

+3 CBCS SYLLABUS

SOCIOLOGY HONOURS



(QR Code)



DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE & CONTINUING EDUCATION

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**FINAL Structure for Under Graduate Programme (B.A)
Under Utkal University Bhubaneswar
(As per CBCS System)**

ARTS (HONOURS)

Group	Subjects	No. of Papers	Total Credits	Total Marks
Core	Core-1 to Core-14	14	14 x 6 = 84	1400
DSE	DSE-1 to DSE-4	4	4 x 6 = 24	400
AECC		2	2 x 4 = 8	200
SEC		2	2 x 4 = 8	200
GE		4	4 x 6 = 24	400
GRAND TOTAL		26	148	2600

N.B:- Arts (Hons.) course has Total Credits = 148, Total Marks = 2600.

Abbr. –

DSE – Discipline Specific Elective

AECC – Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course

SEC – Skill Enhancement Course

GE – Generic Elective

Stipulations:

- 1) An Arts (Hons.) student has to opt two different subjects as GE-A and GE-B other than core subject.
- 2) GE-A to be opted for Semester-I & III (as Paper-1 & 2) and GE-B Semester-II & IV(as Paper-1 & 2)
- 3) An Arts (Hons.) Student can opt maximum of two Practical Subjects.

SEMESTER – I

Sl No	Name of the Course	Paper	CP (Credit Point)	CH (Credit Hour)	Full Marks
1	CORE	I	6	60	100
2	CORE	II	6	60	100
3	GE - A	I	6	60	100
4	AECC (Environmental Studies)	I	4	40	100
	TOTAL	4	22	220	400

SEMESTER – II

Sl No	Name of the Course	Paper	CP (Credit Point)	CH (Credit Hour)	Full Marks
1	CORE	III	6	60	100
2	CORE	IV	6	60	100
3	GE – B	I	6	60	100
4	AECC MIL(Communication) (Odia/Hindi/Urdu/A.E.)	II	4	40	100
	TOTAL	4	22	220	400

SEMESTER – III

SI No	Name of the Course	Paper	CP (Credit Point)	CH (Credit Hour)	Full Marks
1	CORE	V	6	60	100
2	CORE	VI	6	60	100
3	CORE	VII	6	60	100
4	GE - A	II	6	60	100
5	SEC <i>(English Communication)</i>	I	4	40	100
TOTAL		5	28	280	500

SEMESTER – IV

SI No	Name of the Course	Paper	CP (Credit Point)	CH (Credit Hour)	Full Marks
1	CORE	VIII	6	60	100
2	CORE	IX	6	60	100
3	CORE	X	6	60	100
4	GE - B	II	6	60	100
5	SEC <i>(Modern Office Management)</i>	II	4	40	100
TOTAL		5	28	280	500

SEMESTER – V

SI No	Name of the Course	Paper	CP (Credit Point)	CH (Credit Hour)	Full Marks
1	CORE	XI	6	60	100
2	CORE	XII	6	60	100
3	DSE	I	6	60	100
4	DSE	II	6	60	100
TOTAL		4	24	240	400

SEMESTER – VI

SI No	Name of the Course	Paper	CP (Credit Point)	CH (Credit Hour)	Full Marks
1	CORE	XIII	6	60	100
2	CORE	XIV	6	60	100
3	DSE	III	6	60	100
4	DSE	IV	6	60	100
TOTAL		4	24	240	400

CORE-1: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with Sociology as a social science and the basic concepts used in the discipline. It also focuses on the social processes and the social institutions that man encounters as a member of the society.

Objectives: After studying these two papers, the student can

- Can get to know the convergence and divergence of Sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about its historicity.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions man encounters as a member of the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

Unit-1: Sociology: Definition and Subject matter, Nature and Scope, Emergence of Sociology, Sociology and its relationship with Anthropology, Political Science, Economics, and History

Unit-2: Basic Concepts: Society, Culture, Community, Institutions, Association, Social Structure, Status and Role, Norms and Values, Folkways and Mores, Associative and Dissociative processes – Cooperation, Assimilation, Accommodation, Competition, and conflict

Unit-3 : Individual and Society : Individual and society, Socialization, Stages and Agencies of Socialization, Development of Self – Contributions of George Herbert Mead, C.H. Cooley's Looking Glass Self The Concept of Group : Types of Groups – Primary and Secondary groups, In-Group and Out-group, Reference Group

Unit-4: Social Stratification: Meaning and definition, Dimensions of Stratification, Theories of Stratification – Functionalist, Marxist, Weberian. Social mobility and its determinants.

Unit-5: Social Control: Meaning and types, Formal and Informal social control, Agencies of Social control

Essential readings:

1. Bottomore, T.B. 1972, Sociology: A guide to problems and literature. Bombay :George Allen and Unwin (India)
2. Harlambos, M.1998. Sociology: Themes and perspectives. New Delhi Oxford University Press
3. Inkeles, Alex, 1987. What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India
4. Jaiaram, No. 1988 . What is Sociology .Madras:Macmillan, India :
5. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction. New Delhi , Allied Publishers
6. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999 Sociology. New Delhi Tata-Mac Graw Hill.

CORE-2: INDIAN SOCIETY

Every society has its own peculiar structure and there are some institutions universal to every society, but with their unique manifestations in each society. There are some change agents and initiatives that enable the society to change with the passage of time. This paper focuses on the structure of the Indian society and the changing aspects with the processes operating, change agents and initiatives.

Objectives: After studying these two papers on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents and the interventions that bring about change in the Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents operating in Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

Unit-1 : Composition of Indian Society : Caste, Tribe, Religion, Language. Unity in Diversities, Threats to national integration

Unit-2 : Hindu Social Organisation: Bases of Hindu Social Organization, Varna, Ashrama and Purushartha. Doctrine of Karma.

Unit-3 : Marriage and Family in India: Hindu marriage as Sacrament, Forms of Hindu Marriage. The Hindu joint family: Patriarchal and Matriarchal systems. Marriage and family among the Muslims. Changes in the institutions of Marriage and Family.

Unit-4 : The Caste system in India: Origin, Features and Functions. Caste and Class, The Dominant Caste, Changes in Caste system, Caste and Politics in India
Constitutional and legal provisions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes.

Unit-5 : Social Change in Modern India : Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, and Modernization

Essential readings:

1. Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay : Asia Publishing House
2. Bose, N.K. 1975, Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi
3. Dube, S.C. 1990, Society in India.(New Delhi: National Book Trust.)
4. Dube, S.C. 1995, Indian Village (London : Routledge)
5. Dube, S.C. 1958: India's changing Villages (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul).
6. Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation(Poona : Deccan- College) :: Lannoy,
7. Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970 : Society in India (Bombay: Popular Prakashan)
8. Srinivas, M.N. 1980 : India: Social Structure (New Delhi: Hindustan -Publishing Corporation)
9. Srinivas, M.N. 1963: Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley: University of California Press).
10. Singh, Yogendra, 1973: Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi: Thomson Press).

CORE-3: SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two centuries has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic and political conditions. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It deals with the contributions of the forerunners of the discipline and with the contributions of the founders who gave a systematic shape to the subject.

Objectives: After going through these two papers, the student can

- Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology, and their contemporary relevance.
- Learn about the methodological shift in the discipline over the years.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of the classical contributors to the subject and the contemporary relevance of these theories.

Unit-1 : Auguste Comte : Law of the Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism

Unit-2 : Herbert Spencer : Organismic Analogy, Theory of Social Evolution

Unit-3 : Karl Marx : Dialectical Materialism, Class struggle, Alienation, Sociology of Capitalism

Unit-4 : Emile Durkheim : Division of Labour in Society, Rules of Sociological Method, Theory of Suicide.

Unit-5 : Max Weber : Social Action, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism, Ideal type, Bureaucracy, Authority

Essential readings:

1. Aron, Ramond. 1967(1982 reprint) Main currents in sociological thoughts (2 volumes). Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books
2. Barnes, H.E. 1959. Introduction to the history to the sociology The University of Chicago press
3. Coser, Lewis A. 1979. Masters of Sociological Thought. New York : Harcourt Brance Jovanovich
4. Fletcher, Ronald. 1994.The Making of Sociology (2 volumes) Jaipur-Rawat
5. Morrison, Ken.1995 Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought. London; sage
6. Ritzer, George. 1996. Sociological Theory New Delhi. Tata-McGraw Hill
7. Singh, Yogendra. 1986 Indian Sociology: social conditioning and emerging Trends. New Delhi: Vistaar
8. Zeitlin, Irving.1998 (Indian Edition). Rethinking Sociology: A critique of Contemporary Theory. Jaipur: Rawat.

CORE-4: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change.
- Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so.
- Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.

Unit-1 : Social Change : Meaning and nature. Social Progress, Evolution and Development.

Unit-2 : Theories of Social Change : Evolutionary theory, Cyclical theory, Conflict Theory, Functionalist theory.

Unit-3 : Factors of Social Change: Cultural, Economic, Technological, Ideological, Demographic

Unit-4 : Economic Growth and Social Development : Indicators of Social Development, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index

Unit-5 : Models of Development : Capitalist, Socialist, and Gandhian.

Essential readings:

1. Moore, W.E. 1965 Social Change, Prentice-Hall of India. New Delhi
2. Gandhi M.K., Hind Swaraj
3. Schumacher, E.F., Small is Beautiful
4. Narain, Shreeman, Principles of Gandhian Planning
5. Mishra, B., Capitalism, Socialism and Planning.
6. UNDP, Human Development Report

CORE-5: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Since the days of August Comte, a debate and a deliberate attempt has been initiated to provide a scientific character to social sciences. In this attempt empirical research has been introduced as an integral part of observing social reality and generalising it objectively without any subjective predisposition. Gradually, research methods have been developed and introduced in social sciences to bring it in par with scientific observations. The essence of this paper lies in introducing the students with these methods of research to ensure objectivity as far as practicable in social research.

Objectives: Bygoing through this paper, the student can

- Get an understanding of the nature of scientific methods, nature of social Phenomena and the way of attaining value neutrality.
- Have a grip over the basic steps involved in social research and the types of social research with their applicability
- Develop an insight into the need and types of research design and the use of sampling method for attending objectivity and scientific study.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is designed and incorporated to acquaint the students with the scientific ways of studying social phenomena. This provides them with a research insight that will enable them to capture the most relevant data in an objective manner. The market demand of this paper will be very high as the students well versed with this paper will be highly demanded in academics, fundamental research, and policy research undertaken both by Government and Non- Government agencies.

Unit-1 : Meaning and Significance of Social Research, Nature of scientific Method, Applicability of scientific method to the study of social phenomena, Major steps in social research.

Unit-2 : Research Design, Types of Research Design: Exploratory, Diagnostic, Descriptive, and Experimental research Design.

Unit-3 : Hypothesis: Meaning, Characteristics, Types and sources of Hypothesis, Role of Hypothesis in Social Research Sampling: Meaning, and characteristics, Types: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling. Role of Sampling in Social Research

Unit-4 : Qualitative social Research : Observation, Case Study, Content Analysis.

Unit-5 : Quantitative methods in Social Research: Survey research, Questionnaires, Interview. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bajaj and Gupta 1972 Elements of Statistics. New Delhi: R.Chand and Co., New Delhi
2. Beteille, A. and T.N. Madan 1975 Encounter and experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork. Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
3. Bryman, Alan 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research Unwin Hyman, London
4. Jayram, N. 1989. Sociology: Methods and Theory. Madras: MacMillan, Madras
5. Kothari, C.R. Research Methodology : Methods and Techniques, Bangalore, Wiley Eastern.
6. Punch, Keith. 1996. Introduction to Social Research, Sage, London
7. Shipmen, Martin, 1988 The Limitations of Social Research Sage, London
8. Young, P.V. 1988 Scientific Social Survey and Research Prentice Hall, New Delhi

CORE-6: GENDER AND SOCIETY

The biological basis to the differences between the sexes does not explain the inequalities faced by the sex groups in the society. In the society variations are marked in the roles, responsibilities, rights of and relations between sex groups depending on the social prescriptions relating to sex affiliations. The differences, inequalities and the division of labour between men and women are often simply treated as consequences of 'natural' differences between male and female humans. But, in reality the social norms, institutions, societal expectations play a significant role in deciding and dictating the behaviour of each sex group. This is the fundamental of the study of Gender and Society.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Conceptualize what is "Gender" and what is "Sex" and draw a line of distinction between the two.
- Note the difference in gender roles, responsibilities, rights and relations.
- Trace out the evolution and institutionalization of the institution of "Patriarchy".
- Get to know the theories of Feminism that brought women issues and demands to the forefront.
- Assess the initiatives undertaken for gender development with the paradigm shift from time to time.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to generate ideas and sensitivity about gender in a student which he/she can put into practice in daily life. This will lead to change the prevalent biases and gender practices and create a gender neutral social world where both men and women can enjoy their basic rights and cherish to achieve their dreams.

