

JIWAJI UNIVERSITY

GWALIOR



Syllabus

SUBJECT

**M. A. IN
SOCIOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN
DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN DISTANCE EDUCATION
JIWAJI UNIVERSITY, GWALIOR**



Syllabus

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M.A. Sociology (Previous)

M.A. Sociology Syllabus There will be eight Papers of 100 marks each for M.A. Previous and Final Examination paper I classical Sociological Tradition and paper II Methodology of Social research are Compulsory for M. A. Paper III Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology and paper IV Sociology of change and Development Compulsory any other two paper in M.A. Previous and any such other two papers in M.A. Final can be offered which were not offered in M.A. Previous. Order of Paper for M. A. Previous 2003-2004 and Final for 2003-2004.

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PAPER – I
M. A. Sociology Previous (Compulsory)
CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

Unit – 1

Historical Socio-economic back ground of the emergence of sociology.

- (a) Traditional feudal economy and social structure.
- (b) Impact of industrial Revolution and of new modo of Production on society and economy.
- (c) The emergence of capitalistic modo of Production Nature and features of capitalism.
- (d) The enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning.

Unit – 2 Karl Marx

- (a) Marx's Theory of social change.
- (b) Marxian Dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of change and its laws.
- (c) Materialistic interpretation of history: As a perspective of explaining Transformation of Human Society Through different stages. Economic determinism modo of production and social structure basic structure and super structure.
- (d) Marx's analysis of emergence and development of capitalism in term of low of increasing accumulate and concentration of capital and of increasing misery concepts of surplus value and exploitation.
- (e) Emergence of classes and class conflict. Proletariat Revolution and future of capitalism classless society.
- (f) Alienation in the capilalist society: Factors Responsible for alienation and its social implications.
- (g) Theory of Ideology

Unit – 3 Emile Durkheim

- (a) Intellectual backgrounds his preoccupation with the order and disintegration of society social disintegration as a legacy of industrial revolution. Increasing division of labour in the capitalist society, mechanical and organic solidarities, Pathological form of division of labour.
- (b) Theory of suicides: Review of earlier theories of suicide rate. His distinctive sociological approach, types of suicides problem of integration of the individual with society.
- (c) Theory of Religion: Earlier Theories of the emergence and role of religion – Structure of religion – sacred and profane – source of sacredness of the sacred things as symbols of ultimate values. Society as a supreme God, Religions rituals – their types social role of religions beliefs and rituals.
- (d) Contribution of methodology of sociology – Sociology as a science – concept of social facts – sociologism.

Unit – 4 Max Weber

- (a) Intellectual background Analysis of modern capitalism views on the role of ideas and values in social change with reference to the relationship between protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism.
- (b) Theory of social action – Types of social action
- (c) Theory of Authority – Authority and Power-Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy- Their distinctive features.
- (d) Theory of Bureaucracy: capitalism and growing rationalism and emergence of modern bureaucracy. His model of bureaucracy relationship between Political Leader and Bureaucracy.
- (e) Contribution of the methodology of social science – Distinctive nature of social realities because of meanings a hechcal them sociology as an interpretative science concepts of versthenn and Ideal Types.

Unit – 5 Vilfredo Pareto

- (a) Intellectual background contribution to the methodology – Hislogico – experimental method.
- (b) Logical and non logical actions.
- (c) Explanation of non logical action in terms of his theory of residues and Derivatives.
- (d) Classification of Residues and derivations.
- (e) Theory of social change: Slites and masses type of elites their classification circulation of elites.

PAPER – II
M. A. Previous (Compulsory)

METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Unit – 1

Philosophical Roots of Social Research

- (a) Issues in the theory of epistemology: Forms and types of knowledge, validation of knowledge.
- (b) Philosophy of social science – Enlightenment Reason and Science Cartesian philosophy, structure of scientific revolution (Kuhn).
- (c) Positivism and its critique – contributions of Comte, Durkheim and Popper to Positivism; critique of positivism Feyerabend and Giddens.
- (d) Methodological Perspectives in Sociological Theory.
- (e) Theory Building.

Unit – II

Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it:

- (a) Logic of Inquiry in Social Science Research, Meaning and Importance of Social Research.
- (b) Inductive and deductive method.
- (c) Scientific method in Social Research.
- (d) Objectivity/Value Neutrality.
- (e) Hypothesis.

