

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION
&
DETAILED SYLLABUS
[2017]**

M.A. SOCIOLOGY



AISECT UNIVERSITY BHOPAL

Vision

To be valued as a coveted centre for nurturing talent, imparting skill based quality education and promoting research driven advancement of knowledge for creating responsible professionals who will build a programme nation.

Mission

- To foster research oriented culture in the university.
- To provide education through extensive and innovative use of technology.
- To nurture talent, stimulate thinking, impart skills and create competent and inspired professionals for the industry.
- To forge collaborations with academic and corporate bodies across the world.
- To be recognized as a premium national university providing dedicated services for the social and economic development of the nation.

Master of Arts- Sociology (ok)
Programme code –ALNP05

Programme Objectives

The main Objectives of Sociology Are:

1. Make him/her alert and sharp about surrounding **Social** Activity.
2. To be able to understand the Deferent Kinds of **Social Problems**.
3. To Understand the academic discipline of Rural and Urban Sociology.
4. Preparing him/her for National level Competitive examination.
5. Knowledge about Theoretical perspectives in Sociology, Research methodology.
6. To understand the application of the scientific method to answer social science research questions.
7. To develop an understanding and awareness of the ethical standards of social research.
8. To understand how the major classical theorists developed the academic discipline of sociology.

OUTCOMES

Upon completion of Master of Arts (Sociology) Students should be able to-

- Identify and define basic terms and concepts which are needed for advanced course in sociology.
- Analyze social behavior and determine the effects on society.
- Demonstrate an Understanding of Rural and Urban Sociology. Students will be familiar with the concept of culture norms and values of rural and urban societies.
- Independent judgment, intercultural and regional Sensitivity, global and national perspectives to solve problems concerning Humanities.
- Explain Industrial revolution new mode of production and its effects on society.
- Develop information, interviewing and networking skills through reading handed out in class and an examination exercise.

- Be familiar with basic procedures of research.
- Describe and apply the steps of the scientific method: develop research hypotheses, gather data, analyze data, and provide an answer to the research question.
- Practice writing informed consents, and they will analyze research designs that violate and those that adhere to the standards of ethical research.
- Understand the theories of Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Pareto conceived the discipline of sociology.

MASTER OF ARTS (SOCIOLOGY)

Duration : 4 Semester Course

Eligibility: Graduate in any discipline

COURSE STRUCTURE OF MA SOCIOLOGY I SEMESTER												
Subject Details			Main Examinations				Sessionals ***		Credit Distribution			Allotted Credits
Subject Code	Subject Name	Total Marks	Major		Minor		Max Marks	Min Marks	L	T	P	Subject wise Distribution
			Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks						
Theory Group												
HMSO101	Classical Sociological Tradition-I	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO102	Research Methodology I	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO103	Rural Society in India -I	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO104	Urban Society in India-I	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
Grand Total		400										16

Minimum Passing Marks are equivalent to Grade D in Individual Subjects L- Lectures T- Tutorials P- Practicals

***Sectionals Weight age – Attendance 50%, Four Class Tests/Assignments 50%

COURSE STRUCTURE OF MA SOCIOLOGY II SEMESTER												
Subject Details			Main Examinations				Sessionals ***		Credit Distribution			Allotted Credits
Subject Code	Subject Name	Total Marks	Major		Minor		Max Marks	Min Marks	L	T	P	Subject wise Distribution
			Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks						
Theory Group												
HMSO201	Classical Sociological Tradition – II	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO202	Research Methodology - II	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO203	Rural Society in India-II	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO204	Urban Society in India-II	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
**	Elective: Skill Course *	50	25	8	10	4	15	6	1	-	-	1
Practical Group			Term End Practical Exam				Lab Performance					
**	Elective : Skill Course *	100	50		17		50	17	-	-	2	2
Grand Total		550										19

Minimum Passing Marks are equivalent to Grade D in individual subjects L- Lectures T- Tutorials P- Practicals

* Choose any one skill elective course Elective Course being offered in this semester from the list given at the end of Course structure.

***Sectionals Weight age – Attendance 50%, Four Class Tests/Assignments 50%

COURSE STRUCTURE OF M. A. SOCIOLOGY III SEMESTER												
Subject Details			Main Examinations				Sessionals ***		Credit Distribution			Allotted Credits
Subject Code	Subject Name	Total Marks	Major		Minor		Max Marks	Min Marks	L	T	P	Subject wise Distribution
			Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks						
Theory Group												
HMSO301	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO302	Indian Society and Culture	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO303	Sociological Essay	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
*	Elective Paper-I	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
**	Elective: Skill Course *	50	25	8	10	4	15	6	1	-	-	1
Practical Group			Term End Practical Exam				Lab Performance					
**	Elective : Skill Course *	100	50		17		50	17	-	-	2	2
Grand Total		550										19

Minimum Passing Marks are equivalent to Grade D in individual subjects
Practicals

L- Lectures T- Tutorials P-

***Elective Paper I(Any one):**

- 1.HMSO 304 Industrial Sociology -I
- 2.HMSO 305 Sociology of Kinship marriage & Family -I
- 3.HMSO 306 Political Sociology -I
- 4.HMSO 307 Social Psychology -I
- 5.HMSO 308 Social Demography -I
- 6.HMSO 309 Tribal in India -I

* Choose any one skill elective course Elective Course being offered in this semester from the list given at the end of course structure.

