

Sri SatyaSai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore

(Department of Sociology)



Curriculum

2021-2022

Department of Sociology

After graduation the student will be able to learn

Programme Objectives of Sociology

Mission and Vision of the Programme

- To enhance the logical and analytical skill to understand the social issues and problems.
- To inculcate research culture among the students
- To contribute subject knowledge to nurture creativity, research and development.
- To provide basic and advanced theoretical as well as methodological knowledge of sociology for application.
- This course has also aim to enhance the skills, capabilities and employment opportunities of the students.

Program Educational Objectives (PEO)

- The Post Graduate Programme in Sociology is designed to provide advanced sociological knowledge, perspectives and skills to wide cross sections of the learners.
- This course is designed to provide basic and advanced theoretical as well as methodological knowledge of sociology for application.
- This course has also aim to enhance the skills, capabilities and employment opportunities of the students in educational, research institutions and NGOs.
- This course has aim to make student rational, logical and critical and to develop their analytical skill of the social issues and events.
- To enhance the scientific knowledge and attitude about the society.
- To develop and in-built the capacity of the students to communicate effectively and use of sociological knowledge for better society.

Program Outcomes (PO)

On successful completion of this program, students would be able to:

- The sociological knowledge provides students scientific outlooks and attitudes to understand the human behavior, social issues and phenomena.
- Acquiring sociological knowledge in the forms of theories and methods would make students good social scientists.
- The sociological knowledge would help to make students, critical and logical.
- After studying this course, students would be also able to qualify the UPSC, MPSC/UGCNET/JRF/ and other examination of Social Welfare Departments.
- Students would be able to get employment opportunities in the Teaching, Research and NGOs and Private sectors.

Course Objectives (CO)

- The Post Graduate Programme in Sociology is designed to provide advanced sociological knowledge, perspectives and skills to wide cross sections of the learners.

- The major aim of this pattern is to provide opportunities to the students going beyond the boundaries of their own discipline and think over the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches and students have choice to select different types of electives as per his or her choice.
- Thus, this course is designed to provide basic and advanced theoretical as well as methodological knowledge of sociology for application.
- This course has also aim to enhance the skills, capabilities and employment opportunities of the students. This course is designed such way which makes the students able to apply sociological knowledge in the different fields such as; teaching, research, NGOs, Public Policies, social sectors and developmental sectors.
- Thus, this course has not only to provide employment opportunities to the students but also to make them rational, logical and critical. The aim of this programme is not only theoretically oriented to the students alone, but also make them able to analyze the social reality by using scientific knowledge of sociology to analyze the social issues with different theoretical and methodological perspectives.
- Thus, this course has aim to make student rational, logical and critical about the social events and contemporary issues and to enhance the skills and capabilities of the students.

Course Outcomes:

- This course is designed such way that offers multiple opportunities to the learners. After completion of this course, student would get job opportunities in the fields of teachings, research, NGOs, corporate sectors and Governmental sectors.
- This course also helps students to qualify the NET/JRF/SET and Competitive Exams such as MPSC/UPSC/Social Welfare Departments and others etc.
- This course has also relevance in the field of production of knowledge about the human behavior, social issues and phenomena.
- This production of knowledge would be helpful to the policy makers, developmental organizations, researchers, social activist and social scientists.
- This course makes differentiate between common sense knowledge and sociological knowledge and this course provides scientific vocabulary, terms, concepts, methods and perspectives in accessing the social issues, events and problems.
- The sociological knowledge would be useful in the social engineering and social reconstruction of the social structure. The sociology not only provides employment opportunities alone, but also makes the students rational, critical and logical.