Unit – III

Quantitative Methods and Survey Research

- (a) Assumptions of quantification and measurement.
- (b) Operationalisation and Research Design.
- (c) Sampling design.
- (d) Questionnaire, Interview schedule, Measurement and scaling, Reliability and validity.
- (e) Statistics in social Research – Measures of Central Tendency – Mean, Median and Mode.
- (d) Measures of Dispersion – Mean Deviation, standard Deviation and quartile Deviation.

Unit – IV

Qualitative Research Techniques:

- (a) Participant observation Ethnography, Interview.
- (b) Case Study Method, Content Analysis.
- (c) Oral History, narratives, Life History, Genealogy.
- (d) Methodological dilemmas and issue in qualitative Research, Validity and Reliability in Qualitative Research.

Statistics in Social Research

- (e) Correlation, Covariance, Regression Analysis.
- (f) Test of significance in small samples.

Unit – V

Use of Macro Statistics and Secondary Source and Processing and Interpretation of Data.

- (a) Use of macro statistics and secondary source in social research.
- (b) Processing of collected data – Editing, codification classification and tabulation.
- (c) Graphic and Diagrammatic Presentation of Data.
- (d) Interpretation of data.
- (e) Report writing.

M. A. Sociology Pre/Final (Optional)
SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Unit – 1

- (a) Nature and significance of the subject.
- (b) Basic terms of and concepts: Lineage, Clan, Phratry moiety kingroup kindred incest descent, inheritance, succession, Consanguinity and affinity.
- (c) Approaches: Historical and Evolutionary, Structural functional, structural, cultural, Gender Perspective.

Unit – 2

- (a) Kinship – Meaning, Types and terminology of kinship.
- (b) Kinship as an organising principle.
- (c) Descent – Patrilineal matrilineal double and cognatic descent.
- (d) Complimentary filiation.
- (e) Descent groups, corporate group and local group.

Unit – 3 Marriage and Affinity:

- (a) Meaning and objectives of marriage.
- (b) Alliance – Symmetrical and asymmetrical exchange.
- (c) Prescriptive and preferential marriage.
- (d) Monogamy and polygamy.
- (e) Marriage Transactions, Stability of marriage.
- (f) Rules of Residence – Virilocal uxrilocal, Neolocal and Matolocal Residence.
- (g) The Genealogical Method.

Unit – 4 Family:

- (a) Meaning and sociological significance of family.
- (b) Nature of the family.
- (c) Elementary and extended family.
- (d) Developmental cycle.

Unit – 5

- (a) Family and marriage in India:
- (b) Regional diversities.
- (c) Forces of change and patterns of change.
- (d) Family in the context of care of the child and ages.
- (e) Demographic dimensions of family and Marriage.
- (f) Social legislations on family and marriage and their impact.

**PAPER – IV
CRIMINOLOGY**

M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional) VII

Unit – 1

- (a) Criminology – Meaning, scope and importance of correction forms of correction – Bison based, community based.
- (b) Correctional programmes in prisons: History of prisons reforms in India, National Policy an prisons, scientific classification of prisoners Modernization of Prison industry and involvement of private sector; correctional programmes educational, vocational, psychiatric meditation recreation etc. New Delhi Model of correction, the position of Gwalior Prison.
- (c) Role of Police and courts in crime prevention.

Unit – 2

- (a) Perspectives on crime causation – classical, Positivist Psychological Marxiam geographical.
- (b) Various forms and causes of juvenile delinquency.
- (c) Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency – Reformatons Instiutions Juvenile court – Remand Home certified and Borstal School.

Unit – 3

- (a) Changing profile of crime and criminals organized crimes, crimes against women and children types, Crimes, corruption, changing socio-economics profile of criminals in contemporary India Dacoity.
- (b) Forms and objectives of punishment.
- (c) Theories of Punishment – Retributive, Deterrent and Reformative.
- (d) Justifiability of capital Punishment.