***Sessionals Weightage – Attendance 50%, Four Class Tests/Assignments 50%

COURSE STRUCTURE OF M. A. SOCIOLOGY IV SEMESTER

Subject Details			Main Examinations				Sessionals ***		Credit Distribution			Allotted Credits
Subject Code	Subject Name	Total Marks	Major		Minor		Max Marks	Min Marks	L	T	P	Subject wise Distribution
			Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks						
Theory Group												
HMSO401	Sociology of Change & Development	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO402	Criminology	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
HMSO403	INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY- I	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
*	Elective Paper-II or Dissertation	100	50	17	20	7	30	12	3	1	-	4
Grand Total		400										16

Minimum Passing Marks are equivalent to Grade D in Individual Subjects L- Lectures T- Tutorials P- Practicals

***Elective Paper II(Any One):**

1. HMSO 404 Sociology of Kinship marriage & Family -
2. HMSO 405 Political Sociology - II
3. HMSO 406 Social Psychology - II
4. HMSO 407 Social Demography - II
5. HMSO 408 Tribal in India - II

*****Sectionals Weight age – Attendance 50%, Four Class Tests/Assignments 50%**

AISECT University

List of Skill Courses offered by different Faculties and departments-2017

Sl.No.	Course Code No.	Name of the course	Credit distribution
Non-Technical Stream			
Computer Science & Applications			
1	SCIT 201	Web Development	3(1+0+2)
2	SCIT 302	Data Entry Operations	3(1+0+2)
3	SCIT 403	Understanding of ICT	3(1+0+2)
Management			
1	SMGT 201	Communication Skill & Personality Development	3(1+0+2)
2	SMGT 802	Entrepreneurship Development	3(1+0+2)
Commerce			
1	SCOM 201	Tally ERP 9	3(1+0+2)
2	SCOM 302	Multimedia	3(1+0+2)
3	SCOM 803	Research Methodology	3(1+0+2)
Humanities			
1	SHBA 301	Music	3(1+0+2)
2	SHBA302	Tailoring & Designing	3(1+0+2)
Science			
1	SSBI 301	Mushroom Cultivation	3(1+0+2)
2	SSPH 803	Geographic Information System & Remote Sensing	3(1+0+2)

AISECT UNIVERSITY, Bhopal,(M.P.)

Scheme of Examination

SEMESTER-I

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 101	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION – 1	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- Students understand the Brief history of development of social thoughts. Students understand the major sociological theories- Theory of Social Change, Theory of Authority, Theory of conspicuous consumption & Theory of leisure class
- Students understand the sociological perspectives like their theoretical components and historical evolution

SYLLABUS

UNIT-1

Historical Socio-Economic background of the Emergence of Sociology. A Comte Hierarchy of Science. Brief history of development of social thought (Reniarison its Impact) Industrial revaluation.

UNIT-2

Karl Marx-Marx's theory of Social change. Marxian Dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of change and its laws. Materialism interpretation of history. As a perspective of explaining transformation of human society through different stages, Economic determinism.

UNIT-3

Emile Durkheim:- Intellectual background. Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial Revolution. Mechanical and Organic solidarities. Explanation of increasing division of labour. Pathological forms of division of labour.

UNIT-4

Max Weber- Intellectual background analysis of modern capitalism.

Theory of Authority — Authority and Power — Types of Authority and bases of their legitimacy. Views on the role of ideas and values in social change with reference to the relationship between Protestant ethane and emergence of capitalism.

UNIT-5

Thirstier Veblen:- Theory of conspicuous consumption. Theory of leisure class, Theory for Social change.

Outcomes

- Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of sociological theories.
- Students will be able to appreciate the importance of theories that reinforce definitions and concepts of social change, Industrial Revolution and modern capitalism.
- Students learn the sociological theories that account for deviance, conformity and social change.

References :

1. Zeitlin, Irving M. (1998), (Indian edition), Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory, New Delhi: Rawat Publication
2. Turner, Jonathan H. (1995) (4th edition), The Structure of Sociological Theory, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

Book Recommended :

1. Dr. D.S. Baghel (CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION)- – Kailash Pustak Sadan Bhopal

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted						Duration of Exam.	
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 102	Research Methodology I	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- To understand the application of the scientific method to answer social science research questions.
- To understand the logic of sampling.
- To understand the logic of these modes of observation: experimental method, surveys, interviews, focus groups, field research, and unobtrusive research
- To develop an understanding of the basic approaches to qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I

Concept of Method and Methodology technique of research Meaning and nature of Social Research.

