शर्मा, शशि (2015), "राजनैतिक समाजशास्त्र की रूपरेखा"
कोठारी, रजनी (2010), "भारत में राजनीति: कल और आज"

SEMESTER -III**SOC –OE. 321: Sociology of South Asia****Credit-02, Hours-30(2x15)**

To expose student to strategic importance of South Asia as a civilization centre as well as a player in international affair and to acquaint them with social, cultural, economic, religious and political similarity and difference between countries of region. Students should be acquainted with processes which help shaping emergence of nation state in region, ethnic, regional and religious identity and conflict in process and different path to socio-economic development and modernization adopted by countries of the region.

Unit- I: South Asia region

Civilisation, culture and society
 Social and economic institutions,
 Demographic feature, geo-political importance

Unit- II: Political system and Democracy

Colonialism and South Asia
 Political system and nature of democracy
 India's Approach towards South Asia

Unit –III: Identity Issues

Language and Politics ethnicity,
 Ethnic conflict and sub-national movement,
 Nation and nation building

Unit –IV: Development, Change and Migration

Population, Poverty and migration
 Development and uneven development
 Role of SAARC in development

Unit-V: Boarder issues

Understanding Boarder
 Nature of Boarder and the state relations
 Boarder, identity and collective memory

Essential Readings

Bjorkman, J.W. 1987. Changing Division of Labour in South Asia, New Delhi: Manohar
 Farmer, B.H. 1983: An Introduction to South Asia, London: Methuen
 Gough, K. and Hari P. Sharma (eds.) 1973: Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia, New York: Monthly Renew Press (article by Hamza Alvi)
 Mallick, Ross. 1998: Development, Ethnicity and Human Rights in South Asia, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
 Rothermund, Dietmar. 2000: The Role of the State in South Asia and Other Essays, New Delhi: Manohar
 Tambiah, S. 1997: Leveling Crowds: Ethno-nationalist Conflict and Collective Violence in South Asia, New Delhi: Sage Publications

SEMESTER-IV**SOC-CC-423: Gender and Society****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

The objective of this course is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. The course provides a comprehensive study on the origin of feminist ideology and their changing nature. Although the focus of the introductory part of this course is primarily on the European literatures, a major part of this course will also be devoted to the understanding of the origin and development of feminism in South Asia in general and India in particular.

Unit-I: Social Construction of Gender

Gender as a sociological category: sex vs. gender, equality vs. difference, public vs. private, nature vs. civilization; gender roles and sexual division of labour; Patriarchy and male domination in society

Unit II: Feminist Thoughts

Radicals, Marxist – Socialists, Liberationist, Post-modernist; Feminist Methodology as a critiques of sociological methods.

Unit III: Various Gender Related Issues

Production and Reproduction; Work and property, Relative deprivation, Discrimination and exploitation; Education, Health, Environment and Ecology

Unit IV: Women in India: The changing profile

The changing status of women in India – pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial
Demographic profile – the gender gap (census, NSS)

Unit V: Gender and Development

Women and Poverty India
State approaches to women empowerment in India
Globalisation and women

Essential Readings

- Bhagwat, Vidyut. 2004. *Feminist Social Thought*. Jaipur: Rawat.
 Dube, Leela (ed). 2001. *Anthropological Explorations in Gender*. Delhi: Sage.
 Everelt, Jana M. 1981. *Women and Social Change in India*. New Delhi: Heritage Publishers.
 Firestone, Sulahmith. 1975. *The Dialectic of Sex*. New York: Morrow.
 John, Mary E. 1996. „Gender and Development in India 1970-1990s: Some Reflection on the Constitute Role of Contexts“, *Economic and Political Weekly*. vol 31, No. 47. Krishnaraj, M. et-al. (eds.). 1989. *Gender and the Household Domain*. New Delhi: Sage.
 Mies, M. 1980. *Indian Women and Patriarchy*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.
 Oakley, A. 1972. *Sex, Gender, and Society*. New York: Harper and Rao.
 Rege, S. 2003 *Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminists Sociological Knowledge*. New Delhi: Sage.
 Seth, M. 2001. *Women and Development: The Indian Experience*. New Delhi: Sage.

SEMESTER-IV**SOC-EC-422: Globalization and Indian Society****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)**

The effects of globalization are widely debated. Globalization attracts increasing interest and importance in contemporary world affairs. It also inspires passionate supporters and critics. This paper is aiming to explore different facets of the complex, evolving phenomenon of globalization. The course introduces the main debates about the global economy and their implications for real life from many different aspects: culture, economics and identity issues.

Unit I: Concept of Globalization:

Nature and Dynamics of Globalization:
 The historical and social context of Globalization;
 World capitalism: Modernization and Globalization
 Advantages and disadvantages of Globalization.

Unit II: Agencies of Globalization:

Nation-state agencies,
 Media, Market and Non Governmental
 MNCs

Unit III : Cultural Impact of Globalization – I

The ethos of globalization: unbridled freedom; individualism, consumerism.
 Diffusion: Western, European culture and American value system through media.

Unit IV: Cultural Impact of Globalization – II

Cultural Homogenization, hegemony and dominance: Globalization and the
 Resurgence of ethnic Consciousness, Global Tourism; Diaspora communities.
 Ethnic and religious movements, Religious fundamentalism

Unit V: Indian experiences of Globalization

Public Policy, Debate on globalization Impact of globalization: Trends and Prospects.