Unit-1 : Social Construction of Gender : Sex and Gender, Gender stereotyping and socialization, Gender Role and Identity. Gender stratification and Inequality, Gender discrimination and Patriarchy.

Unit-2 : Feminism: Meaning, origin and growth of Feminist Theories. Theories of Feminism : Liberal, Radical, Socialist, and Eco-Feminism.

Unit-3 : Gender and Development: History and Approaches, WID,WAD and GAD. Women Empowerment: Meaning and Dimensions. World Conference of Women, Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi and Beijing. Gender- Related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Index (GEM).

Unit-4: Status of Women in India : Ancient and Medieval period, women in pre-independence India, Social Reform movements, The Nationalist movement, Women in Independent India.

Unit-5 : Major Challenges and Issues Affecting Women in India: Women and Education, Women and Health, Women and Work. Policy provisions for women.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bhasin, Kamla, 2003 Understanding Gender, Kali for Women
2. Bhasin, Kamala , 1986 Khanv, Said Nighat Some Questions on Feminism and Its Relevance in Sourth Asia, Kali for Women, New Delhi
3. Chaudhuri, Maitrayee 2004 Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism Kali for Women, New Delhi
4. Kabeer, Naila 1994 Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought: Gender Hierarchies in Development
5. Srivastava Gouri,2005 Women Education in India Issues and Dimensions,Academic Excellence Publishers & Distributors
6. Agarwal, S.P 2001Women's Education in India, Concept Publishing Company
7. **Satia, J, Misra, M, Arora, R, Neogi, S**, ed. Innovations in Maternal Health - Case studies from India. New Delhi, India: SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd.
8. Dube, Leela 1990 Structures and Strategies –Women, Work and Family, SAGE Publications, New Delhi
9. Kalia,Anil 1998“Women Workers: Invisible and Unprotected”, Social Welfare, Vol.45, No.1, April
10. Cahwala, Monioca 2006 Gender Justice: Women and Law in India, Deep and Deep Publications

CORE-7: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Rural Sociology is a specialized branch of Sociology describing the society of villages and rural areas. As the rural areas or the villages mark the beginning of human civilization, this paper is designed to bring out the distinct features of the rural society with their typologies and typicalities. In the present paper an attempt is made to introduce the student with the development of this branch overtime with its focus on the typicality of Indian villages, their structures, changing features and social problems faced by the rural people.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Get an impression about the emergence of the sub discipline Rural Sociology and the forces contributing for its origin.
- Learn about the nature of this branch of knowledge, its subject matter and significance.
- Collect information and knowledge about the mooring of the sub discipline in the Indian context.
- Generate an idea about the typicalities of the rural society and the institutions operating therein and their dynamics.
- Derive ideas about rural social problems of the country.

LearningOutcomes: India thrives in her villages. By going through this paper, the student can have a grip on the grass roots of Indian society. This will enable the student to understand the society in a better manner, to note the heterogeneities in culture, institutions and their functions, changes, the contrasts found between the rural urban societies and the problems faced by the people.

Unit-1 : Origin and Scope of Rural Sociology., Nature and Importance of Rural Sociology.

Unit-2 : Rural social Structure: Village Community, Agrarian Economy, Caste System, Mobility and Migration. Rural-Urban Contrast and Continuum

Unit-3 : Rural Social problems: Poverty, Unemployment, , Food Security, Landlessness, Indebtedness, Health care and Sanitation.

Unit-4 : History and Evolution: Community Development Programme, Land Reforms, Green Revolution. Cooperative Movement, Panchayati Raj Institutions- Constitutional provisions and Structure. Role of Panchayats in Rural Development

Unit-5 : Rural Development Programmes: MGNREGA, SGSY, Indira AwasYojana, Livelihood Mission, Health Mission

Recommended Books:

1. Doshi S.L. & P.C. Jain 2002 Rural Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat
2. Desai A.R. Rural Sociology in India 1997 Bombay Popular Prakasan
3. Dhanagare D.N. 1988 Peasant movements in India, New Delhi, Oxford
4. Gupta D.N. 2001 Rural development System New Delhi Books India International
5. Dube, S.C. 1988 India's changing Village: Human Factor in Community Development Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay
6. Maheshwari, S.R. 1985 Rural Development In India, Sage Publication, New Delhi
7. Vivek, R. & Bhattacharya 1985 The New Strategies of Development in Village India, Metropolitan
8. Jain, Gopal Lal 1985 Rural development Mangaldeep Publication, Jaipur
9. Joshi R P., and S. Narawam 1985 Panchayat Raj in India : Emerging Trends across the States Rawat, Jaipur
10. Singh, Katar 1995 Rural development: Principle policies and Management Sage, New Delhi

CORE-8: GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY

Globalisation is the dominant process of social change in the contemporary world. It has resulted in the sinking of time and space and collapse of borders. It is a new coinage for an old process. It has its own dimensions, distinct features and impacts on society. It has given birth to new role players. All these are the focal points of discussion of this paper.

Objectives: By going through this paper, the student can

- Collect information about the meaning and nature of this process, its historical mooring.
- Amass knowledge about its dimensions and impacts, both positive and negative.
- Get introduced to the agencies that manage the process.

Expected Outcomes: This paper is expected to acquaint the student with an ongoing social process bringing tremendous changes in the nations.

Unit-1 : Meaning and characteristics of Globalization. Historical context, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

Unit-2 : Dimensions of Contemporary Globalization: Economic, Technological, Political and Cultural.

Unit-3 : Consequences of Globalization: Rising Inequality, Environmental impact, Consumerism, Health and Security. Emergence of Anti-Globalization movements.

Unit-4 : Globalisation and Indian Society: Understanding the concepts of liberalization, privatization and globalization in the Indian context; Growth of information technology and communication and its impact manifested in everyday life

Unit-5 : Impact of globalisation on Religion, Culture, Education, Family, Marriage, Women, Tribes

Essential Readings:

1. Appadurai, Arjun 1996, Modernity at Large, University of Minnesota Press
2. Applebaum, R. and Robinson, W., 2005, Critical Global Studies, Routledge, New York.
3. Bremen, Yan, 1993, Footlose Labour, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
4. Browning, Halcli, Webster(ed), 1996, Understanding contemporary society: Theories of the present, SAGE Publications, London
3. Cohen Robin and Shirin M.(ed), Global Social Movements, The Athlone Press, London
4. Dubhashi P.R., 2002, Peoples Movement against Global Capitalism : EPW Feb.9
5. Giddens, Anthony, 2000, Runaway World : How globalization is reshaping our lives, Routledge, New York.
6. Jha, Avinash, 2000, Background to Globalization, Centre for Education and Documentation, Mumbai
7. Chander Sekhran Bal krishnana - Impact of Globalization on developing countries and India.
8. C, Rangarajan, 2002 Globalization and its impact

CORE-9: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP

This course provides a brief account of the classical approaches to the study of family and kinship. It exposes the students to the distinct aspects of these three interrelated institutions in the Indian context. Finally, it discusses some contemporary issues that pose a challenge to the normative model of these institutions.

Objectives: By going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the three institutions that are the foundations of the society.
- Comprehend the theoretical perspectives on these institutions.
- Get to know the rules governing these institutions.
- Estimate the changes coming over these institutions with the process of social change.

Expected Outcomes: This paper is expected to instill knowledge about the foundational institutions, their governing principles and the continuity and change features of these institutions.

Unit-1 : Theoretical Perspectives: Overview of theoretical developments Descent theory, Alliance theory ,Recent theorizations and their implications

Unit-2 : Marriage: Marriage as social Institutions, Functions of Marriage. Rules of Marriage: Endogamy, Exogamy; Monogamy and Polygamy; Levirate and Sororate; Hypogamy and Hypergamy. Dowry and Bride Price.

Unit-3 : The Family: Types of Family on the basis of Rules of Authority, Descent and Residence. Functions of Family. Contemporary changes and problems: Divorce and Family Disintegration.

Unit-4 : Contemporary Issues: Changing demographic patterns Migration, Diasporas and Impact on Family Implications of new reproductive technologies Domestic violence Challenges to the normative model of family

Unit-5 : The Kinship and Clan System: Meaning and Definition of Kinship and Clan. Types. Clan, Family, Lineage and Totemism and Taboos.

Essential Readings:

1. Fox Robin 1967 Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective, Pelican.
2. Parkin, Robert 1997 Kinship: An Introduction to Basic Concepts, Blackwell, Oxford.
3. Parkin, Robert and Linda Stone(ed.) (2004) Kinship and Family : An Anthropological Reader, Blackwell Publishing, USA.
4. Patel, Tulsi (ed.) (2005) The Family in India : Structure and Practice, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Uberoi, Patricia(ed.) (1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi

CORE-10: SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION AND DEVIANCE

No society is fully organized in character. Disorganization is apt to occur from time to time. Disorganization is a manifestation of the deviant behavior found among some individuals. This deviance occurs when the individuals feel that the normative order of the society and its institutions are not need fulfilling in character. This present paper makes an attempt to provide an impression about the scenario of disorganization, its forms, causes and consequences with the theories explaining the situation.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the meaning, causes, consequences and forms of social disorganization.
- Learn about the theories explaining the disorganization situations.
- Comprehend the concept of crime and the existing theories of punishment.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is designed with an expectation to impress upon a student the concept of deviant behavior leading to social disorganization, forms, theoretical foundations and criminal activities which he encounters in real life situations.

Unit-1 : Social Disorganization: Meaning and Nature. Family Disorganization and Personality Disorganization Causes and Consequences.

Unit- 2 : Theories of Deviant Behaviour : Contributions of Durkheim and Merton. Ecological theory, Delinquent Sub-Culture theory, Differential Association theory, Differential Opportunity theory.

Unit- 3 : Crime and Punishment : Concepts of Crime and Delinquency. Causes and consequences. Theories of Punishment: Retributive, Deterrant, Reformative.

Unit-4 : Social Problems: Poverty, Unemployment, Alcholism, Indebtedness, Terrorism

Unit-5 : Atrocities against women, Domestic violence, Dowry, Divorce

Essential Readings:

1. Mamoria, C.B.,1981 Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India
2. Carrabine; Eamonn, Iganski,Paul, Lee ,Maggy, Plummer Ken, South,Nigel(2004) Criminology: A Sociological Introduction
3. Sutherland, Edwin Hardin Sutherland(1949) White Collar Crime, Dryden Press
4. Ahuja, Ram(2012) Social problems in India,Rawat
5. Chakraborty, Dipangshu(1999) Atrocities on Indian Women, APH

CORE-11: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Polity constitutes a vital part of every society. It helps in the system of governance. But the social variables to a great extent determine the course of polity. They decide and detect the system of governance, distribution of power, political institutions like parties and pressure groups, nature of political participation, political socialization. In the same vein, the political institutions, political processes, political culture influence the society and the course of its progress. The present paper highlights the close nexus between society and polity and how dynamism in one brings dynamism in the other.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Comprehend the existing forms of states and their relative merits and demerits.
- Differentiate between power, authority and influence which guide and govern the political processes.
- Get to know about the political processes, participation types and determinants and the political institutions.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to generate an insight in the student about the political institutions, political processes, political culture he/she encounters in his/her daily life as a member of the society.