UNIT-2

Scientific Method in Social science Types of Social Research. Research design Basic steps in Social Research.

UNIT-3

Nature of Social Reality and Approaches. Methodological perspectives in Sociological Theory, Logic of inquiry in social research.

UNIT-4

Inductive and Deductive theory building. Objective its value & neutrality. Significance of Hypothesis in Social research.

UNIT-5

Quantitative Research Techniques: Techniques and Methods of qualitative research. Participant observation; ethnography, interview.

Outcomes:

- Students will be able to describe and apply the steps of the scientific method: develop research hypotheses, gather data, analyze data, and provide an answer to the research question.
- Students will understand the logic of probability sampling, and they will be able to distinguish between the application of data generated through probability and no probability sampling.
- Students will be able to design a research project using the best mode of observation to answer a specific research question.
- Students will be indent and analyze qualitative and quantitative data. The will learn to generate simple frequency distributions and measures of central tendency.

References :

1. Young, P.V. (1988), Scientific Social Surveys and Research, New Delhi Prentice Hall.
2. Ahuja, Ram (2001), **Research Methods**, Delhi:Rawat Publications.
3. Goode, W.J. and P.K. Hatt, (1952), **Methods in Social Research**, New York: McGraw International Students Edition.
4. Gupta, S.P. (2002). **Statistical Methods**, New Delhi:Sultan Chand and Sons Publication.

Book Recommended

1. Dr. D.S. Baghel Research Methodology– Kailash Pustak Sadan Bhopal
2. Dr. Ravindra Nath Mukharji Social Research and Statistics - Vivek Prakasan Delhi.

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 103	RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA — I	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives:

- To develop the conceptual frame work about rural society and rural social Institutions.
- Students become familiar with the rural society and multiple types of rural social Institutions (Family, Religion, Marriage, Cast, Political system and economic system) and their evaluation over time.
- To develop an understanding and awareness of Agrarian relation in rural India, rural class structure and Jajmani system.
- To look at rural social problems in the context of culture.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I

Rural Society — Meaning. Definitions, Characteristics. Agrarian, Peasant and Folk Society: Concept and Characteristics Village: Concept, Types, Rural-urban Distinction and Continuum.

UNIT-2

Agrarian Relation in Rural India: Land Ownership and its Types. Land and Labour, Rural Class Structure, Jaimani System. Agrarian Movements in India.

UNIT-3

Rural Political Life; Rural Elite and Leadership-Past and Present. Faction and Factionalism in Rural India. Dominant Caste in India. Emerging Rural Leadership and Development.

UNIT-4

Rural Problems: Rural Poverty, Land-Less Labour, Untouchability. Emigration of people.

UNIT-5

Rural Social Institution: Family, Religion, Marriage. Caste System and changes taking place.

Outcomes:

- Students will understand the concept of Rural Society.
- Students can explain the major sociological concepts and theories Associated with the Rural Social Institutions.
- Students will understand the Agrarian Relation in Rural India.
- Students will be able to identify various rural problems like Rural Poverty, land less labor and Untouchability.

References :

1. Dube, S.C. (1967). *The Indian Village*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
2. Ghurye, G.S. (1957). *Caste and Class in India*, Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
3. A.R. Desai Rural Sociology in India Popular Publication Bombay.

Book Recommended

1. Dr. D.S. Baghel (Rural Society in India)– Kailash Pustak Sadan Bhopal

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 104	URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA - I	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- Students understand the concept of Urban Sociology and Emerging trends and factors of Urbanization.
- Students become familiar with changing occupation structure and its impact on social stratification (family, caste and class).
- To understand problems of urban management in India and social problems and like migration and poverty.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-1

Urban Sociology:
 Concept of Urban Sociology and importance of Urban Study.
 Urban Community and Spatial dimensions.
 Changing urban society.

UNIT-2

Urban Society in India:-
 Urban Society in India.
 Emerging trends and factors of Urbanization.

UNIT-3

Classification of Urban centres:- Cities and Town.
 Indian city and its growth.

UNIT-4

Urban social structure and problems:
 Changing occupation structure and its impact on social stratification- Family Caste & Class.
 Migration & Poverty.
 Urban environmental problems.

UNIT-5

Town planning:
 Factors affecting Urban Planning.
 Urban Planning-meaning and agencies.
 Problems of Urban management in India.

Outcomes:

- Students can explain the processes and concept of Urbanization And what is urban Sociology.
- Students can explain the sociological concepts and impact of social Stratification.
- Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of urban Social structure and problems.

References :

1. Ahuja, Ram (2000), *Social Problems in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Madan, G.R. (1991), *India's Social Problems*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

Book Recommended

1. Riya Khatri URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA – Kailash Pustak Sadan Bhopal
2. डॉ. प्रीति दुबे सामाजिक प्रशासन एवं नियोजन – कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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Scheme of Examination SEMESTER— II

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted						Duration of Exam.	
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 201	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION — II	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- To understand the role of theory in the social sciences.
- To understand how the major classical theorists developed the academic discipline of sociology.
- To understand the central concepts developed by the theorists to analyze the social world.
- To apply classical theories to contemporary social phenomenon.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I

Impact of industrial Revaluation and of new mode of production on society and economy. Aguste Comte: - Study of static's and dynamics, Law of three stages, Positivism, Religion of humanity.