Course Structure:-

MA SOCIOLOGY FIRST SEMESTER								
SUBJECT CODE	COMPULSORY/ OPTIONAL	SUBJECT NAME	CCE/INTERNAL		THEORY		TOTAL	
			MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
SOC-101	COMPULSORY	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION-I	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-102	COMPULSORY	METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-103	COMPULSORY	RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA-I	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-104	COMPULSORY	URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA-I	30	12	70	28	100	40

MA SOCIOLOGY SECEND SEMESTER								
SUBJECT CODE	COMPULSORY/ OPTIONAL	SUBJECT NAME	CCE/INTERNAL		THEORY		TOTAL	
			MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
SOC-201	COMPULSORY	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION-II	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-202	COMPULSORY	METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH-II	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-203	COMPULSORY	RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA-II	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-204	COMPULSORY	URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA-II	30	12	70	28	100	40

MA SOCIOLOGY THIRD SEMESTER								
SUBJECT CODE	COMPULSORY/ OPTIONAL	SUBJECT NAME	CCE/INTERNAL		THEORY		TOTAL	
			MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
SOC-301	COMPULSORY	THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE IN SOCIOLOGY	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-302	COMPULSORY	SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP, MARRIAGE & FAMILY	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-303	COMPULSORY	INDIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-304	COMPULSORY	SYNOPSIS			-	-	100	50

Ma Sociology Fourth Semester								
SUBJECT CODE	COMPULSORY/ OPTIONAL	SUBJECT NAME	CCE/INTERNAL		Theory		Total	
			MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
SOC-401	COMPULSORY	SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-402	COMPULSORY	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-403	COMPULSORY	SOCIOLOGICAL ESSAY	30	12	70	28	100	40
Choose any one from code 404								
SOC-404A	OPTIONAL	INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY						
SOC-404B	OPTIONAL	SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC405	COMPULSORY	Desertation			-	-	200	100

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (Sociology)
Paper I : Classical Sociological Tradition -1st(compulsory)
Paper Code:SOC-101

Course Objectives:

CO-1 To introduce students to the trends in classical sociology

CO-2 To trace the historical roots of these thoughts in the transformation of European society

CO-3 To understand limitations of classical theories in the present era

Subject Outcome:

SO-1 After this paper students understand basic roots of sociology

SO-2 Students understand that changing nature of sociological theories

SO-3 Students understand that what are the importance of sociological theories

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

Historical Socio-Economic background of the emergence of Sociology.

Auguste comte -

- Hierarchy of science.
- Brief history of development of social thought (Renianson and its impact).
- Industrial revolution.

UNIT-II

Karl Marx -

- Marx's Theory of social change.
- Marxian Dialectical materialism as a perspective of change and its Laws.
- Materialism interpretation of history as a perspective of explaining transformation of human society through different stages.
- Economic determinism.

UNIT-III

Emile Durkheim –

- Intellectual background.
- Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial revolution.
- Mechanical and organic solidarities.
- Explanation of increasing division of labour.
- Pathological forms of division of labour.

UNIT-IV

Max Weber –

- Intellectual background.

- Analysis of modern capitalism.
- Theory of authority - authority and power -Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy.
- Views on the role of ideas and value in social change with reference in the relationship between Protestant ethane and emergence of capitalism.

UNIT-V

Thirstier Veblen -

- Theory of conspicuous consumption.
- Theory of leisure class.
- Theory of Social change.

References:-

पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तके

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (Sociology)
Paper II : Methodology of Social Research - Ist (compulsory)
Paper Code: SOC-102

Course Objectives:-

CO-1 To orient the students in philosophy of science .

CO-2 To familiarise the students with sociological methodology.

Subject Outcome:-

SO-1 Student will attempt to sensitize a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research.

SO-2 Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

- Concept of method and methodology.
- Technique of research.
- Meaning and nature of social research.

UNIT-II

- Scientific method in social science.
- Types of social research.
- Research design.
- Basic steps in social research.

UNIT-III

- Nature of social reality and approaches.
- Methodological perspective in Sociological theory.
- Logic of inquiry in social research.

UNIT-IV

- Inductive and deductive theory building.
- Objective its value and neutrality.
- Significance of hypothesis in social research.

UNIT-V

- Quantitative research techniques:
- Techniques and methods of qualitative research.
- Participant observation .
- Ethnography.
- Interview.

References:-

पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तके

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (Sociology)
Paper III: Rural Society in India-1st (compulsory)
Code: SOC-103

Course Objectives:-

CO-1 To understand the structure of rural society.

CO-2 To understand the changing nature of rural society.