Unit – 4

- (a) Correction and its Forms – Meaning and significance of correction forms of correction- Bison based, community based.
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Unit – 5

- (a) Problems of correctional Administration – Antiquated Jail manual and prison Act, overcrowding custodial mind set lack of inter agency coordination among police prosecution judiciary and prison; Human Rights and Prison management, Limitations and Prospects of correction.
- (b) Alternatives to Imprisonment: Probation parole open prisons, after care and Rehabilitation.
- (c) Victimological perspective – Victims Responsibility in crime, compensation to victims.

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PAPER – I
M. A. Sociology Final (Compulsory)
THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY

Unit – 1 Nature and Formation of Sociological Theory:

- a) Meaning and Nature of Sociological Theory.
- (b) Formation Process of Sociological Theory.
- (c) Levels of Theorisation in Sociology.
- (d) Relationship between Research and Theory.

Unit – 2 Structuralism, Post Structuralism and Social Anomie:

- (a) The idea of structure – A.R. Red cliff – Brown and S.F. Nadel.
- (b) Human Nature and Cultural Diversity – C Levi Struss.
- (c) Structuralism and Post Structuralism – M. Foucault.
- (d) Social Anomie – Emile Durkheim and R.K. Merton.

Unit – 3 Theory of Functionalism:

- (a) Functionalism (Early theories) – Malinowski and A.R. Red cliff Brown.
- (b) Functional Dimensions of Social System – Talcott Parsons.
- (c) Codification Critique and Reformulation of Functional Analysis – R.K. Merton.
- (d) Neofunctionalism – J. Alexander.

Unit – 4 Conflict Theory

- (a) Conflict Theory – Karl Marx and Simmel's Legacy.
- (b) Marx Critique and Dialectics of Conflict – R. Dahrendorf.
- (c) Functional Analysis of Conflict – L. Coseriu.
- (d) Conflict and Social Change – R. Collins.

Unit–5 Interactionist Perspective and Recent Trends in Sociological Theorising:

- (a) Symbolic Interactionism – G.H. Mead and H. Blumer.
- (b) Phenomenological Sociology – A. Schutz and Edmund Husserl.
- (c) Ethno methodology – H. Garfinkel.
- (d) Recent trends in Sociological Theorising – Radical Sociology, Post modernism.

PAPER – II
M. A. Sociology Final (Compulsory)
SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Unit – 1 Meaning Forms and Theories of Social Change:

- (a) Meaning and forms of social change – Evolution Progress, Transformation: Change in structure and change of structure.
- (b) Theories and factors of social change – Linear, Cyclical and Curvilinear: Demographic, Economic, Religion, Bio-Tech, Info-tech and Media.

Unit – 2 Processes of Change and Changing Conceptions of Development:

- (a) Trends and processes of change in contemporary India- Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization and Secularization.
- (b) Changing conceptions of Development – Economic growth, Human development and Social development: Sustainable Development, the question of socio-cultural sustainability, multiple sustainabilities.

Unit–3 Paths/Agencies of Development and Theories of Development and Under Development:

- (a) Paths and Agencies of Development – Capitalist Socialist, Mixed Economy, Gandhian; State Market, Non-governmental organizations.
- (b) Theories of Development and under development modernization Theories, Centre – Periphery, world systems unequal Exchange.

Unit – 4 Social Cultural Structure and Development:

- (a) Social structure and development – Structure as facilitation/ inhibitor, Development and socio-economic disparities, Gender and development.
- (b) Culture and Development – Culture as an aid/impediment to development, Development and displacement of Tradition, Development and up surge of ethnicity.

Unit – 5 Indian Experience of Development:

- (a) Indian experience of development – Sociological appraisal of five year plans, socio consequences of economic Reforms, socio-cultural Repercussions of globalization, social implications of Info tech. (b) Formulation social policies and programmes – policy and project. Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and evolution of Methodologies.

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**PAPER – III
SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY**

M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

Unit – 1 CONCEPT OF SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND ANALYSIS OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES:

- (a) Social Demography – Definition, Methods of study utility. Relationship between demography and sociology.
- (b) Different Methods of finding out and analyzing birth rate and death rate.

Unit – 2 POPULATION GROWTH THEORIES AND CENSUS:

- (a) Theories of population growth – Malthus, Neo-Malthasian saunders, Karl Marx, optimum population theory.
- (b) Demographic Cycle.
- (c) Census – Importance policy census in India.