UNIT-2

Marx's analysis of emergence and development of capitalism concentration of concepts of surplus value and exploitation. Emergence of classes and class conflict. Future of Capitalism & Alienation in Capitalism society. Theory of Ideology-Ideology as a part of super structure.

UNIT-3

Theory of suicide: - Emile Durkein: Methodology by E.Durkegn. Theory of Religion:- Scared and profane source of religion. Religious rituals-Their types, social role of religion.

UNIT-4

Max Weber: Theory of Bureaucracy-Capitalism and growing rationalism and emergence of modern bureaucracy, Ideal type of bureaucracy, concepts of status, class and power Contribution of the Methodology of social Science-Verstehen and ideal types.

UNIT-5

Vilfredo Pareto:- Intellectual background.

Contribution to the methodology — his logic — expenmentaj method.

Classification of logical and non-logical actions.

Explanation of non-logical actions in terms his theory of residues and Derivatives.

Theory of Social Change-Circulation of El ides.

Outcomes:

- Students will identify the function of theory in the social sciences.
- Students will be able to understand how Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Pareto conceived the discipline of sociology.
- Students will demonstrate an understanding of the major concepts used by Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Pareto for their sociological analysis.
- Students will be able to apply concepts or aspects of Marx's, Weber's, Durkheim's, and Pareto's work to contemporary social problems and phenomena.

References :

1. Nagla, B.K.(2014), Indian Sociological Thought, New Delhi: Rawat Publicating.
2. Hughes, Jhon, A.Martin, Perer, J. and Sharrok, W.W. (1995) *Understanding Classical Sociology- Marx, Durkheim and Weber*, London: Sage Publication.

Book Recommended

Dr. D.S. Baghel CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION – Kailash Pustak Sadan Bhopal

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 202	Research Methodology II	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- To develop an understanding and awareness of the ethical standards of social research.
- To understand the logic of content analysis and case study .
- Student will be able to accurately use the basic vocabulary common among social science researchers.
- Student will be able to describe basic techniques for the collection of original data using each of the following methods: standardized survey; content analysis; field observation; qualitative interviewing; historical and comparative methods; community-based research methods.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-1

Quantitative Methods and survey research
 Assumptions of quantification and measurement
 Survey techniques, Limitation of Survey.

UNIT-2

Sampling design
 Questionnaire construction, interview schedule Measurement and scaling.

UNIT-3

Case study method, Content analysis, Life history, Sociometry. Panel study.

UNIT-4

Statistics in Social research:
 Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.
 Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation: mean Deviation Quantitative Deviation.

UNIT-5

Co relation analysis: Tests of Significance

Graphic and Diagrammatic presentation of Data.

Use of statistics in social research. Its advantages and Limitations.

Apphction of computer in Social Research.

Outcomes

- Students will practice writing informed consents, and they will analyze research designs that violate and those that adhere to the standards of ethical research.
- Students will understand the logic of content analysis and case study.
- Students can define the processes of social scientific research. and limitations of the various methodologies used in the social sciences.
- Students can identify various modes of design for data collection. Students can determine the difference between primary and secondary sources, distinguish between reliable and unreliable information, and can interpret data tables, figures and graphs accurately.

References :

1. Blalock, Hubert M. (1979), **Social Statistics**. New York: Tata Mc-Graw-Hill.
2. Thakur, Devender (2003), **Research Methodology in Social Science**, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
3. Young, P.V. (1988), **Scientific Social Surveys and Research**, New Delhi Prentice Hall.

Book Recommended

डॉ. दीक्षित त्रिपाठी समाजशास्त्रीय शोध की अध्ययन पद्धतियाँ कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल अनुसंधान पद्धतिशास्त्र कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 203	RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA — II	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- Understand the defining characteristics of Rural Society and Rural Social Institution (Family, Religion, and Marriage. Caste System and changes taking place).
- Understand the historical and contemporary social concerns and issues surrounding Rural Problems: Rural Poverty, Land-Less Labor, Untouchability. Emigration of people and Social Diversity.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-1

Rural Development: Meaning and Significance of Rural Development in society
Panchayati Raj Institution. Panchayat before and after 73 Amendments.
Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh.

UNIT-2

Rural Reconstruction and Planning, Community Development Programme. Five Year Plans. Co-operative Efforts and Co-operation. Self Help Groups, Gender and Development.

UNIT-3

Issues and Strategies for Rural Development. Rural Social Structure and Culture. Development and Socio Economic Disparities.

UNIT-4

Significance of Village studies in India.
Changing Rural Society. Green Revolution and Social change.
Changing aspects of Rural Leadership, Factionalism, Empowerment of People.