Readings:

Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization. New Delhi : Oxford University Press.
 Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. India economic development and social opportunity. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
 Escobar, Arturo. 1995. Encountering development : The making and unmaking of the third world. Princeton : Princeton University Press.
 Hoogvelt, ankie. 1998. The Sociology of development. London: Macmillan

SEMESTER-IV**SOC -CC 425: Rural Sociology****Credit-05, Hours-75(5x15)****Unit I: Rural Society**

Meaning and Characteristics
 Peasant culture and social structure
 Agrarian Institutional transformations

Unit-II: Local Governance

Panchayati Raj Institutions
 Rural Women and PRIs
 Rural Transformations and PRIs

Unit-III: Problems in Rural Society

Poverty and Inequality in rural India
 Land alienation and Farmers' Problems
 Caste and Caste conflict
 Problems related to rural women

Unit IV: Concept of Tribe:

Concept of tribe and Scheduled Tribe.
 Geographical distributions of tribe
 Socio-cultural Profile
 Economic life

Unit-V: Social change and Tribal's problems

Impact of colonial rule on tribal society
 Indian state and Tribal Development Programmes
 Tribal Problems: Poverty and land alienation, Migration and Exploitation

Essential Readings

Desai A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India, popular Prakshan, Bombay.
 P. Radhakrishnan 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 - 1982. Sagar Publications: New Delhi.
 Andre Bettle 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
 Dhanagare D.N. 1988: Peasant Movements in India OUP New Delhi.
 Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous Journey to the City New Delhi OUP.
 Desai A.R. (1979) Peasant struggles in India (Asia Publishing House).
 Dube S.C. 1977 : Tribal Heritage of India (New Delhi :Vikas) Hasnain N. :
 (1983) Tribes in India (Harnam Publications New Delhi).
 Raza, Moonis and A. Ahmad (1990) An Atlas of Tribal India (Concept Publishing Delhi)
 Sharma , Suresh 1994 : Tribal identity and modern worlds (Sage : New Delhi)

SEMESTER-IV**SOC –EC- 421: Dissertation****Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)**

The dissertation work is distributed into two major parts. Each part of the dissertation carries equal credit for evaluation.

- a. Theoretical Discussion, Literature Review and Development of Research Proposal
- b. Field Work, data analysis and Presentation of the findings (Dissertation)

SEMESTER-IV**SOC –CC- 426: Applied Sociology****Credit-04, Hours-60(4x15)**

This course aims to familiarize the students with sociological practice. It introduces the various dimensions of social policy, planning and social impact assessment. It also deals with the application of sociological theories and concepts to comprehend and relate with the various issues and problems in the rural and urban settings in India.

Unit-I Concept of applied Sociology: (12hrs)

Meaning, explanation and scope of applied sociology.

Concept of Social welfare, Social and industrial security and welfare state. Fundamental rights and human rights.

Unit-II Social Programme and Innovation: (14hrs)

Formulating social policy and programme of planned directed change; Human factors behind acceptance and rejection of innovation; Human behavior on obtaining employment and placement.

Unit-III Social constraint and strenuous Trends: (14hrs)

Effect of reservation on beneficiary and non-beneficiary group. Causes of criminalization of politics and crime environmental, pollution, Victimization of women and child labor.

Unit-IV Applied Sociology and Social Problem: (15hrs)

Application of Sociological Knowledge to identify social problems and evolve strategies for their removal or eradication, Problem of poverty.

Unequal distribution of resources, unemployment, corruption.

Unit-V Monitoring an Evaluation: (14hrs)

Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of policies and programmes, Effective and responsiveness of state machinery and bureaucratic apparatus, Operational research.

M.A. IV Semester
Sociology
Soc-EC-421 Dissertation
Maximum Marks: 100

L	T	P	C
-	-	-	4

The Field Work Based Dissertation will be carried out under the guidance of faculty member. Its supervisors shall be allotted by Departmental Committee. The students shall be required to submit 2 copies of typed/written record of dissertation which shall be examined as per ordinance of the University. The Distribution of Marks for the Valuation of Field Dissertation will be as Follows:

Open Presentation	20 Marks
Concise Dissertation	60 Marks
Viva-Voce	20 Marks
Total	100 Marks

एम.ए. चतुर्थ सेमेस्टर
समाजशास्त्र
Soc-EC-421
Dissertation
अधिकतम अंक : 100

L	T	P	C
-	-	-	4

क्षेत्रीय कार्य पर आधारित लघुशोध-प्रबन्ध संकाय सदस्य के निर्देशन में सम्पन्न किया जायेगा। निर्देशक का आवंटन विभागीय समिति द्वारा किया जायेगा। विद्यार्थियों द्वारा लघुशोध-प्रबन्ध का अभिलेख अंकित/हस्तलिखित 2 प्रतियों में जमा किया जाना आवश्यक होगा, जिसका मूल्यांकन विश्वविद्यालय के अधिनियम के अनुसार किया जायेगा। इसका अंक विभाजन निम्नानुसार रहेगा :-

प्रस्तुतिकरण	20 अंक
संक्षिप्त शोधप्रबन्ध	60 अंक
मौखिकी	20 अंक
योग	100 अंक