Unit-1 : State: Characteristics, Aristotle's classification of types of state: Theological, Monarchical, Aristocratic, Democratic and Totalitarian forms.

Unit-2 : Influence, Power and Authority: Meaning and types of influence, characteristics of Power, distribution of power: the Constant sum and the Variable sum approach to power, theories of political elites, authority: Weberian classification of authority, different ways of acquiring legitimacy.

Unit-3 : Political culture and political socialization: Meaning and dimensions of political culture, meaning and types of political socialization agencies of political socialization and their role.

Unit-4 : Political participation: meaning and types of political participation, political apathy – reasons for political apathy, Determinants of political participation – psychological, social and political.

Unit-5 : Political parties and pressure groups: Political parties – features and functions, structures of political parties; meaning of pressure groups and their relationship with political parties, types of pressure groups and their role.

Reference:

1. A.K.Mukhopadhyay 1980 Political Sociology, K.P.Begchi & Company. Calcutta, 1980
2. Ali Ashaf and Sharma B.N. 2001 Political Sociology, University Press, Hyderabad
3. Bhattacharya, D.C. Political Sociology
4. Baral, J.K. Political Sociology
5. T.Bottomore, Political Sociology, Blackie & Sons, Bombay, 1975
6. Lipset S.M.Modern Political Analysis, Printice Hall, New Delhi 1983
7. Dhal, Robert A, Who Governs

CORE-12: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Environment and society are in constant interaction with each other. It is the environment which sustains life in society and it is the society that is responsible for the preservation and the degradation of the environment. In the recent years environmental challenges have posed a threat to the lives on the planet. Keeping this in view, the present paper tries to create awareness among the students about the major environmental issues and the efforts geared to tackle them.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the close interaction between society and environment.
- Gain substantial idea about the environmental issues and their repercussions on humanity.
- Accumulate ideas about the ideological currents, issues that drive environment movements.
- Get aware about the global and national efforts to conserve environment.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to disseminate knowledge about the significance of environment for society, to change the practices that can protect and preserve the environment and to make the students participate in the mission to preserve, protect and promote the cause of environment.

UNIT- I : Environment and its Concepts: Ecology, Eco-system, Environment and Society – their inter-relations; Eco-Feminism

UNIT-2 : Environmental Issues: Sustainable Development, Industrialization and Development, Urbanization and Development, Environmental Degradation

UNIT-3 : Environmental Movements: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Ganga Bachao Abhiyan; The Silent valley movement, Forest Rights.

UNIT-4 : Contemporary Environmental Problems: Problems of Water, Deforestation, Urban Wastes, Slums, Global-Warming and Climate Change.

UNIT-5 : Environment protection efforts at the global level and the national level in India.

Essential Readings:

1. Albrow, Martin & Elizabeth King (Ed.)1990, Globalisation, Knowledge and Society, Sage: London
2. Baviskar. Amita 1995, In the Valley of the River: Tribal Conflict over Development in the Narmada Valley, Delhi: OUP.

3. Bhatt, Anil 1989 Development and Social Justice: Micro Action by Weaker Section, Sage: New Delhi.
4. Chauhan, I.S 1998, Environmental Degradation, Delhi: Rawat Publications.
5. Desh Bandhu and Garg, R.K.(eds) 1986 Social Forestry and Tribal Development, Dehradun: Natraj Publishers.
6. Dubey, S.M. and Murdia, Ratno(ed)1980 Land Alienation and Restoration in Tribal Communities in India, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
7. Gadgil, Madhav & Ram Chandra. Guha 1996 Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in contemporary India:: New Delhi: OUP.
8. Ghai, Dharam (ed) 1994 Development and Environment: Sustaining People and Nature. UNRISD: Blackwell Publication.
9. Giddens, Anthony 1996 "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis", 2nd edition New York:W.W.Norton and Co.
- 10.Guha, Ramechandra 1995 The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya, OUP: Delhi.
- 11.Mehta S.R. (ed) 1997 Poverty, Population and Sustainable Development, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- 12.Plumwood, Val 1992 Gender and Ecology: Feminism and Making of Nature, London: Routledge.

CORE-13: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Urbanisation is an important social process that changed the face of human civilization. It was initiated with the process of modernization, transport revolution, coming up of river valley civilizations, establishment of trade links and industrial revolution. Urbanisation has brought both prosperity and problems. It is one of the earnest tasks of Sociology to trace out the evolution of the process, social problems associated with it and policy planning and measures undertaken to overcome these challenges. This paper Urban Sociology concentrates upon these tasks.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the specific traits of urban areas, its historical patterns of growth.
- Develop knowledge about urban social institutions and problems
- Gain insight into urban development plans, programmes and efforts.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with the process of urbanization, to give an impression about the pattern of evolution of cities, urban institutions, their contrasts with rural institutions, urban problems and the responses developed to arrest them.

Unit-1 Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of Urban Sociology, Rural Urban Differences: Specific traits of rural world vs. urban world- Socio-cultural differences, ruralization, Urbanism as a way of life.

Unit-2 Theories of patterns of city growth: Concentric zone theory- Sector model- Multiple nuclei theory.

Unit-3 Social institutions of Indian urban communities: Family, marriage and kinships in urban India – Caste in urban India – Urban politics and urban economy

Unit-4 Urban social problems: Crime and Juvenile delinquency, Slums, Beggary , Prostitution

Unit-5 Urban development in Indian plans, Urban development programmes, Slum development programmes, Urban Basic Services

Essential readings:

1. Lin, Jan and Mele Christopher (edt.) 2012 The Urban Sociology Reader, Routledge
2. Flanagan, W., 1993 *Contemporary Urban Sociology* Cambridge: University of Cambridge
3. Patel Sujata and Deb, Kushal (edt.) Urban Studies
4. Rao, M.S.A. 1992 Urban Sociology in India
5. Ramachandran, R 1997 Oxford University Press
6. Jayapalan, N 2002 Urban Sociology, Atlantic Publishers
7. Wilson, Robert, A Schultz, David, A 1978 Urban Sociology, Prentice Hall

CORE-14: PRACTICAL: FIELD WORK AND DISSERTATION
(Dissertation: 80 marks and Viva-voce: 20 marks)

- Dissertation may be written on any social institution, problem or may be an evaluative study.
- It should be based on empirical study.
- Size of the dissertation should be around 5000 words.
- Dissertation paper will be examined jointly by one Internal and one External Examiner to be appointed by the University. Marks will be awarded jointly by the Internal and External Examiners on the basis of the written Dissertation and Viva-voce.

DSE – 1 - SOCIOLOGY OF MOVEMENTS

Movements reflect the voices raised against the prevailing practices of a society. Every society witnesses social movement in some form or the other. Movements bring social change and transformation. It is a collective effort that is driven by particular issues and brings forth changes. The present paper tries to provide a rudimentary impression to the students about the concept, nature and types of movements with a thrust on the movements witnessed by Indian society.

Objectives:

- To introduce to the students with the concept of social movements and their dynamics.
- 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.

Learning Outcomes:

The very aim of this paper is to disseminate knowledge about the concept of social movements and its process and change making role in the society.

Unit-1	Social Movements: Nature, Definitions, Characteristics of social movement , types: Revolutionary, Reform, Revival, Counter movements Basis of social movements: Leadership, Ideology, resource
Unit-2	Religious movements in India: The SNDP Movements in Kerala The Brahmo Samaj and The Arya Samaj
Unit-3	Peasants Movements in India: The Champaran Satyagraha (1917), The Kheda Peasant Struggle, The Bardoli Movement in Gujarat. The Peasant Revolt in Telangana ,TheTebhaga Movement in Bengal.

Unit-4 Backward Class Movements in India: Mahar Movement in Maharashtra, Dalit Movement in Tamil Nadu, The Non Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu

Unit-5 Women's Movements in India: In the Pre independence era and the post independence period

Essential readings:

1. Foweraker Joe, 1995 Theorising Social Movements, Pluto Press, London,
2. Buechler, S. 1997 'New Social Movement Theories' in Buechler, S. and Cylke, F.K., Jr. (eds.) Social Movements: Perspectives and Issues. Mountain View: Mayfield Publishing Company
3. Rao, M.S.A. ed. 1979 Social Movements in India Vol. I and II, Manohar, New Delhi
4. Dhanagare, D.N. 1983 Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950, OUP, Delhi, 1983
5. Kaur, Manmohan, 1968 "Role of Women in the Freedom Movement 1857-1947", Sterling, New Delhi
6. Basu, Aparna, 1976 "Role of Women in the Freedom Movement", in B.R. Nanda, ed, Indian Women From Purdah to Modernity, Vikas, Delhi.
7. Chattopadhyaya, Kamaladevi, 1983 "Indian Women's Battle for Freedom", Abhinav Publications, New Delhi

DSE - II - INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Industrialisation as a social process has changed the face of humanity over the years. Industrialisation in its wake has brought several social problems and changes in social institutions, practices. The aim of this paper is to analyse the structure and process of industrial organisations from the sociological perspective. It also deals with the social effects of industrialization on Indian Social Systems and institutions.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the nature and scope of industrial sociology as branch of Sociology.
- The developmental stages of industry.
- The organizational structure of industries and employee and employer relations in the industry.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to impress upon the students of sociology the role they can play in creating effective industrial relations with their knowledge of sociology.

Unit-I Introduction:

Meaning and definition of Industrial sociology. Nature and scope of Industrial Sociology. Significance of Industrial Sociology in India.

Unit-2 Social – industrial Thought:

- A. Classical Theories: Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Durkheim and Mayo
- B. Sociological Theories: Likert, Herzberg, Maslow, Mclelland.

Unit-3 The Development of Industry:

The Manorial system, the Guild system, Domestic system, the Factory system. Industrial evolution in India.

Unit-4 Industrial Organisation:

Formal Organisation: Its nature and features, problems build-in in the formal organization
Informal Organisation: Origin and function of informal organization.
Informal Organisation of Management.

Unit-5 Industrial and Labour Relations:

Industrial Relations, International Labour Organisation, Labour Legislation, Industrial Relations in India. Industrial Disputes/conflicts.

Workers' participation in Management (WPM): Industrial Democracy: Levels of participation of WPM: Objectives, WPM Models in India.

Referece:

1. Gisbert, Pascal, 1972 Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill
2. Davis, Keith, 1984 Human Behaviour at work, New Delhi, McGraw Hill
3. Ramaswamy, E.A. 1978 Industrial Relations in India, Delhi, MacMillan
4. Schneider, Eugene 1971 Industrial Sociology, McGraw Hill- London

DSE - III - POPULATION STUDIES

Demography is both an index and instrument of development and change. India as a country is plagued by population explosion which retards, the economy and blocks social progress. Irrespective of several positive attempts undertaken by the government, India has failed to control its population problem. This paper is designed to provide an idea to the students about population dynamics and its impact on society.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the various facets of population studies and the theories that depict pollution change.
- Develop specific idea on Indian population structure, policies adopted and programmes launched in the country to check population.
- Assess the role of various agencies in population control.

Learning Outcomes:

The very aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with a perennial problem of the Indian society that is population growth and the measures introduced to control it.

UNIT – I

Population Studies: Meaning, Scope and Significance; Demographic Processes: Fertility, Mortality and Migration

UNIT – 2

Population Theories: Malthusian, Demographic Transition and Optimum Population Theory

UNIT – 3

Population Compositions in India: Age Structure, Sex-Ratio, Rural-Urban Composition, Literacy in India

UNIT – 4

Population Planning and Policies: Needs and Objectives; Population Policy of India, National Rural Health Mission

Unit - 5

Population Control: Role of technology, women's empowerment, voluntary organizations

Essential Readings:

1. Agarwal, S.N. 1989 Population Studies with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: Lok Surjeet Publication.
2. Bose, Ashish 1991 Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R.Publishing Corporation.
3. Banarjee, D. 1985 Health and Family Planning Services in India, New Delhi: Lok Parkshan.
4. Chandrasekhar, S. (ed.) 1974 Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India, London: George Alen and Unwin Ltd.
5. Dubey, Surendra Nath 2001 Population of India, Delhi: Authors Press.
6. Kohli, S. 1977 Family Planning in India, New Delhi.
7. Malthus, T.R. 1986 An Essay on the Principle of Population, London: William Pickering.
8. Premi, M.K. 2004 Social Demography, Delhi: Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.
9. Sharma, Rajendra 1997 Demography and Population Problems, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
10. Srivastava, O.S. 1998 Demography and Population Studies, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
11. National Rural Health Mission 2006 Govt. of India, New Delhi.