UNIT-5

Social Change in Rural India:

Sanskritization, Modernization, Globalization and Information in flow and its impact on Rural India.
Planned Change for Rural Society.

Outcome

- Students will be able to learn Rural Society and Rural Social Institution (Family, Religion, and Marriage. Caste System and changes taking place)
- Students will develop problem-solving strategies as they pertain to race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and social class.
- Student will be able to apply perspectives and research to current issues and concerns of social diversity. Students will be able to identify major issues of social diversity within our contemporary society.

References :

1. Dube, S.C. (1967). *The Indian Village*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
2. Ghurye, G.S. (1957). *Caste and Class in India*, Bombay: Popular Book Depot.
3. A.R. Desai Rural Sociology in India Popular Publication Bombay.

Book Recommended

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Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 204	Urban Society in India -II	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- The main aim is making a scientific study of the problems of urban cities and environment pollution in India.
- To develop an understanding of Indian cities and its growth.
- To provide knowledge the role of mass- media, I.T and computer in urban educational centers.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-1

Changing occupational structure and its impact on social stratification-Caste, Class and Gender and Family.

UNIT-2

Indian city and its growth, mcgapolis, problems and housing, slum development, urban environment problems, urban poverty.

UNIT-3

Differences between town, city, metropolis and megapolis. Sociological studies in Indian cities: Chandigarh, Jaipur and Ahemadnagar.

UNIT-4

Problems of Urban cities: Poverty, Crime, Alcoholism, Drug-abuse, migration, Problems of housing, environmental pollution.

UNIT-5

Politics in Indian cities, Educational centers in Urban India. The role of mass- media, computer and IT in Urban centers.

Outcomes

- Students will be to analyze the problems of urbanization in India. Students will develop problem solving strategies of environmental pollution.
- Student will have an increased understanding of issues and strategies of slums, drug-abuse and poverty.
- Students will be able to learn the role of mass- media, I.T and computer in urban educational centers.

References :

1. Ahuja, Ram (2000), *Social Problems in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Madan, G.R. (1991), *India's Social Problems*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
3. Srinivas, M.N. (1970). *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkeley, California: University Press.

Book Recommended

1. Riya Khatri URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA – Kailash Pustak Sadan Bhopal
2. डॉ. प्रीति दुबे सामाजिक प्रशासन एवं नियोजन – कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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AISECT UNIVERSITY, Bhopal, (M.P.)

Scheme of Examination SEMESTER— III

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted						Duration of Exam.	
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 301	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- To understand what accounts for the emergence of the academic discipline of sociology.
- Students understand the major sociological perspectives (Functionalist, Conflict, Symbolic Interaction, and Feminist thought), their theoretical components and their historical evolution.
- To be able to communicate effectively in writing.
- To understand the theories of social structure and Social Anomie devised by the major theorists.

SYLLABUS

Unit- 1

Nature of Formation of sociology theory: -

- a) Meaning and Nature of sociological theory.
- b) Formation process of sociological theory.
- c) Levels of theorization.

Unit- 2

Social structure and Social Anomie:

- a) The Idea of Social Structure-Reddifle Brown and S.F. Nadel.
- b) Social Anomie_Emile Durkheim and R.K. Merton.
- c) Neo Structuralism M.Foucault and J.Alexender

Unit- 3

Theory of Functionalism:-

- a) Functionalism (Early theories)-Malinowaski and Emile Durkheim.
- b) Functional Diamentions of social system-T.Parsons.
- c) Paradigm for functional theory in Sociology R.K.Merton.

Unit- 4

Conflict theory:-

- a) Conflict theory-Karl Marx
- b) Mar critique by Ralf Dahrendorf
- c) Functional Analysis of conflict- L.Coser.

Unit- 5

Interactionist perspective and Recent trends in Sociological theory:

- a) Symbolic interactionism (G.H. Mead and H. Blumer)
- b) Phenomenological sociology (A. Schutz and Edmund Husserl)
- c) Ethno methodology (H. Garfinkel)

Outcome:

- Students will be able to identify the philosophical, economic and political developments that lead to the development of classic social theory.
- Students can distinguish between macro level and micro level sociological perspectives, can specify the theoretical components of each perspective, and connect each perspective to their historical and contemporary theorists.
- Students will communicate in writing their understanding of classical theory.
- Students will be able to apply concepts or aspects of Redcliffe Brown, S.F. Nadel, Durkheim's, and Merton's work to contemporary social problems and phenomena

References:-

1. Adams, Bert N & Sydie, R.A. (2001), **Sociological Theory**, New Delhi, Vistar Publications.
2. Bottomore, Tom & Nisbet, Robert (2004), **A History of Sociological Analysis**, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
3. Parsons Falcott 1937-1949, *The structure of social action*, Vol. I & II McGraw Hill, New York.
4. Coser, L.A. 1977: *Masters of Sociology thought*, New York.
5. Mukerjee R.N.- *Samajik Vicharo ka Itihas*

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल समाजशास्त्र में सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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AISECT UNIVERSITY, Bhopal, (M.P.)

Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Indian Society and Culture	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted						Duration of Exam.	
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 302	Indian Society and Culture	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- To develop the basic concept, facts and process of social stratification.
- To know about Indian traditions and culture.
- Students become familiar with multiple types of social organizations and institutions - family/marriage, kinship/clean caste and class.

SYLLABUS

Unit-1

- a) Components of Indian society
- b) Demographic . Religious Linguistic, Regional and cultural group.
- c) Caste and Dominant Caste.
- d) Class and Class formation in recent India.

Unit-2

Culture :-

- a) Definition attributes and Component of culture
- b) Little and great tradition in India.
- c) Acculturation and Enculturation.

Unit-3

Organization and Institution :

- a) Family and Marriage.
- b) Kinship and Clan.
- c) Rural and Urban Continuum.

Unit-4

Group:

- a) Rural India
- b) Tribal India
- c) Urban India

Unit-5

Monographs (Basics)

- a) An Indian Village – S.C. Dubey
- b) The Kumar – S.C. Dubey
- c) The City D. Souza

Outcomes :

- Students will demonstrate an understanding of sociological concept of social inequality, caste, class and dominant caste in India.
- Students will identify the different culture and traditions in India.
- Students can explain the sociological significance of family, marriage and kinship system.

References:-

1. Dube, Leela, 1974: Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature, Bombay
2. Fox, Robin, 1967: Kinship and Marriage: Marriage: An Anthropological perspective, Harmoknsworth: Penguin Books Ltd,
3. Uberoi, Patrica (ed.) 1993: Family Kinship and Marriage in India, New Delhi.

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल समकालीन भारतीय समाज एवं संस्कृति कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 303	SOCIOLOGICAL ESSAY	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- To be able to communicate in writing their understanding of sociological concepts.
- To engage in active learning and critical thinking.
- To demonstrate the ability to think critically and analytically.

SYLLABUS

Write Essay on the following topics

- a) Women Empowerment
- b) Child Labor
- c) Domestic Violence
- d) Panchayati Raj
- e) Rural Development
- f) Social Change
- g) N.G.O
- h) Human Rights
- i) Self Help Group
- j) Environment

Outcomes :

- Students will communicate in writing their understanding of sociological concepts.
- Students will prepare for class by reading and class discussions.
- Students will demonstrate critical and analytical thinking through class discussions.

References:-

1. Ahlawat, Neerja (2008) "Violence against Women: Voices from the Field" in Manjit Singh and D.P Singh
2. Desai, Neera and Maithreyi Krishna Raj. (1987). *Women and Society in India*, New Delhi: Ajanta Publishers.
3. Desai, Neera & Usha Thakkar (2007) *Women in Indian Society*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
4. Gill, S.S. 1998. *The pathology of corruption*, New Delhi.
5. Mukerjee R.N.- *Samajik Vicharo ka Itihas*
6. Ramasvamy E.A. 1988, *Industry and Labour* OUP.
7. Reid, Suctitus 1976. *Crime and Criminology illinayse*: Deydan Press

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल समाजशास्त्रीय निबंध कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल
2. डॉ. प्रीति दुबे भारत में समाज कल्याण कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 304	Social Demography- I	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- Students learn the Demographic Perspective (how population structures, processes, distributions and characteristics interact with the environment) and current global population trends. Students become familiar with the historical and contemporary theorists within population studies.
- Students learn how the various population processes (the health and mortality transition, the fertility transition and the migration transition) have changed over human history and how changes in the types of societies impact those processes and the environment.
- Students learn the basic social scientific methods used to obtain demographic data and the various approaches to social research questions concerning that data.
- Students learn the Govt. Policies regarding population control in Indian context.

SYLLABUS

Unit-1

Concept :

- a) Social demography: Definition method of study. Utility relationship between.
- b) Demography and social sciences. (Sociology Economics and political Science.
- c) Population structure in India and policies

Unit-2

Census :

- a) Importance of Census, census policy in India
- b) Methods of finding and analyzing birth & death rate.
- c) Crude birth and death rate.

Unit-3

- a) Theories: a. Malthus and Neo Malthusian theories.
- b) Biological, Economical, Socio – cultural theories
- c) Optimum theory of population

Unit-4

- a) Welfare : a. Family welfare program in India.
- b) Critical evaluation of family welfare programme in India.
- c) family welfare and health

Unit-5

- a) Policies: Demographic role in India
- b) Govt policies regarding population control. In Indian context.
- c) Role of N. G . O in the filed of betterment of Indian population

Outcomes

- Students can distinguish between macro level and micro level sociological perspectives as applied to population and environmental studies, can specify how the theoretical components of each perspective impact their understanding of the interaction between populations and the environment.
- Students can define the processes of social scientific research; distinguish between the requirements and limitations of the various methodologies used in the study of population and the environment.
- Students can distinguish the basis of different types of societies, can explain the population processes in those various social structures and can connect evolving population processes.