CO-3 To assess the impact of rural development programs on the rural society

Subject Outcome:-

SO-1 This course would help to reflect upon the structure, nature of the rural society which helps learners to understand the contemporary issues of rural society.

SO-2 This course would provide insights and perspectives to the learners to address the issues, problems and challenges of rural social structure.

SO-3 This course also offers opportunities of employments in the NGOs those are working in the rural set up. Otherwise, learners also go for establishing Non-Governmental Organizations for the rural development.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

Rural society - Meaning, Definitions, characteristics.

Agrarian, Peasant and folk Society:- Concept and characteristics.

Village:- concept, types.

Rural - Urban distinction and Continuum.

UNIT-II

Rural Social Institutions:-

Family, Religion, Marriage, Caste system and changes taking place.

UNIT-III

Agrarian relation in rural India:

Land ownership and its type,

Land and labor,

Rural class structure,

Jajmani system,

Agrarian movement in India

UNIT-IV

Rural political life:

Rural elite and leadership - past and present

Faction and factionalism in rural India

Dominant caste in India

Emerging rural Leadership and development

UNIT-V

Rural problems:

Rural poverty

Land-less labour

Untouchability

Emigration of people

References:-

Mukherjee R.K.- Dynamics of rural society

पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तके

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. I Sem (Sociology)
Paper IV: Urban Society in India-1st (compulsory)
Code: SOC-104

Course Objectives:-

CO-1 To aware of the students with recent development in urban studies

CO-2 To introduce different theoretical perspectives to analyze the urban phenomena

CO-3 To scrutinize the impact of globalization on the urban processes with special reference to India

Subject Outcome:-

SO-1 Student will learn about importance of study of cities and their issues.

SO-2 Student will understand the urbanization process in India.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

Urban sociology:-

- Concept of urban Sociology and importance of urban study.
- Urban community and spatial dimensions.
- Changing urban society.

UNIT-II

Urban society in India:-

- Urban society in India.
- Emerging Trends and factors of urbanization.

UNIT-III

- Classification of urban center's:-Cities and town.
- Indian city and its growth.

UNIT-IV

Urban social structure and problems :-

- Changing occupation structure and its impact on social stratification - Family, Caste and Class.
- Migration and poverty.
- Urban environmental problems.

UNIT-V

Town planning :-

- Factors affecting urban planning.
- Urban planning - meaning and agencies.
- Problem of urban management in India.

References:-

1. Castells Manuel, *The City and the Grassroots*, Edward Arnold, London, 1983.
 2. Castells Manuel, *The Urban Question: A Marxist Approach*, Edward Arnold, London, 1977.
 3. Chandoke Neera, "Cities and the Restructuring of Capitalism" in *EPW*, Vol. XXIII, 1988, No. 34, pp. 1755- 1761.
 4. Das Veena (ed), *Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.
 5. David Harvey, *The Urban Experience*, Basil Blackwell, 1989.
 6. Janaki Nair, *The Promise of the Metropolis. Bangalore's Twentieth Century*, Delhi, 2005. 57 | Page
 7. K. Sivaramkrishnan, A Kundu and B.N.Singh, *Handbook of Urbanisation in India*, Delhi, 2005.
 8. Kosambi Meera, *Urbanisation and Urban Development in India*, ICSSR, New Delhi, 1994.
 9. Manuel Castells, *The Urban Question*, Haspero, 1972.
 10. Pickvance C.G (ed.), *Urban Sociology: Critical Essays*, Methuen, 1976.
 11. R. Ramchandran, *Urbanisation and Urban System in India*, Delhi, 1989.
- पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तके

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (Sociology)
Paper I: Classical Sociological Tradition -2nd (compulsory)
Code: SOC-201

Course Objectives:

This course is designed with two main objectives in mind. Firstly, it presents an overview of how the discipline of Sociology emerged in the West. Secondly, the course introduces students to the writings of classical thinkers such as Marx, Weber, and Durkheim in order to show how they broaden the nature and scope of Sociology. The course has been revised from time to time with a view to add new texts and suitable commentaries.