DSE – IV - SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Social institutions play a significant role in the functioning of a society by regulating the activities of the individuals and fulfilling their needs. Though they are universal to every society, they are not uniform in their characteristics and in terms of the norms they prescribe. They vary from society to society and across cultures. The present paper is designed to introduce to the students the basic social institutions which are fundamental to the lives of the people and significant to the functioning of the society.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the basic institutions which are vital to the functioning of the society.
- Learn the variations in the structure and functioning of these institutions across time and societies.
- Get an idea about the emerging features of these institutions.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to impress upon the students the vital role played by the institutions in social life, their typologies and changing features and functions.

Unit-1

Community, Groups, Institutions and Organizations.

Unit-2

Family, Marriage and Kinship: Key concepts; Different forms of family and marriage; Changes in family pattern worldwide; Importance of Kinship.

Unit-3

Religion : Defining religion; Varieties of religion; Theories of religion.

Unit-4

Education : The development of literacy and schooling; Gender and the education system; Education and ethnicity; Theories of schooling; Education and cultural reproduction; Education and inequality

Unit-5

Economy : Importance of work; Organisation of work; Work and technology; Formal Economy and Informal Economy; Market and Society.

Polity: Modern State; Concepts of Power and Authority; Forms of social distribution of power : Marxist, Elitist, Pluralist

Essential readings:

1. Ken Browne : An Introduction to Sociology ,Polity, 3rd ed.
2. Anthony Giddens : Sociology (4th ed) : Human Societies
3. Bilton and others : Introductory Sociology ,Macmillan
4. G. Rocher : A General Introduction to Sociology
5. P. Worsely : New Introducing Sociology
6. Smelser, Neil.J Sociology
7. S.K.Pramanik & R.Ganguly(eds) : Globalization in India ,PHI Learning



UTKAL UNIVERSITY

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course-I (AECC-I)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

SEMESTER – I

FOR +3 ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE - 2016

FULL MARKS: 100

TIME: 3 HOURS

TIME: 1 HOUR

END SEMESTER: 80

MID SEMESTER: 20

Unit - I

The Environment: The Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Lithosphere, Biosphere, Ecology, Ecosystem, Biogeochemical Cycle (Carbon Cycle, Nitrogen Cycle).

Unit – II

Environment Pollution: Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution, Noise Pollution, Thermal Pollution, Radiation Pollution, Natural Disasters and their Management.

Unit – III

Population Ecology: Individuals, Species, Pollution, Community, Control Methods of Population, Urbanization and its effects on Society, Communicable Diseases and its Transmission, Non-Communicable Diseases.

Unit- IV

Environmental Movements in India: Grassroot Environmental movements in India, Role of women, Environmental Movements in Odisha, State Pollution Control Board, Central Pollution Control Board.

Unit – V

Natural Resources: Conservation of Natural Resources, Management and Conservation of Wildlife, Soil Erosion and Conservation, Environmental Laws: Water Act, 1974, Air Act, 1981, The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Environment Protection, 1986.

ଦକ୍ଷତାବର୍ଦ୍ଧକ ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC)
ଯୋଗାଯୋଗମୂଳକ ମାତୃଭାଷା – ଓଡ଼ିଆ
(୨୦୧୭-୧୭)

MIL Communications – Odia
ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (2nd Semester) କଳା ଓ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ
(ସାଧାରଣ Pass/ ସମ୍ମାନ Hons) ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ

ଆସ୍ଥାମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କ-୪, ମୋଟ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପାଠଦାନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ - ୪୦, ଗୋଟିଏ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପାଠଦାନର
(ପିରିୟଡ୍) ସମୟ ଅବଧି - ୪୫ ମିନିଟ୍, ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ - ୨, ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା - ୧୦୦

(Credits – 4) Total Classes - 40, One Period - 45 Mins, Course - II, Full Marks - 100

ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଭୂମିକା :

ଏହି ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମଟି ପସନ୍ଦ ଓ ଆସ୍ଥାଭିତ୍ତିକ (CBCS / ସିବିସିଏସ୍) ପାଠ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଅନୁସାରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଛି । ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ତରରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଅନୁସାରେ ସମସାମୟିକ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ନେଇ ଭାବବିନିମୟ ଓ ପାରସ୍ପରିକ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ସ୍ଥାପନ କିପରି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ସହଜରେ, ସରଳରେ ଓ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ହୋଇପାରିବ – ଏ ଦିଗ ପ୍ରତି ଏଥିରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ଓ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସଦ୍ୟତମ ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ଜ୍ଞାନର ବିକାଶ ନିମିତ୍ତ +୩ ସ୍ତରୀୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କୁ ଏହି ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଖସଡ଼ାଟି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଭାଷାର ବୈୟାକରଣିକ, ବ୍ୟାବହାରିକ ଓ ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ଦିଗ ପ୍ରତି ଏଥିରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏଥିରେ ସଂଯୋଗ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାର ଅନୁବିଧି, ଯୋଗାଯୋଗର ତଥ୍ୟ ଓ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହା ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ଭାବବିନିମୟାତ୍ମକ ଦକ୍ଷତା ବୃଦ୍ଧିରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବ । ସେମାନେ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଓ ପରିଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ଭାବରେ ଯେକୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର ଜ୍ଞାନର ସୂଚନା ତଥ୍ୟ ଓ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତକୁ ମୌଖିକ ଓ ଲିଖିତ ସ୍ତରରେ ସହଜରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିପାରିବେ ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମାତୃଭାଷାର ବିକାଶ ଘଟିପାରିବ ।

ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ ବିଭାଜନ ପଦ୍ଧତି :

କ) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ପାଠ୍ୟର ସବୁ ଏକକ (ୟୁନିଟ୍) ରୁ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଦୁଇଟି ଲେଖାଏଁ ମୋଟ ୧୦ଟି ୧୨ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଦୀର୍ଘପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଡ଼ିବ । ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କୁ ଯେକୌଣସି ୫ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

$$(୧୨ \times ୫ = ୬୦)$$

ଖ) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ପାଠ୍ୟର ସବୁ ଏକକରୁ ୧୫ଟି ଅତିସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଡ଼ିବ । ସେଥିରୁ ୧୦ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

$$(୧୦ \times ୯ = ୯୦)$$

ଗ) ମହାବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ସ୍ତରୀୟ ଆନ୍ତଃ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷା _____ (୨୦)

ମୋଟ ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ - ୧୦୦

ସବିଶେଷ ପାଠ୍ୟ

ଯୋଗାଯୋଗମୂଳକ ମାତୃଭାଷା – ଓଡ଼ିଆ (AECC)

ପାଠ୍ୟ-୧ / **Course – 1** : ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ଅନୁବିଧି, ରୀତି ଓ ମାଧ୍ୟମ

୧ମ ଏକକ : ଯୋଗାଯୋଗର ପରିଭାଷା, ଅନୁବିଧି, ପରିସର ଓ ପ୍ରକାରଭେଦ

୨ୟ ଏକକ : ସାକ୍ଷାତଦକାର, ଦଳଗତ ଆଲୋଚନା ଓ ଡିଜିଟାଲ୍

୩ୟ ଏକକ : ଭାଷଣ କଳା, ଘୋଷଣା କଳା ଓ କଥନକଳା

୪ର୍ଥ ଏକକ : ସମ୍ବାଦର ପରିଭାଷା, ପରିସର ଓ ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମ୍ୟର ସମ୍ବାଦ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି

୫ମ ଏକକ : ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳା ଓ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣଶୁଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ଓ ନିରାକରଣ ।

(ବନାନ ତୁଟି ଓ ଏହାର କାରଣ - ସାଦୃଶ୍ୟଜନିତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ଲିଙ୍ଗଗତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ସନ୍ଦିଗତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ସମାସଗତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ବଚନ ଓ ବିଭକ୍ତିଗତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ବାକ୍ୟ ବିଧିଜନିତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ସମାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦାଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଜନିତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି, ଶବ୍ଦ ସଂଯୋଗାତ୍ମକ ଓ ସ୍ଵରସଙ୍ଗତି ଜନିତ ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧି - ଏସବୁର ନିରାକରଣ ଉପାୟ ବହୁ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ବିଧାନ ଓ ଶୁଦ୍ଧାଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧ ।)

ସହାୟକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥସୂଚୀ

୧. ଶବ୍ଦର ଆକାଶ ଓ ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ଦିଗ୍‌ବଳୟ - ଶତପଥୀ ରବି, କଟକ
୨. ମଞ୍ଚ ଓ ନାଟକର କଳାକୌଶଳ - ସାହୁ, ନାରାୟଣ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥା
୩. ଲିଖନକଳା ଓ ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ - ମିଶ୍ର, ଅଜୟ କୁମାର, କଲ୍ୟାଣୀ ପବ୍ଲିଶିଂ, କଟକ
୪. ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା - ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
୫. ପୁସ୍ତକ ରଚନାବିଧି - ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
୬. ନିର୍ଭୁଲ ଲେଖାର ମୂଳସୂତ୍ର - ହରିଚନ୍ଦନ ନାଳାହିତୁଷଣ, ପି.ସି.ଆର୍ ପବ୍ଲିକେଶନ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
୭. ସଂଯୋଗ ଅନୁବିଧି / ବ୍ୟାବହାରିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ଓ ପ୍ରାୟୋଗାତ୍ମକ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ - ତ୍ରିପାଠୀ ସନ୍ତୋଷ, ନାଲନ୍ଦା, କଟକ
୮. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଓ ପ୍ରସାରଣର ଇତିହାସ - ମହାପାତ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀଧର, ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥମନ୍ଦିର, କଟକ
୯. ସାରସ୍ୱତ ସାକ୍ଷାତକାର - ସିଂହ ବିଜୟାନନ୍ଦ, ବିଦ୍ୟାପୁରୀ, କଟକ
୧୦. ସମ୍ବାଦ ଓ ସାମ୍ବାଦିକତା-ମହାପାତ୍ର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
୧୧. ବେତାର ନାଟକ କଳା - ମହାନ୍ତି, ବ୍ରଜମୋହନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୁକ୍‌ଷ୍ଟୋର, କଟକ
୧୨. ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଥିଏଟର - ସଂ. ଦାଶ ଗୌରାଙ୍ଗ ଚରଣ, କଟକ ଘର, ଅନୁଗୋଳ
୧୩. ବାଣିଜ୍ୟିକ ପତ୍ରାବଳୀ - ବେହେରା ଡ. କୃଷ୍ଣଚରଣ, ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଡ୍‌ସ୍ ପବ୍ଲିଶିଂ
୧୪. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟକୁ ଆକାଶବାଣୀର ଦାନ- ମହାନ୍ତି, ବ୍ରଜ ମୋହନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୁକ୍‌ଷ୍ଟୋର, କଟକ
୧୫. ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ମୂଳକ ମାତୃଭାଷା (ଓଡ଼ିଆ) ସାମଲ, ବିରଞ୍ଚି ନାରାୟଣ, ସତ୍ୟନାରାୟଣ ବୁକ୍‌ଷ୍ଟୋର, କଟକ ।

CBCS UG Syllabus

MIL Communication- Alternative English for Arts/Science/Commerce (Pass & Hons)

Alternative English

Objective

This course is focused on developing communicative competence in English with knowledge of the building blocks of grammar, usage and vocabulary. Core competencies in reading and thinking are sought to be encouraged through suitable reading content in prose form. Similarly writing activities and language exercises are provided to facilitate absorption of the rules of syntax and etiquettes of style.