Unit – 3 POPULATION GROWTH – WORLD AND INDIAN CONTEXTS:

- (a) Historical and comparative description of population growth in the world.
- (b) A study of birth rates and death rates of India and America (U.S.A.).
- (c) Demographic Features of India.

Unit – 4 POPULATION POLICY AND MIGRATION:

- (a) Bases of population policy of India.
- (b) Eugenic Aspects of Indian population.
- (c) Migration – Concept and types of migration factors effecting migration in India, Effects of refugees on Indian life.

Unit – 5 FAMILY WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH:

- (a) Family Welfare – Concept of Family welfare, family welfare programme in India, Efforts made for family welfare in five year plans, socio-cultural factors hindering family welfare programme, evolution of the work of family welfare.
- (b) Public Health: Concept of public health, Socio-cultural factors affecting public health in India, the primary health centres their organisation and functioning Implementation and utilization of health programmes in Rural and urban communities.

PAPER – VI

RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA
M.A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

Unit – 1 IMPORTANCE OF STUDY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL SOCIETY:

- (a) Importance of the study of Rural Society.
- (b) Rural Society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure.
- (c) Basic characteristic of peasant and Agrarian Society.
- (d) Changing Rural Society.

Unit – 2 RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

- (a) Family Marriage Caste and Religions.
- (b) Dominant caste, Power Structure.
- (c) Rural Leadership and its Emerging Pattern.
- (d) Modes of production and agrarian Relation – Tenancy, Lands and Labour.

Unit – 3 PROBLEMATIC ISSUES IN RURAL SOCIETY:

- (a) Inter caste and Intra caste tensions.
- (b) Factionalism.
- (c) Untouchability Unemployment and Agrarian unrest.
- (d) Rural Poverty, Emigration, Land less labour.

Unit – 4 SOURCES OF RECONSTRUCTION AGENCIES IN RURAL SOCIETY:

- (a) Planned change for rural society. (b) Co-operatives and panchayat raj.
- (c) Local self Government and community, Development Programmes. (d) Rural Development Strategies.

Unit – 5 SOURCES OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN RURAL SOCIETY:

- (a) Agrarian Legislation, Major Agrarian Movements. (b) Globalization and its impact on Agriculture.
- (c) Water and Agriculture – Irrigation Management Practices. (d) Urban Impact on Rural Social Structure.

PAPER – VII

M.A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Unit – 1

- (a) Use of quantitative method in sociology. Nature and scope sources of statistics relating to social phenomenon population literacy, crime, unemployment.
- (b) Calculation of Mean, Median, Mode, Geometric Mean and Harmonic Mean.

Unit – 2

- (a) Introduction to the concept of dispersion standard deviation and co-efficient of variation, Association of Attributes. Positive and Negative Association, Practical Association. Total association.

Unit – 3

- (a) Meaning and significance of the study of correlation types of correlation. Positive and negative correlation, simple and multiple correlations.
- (b) Numerical Problems relating to calculation of Karl Pearstions, co-efficient of correlation.

Unit – 4

- (a) Significance and Measurement of mortality and fertility, Measurement of population Growth, Introduction to Life Table.
- (b) Calculation of Death Rates, Birth Rates, Gross and Net Reproductive Rates.

Unit – 5

- (a) Interpretation of chronological data, Time series, Components of time series Index Numbers meaning and characteristics of Index Numbers, problems in the construction of Index Number.
- (b) Numerical Problems Relation to the measurement of long term Trend by moving average methods, computation of living Index Numbers.

PAPER – VIII

M.A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Unit – 1 POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY:

Definition and subject matter of political sociology, distinctive approach of political sociology. Interrelationship between political system and society.

Unit – 2 POLITICAL SYSTEM AND CULTURE:

- (a) Democratic and Totalitarian systems – Socio-Economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability.
- (b) Political culture – Meaning and significance. Political socialization – Meaning, significance and Agencies.

Unit – 3 POLITICAL PARTIES:

- (a) Political parties: Characteristics, social composition of parties, Recruitment, mass participation, political apathy , its causes and consequences (with special reference to India).
- (b) Pressure groups and interests group – Nature, bases, political significance.