Subject Outcome:

The course will demonstrate to students the manner in which particular theoretical frameworks emerged to understand society as an autonomous field not reducible to other disciplinary fields. The students will be able to engage with conceptual frameworks in sociology with ease and apply them to their understanding of social issues.

UNIT-I

Impact of Industrial Revolution and new mode of production on society and economy.

Auguste Comte : -

- Study of statics and dynamics.
- Law of three stages.
- Positivism.
- Religion of humanity.

UNIT-II

Karl Marx -

- Marx's analysis of emergence and development of capitalism.
- Concentration of concept of surplus value and exploitation.
- Emergence of classes and class conflict.
- Future of capitalism and alienation in capitalism society
- Theory of Ideology- Ideology as a part of super structure

UNIT-III

Emile Durkheim –

- Theory of suicide
- Theory of Religion: Sacred and profane source of religion
- Religious rituals- their types, Social role of religion

UNIT-IV

Max Weber –

- Theory of Bureaucracy
- Capitalism and growing rationalism and emergence of modern Bureaucracy
- Ideal type of Bureaucracy
- Concept of status, class and Power
- Contribution of the methodology of Social Science - Verstehen and ideal types

UNIT-V

Vilfredo Pareto:-

- Intellectual background
- Contribution to the methodology -his logic- Experimental method
- Classification of logical and non- logical actions
- Explanation of non- logical action in terms his theory of Residues and Derivatives
- Theory of social change -Circulation of elites

References:-

1. Parsons Talcott 1937-1949 The Structure of Social Action. vol. I & II McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
2. Nisbet 1966-The Sociology Tradition . Heinemann Education Books LTD.
- Zeitlin Lavin 1981-Idology and the Development Sociological Theory, Prentice Hall.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (Sociology)
Paper II: Methodology of Social Research - 2nd (compulsory)
Code: SOC-202

Course Objectives:-

- CO-1** To provide students with an orientation to Qualitative Social Research
- CO-2** To acquaint students with the important concepts, techniques and processes in qualitative research
- CO-3** To guide students to work on meaningful, minor research projects

Subject Outcome:-

- SO-1** Student will learn about qualitative research concept.
- SO-2** Student will understand method of qualitative research and skills

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

- Quantitative methods and survey research.
- Assumptions of quantification and Measurement.
- Survey techniques.
- Limitation of survey.

UNIT-II

- Sampling design.
- Questionnaire construction.
- Interview schedule.
- Measurement and scaling.

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

- Statistics in social research:
- Measures of Central tendency- Mean, Median, Mode.
- Measures of Dispersion :
- Standard deviation
- Mean deviation
- Quantative deviation

UNIT-V

- Correlation analysis:
- Test of significance
- Graphic and diagrammatic presentation of data
- Use of statistics in social research, its advantage and limitations
- Application of computer in social research

References:-

1. Scientific Social Surveys and Research –P.V. S Young.
 2. सामाजिक शोध एवं सांख्यिकी—रविन्द्रनाथ मुखर्जी
 3. शोध प्रविधि एवं क्षेत्रीय तकनीक—डॉ.बी.एम. जैन
 4. रिसर्चमैथेडोलोजी—डॉ. शर्मा एवं वाय शर्मा
 5. समाजशास्त्रीय पद्धतियाँ—रामजी यादव
 6. सामाजिक अनुसंधान—डी. एस. बघेल
 7. सामाजिक अनुसंधान की पद्धतियाँ—महाजन
 8. सामाजिक अनुसंधान का प्रणाली विज्ञान—डॉ. धर्मवीर महाजन
 9. समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान का तर्क और विधियाँ
 10. सामाजिक शोध और सांख्यिकी तार्किकता—डॉ. आर. त्रिपाठी
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Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (Sociology)
Paper III: Rural Society in India - 2nd (compulsory)
Code: SOC-203

Course Objectives:-

CO-1 Understanding the profile of Rural Community

CO-2 Introduction to the basic concepts of Rural Community and Rural Development

Subject Outcome:-

The students will appreciate the significance of ritual sustaining the social fabric and develop an understanding of ethics as part of the domain of society rather than of the individual. It will help in making them more conscious about moral and ethical choices in their roles as active citizens.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