Unit 1

Short Story

Jim Corbett- The Fight between Leopards

Dash Benhur- The Bicycle

Dinanath Pathy- George V High School

Alexander Baron- The Man who knew too much

Will F Jenkins- Uneasy Homecoming

Unit II

Prose

C V Raman- Water- The Elixir of Life

Harold Nicolson- An Educated Person

Claire Needell Hollander- No Learning without Feeling

Steven Harvey- The Empty Page

Santosh Desai- Emoji Disruption

Unit III

Comprehension of a passage from any of the prescribed pieces and answering the questions

Unit IV

Expanding an idea into a paragraph

Unit V

Language exercises- test of vocabulary, usage and grammar based on the prescribed pieces

Prescribed Text

The Widening Arc: A Selection of Prose and Stories. Ed. Asim R Parhi, S Deepika and Pulastya Jani. Kitab Bhavan, Bhubaneswar. 2016.

Suggested Reading:

Fluency in English – Part II, OUP, 2006

Communicative English. E. Suresh Kumar and P. Sreehari

(19)

SEMESTER- I / II

AECC : HINDI (MIL)

Total No. of Credit – 02

Full Marks : 50

UNIT-I

कविता

- (i) कबीर – साखी : 1 से 10
- (ii) तुलसी – विनयपत्रिका – पद 1 और 2
- (iii) प्रसाद – मधुमय देश
- (iv) निराला – भिक्षुक
- (v) अज्ञेय – हिरोशिमा

UNIT-II

गद्य

- (i) रामचन्द्र शुक्ल – उत्साह
- (ii) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी – कुटज
- (iii) हरिशंकर परसाई – सदाचार का तावीज

UNIT-III

शब्द ज्ञान

- (i) शब्द शुद्धि
- (ii) वाक्य शुद्धि
- (iii) पर्यायवाची शब्द
- (iv) विलोम शब्द

UNIT-IV

सामान्य ज्ञान

- (i) निबंध लेखन (Essay Writing)

अंक विभाजन :

विभाग-(क) उपर्युक्त इकाइयों I, II, और IV से 03 प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। उनमें से 02 के उत्तर लिखने होंगे।

(प्रत्येक उत्तर 700-1000 शब्दों के बीच)

10×2 = 20

विभाग-(ख) उपर्युक्त इकाइयों I और II से 04 पद्यांश/गद्यांश पूछे जाएँगे। जिनमें से 02 के उत्तर लिखने होंगे।

(प्रत्येक उत्तर 400-500 शब्दों के बीच)

5×2 = 10

विभाग-(ग) युनिट III से अति संक्षिप्त प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे।

2×5 = 10

End Semester	40
Internal	10
Total	50

पाठ्य पुस्तक :

1. हिन्दी प्रसून – सं. डॉ अंजुमन आरा, प्लानेट भी, कटक

SEC – 1 - ENGLISH COMMUNICATION

The purpose of this course is twofold: to train students in communication skills and to help develop in them a facility for communicative English.

Since language it is which binds society together and serves as a crucial medium of interaction as well as interchange of ideas and thoughts, it is important that students develop a capacity for clear and effective communication, spoken and written, at a relatively young age. The need has become even more urgent in an era of globalization and the increasing social and cultural diversity that comes with it.

English, being a global language par excellence, it is important that any course in communication is tied to an English proficiency programme. The present course will seek to create academic and social English competencies in speaking, listening, arguing, enunciation, reading, writing and interpreting, grammar and usage, vocabulary, syntax, and rhetorical patterns.

Students, at the end of the course, should be able to unlock the communicator in them by using English appropriately and with confidence for further studies or in professional spheres where English is the indispensable tool of communication.

Unit 1

Introduction

1. What is communication?
2. Types of communication
 - Horizontal
 - Vertical
 - Interpersonal
 - Grapevine
3. Uses of Communication

Prescribed Reading: Chapter 1 *Applying Communication Theory for Professional Life: A Practical Introduction* by Dainton and Zelle

<http://tsime.uz.ac.zw/claroline/backends/download.php?url=L0ludHJvX3RvX2NvbW11bmliYXRpb25fVGh1b3J5LnBkZg%3D%3D&cidReset=true&cidReq=MBA563>

Unit 2

Language of Communication

1. Verbal: spoken and written
2. Non-verbal
 - Proxemics
 - Kinesics
 - Haptics
 - Chronemics
 - Paralinguistics
3. Barriers to communication
4. Communicative English

Unit 3

Reading Comprehension

- Locate and remember the most important points in the reading
- Interpret and evaluate events, ideas, and information
- Read “between the lines” to understand underlying meanings
- Connect information to what they already know

Unit 4

Writing

- Expanding an Idea
- Note Making
- Information Transfer
- Writing a Memo
- Writing Formal Email
- Writing a Business Letter
- Letters to the Editor
- CV & Resume Writing
- Covering Letter
- Report Writing
- News Story
- Interviewing for news papers

Unit 5: Language functions in listening and conversation

1. Discussion on a given topic in pairs
2. Speaking on a given topic individually
3. Group Discussion
4. Interview
5. Dialogue

Grammar and Usage

1. Phrasal Verbs
2. Collocation
3. Using Modals
4. Use of Prepositions
5. Common Errors in English Usage

Texts to be studied (The following texts are available in the book *Vistas and Visions: An Anthology of Prose and Poetry*)

Prose

- Decoding Newspapers
- Pleasures of Ignorance
- Playing the English Gentleman
- Lifestyle English
- A Cup of Tea

Poetry

- Last Sonnet
- Sonnet 46 (Shakespeare)
- Pigeons
- Miracles

Books Recommended:

1. *Vistas and Visions: An Anthology of Prose and Poetry*. (Ed.) Kalyani Samantray, Himansu S. Mohapatra, Jatindra K. Nayak, Gopa Ranjan Mishra, Arun Kumar Mohanty. Orient BlackSwan
2. *Fluency in English – Part II*, OUP, 2006
3. *Business English*, Pearson, 2008
4. *Communicative English*. E. Suresh Kumar and P. Sreehari
5. *Language, Literature and Creativity*, Orient BlackSwan, 2013
6. *Language through Literature*. (forthcoming) ed. Gauri Mishra, Dr. Ranajan Kaul, Dr. Brati Biswas

SEC-II (4TH SEMESTER) FOR ARTS & SCIENCE (PASS & HONS.)

MODERN OFFICE MANAGEMENT

Full marks – 100

Mid Term-20

End Term-80

Unit- I: Office

What is a Business Enterprise? What is an Office? Who are Office Staff? What are the most Common Forms of Business Organization? What are the Advantages of Office Work? What are the Categories of Office Career and Job Classifications under Each Category? What are the Specific Skill Requirements for Office Jobs? Duties and Responsibilities of Office Staff

Unit-II: Records Management

Objectives of Record Keeping; What is Filing? What are the Different Kinds of Filing System? Steps in Filing; Indexing; Selecting the Appropriate Filing System; How to handle Incoming & Outgoing Mails

Unit –III: Document/Report Writing

Key points to write a document: The 5w-h plan for writing; Steps in writing workplace documents; Important things to remember when editing seven layout mistakes to avoid; Quick tips for report Writing; Basics of Meetings

Unit-IV: Supervisory Skills

What are the Skills of the Supervisor and How to Acquire Them? Functions of Supervisor

Communication

Meaning; Process; Communicating Tools; Types, Barriers

Unit-V: Leadership & Motivation

Meaning and Concept; Importance of Leadership; Qualities of a Leader; Relationship & Differences Leadership and Motivation; Organizational Leadership; Leadership Ethics - Traits of an Ethical Leader; Leadership Styles - Important Leadership Styles- Situational Leadership – Emotional Intelligence of Leader; Which Leadership Style to Follow? Influence of Situational Leadership Styles on Subordinate Development; References:—

1. Office Management
By Ankita Bhatia
Dr. R. K. Chopra
2. Office Management
By Dr. P. Rizwan Ahmed
3. Office Management
By R S N Pillai

Economics

Generic Elective I: Indian Economy

Course Description: This paper introduces the students to the essentials of Indian economy with an intention of understanding the basic feature of the Indian economy and its planning process. It also aids in developing an insight into the agricultural and industrial development of India. The students will understand the problems and policies relating to the agricultural and industrial sectors of India and current challenges of Indian economy.

Module I: Introduction to Indian Economy

Colonialism & British Rule: Exploitation and under-development in India; Basic features of India Economy; Indian Economy as a developing economy; Demographic trends in India - Size and growth of population, Occupational structure, Sex composition, Age structure and demographic dividend; Causes of population growth and population policy

Module II: Indian Agriculture

Role of agriculture in Indian Economy; Cause of low productivity, Green Revolution and Land Reforms, Agricultural Finance-Sources and Problems; Agricultural Marketing in India

Module III: Industrial Development in India

Role of Industrialisation in Indian Economy; Small Scale & Cottage Industries: Meaning, Role, Problems and Remedies; Industrial Policies of 1948, 1956, 1977 and 1991; Problems of Industrial Development in India; Industrial Sickness

Module IV: Service Sector in India

Growth & Contribution to GDP; Composition and relative importance of service sector; Factors determining growth of the sector; ICT and IT – Spread and Policy; Sustainability of services led growth

Module V: Current Challenges facing Indian Economy

Unemployment – Meaning; important employment Generation programmes, MGNREGS; Inequality in income distribution-Causes thereof; Government policy to check its growth

Basic Readings:

1. Kapila U. *Indian economy since Independence*. Academic Foundation, New Delhi
2. Misra, S. K. and Puri V. K. *Indian Economy — Its Development Experience*. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
3. Dutt R. and Sundharam K. P. M. *Indian Economy*. S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Agarawala, A. N. *Indian Economy*, New Age Publications, New Delhi

5. Panagariya, Arvind (2008): India: the Emerging Giant, Oxford University Press, New York
6. Acharya, S. and Mohan, R. (Eds.) (2010): India's Economy: Performance and Challenges, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Ahluwalia, I. J. and Little, I. M. D. (Eds.) (1998): India's Economic Reforms and Development: Essays for Manmohan Singh, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Generic Elective II: Indian Economy II

Course Description: This paper is the part II of Indian economy deals with the external sector, financial markets in India, Indian Public Finances and Economic Reforms. This paper also troughs some light on current challenges of Indian Economy.

Module I: External Sector in India

Trends, Composition & Direction in exports from and imports of India; Problems of Balance of Payment: Causes of deficit in BoP & measures to correct it; Trade Policy- Export Promotion Vs Import Substitution; Foreign Trade Policy of India; WTO and India

Module II: Financial Markets in India

Commercial Banking in India- Nationalisation of Banks; Lead bank scheme and branch expansion; RBI - Functions, Monetary Policy; Development Banking- IFCI, IDBI, SIDBI and NABARD

Module III: Indian Public Finance

Public Expenditure-Growth and Composition, Causes of Growth of Public Expenditure in India: Tax Revenue of Central and State Governments; Concept of VAT; Deficit Financing in India-Revenue, Budget, Fiscal and Primary Deficits; Purpose and Effects of Deficit Financing; India's Fiscal Policy-Objectives

Module IV: Economic Reforms, Globalisation in India, Foreign Capital and MNCs

Genesis of Reforms, Macroeconomic Stabilisation, Structural Reforms, Appraisal

Globalisation and its impact on the Indian Economy; Foreign Capital-Need, Components; MNCs – Reasons for Growth and Appraisal

Module V: Current Challenges Facing Indian Economy

Inflation – Causes, Consequences and Anti-inflationary Policy; Poverty – Poverty line and Estimates, Major Poverty Alleviation Programmes; Environmental Degradation – Growth and Environment; Population Growth and Environment; Environment Policy

Basic Readings:

1. Kapila U. *Indian economy since Independence*. Academic Foundation, New Delhi
2. Misra, S. K. and Puri V. K. *Indian Economy — Its Development Experience*. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
3. Dutt R. and Sundharam K. P. M. *Indian Economy*. S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Agarawala, A. N. *Indian Economy*, New Age Publications, New Delhi

5. Panagariya, Arvind (2008): **India: the Emerging Giant**, Oxford University Press, New York
6. Acharya, S. and Mohan, R. (Eds.) (2010): **India's Economy: Performance and Challenges**, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Ahluwalia, I. J. and Little, I. M. D. (Eds.) (1998): **India's Economic Reforms and Development: Essays for Manmohan Singh**, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Education

Generic Elective I : VISION OF EDUCATION IN INDIA : ISSUES AND CONCERNS

INTRODUCTION

Education is essentially a normative endeavour, hence is intentional. It intends, rather deliberately, to socialize children into a value frame or normative structure. That is why history reveals that every education system, at different historical periods, had been guided by certain value concerns. In contemporary times, the education system in India derives its values from the Constitution of India. While socializing children education has to negotiate within the frame of Constitutional values. Indian Constitution envisioned a humane society based on freedom, equality and justice, and this led to evolving many institutions to realize the vision. In this regard, education has been considered as an agency of social transformation and classroom as the shaper of the envisioned destiny. Since teachers ought to play crucial role in realizing the vision, they are to be informed the Constitutional vision so as to develop normative perspectives regarding education and thereby emerging concerns and issues. This normative perspective a teacher holds in turn guides his/her actions and acquires a meaning to action.