Unit – 4 POLITICAL ELITE:

- (a) Role of political elite. Elite theories of distribution of Power in society (with Reference to mosca, pareto, R. Mitchels and C.W. Mills and others).
- (b) Bureaucracy its characteristics its types its significance in political development with special reference to India.

Unit – 5 PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRECY:

- (a) Political Process in India: Specific features of parliamentary Democracy. Parliamentary Democracy in India.
- (b) Political consciousness, Political participation public opinion and Mass Media.

PAPER – IX
M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Unit – 1

Defining features and dynamics of social movements and the distribution of power in society.

Unit – 2

The social base: class caste ethnicity, Gender: Role and Types of leadership: Relationship between Leaders and the masses: The bearing of political institutions and processes on social movements role of Media.

Unit – 3

Social Movements and Social change: Reform, Revival Revolution, Schisms, splits; counter movements; Transformation and decline.

Unit – 4

Theories of Emergence of social movements: Marxist and post Marxist Weberian and Post Weberian structural functional.

Unit – 5

Traditional social movements in India: peasant movement: labour and trade union movement: Tribal movement: Nationalist Movement.

New social Movements in India: Dalit Movement: Women's Movements; Ecological and Environmental movement, Ethnic Movements.

PAPER – X
M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

Unit – 1

Industrial Sociology: Nature, scope and importance. Classical sociological Tradition on industrial dimensions of society, Division of labour, Anomie Bureaucracy, Rationality, Production Relations, Surplus value and alienation.

Unit – 2

Work, Work Process Technology and labour, Work culture work ethics and human Relation work. Work, Post Modernity and organisation: Contemporary organizational Realities dialectical organizations, power and subjectivity.

Unit – 3

Industrial Relations, conflicts, causes and types Resolution of conflict, conciliation abstraction and Adjudication, Collective bargaining.

Trade union, their growth, functions and their role in industrial organisation.

Unit – 4

Family Religion Stratification, habitat settlement and environmental problems through industrialization process.

The concept of organisation (Formal and Informal Organisation) its structure and functions, classical theories of management.

Unit – 5

Participatory management – varieties of such management, industrial community, Labour migration women and child labour family, Industrial city, social and environmental issues, Social security and labour welfare.

PAPER – XI
M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)
SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Unit – 1

Introduction:

Sociology of Religion: Meaning Nature scope and importance.

Unit – 2

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS:

Belief Systems magic and Religion: Elements of Religious experience – Typology of religions.

Durkhiem and sociological functionalism – Weber and Phenomenology – Marx and dialectical materialism – Levi Strauss and Structuralism.

Unit – 3

RELIGION OF INDIA:

Buddhism, Christianity Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism.

A Social Historical Perspective – Demographic Profile – contemporary Trends.

Unit – 4

CONTESTATION OVER RELIGION IN INDIA:

Fundamentalism – Communalism – Secularism – Proselytism.

Unit – 5

RELISION SCIENCE AND ANTS:

Socio-Religions movement – Population Religion and emerging cults, future of religion.

PAPER – XII
M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA

Unit – 1

Classical sociological Traditions as urban and city dimensions, Emile Durkhiem, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Tonnies.

Urban community and spatial dimensions. Park Buregers and Mc Kenzie.

George Simmel: Metropolis, Louis-with urbanism and Red field Rural – urban continuum as cultural form.

Unit – 2

Urban Sociology in India: Emerging Trends in urbanization. Factors of urbanization sociological dimension of urbanization – social consequence of urbanisation.

Unit – 3

Classification of urban centres, cities and towns, city industrial urban base its growth and special features. Industry centered developments.

Unit – 4

Changing occupational structure and its impact on social stratification – class, caste, Gender, family Indian city and its growth, migration problems of Housing slum development, urban environmental problems, urban poverty.

Unit – 5

Urban Planning and Problems of urban management in India, Urban institutions, Factors affecting planning, Regional Planning and the links between social and spatial Theory.

PAPER – XIII
M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Unit – 1

The study of Science its importance, Relationship between society and science and vice versa science as a social system. Norms of science relationship between science and technology.

Unit – 2

History of modern science in India – colonial independence and post independence science Nature of science and technology education in India and its quality. Pure vs applied science in India Indian social structure and science. Social background of Indian scientists Brain drain and Brain gain.

Unit – 3

Science policy social organisation of science in India – Scientific laboratories and their contribution to the development of technology.