References:-

1. Dr. Shrivastava O.S. : Janankikyshastra Ka Arthshastra and Samajshastra. Quality Publishing Co. Bhopal
2. Pollaok: Family Planning.
3. Davis: The Population changes in India.

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. रंजना एस. जैन एवं शशी के. जैन जनसंख्या अध्ययन रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन्स जयपुर

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Scheme of Examination SEMESTER— IV

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted						Duration of Exam.	
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 401	Sociology of Change and Development	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives:-

- To understand the basic concepts, facts and theories of social change.
- To understand the process of social change.
- To know about the different approaches.

SYLLABUS

Unit- 1

Social Change:

- a) Meaning and forms of social change: progress, evolution, and development.
- b) Theories of social change: linear, cyclical and diffusionism.
- c) Factors of social change demographic economic religious and educational.

Unit- 2

Social Process:

- a) Process of social change sanskritization and westernization.
- b) Concept of Modernization and secularization.
- c) Concept of Democratization and Globalization.

Unit- 3

Development:

- a) Culture and Development, Post modernism.
- b) Changing conceptions of development: Economic growth, human development and Sustainable development.
- c) Approaches and strategies of planning and development.

Unit- 4

Agencies of Development and Change:

- a) Paths and Ways: of development Capitalist, Socialist and Gandhians.
- b) Culture and development; culture as an aid to development, Development and change of tradition.
- c) Role of NGO's in the process of Development.

Unit- 5

Indian experiences of Development:

- a) Transition From Welfare state to Capitalist Society.
- b) Cultural Transformation.
- c) Social impact of IT revolution.

Outcomes:-

- Students will demonstrate an understanding of sociological concept and theories of social change.
- Students will demonstrate an understanding of the role of modernization, westernization, secularization and globalization in social change. The impacts of
- Students will know socio economic policies and Indian experiences of development.

References:-

1. Abraham, M.F. 1990 Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi
2. Sharma, SL 1986 Development: Socio-Culture Dimensions. Jaipur:
3. Sharma, SL 1980 "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action, Jan-Mar.

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल परिवर्तन एवं विकास का समाजशास्त्र कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 402	Criminology	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives

- The study of the theories of criminology.
- To demonstrate the ability to think critically and analytically.
- Demonstrate the ability to think critically and analytically.
- The study of Human rights and prison management.

SYLLABUS

Unit- 1

- a) criminology – meaning ,scope subject matter
- b) concept of white color crime .
- c) crime against women crime and women .

Unit- 2

Theories & Types.:-

- a) Sociological theories of crime
- b) Typology of crime
- c) juvenile Delinquency

Unit- 3

Correctional programme .:-

- a) Educational , vocational
- b) Human Rights & prison management
- c) Reformatary institutions

Unit- 4

Punishment ;

- a) meaning nature and aims
- b) Theories of punishment
- c) probation and parole

Unit- 5

Prision

- a) concept of prison
- b) role of police in crime prevention
- c) open prison after care & rehabitalization compensation to victim

Outcomes

- Students will do readings on the various theories in criminology to understand why people commit crimes
- Students will demonstrate critical and analytical thinking through class assignments
- Students will select and write a paper describing a particular elite crime
- Students will demonstrate critical and analytical thinking through class assignments

References:-

1. Ahuja, Ram (2000), *Social Problems in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
2. Bedi, Kiran 1998. It is always possible, New Delhi:
3. Gill, S.S. 1998. The pathology of corruption, New Delhi.
4. Madan, G.R. (1991), *India's Social Problems*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
5. Nagla, B.K. (1991), *Women, Crime and Law*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
6. Reid, Suctitus 1976. Crime and Criminology illinayse: Deydan Press.

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल सामाजिक विघटन एवं अपराधशास्त्र कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted						Duration of Exam.	
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 403	INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY-I	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives:-

- To provide the knowledge about to understand industrial sociology and its scope.
- To provide the knowledge about to understand labor movement and labor relation in India and its impacts.
- The will learn the theoretical concepts and issues related to industrial bureaucracy.
- Enabling students to analyze women and child labor issues and find solution to socio economic problems.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I

- a) Industrial Sociology: Nature and Scope.
- b) Development of Industrial Structure: Informal and Formal Industry.
- c) Division of Labour, Alienation Labour Unrest and Class Struggle

UNIT-II

- a) Industrial Bureaucracy.
- b) Labour Organization.
- c) Labour Movement.

UNIT-III

- a) Work Concept: Nature; Word ethics
- b) Labour Migration
- c) Labour relation in India.

UNIT-IV

- a) Industrial Society.
- b) Women and Child Labour
- c) Industry in Tribal area.

UNIT-V

- a) Contemporary Industrial Reality
- b) Power, Industry and Capitalism.
- c) Labour security and Social welfare.

