Gandhian Studies

M. A. Sem. III

In force from

June – 2014
M.A. Sem. III

CCT.11 : Research Methodology of social science I.

Paper – 5

Research Methodology of Social Science.

Fundamental Aspects of social science Research :

  Research : Meaning & Definitions.
  
  Type of Research.
  
  Research planning.

Formation of field work.

  Formation of Research Question, variables, Construction of variables & hypothesis.
  
  Main factors of field work design.
  
  Preparation for field work.

Research method.

  Quantitative method.
  
  Qualitative method.
  
  Method : Survey, Historical, Case study,
  
  Empirical method.
6.1 Concept of Social Science:

- Meaning and scope.
- Social thought, nature, features.
- Marxian thought.
- Sarvodaya thought.

6.2 Individual society and culture:

- Concept of society, evolution of society, different theories.
- Process of socialization.
- Social processes: cooperation, competition, conflict, meaning types significance.
- Individual and culture; culture and cultural relativism.

6.3 Approach to peace:

- Idealistic and realistic concept.
- Peace: absence of direct and structural violence.
- Peace research: meaning, objective and importance.
- Peace movement: meaning and nature.
- Culture and peace.
M.A. Sem. III
CCT.13: Social science and approach for peace II.

Paper – 6
Social Science and Approach for Peace.

6.4 Conflict management:
Process of conflict.
Different methods of conflict management.
Attitude charge and conflict management.
Gandhi’s view on conflict management.

6.5 Human right and world peace:
Meaning and nature of human rights.
Three stages of human rights.
Human Right in Global Village and World Citizenship.
Human Right and U.N.O.
M.A. Sem. III
CCT.05: Gandhian Thought Religious - Spiritual I.
Paper – 7

Gandhian Thought Religious – Spiritual.

7.1 Inspiring forces of Gandhi’s religious faith:
- In house.
- In school.
- In England.
- Srimadh Rajchandra.
- In South Africa.

7.2 Special elements of Gandhiji’s religious faith:
- Morality as vitality of religion.
- Predominancy to practice not to rituals.
- Prayer as a means of self purification.
- Silence, chanting god’s name and observation of vows,
synthesis of Gyan, Bhakti and Karma (knowledge, devotion
and action), denial of religious conversion.

Gandhi’s spiritual quest and his concept of God:
- Traditional means of a spiritual quest.
- Gandhi’s specialties of method of Gandhi’s spiritual
quest.
- In moveable faith of the existence of God, from of
God, proofs of the existence of God.
- Means of realization of God:

Service to humanity is service to God, Janseva is
prabhuseva, God service through his creation service
of God.
Gandhian Thought Religious – Spiritual

7.4 Impact of Gandhi’s religious – spiritual thought:

A world wide effects of Gandhi: change in the traditional beliefs of religion, development of generous attitude towards other religion: Sarvadharma Sambhav.

A spiritualization of politics: Acceptance of secularism, the constitution of India.

Equality of all religious, religion and harmony of all religion:

The religion: meaning and explanation.

Origin and development.

Equality of all religion, elements of equality, unifying elements.

The feeling of sarvadharma sambhava.