Education being an operational area, every citizen perceives several issues related to it through personal experience. The student-teachers need to understand the main issues that touch their functioning as also situate themselves in context. Such an understanding on at least a few issues and concerns will equip student teachers to be ready for dealing with other issues and concerns in the field. This is very relevant as it may not be possible to bring under scrutiny all issues and concerns.

Since, concerns and issues cannot and should not be 'informed' like 'ready to cook facts', the course is designed in such a fashion that prospective teachers would be encouraged to come to terms with concerns and issues that would emerge out of their reasoned engagement with contemporary educational reality in the light of professed humanistic values,

Course Objectives

On completion of the course the students shall be able to:

- explain normative vision of Indian Society

- explain the view points of Indian thinkers on Education
- elaborate the contemporary issues like universalisation of school education, RTE act -2009 and Rastriya Madhyamika sikshya Abhiyan
- identify importance of common school system

Unit – 1 Normative vision of Indian Education

- Normative orientation of Indian Education: A historical enquiry.
- Constitutional provisions on education that reflect national ideas : Democracy, Equity, Liberty, Secularism and social justice
- India as an evolving nation state : Vision, nature and salient feature – Democratic and secular polity, federal structure : Implications for educational system .
- Aims and purposes of education drawn from the normative vision.

Unit – 2 Vision of Indian Education : Four Indian thinkers

- An overview of salient features of the “Philosophy and Practice” of education advocated by these thinkers.
 - Rabindranath Tagore : Liberationist pedagogy
 - M.K. Gandhi : Basic Education
 - Jiddu Krishnamurty : Education for Individual and social Transformation
 - Sir Aurobindo : integral Education

Unit – 3 Concern for Equality in Education: Concerns and Issues

- Universalisation of school education
 - (i) Issues of
 - (a) Universal enrollment
 - (b) Universal Retention
 - (c) Universal success
 - (ii) Issues of quality and equity

Unit – 4 Concern for Equality in Education

- Equality of Educational opportunity
- Prevailing nature and forms of inequality including Dominant and Minor groups and the related issues.

- Inequality in schooling : Public-private schools, Rural-urban schools, single teachers schools and many other forms of inequalities in school systems and the process leading to disparity.
- Idea of common school system

Unit – 5 Education and Development – an interface

- Education for National Development : Education Commission (1964-66)
- Emerging trends in the interface between:
 - Political process and education
 - Economic Development and Education
 - Social cultural – changes in Education

References

- Agrawal, J.C. & Agrawal S.P. (1992). Role of UNESCO in Educational, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi.
- Anand, C.L et.al. (1983). Teacher and Education in Emerging in indian Society, NCERT, New Delhi.
- Govt, of India (1986). National Policy on Education, Min. of HRD, New Delhi.
- Govt, of India (1992). Programme of Action (NPE). Min of HRD,
- Mani, R.S. (1964). Educational Ideas and Ideals of Gandhi and Tagore, New Book Society, New Delhi.
- Manoj Das (1999). Sri Aurobindo on Education, National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi.
- Mistry, S.P. (1986). Non-formal Education-An Approach to Education for All, Publication, New Delhi.
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- Radha Kumud Mookerji. Ancient Indian Education (Brahmanical and Buddhist), Cosmo Publications, New Delhi -1999.
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- World Bank, (2004). *Reaching The Child: An Integrated Approach to Child Development*. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

GE-1 Practical

Term paper

Each student is required to prepare a term paper on the educational ideas of any Indian Thinkers or on any contemporary issues on Education.

GENERIC ELECTIVE II: ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

INTRODUCTION

Assessment is considered to be one of the most crucial aspects of any teaching learning process, as it helps the teacher to record the growth of their students, planning for instructional strategy and most importantly helps to assess their own growth over the years. An effective method of assessment in the classroom helps to create conducive learning environment and a teacher must have to know different techniques of assessment which may improve students' learning. The key issues that involve in assessment are how to assess, when to assess, and what will be its implication on students learning. The paper outlines the above mentioned questions and different issues that involves in assessment.

Course Objectives

After completion of the course the students shall be able to:

- describe the role of assessment in education.
- differentiate measurement, assessment and evaluation.
- establish the relationship among measurement, assessment and evaluation.
- explain different forms of assessment that aid student learning.
- use wide range of assessment tools and techniques and construct these appropriately.
- classify educational objectives in terms of specific behavioral form
- prepare a good achievement test on any school subject

Unit – 1 The Measurement, Evaluation and Assessment Process

- Educational Testing and Assessment : Context, Issues and Trends.
- The Role of Measurement, Evaluation and Assessment in Teaching.
- Instructional Goals and objectives : Foundation for Assessment.
- Types of Assessment: Placement, Formative, Diagnostic and Summative.

Unit – 2 Classroom tests and Assessment

- Planning classroom tests and assessment
- Constructing objective test items: simple forms and multiple choice forms.
- Constructing Essay type questions: Form and uses; suggestions for scoring essay questions.

Unit – 3 Alternative Techniques of Assessment

- Observational Technique: Observation schedule, Anecdotal Records, Rating scales, Checklists
- Self – reporting Techniques: Interview, portfolio, questionnaire and inventories.
- Peer – appraisal: “Guess who” technique, sociometric technique.

Unit – 4 Processing and Reporting in Assessment

- Processing qualitative evaluation data: Content Analysis
- Considerations for reporting the performance
- Scheme of reporting: criterion – reformed and non reformed interpretation.
- Combining mark or grades over different subjects and reporting results of assessment to different users.

Unit – 5 Contemporary Trends in Assessment

- Marks vs Grading system
- Credit system
- Concept of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)
- Computers in student evaluation

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- Blooms, B.S.(1956). Taxonomy of Educational Objectives. New York: Longman Green and Company

- Cooper, D. (2007). Talk About Assessment, Strategy and Tools to Improve Learning. Toronto: Thomson Nelson
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- Gronlund, N.E. (2003). Assessment of student Achievement. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Kaplan, R.M. & Saccuzzo. D.P. (2000). Psychological Testing, Principles, Applications & Issues. California: Wordsworth.
- Linn, R.L. & Gronlund, N.E. (2000). Measurement and Assessment in Teaching London: Merrill Prentice Hall.

GE-2 Practical

Achievement Test Construction

Each student is required to construct 50 objective based objective type test items along with a blue print.

History

GENERIC ELECTIVE I: HISTORY AND CULTURE OF ODISHA

Unit-I: Socio-political life of Early and Medieval Odisha:

- [1] Kalinga War (261 B.C.) and its significance
- [2] Mahameghavahan Kharavela: His times and achievements
- [3] The Bhauma Karas and The Somavamsis
- [4] The Gangas and The Suryavamsis

Unit-II: Religion, Art and Literature of Early and Medieval Odisha:

- [1] Buddhism, Jainism and Sanatana Dharma in Odisha.
- [2] Development of Art and Architecture: Buddhist Art, Temples and Jaina Sculptures
- [3] Evolution and Growth of Odia Language and Literature: Sarala Mohabharata
- [4] Panchasakhas, Sri Chaitanya and Bhakti Movement in Odisha

Unit-III: Political and Economic structure in Medieval Odisha:

- [1] Mughal Administration
- [2] Maratha Administration
- [3] Impact on Odisha's Socio-Economic Condition

Unit-IV: Colonialism in Odisha:

- [1] The Early British Administration: Its Socio-economic impact
- [2] The Odia Identity Movement
- [3] Freedom Struggle in Odisha

Unit-V: Socio-cultural Changes in Modern Odisha:

- [1] Development of Modern Education
- [2] Social Reform Movements in Odisha
- [3] Modern Odia Literature: Radhanath Roy, Phakir Mohan Senapati and Gangadhar Meher

Reading List:

- A. Easchman et al (eds) The Cult of Jagannath and Regional Tradition of Orissa, Manohar, New Delhi, 1978.
- A. K. Mishra, Intellectual Tradition of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, 2006.
- , The Raj, Nationalists and Reforms, Bhubaneswar, 2007.
- , Indian Culture, Science and Technology (with special emphasis on Odisha), 2011.
- B.C. Ray, Orissa under the Mughals
- , Orissa under the Marahatas
- , Foundation of British Orissa
- B.K. Mallik, Medieval Orissa: Literature, Society, Economy, Bhubaneswar, 1996
- , Paradigms of Dissent and Protest: Social Movements in Eastern India (1400-1700 AD Manahar, New Delhi, 2004.
- J. Dora, Sakta Monuments of Orissa, A Study of Art, Architecture and Iconography, New Delhi, 2010.
- K.C. Mishra, The Cult Jagannath.

M.N. Das (ed) Sidelights on History and Culture of Orissa, Vidyapuri
M. A. Haq, Muslim Administration in Orissa
A.C. Pradhan, A Study of History of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, Panchsheel
K.C. Panigrahi, History of Orissa, Cuttack, Kitab Mahal, First edition, 1981
Chittaranjan Das, A Glimpse into Oriya Literature, Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar, 1962
K.B. Tripathi, The Evolution of Oriya Language and Script, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
K.C. Panigrahi, Sarala Dasa, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, 1975
Khageswar Mahapatra, (ed), Charyagitika

GENERIC ELECTIVE II: FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Unit-I: Growth of National Consciousness in 19th century:

- [1] Socio-Economic impact of British Rule
- [2] Role of Press and Journalism
- [3] Formation of Political associations prior to 1885

Unit-II: Nationalism: Trends up to 1919:

- [1] Formation of Indian National Congress: Its ideology and Performance
- [2] Moderates and Extremists
- [3] Swadeshi Movement and its impact

Unit-III: Gandhian nationalism after 1919: Ideas and Movements:

- [1] Mahatma Gandhi: Perspectives and Methods
- [2] Non- Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India Movements
- [3] Indian National Army (INA) and Subash Chandra Bose

Unit-IV: Communalism and Partition:

- [1] Ideologies and practices: Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League
- [2] Partition and Independence

Unit-V: Emergence of a New Nation:

- [1] Making of the Constitution
- [2] Integration of Princely States
- [3] Land Reforms and beginnings of Planning

Reading List:

Judith Brown, Gandhi's rise to Power, 1915-22.
Paul Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence, OUP, 1990.
Bipan Chandra, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India, 1979.
Bipan Chandra, Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India.
Mohandas K. Gandhi, An Autobiography or The Story of My Experiments with Truth.
Ranajit Guha, ed., A Subaltern Studies Reader.
Peter Hardy, Muslims of British India.
Mushirul Hasan, ed., India's Partition, Oxford in India Readings.
D.A. Low, ed., Congress and the Raj.
John R. McLane, Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress.
Jawaharlal Nehru, An Autobiography.
Gyanendra Pandey, The Construction of Communalism in colonial north India.
Sumit Sarkar, Modern India, 1885-1947.
Anil Seal, Emergence of Indian Nationalism.
Ram Lakhan Shukla (ed.), Adhunik Bharat ka Itihas.
Eleanor Zelliott, From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement.
Judith Brown, Gandhi: (et al) A Prisoner of Hope.
Bipan Chandra, Communalism in Modern India, 2nd ed., 1987.
Bipan Chandra, K.N. Panikkar, Mridula Mukherjee, Sucheta Mahajan and Aditya Mukherjee, India's, Struggles for Independence.
A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism.