Outcomes:-

- Students will be able to understand the theoretical and policy issues related to labor movement and labor relation in India.
- Students will be able to identify the problems and to decide the application for future development.
- Understanding of policy debates involved in industrial development and labor problems.

References:-

1. Aron, Raymond (1967), *Industrial Sociology: Three Essays on Ideology and Development*, New York.
2. Dahrendorf, Ralph (1959), *Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society*, Stanford University Press.
3. Giddens, Anthony (1977), *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory –An analysis of Writing of Marx*,
4. *Durkheim and Weber*, Cambridge University Press, Whole Book.

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल सामाजिक उद्योग और समाज कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted						Duration of Exam.	
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 404	SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP, MARRIAGE & FAMILY - II	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives :-

- To study in a scientific and systematic manner of kinship system and marriage.
- Comprehensive study of Indian family system.
- Explain how social problems interact and react with the larger society. To help students gain a grasp of major sociological change and impact of globalization.

SYLLABUS

Unit- 1

Kinship : definition , types and usages, and charifalcatory kinship

Unit-2

Marriage : Dehnigr types ways to acquiring maters .preferential marriage sociological significance of marriage .

Unit-3

Family : an a universal concept function of family . typology of family a polyandrous and matrilineal family .

Unit- 4

Problems A. distances in kinship behaviour B .Divorce, widower, wedroure C Broken family old age person londinere in family. Gerontology, child problems

Unit- 5

- A. Changing attitudes towards kinship .
- B. Recent changes in marriage. & family system.
- C. Impact of globalization on Indian family system

References:-

1. Ahamad, Imtiaz. (Ed.), (1976), Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India, Manohar Books, New Delhi.
2. D' Souza, Victor. S. (1976), 'Kinship Organization and Marriage Customs among Moplahs on the South West Coast of India' in, Imtiaz Ahmad (Ed.), Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India, Manohar Books, New Delhi.
3. Gore, M.S. (1968), Urbanisation and Family Change, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Kapadia, K.M. (1958), Marriage and Family in India, Oxford University Press, Madras

Book Recommended

1. डॉ. डी.एस. बघेल नातेदारी विवाह और परिवार कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल
2. रेखा शर्मा भारत में परिवार विवाह एवं नातेदारी रावत प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली

Outcomes :-

- Students will be able to understand systematic way of marriage and kinship.
- Students will be able to understand the universal concept and function and types of family.
- Students's will be able to understand social problems and issues.'
- Students will be able to understand the major sociological changes and impact of globalization.

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Scheme of Examination

Department: Masters of Arts

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credits	Maximum marks Allotted					Duration of Exam.		
			Theory			Practical		Total	Theory	Practical
			Major	Minor	Sessional.	End Sem	Lab Work			
HMSO 405	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY – II	4(3+1+0)	50	20	30	-	-	100	3hrs	-

Objectives :-

- To study in a scientific and systematic manner the political sociology and its various aspects.
- To study the political system, political elite and Democratic system.
- To study the history and development of Decentralization of polity and panchayati Raj.

SYLLABUS

Unit-1

- a) Political Sociology: Definition, Subject Matter and Scope
- b) Political Development, Political Sociolization.
- c) Political Participation.

Unit- 2

- a) Political System:- Definition, Classification
- b) Political Elite:- , Pareto, Mosca & Mills.
- c) Political Culture.

Unit- 3

- a) Democratic System:- Definition, Characteristics, Merits and Types of Democracy, Democracy in India.
- b) Totalitarian System:- Definition, Types: cephalic and accephalic.

Unit- 4

- a) Pressure and Interest group, Political Parties , Voting behavior, Political Processes in India.
- b) Bureaucracy:- Concept, Characteristics, Views of Max Weber on Bureaucracy

Unit- 5

- a) Significance of Public opinion in Democracy. Policies of Protective discrimination and subaltern polity.
- b) Decentralization of Polity and Panchayati Raj.

Outcomes :-

- Students will demonstrate and understanding of political sociology.
- Students will demonstrate critical and analytical thinking of political culture and Democratic system.
- Students will demonstrate and understanding of the history and development of decentralization of polity and panchayati Raj.

References:-

1. Almond and Coleman (1960), The Politics of Developing Areas, Princeton University press.
2. Almond and Powell (1972), Comparative Politics: A Development Approach, New Delhi.
3. Dowse, R.E. and Hughes J.A. (1972). *Political Sociology*, London: John Wiley.
4. I.S. Chouhan , Shrinath Sharma- Political Sociology, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
5. Kothari R. 1979- Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.
6. Lipset S.M. 1959- Political Man, H.E.B.
7. Pizzorno, A. (1970), *Political Sociology*, Penguin Books.

Book Recommended .

1. डॉ. प्रीति दुबे राजनैतिक समाजशास्त्र कैलाश पुस्तक सदन भोपाल
2. डॉ. सतेन्द्र कुमार पंचायती राज व्यवस्था एवं ग्रामीण विकास सत्यम पब्लिसिंग हाउस, नई दिल्ली।

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