Unit – 4

Science education in contemporary India – Primary level to Research Level. Performance of universities in the development of technology. Interrelationship between industry and universities.

Unit – 5

Globalization and liberalization and their impact on Indian science and Technology WTO and issues related to intellectual property rights. MNCs and Indian Industry, Political economy of science and Technology at the National and international levels.

PAPER – XIV

M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Unit – 1

Classical Sociological Tradition – Karl Marx, Emile Durkhiem and Max Weber on environmental concerns.

Unit – 2

Environmental Sociology: The Rise decline and Resurgence of environmental sociology, 21st century paradigm.

Unit – 3

Emerging Theoretical Parameters in environmental sociology. Contributions of zavestoskis, Dunlap and Catton, Ramachandra Guha. Patrick Giddens and Radha Kamal Mukerjee.

Nature Versus Nurture: Synthesis of societal and Environmental dialect.

Unit – 4

Environmental Issues Pertaining to population, water, sanitation pollution, energy, Housing and urban development and Rural Poverty.

Social impact assessment of environmental issues.

Development displacement, relocation and environmental problems.

Unit – 5

Global Environmentalism: A Challenge to post materialism thesis.

Environment, Technology and Society.

Environmental Justice Policy and Action.

PAPER – XV
M. A. Sociology Prev/Final (Optional)
GENDER AND SOCIETY

Unit – 1

A – Social construction of Gender:

Gender Vs. Biology, Equality Vs. Difference.

Women in the family: Socialization, Nature Vs. Gender roles, Private Public dichotomy, Sexual division of labour.

Patriarchy as ideology and practice.

B – Emergence of Feminist Thought:

Socio Historical Perspective.

Mapping various women's movements.

Unit – 2

A – Gender and Sociological Analysis

Feminist critiques of sociological theories/Prevailing Theories.

Feminist Methodology as critique of sociological Methods/Methodology.

B – Gender Based Division of Labour/Work

Production Vs. Reproduction household work, invisible work.

Women's work and Technology.

Development Policies, Liberalization and globalization and their impact on women.

C – Development and Women's Empowerment.

Unit – 3

A – Women in India: The changing Profile.

The changing status of women in India- Pre-colonial colonial and post colonial Demographic profile – The gender gap (Census, N.S.S.).

Alternative conceptions of gender – caste and gender class and gender.

The Role of the state and the NGOS.

Unit – 4

Gender and Society in India:

Economy: Marginalisation of women and sexual division of labour.

Polity: Reservation for women.

Religion and culture: Women's Nature, women as repositories of culture practices and traditions; marriage dowry and property.

Personal laws and civil code: Hindu code bill, Syriat Christian Law, Muslim Personal Law: Customary Law and Tribal Women.

Unit – 5

A – Issues affecting the quality of women health, education, land rights.

B – Major social issues – Development, Ecology, Communalism, Violence.

PAPER – IV
RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA
M.A. Sociology Prev (Optional)

Unit – 1 Importance of Study and Characteristics of Rural Society:

- (a) Importance of the study of Rural Society.
- (b) Rural Society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure.
- (c) Basic characteristic of peasant and Agrarian Society.
- (d) Changing Rural Society.

Unit – 2 Rural Social Structure:

- (a) Family Marriage Caste and Religions.
- (b) Dominant caste, Power Structure.
- (c) Rural Leadership and its Emerging Pattern.
- (d) Modes of production and agrarian Relation – Tenancy, Lands and Labour.

Unit – 3 Problematic Issues in Rural Society:

- (a) Inter caste and Intra caste tensions.
- (b) Factionalism.
- (c) Untouchability Unemployment and Agrarian unrest.
- (d) Rural Poverty, Emigration, Land less labour.

Unit – 4 Sources of Reconstruction Agencies in Rural Society:

- (a) Planned change for rural society. (b) Co-operatives and panchayat raj.
- (c) Local self Government and community, Development Programmes. (d) Rural Development Strategies.

Unit – 5 Sources of Social Change in Rural Society:

- (a) Agrarian Legislation, Major Agrarian Movements. (b) Globalization and its impact on Agriculture.
- (c) Water and Agriculture – Irrigation Management Practices. (d) Urban Impact on Rural Social Structure.