A.R. Desai, Peasant Struggles in India.
Francine Frankel, India's Political Economy, 1947-77.
Ranajit Guha, and G.C. Spivak, eds. Select Subaltern Studies.
Charles Heimsath, Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform.
F. Hutchins, Illusion of Permanence.
F. Hutchins, Spontaneous Revolution.
V.C. Joshi (ed.), Rammohan Roy and the process of Modernization
in India.
J.Krishnamurti, Women in Colonial India

Hindi

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SEMESTER-I

GE - I

मध्यकालीन इतिहास और भक्ति कविता

Total No. of Credit – 06

Full Marks : 100

UNIT-I

मध्यकाल सामान्य परिचय, भक्तिकाल की पृष्ठभूमि, भक्तिकालीन साहित्य की प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियाँ।

UNIT-II

भक्तिकाल की प्रमुख काव्य धाराएँ

निर्गुण काव्य – ज्ञानाश्रयी शाखा एवं प्रेममार्गी शाखा

सगुण काव्य – कृष्णभक्ति शाखा एवं रामभक्ति शाखा

UNIT-III

पाठ्य पुस्तक : हिन्दी काव्य संग्रह : सं. रामवीर सिंह, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी संस्थान, आगरा

कबीर दास – साखी 1 to 21

मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी – नागमति वियोग वर्णन 1 to 08

UNIT-IV

सूरदास – विनय के पद 1 to 5

भ्रमरगीत 6 to 10

UNIT-V

तुलसीदास – भरत-महिमा 1 to 10

अंक विभाजन :

विभाग-(क) उपर्युक्त इकाइयों से 05 प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। उनमें से 03 के उत्तर लिखने होंगे।

(प्रत्येक उत्तर 700-1000 शब्दों के बीच)

15×3 = 45

विभाग-(ख) उपर्युक्त इकाइयों से 05 संक्षिप्त प्रश्न/पद्यांश पूछे जाएँगे। उनमें से 03 के उत्तर लिखने होंगे।

(प्रत्येक उत्तर 400-500 शब्दों के बीच)

5×3 = 15

विभाग-(ग) सभी इकाइयों में से 10 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे।

2×10 = 20

End Semester 80

Internal 20

Total 100

अनुमोदित ग्रन्थ :

1. मध्यकालीन भारत राजनीति, समाज और संस्कृति – प्रो. सतीश चन्द्र, ओरियंट लॉन्गमैन।
2. Medieval India - Prof Yusuf Hussain
3. हिन्दी साहित्य की भूमिका – आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी, राजकमल, दिल्ली।

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SEMESTER-IV

GE - IV

हिन्दी और उसकी बोलियाँ

Total No. of Credit – 06

Full Marks : 100

UNIT-I

आधुनिक आर्यभाषाओं का विकास, क्षेत्र और परिचय

UNIT-II

आधुनिक आर्यभाषाओं का वर्गीकरण

UNIT-III

हिन्दी भाषा क्षेत्र और बोलियों का विभाजन

UNIT-IV

हिन्दी की प्रमुख बोलियाँ : अवधी, भोजपुरी, मैथली, ब्रजभाषा

UNIT-V

हिन्दी की प्रमुख बोलियाँ : हरियाणवी, बुंदेली, मारवाड़ी, गढ़वाली

अंक विभाजन :

विभाग-(क)	उपर्युक्त इकाइयों से 05 प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। उनमें से 03 के उत्तर लिखने होंगे। (प्रत्येक उत्तर 700-1000 शब्दों के बीच)	15×3 = 45
विभाग-(ख)	उपर्युक्त इकाइयों से 05 संक्षिप्त प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे। उनमें से 03 के उत्तर लिखने होंगे। (प्रत्येक उत्तर 400-500 शब्दों के बीच)	5×3 = 15
विभाग-(ग)	सभी इकाइयों में से 10 वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न पूछे जाएँगे।	2×10 = 20
End Semester		80
Internal		20
Total		100

सहायक ग्रन्थ :

1. हिन्दी भाषा : डा. भोलानाथ तिवारी - किताब महल, इलाहाबाद
2. हिन्दी उदभव विकास और रूप : डा. हरदेव बाहरी, किताब महल, इलाहाबाद

Odia

ଆନ୍ତଃସମସ୍ତମୂଳକ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟଧାର ପାଠ – ଓଡ଼ିଆ

Generic Electives (GE) - Course

ସୂଚନା :

୧. ପଢ଼ାସଂଖ୍ୟା – ୨ / ୨ ଗୋଟି ପାଠ୍ୟ ଦିଆଯିବ – ୨ ଟି ଯାକ ପାଠ୍ୟ ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ ।
୨. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପଢ଼ା – ୧୦୦ ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ / ମୋଟ – ୨୦୦
୩. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପଢ଼ାରେ ୫ ଗୋଟି ଏକକ ରହିବ ।
୪. ପ୍ରାଶ୍ନାବଳି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ୧, ୨ (ସେମିଷ୍ଟାର ୧-୨) ରେ (୧ମ ପଢ଼ା) ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାଶ୍ନାବଳି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (ସେମିଷ୍ଟାର ୩-୪) ରେ (୨ୟ ପଢ଼ା) ଭାବେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଷୟ ନିଆଯାଇପାରେ ।
 - ପ୍ରାଶ୍ନାବଳି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ – ୧ (Sem – I) ପ୍ରଥମ ପଢ଼ା / ପାଠ୍ୟ – ୧
 - ପ୍ରାଶ୍ନାବଳି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ – ୨ (Sem – II) ପ୍ରଥମ ପଢ଼ା / ପାଠ୍ୟ – ୧
 - ପ୍ରାଶ୍ନାବଳି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ – ୩ (Sem – III) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଢ଼ା / ପାଠ୍ୟ – ୨
 - ପ୍ରାଶ୍ନାବଳି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ – ୪ (Sem – IV) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପଢ଼ା / ପାଠ୍ୟ – ୨

ନମ୍ବର ବିଭାଜନ ବିଧି :

- କ) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପଢ଼ାର ମୋଟ ନମ୍ବର – ୧୦୦
- ଖ) ଆନ୍ତଃପରୀକ୍ଷା – ୨୦ / ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷା – ୮୦
- ଗ) ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଏକକରୁ ଦୁଇଟି ଲେଖାଏଁ ୧୨ ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପସନ୍ଦମୂଳକ ବୋଧଜ୍ଞାନ ମାପକ ୧୦ଟି ଦୀର୍ଘ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଡ଼ିବ । ୧୦ଟି ଦୀର୍ଘ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରୁ ୫ଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ ।
(୫×୧୨ = ୬୦)
- ଘ) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଏକକରୁ ୨ ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟଜ୍ଞାନମୂଳକ ୧୫ଟି ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଡ଼ିବ । ମୋଟ ୧୫ ଗୋଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରୁ ୧୦ ଗୋଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ ।
(୨×୧୦ = ୨୦)

ସବିଶେଷ ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ପ୍ରଥମ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (Semester – I) ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (Semester – II)

- ପାଠ୍ୟ – ୧ / ପଢ଼ା – ୧ (Core Course - 1) : ବେତାର କଳା, ସର୍ଜନଶୀଳ କଳା ଓ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କଳା
- ୧ମ ଏକକ : ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମ ଓ ତା'ର ପ୍ରକାରଭେଦ
- ୨ୟ ଏକକ : ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ବେତାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ
- ୩ୟ ଏକକ : ସର୍ଜନଶୀଳତାର ସଂଜ୍ଞା, ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଓ ଲକ୍ଷଣ
- ୪ର୍ଥ ଏକକ : ବିଜ୍ଞାପନର ପରିଭାଷା, ପରିସର ଓ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ

୫ମ ଏକକ : ବିଜ୍ଞାପନର ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ଓ ଉପଯୋଗିତା

ଏଥିରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (Semester-I & II)ରେ ଥିବା ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବିଷୟରେ ‘ବେତାର କଳା, ସର୍ଜନଶୀଳ କଳା ଓ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ କଳା’ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ାଯିବ । ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ପାଠ୍ୟ (୫ଗୋଟି ଏକକ) ରୁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଟିରୁ ୨ଟି ଲେଖାଏଁ ମୋଟ ୧୦ଟି ୧୨ ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଦୀର୍ଘ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଆସିବ । ସେଥିରୁ ୫ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ । ସେହିପରି ୫ଟି ଏକକରୁ ୧୫ଟି ୨ ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଅତି ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଆସିବ । ସେଥିରୁ ଯେକୌଣସି ୧୦ ଗୋଟିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ ।

ବି.ଦ୍ର : ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (1st & IInd Semester) ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଆନ୍ତଃ ସମଷ୍ଟିମୂଳକ (G.E) ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟାଧୀନ ପାଠ (ଓଡ଼ିଆ) ଭାବେ ଉକ୍ତ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ାଯିବ । G.E (1st Paper) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାବେ ଉଭୟ ପ୍ରଥମ ଓ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ସମାନ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ିବେ ।

ତୃତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (Semester – III) / ଚତୁର୍ଥ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (Semester – IV)

ପାଠ୍ୟ – ୨ / ପତ୍ର – ୨ (Core Course - 2) : ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ବିବିଧତା

୧ମ ଏକକ – ୟୁନିଟ୍-୧) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ପରିଚୟ

(ମାନକ ଭାଷା, କଥିତ ଭାଷା ଓ ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଭାଷା)

୨ୟ ଏକକ – ୟୁନିଟ୍-୨) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ମୂଳ ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି

(ସଂସ୍କୃତ, ପାଲି, ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଓ ଅପଭ୍ରଂଶ)

୩ୟ ଏକକ – ୟୁନିଟ୍-୩) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ଉପରେ ବୈଦେଶିକ ଭାଷାର ପ୍ରଭାବ

(ହାବିଡ଼, ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରିକ୍, ଯାବନିକ ଏବଂ ଇଂରାଜୀ)

୪ର୍ଥ ଏକକ – ୟୁନିଟ୍-୪) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ ଭଣ୍ଡାରର ପରିଚୟ

(ତତ୍ତ୍ୱମ, ତତ୍ତ୍ୱବ, ଦେଶଜ ଓ ବୈଦେଶିକ)

୫ମ ଏକକ – ୟୁନିଟ୍-୫) ଭାଷା ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ

(କ) ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ କୈହିକ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ-ମାଟିର ମଣିଷ-କାଳିନ୍ଦୀ ଚରଣ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ

(ଖ) ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ କୈହିକ ଗଳ୍ପ – ମାଗୁଣିର ଶଗଡ଼-ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମହାପାତ୍ର

ଆକାଶ ଦୀପ – ରବୀନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାରାୟଣ ମିଶ୍ର

ନମ୍ବର ବିଭାଜନ ବିଧି

କ) ମୋଟ ନମ୍ବର – ୧୦୦

ଖ) ଆନ୍ତଃ ପରୀକ୍ଷା – ୨୦/ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷା – ୮୦

ଗ) ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଏକକରୁ ୨ଟି ଲେଖାଏଁ ୧୨ ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ପସନ୍ଦମୂଳକ ବୋଧାଜ୍ଞାନ ମାପକ ୧୦ଟି ଦୀର୍ଘ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଡ଼ିବ । ୧୦ଟି ଦୀର୍ଘ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରୁ ୫ଟିର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ ।

(୧୨ x ୫ = ୬୦)

ଘ) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଏକକରୁ ୨ ନମ୍ବର ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ୧୫ଟି ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଡ଼ିବ । ମୋଟ ୧୫ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରୁ ୧୦ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ ।

(୧୦ x ୨ = ୨୦)

ବି.ଦ୍ର : ତୃତୀୟ ଓ ଚତୁର୍ଥ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ (IIIrd & IVth Semester) ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଆନ୍ତଃ ସମ୍ପର୍କମୂଳକ (G.E) ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟାଧୀନ ପାଠ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାବେ ଉଚ୍ଚ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ାଯିବ । GE (2nd Paper) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାବେ ଉଭୟ ତୃତୀୟ ଓ ଚତୁର୍ଥ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ସମାନ ପାଠ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ିବେ ।

ସହାୟକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥସୂଚୀ

୧. ପ୍ରାୟୋଗିକ ଭାଷା ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଦିଗବିଦିଗ : ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, କେ.ବି., ଓଡ଼ିଆ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ପ୍ରଣୟନ ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥା, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
୨. ସଂଯୋଗ ଅନୁବିଧି : ତ୍ରିପାଠୀ, ସନ୍ତୋଷ, ନାଲନ୍ଦା, କଟକ
୩. କବିତାର ମାନଚିତ୍ର : ମହାନ୍ତି, ଜାନକୀ ବଲ୍ଲଭ, ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଡ୍‌ସ୍ ପବ୍ଲିଶର୍ସ, କଟକ
୪. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ବିଭବ : ମହାପାତ୍ର, ବିଜୟ ପ୍ରସାଦ, ବିଦ୍ୟାପୁରୀ, କଟକ
୫. ବୃତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ମୋ ପୋଷେ କୁରୁମ୍ : ମହାନ୍ତି, ପଞ୍ଚାନନ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
୬. ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୋଥି ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ସଂପାଦନା ପଦ୍ଧତି ଓ ଅନୁବାଦ କୌଶଳ - ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ଆଶୁତୋଷ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
୭. ମଞ୍ଚ ଓ ନାଟକର କଳାକୌଶଳ - ସାହୁ, ନାରାୟଣ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ପାଠ୍ୟପୁସ୍ତକ ଓ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥା
୮. ଶବ୍ଦର ଆକାଶ ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ଦିଗ୍‌ବଳୟ - ଶତପଥୀ, ରବି, କଟକ
୯. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟକୁ ଆକାଶବାଣୀର ଅବଦାନ - ମହାନ୍ତି, ବ୍ରଜମୋହନ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବୁକ୍ ଷୋର, କଟକ
୧୦. ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ଓ ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମ : ଗୁରାଙ୍ଗୀ, ମୃଣାଳ, ଶେଫାଳି କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁନିକେସନ, ସଞ୍ଚାରମାର୍ଗ, ଦେଈନାଳ
୧୧. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ ବ୍ୟୁତ୍ପତ୍ତି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ : ସାହୁ, ବାସୁଦେବ, ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥମନ୍ଦିର, କଟକ
୧୨. ସର୍ବସାର ବ୍ୟାକରଣ : ମହାପାତ୍ର, ନାରାୟଣ ଓ ଦାସ, ଶ୍ରୀଧର, ନିଉ ଷ୍ଟୁଡେଣ୍ଟସ୍ ବୁକ୍ ଷୋର, କଟକ
୧୩. ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରର ଇତିହାସ : ଗୁରାଙ୍ଗୀ, ମୃଣାଳ, ଶେଫାଳି କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁନିକେସନ, ସଞ୍ଚାରମାର୍ଗ, ଦେଈନାଳ
୧୪. ମୁଁ କହିଲି ଲେଖଣୀ : ସଂକଳନ - ସିଂହ, ବିଜୟାନନ୍ଦ, ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଡ୍‌ସ୍ ପବ୍ଲିଶର୍ସ, କଟକ
୧୫. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ଉନ୍ନେଷ ଓ ବିକାଶ - ସାହୁ, ବାସୁଦେବ, ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଡ୍‌ସ୍ ପବ୍ଲିଶର୍ସ, କଟକ
୧୬. ଭାଷା ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ରୂପରେଖ - ସାହୁ, ବାସୁଦେବ, ଫ୍ରେଣ୍ଡ୍‌ସ୍ ପବ୍ଲିଶର୍ସ, କଟକ

English

GENERIC ELECTIVE I: ACADEMIC WRITING AND COMPOSITION

This is a generic academic preparatory course designed to develop the students' writing skills from basic to academic and research purposes. The aim of this course is to prepare students to succeed in complex academic tasks in writing along with an improvement in vocabulary and syntax.

Unit 1 Instruments of writing I

- Vocabulary development: synonyms and antonyms; words used as different parts of speech; vocabulary typical to 'science' and 'commerce'
- Collocation; effective use of vocabulary in context

Unit 2 Instruments of writing II

- Syntax: word order; subject-predicate; subject-verb agreement; simple, complex, compound, compound-complex sentences; structure and uses of active and passive sentences
- Common errors in Indian writing

Unit 3 Academic writing I

- What is academic writing?
- The formal academic writing process: the 'what' and the 'how' of writing; use of cohesive and transitional devices in short and extended pieces of writing

Unit 4 Academic writing II

- Paragraph writing: topic sentence, appropriate paragraph development ; expository, descriptive, narrative and argumentative paragraphs
- Extended pieces of writing: process development using comparison-contrast, cause and effect, argumentation, and persuasion

Unit 5 Project writing: (writing projects)

- What's a Project: reading-based, field work-based project : how to pick a topic for the project; background reading

- Structure of a Project: Title, aim of the project (a short statement), other objectives if any, significance of the Project : why is the project being undertaken, sources/books to be consulted for the study, method: Is it quantitative (field work) or qualitative (text-related), analysis/interpretation, findings, conclusion

Texts prescribed

1. K Samantray, *Academic and Research Writing: A Course for Undergraduates*, Orient BlackSwan
2. Leo Jones (1998) *Cambridge Advanced English: Student's Book* New Delhi: CUP
3. Stanley Fish (2011) *How to Write a Sentence*

GENERIC ELECTIVE II: WRITING FOR THE ELECTRONIC MEDIA

This paper is designed to equip students with writing skills needed for the digital medium.

Unit 1

- Similarities and differences between writing for the print media and writing for the electronic media
- New Media—definition, function

Unit 2

Copywriting; writing for commercials

Unit 3

Writing for the web: e-mail and blogging

Unit 4

Website content writing

Unit 5

Online Journalism

Suggested Reading:

- *Electronic Literature: New Horizons for the Literary* by N. Katherine Hayles
- *Releasing the Image: From Literature to New Media* by Jacques Khalip & Robert Mitchell

Political Science

GENERIC ELECTIVE I: FEMINISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Course Objective: The aim of the course is to explain contemporary debates on feminism and the history of feminist struggles. The course begins with a discussion on construction of gender and an understanding of complexity of patriarchy and goes on to analyze theoretical debates within feminism. Part II of the paper covers history of feminism in the west, socialist societies and in anti-colonial struggles. Part III focuses a gendered analysis of Indian society, economy and polity with a view to understanding the structures of gender inequalities. And the last section aims to understand the issues with which contemporary Indian women's movements are engaged with.

I. Approaches to understanding Patriarchy (22 Lectures)

- Feminist theorising of the sex/gender distinction. Biologism versus social constructivism
 - Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism
 - Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical feminism, New Feminist Schools/Traditions

II. History of Feminism (22 Lectures)

- Origins of Feminism in the West: France, Britain and United States of America
- Feminism in the Socialist Countries: China, Cuba and erstwhile USSR
- Feminist issues and women's participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India

III. The Indian Experience (16 Lectures)

- Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques. Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India. History of Women's struggle in India
- Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights
- Understanding Woman's Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work,- Methods of computing women's work , Female headed households

Essential Readings

I. Approaches to understanding Patriarchy

Geetha, V. (2002) *Gender*. Calcutta: Stree.

Geetha, V. (2007) *Patriarchy*. Calcutta: Stree.

Jagger, Alison. (1983) *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. U.K.: Harvester Press, pp. 25-350.

Supplementary Readings:

Ray, Suranjita. *Understanding Patriarchy*. Available at:

http://www.du.ac.in/fileadmin/DU/Academics/course_material/hrge_06.pdf

Lerner, Gerda. (1986) *The Creation of Patriarchy*. New York: Oxford University Press.

II. History of Feminism

Rowbotham, Shiela. (1993) *Women in Movements*. New York and London: Routledge, Section I, pp. 27-74 and 178-218.

Jayawardene, Kumari. (1986) *Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World*. London: Zed Books, pp. 1-24, 71-108, and Conclusion.

Forbes, Geraldine (1998) *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-150.

Supplementary Readings:

Eisentein, Zillah. (1979) *Capitalist Patriarchy and the Case for Socialist Feminism*. New York: Monthly Review Press, pp. 271-353.

Funk, Nanette & Mueller, Magda. (1993) *Gender, Politics and Post-Communism*. New York and London: Routledge, Introduction and Chapter 28.

Chaudhuri, Maiyatree. (2003) 'Gender in the Making of the Indian Nation State', in Rege, Sharmila. (ed.) *The Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge*. New Delhi: Sage.

Banarjee, Sikata. (2007) 'Gender and Nationalism: The Masculinisation of Hinduism and Female Political Participation', in Ghadially, Rehana. (ed.) *Urban Women in Contemporary India: A Reader*. New Delhi: Sage.

III. Feminist Perspectives on Indian Politics

Roy, Kumkum. (1995) 'Where Women are Worshipped, There Gods Rejoice: The Mirage of the Ancestress of the Hindu Women', in Sarkar, Tanika & Butalia, Urvashi. (eds.) *Women and the Hindu Right*. Delhi: Kali for Women, pp. 10-28.

Chakravarti, Uma. (1988) 'Beyond the Altekarian Paradigm: Towards a New Understanding of Gender Relations in Early Indian History', *Social Scientist*, Volume 16, No. 8.

Banerjee, Nirmala. (1999) 'Analysing Women's work under Patriarchy' in Sangari, Kumkum & Chakravarty, Uma. (eds.) *From Myths to Markets: Essays on Gender*. Delhi: Manohar.

Additional Readings

Gandhi, Nandita & Shah, Nandita. (1991) *The Issues at Stake – Theory and Practice in Contemporary Women's Movement in India*. Delhi: Zubaan, pp. 7-72.

Shinde, Tarabai (1993) 'Stri-Purush Tulna', in Tharu, Susie & Lalita, K. (eds.) *Women Writing in India, 600 BC to the Present. Vol. I*. New York: Feminist Press.

Desai, Neera & Thakkar, Usha. (2001) *Women in Indian Society*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

GENERIC ELECTIVE II: GOVERNANCE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Objectives: This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major debates in the contemporary times. There is a need to understand the importance of the concept of governance in the context of a globalising world, environment, administration, development. The essence of governance is explored through the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

1. GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE: CONCEPTS [12 lectures]

Role of State In The Era Of Globalisation State,
Market and Civil Society

2. GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT [12 lectures]

Changing Dimensions of Development Strengthening Democracy through Good
Governance

3. ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE [12 lectures]

Human-Environment Interaction
Green Governance: Sustainable Human Development

4. LOCAL GOVERNANCE [12 lectures]

Democratic Decentralisation People's
Participation In Governance

5. GOOD GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES IN INDIA: BEST PRACTICES [20 lectures]

- Public Service Guarantee Acts
- Electronic Governance
- Citizens Charter & Right to Information
- Corporate Social Responsibility

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3. *Śabdarupa&Dhaturupa*
('a' karanta, 'i' karanta, 'ī' karanta, 'u' karanta, 'ū' karanta, 'in'
bhaganta, *Māṭṛ*, *Pitr*, *Asmad*, *Yusmad*, *Tad* (*sabdarupas*).*Lat*, *Lañ*,
Vidhiliñ, *Lṛt*, *Lot* and *Litlakaras* of *Path*, *Ni*, *Kṛ*, *Sev*, *Han*, *Pā*, *Dā*,
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