- Rural development:
- Meaning and significance of rural development in society
- Panchayati Raj institution
- Panchayat Raj before and after 73rd amendment in constitution
- Panchayat Raj in Madhya Pradesh

UNIT-II

- Rural reconstruction and planning
- Community development programme
- Five year plans
- Cooperative effort's and cooperation
- Self help group
- Gender and development

UNIT-III

- Issues and Strategies for rural development
- Rural social structure and culture
- Development and socio economic disparities

UNIT-IV

- Significance of village studies in India
- Changing rural society
- Green revolution and social change
- Changing aspects of rural leadership
- Factionalism

- Empowerment of people

UNIT-V

- Social change in rural India
- Sanskritization
- Modernization
- Globalization and information in flow and its impact on rural India
- Planned change for rural society

References:-

- 1.Mukarjee R.N. Dynamics of Rural Society
 - 2.Sharma ram nath-graminsmajashastra (hindi)
 - 3.Majumdar R.K. Chhordkekgaon.(hindi)
 4. भारतीय ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र-गुप्ता शर्मा
 - 5.भारत में ग्रामीण समाज-डी एसवघेल
 - 6.ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र -जी एस अग्रवाल एस एस पाण्डेय
 7. ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र-सर्जीव महाजन
 8. भारत में ग्रामीण समाज-अमित अग्रवाल
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Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. II Sem (Sociology)
Paper IV: Urban Society in India - 2nd (compulsory)
Code: SOC-204

Course Objectives:-

Drawing from recent and classical research, this course lays down the foundation for a sociological study of the city or the urban. In addition, it introduces students to the multidisciplinary nature of contemporary urban studies by taking them through relevant theories from across the social sciences, including cultural geography, history, political science, and memory studies. Using a cross-cultural approach, the city is studied as part of global and transnational networks, spatial and cultural maps, formations of class, urban dislocation, and violence.

Subject Outcome:-

In addition to gaining proficiency in concepts prevalent in a wide range of urban research, students will be trained competently towards undertaking professional research, consultancy, governmental and non-governmental work, urban policy.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

- Changing occupational structure and its impact on Social stratification
- caste, class, Gender and family

UNIT-II

- Indian city and its growth Mega polis
- Problems of housing
- Slum development
- Urban environmental problems
- Urban poverty

UNIT-III

- Difference between town, city, metropolis and Mega polis
- Sociological study in Indian cities - Chandigarh, Jaipur and Ahemadnagar

UNIT-IV

Problem of urban cities:

- Poverty,
- Crime,
- Alcoholism,
- Drug abuse,
- Migration,
- Problems of housing
- Environmental pollution

UNIT-V

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

References:-

1. Singh B.N. NagariySamajshastra.
2. Baghel D.S.-NagariySamajshastra.
3. Desai A.r. and Pallai S.D.(ed) 1970:Slum and urbanization ,Popular Pralashan Bombay.
4. ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय समाजशास्त्र –ओमप्रकाशजोशी
5. नगरीय समाजशास्त्र–गणेशपाण्डेय एवं अरुणा पाण्डेय
6. नगरीय समाजशास्त्र के विविध आयाम–सुरेन्द्रकुमार शर्मा
7. नगरीय समाजशास्त्र –शारदातिवारी

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (Sociology)
Paper I: Theoretical Perspective in Sociology (Compulsory)
Paper Code: SOC-301

Course Objectives:-

This course is designed with two main objectives in mind. Firstly, it presents an overview of how the discipline of Sociology emerged in the West. Secondly, the course introduces students to the writings of classical thinkers such as Marx, Weber, and Durkheim in order to show how they broaden the nature and scope of Sociology. The course has been revised from time to time with a view to add new texts and suitable commentaries.

Subject Outcome:-

The course aims to provide a general introduction to sociological theory and thought. The paper acknowledges the contributions of both western and Indian scholars in the development of sociology. It provides the students an opportunity to

SO-1 Define sociological theory, understand its features and describe and illustrate the role of theory in building sociological knowledge.

SO-2 Introduce themselves to the classical theories of Sociology and contributions of different thinkers in this regard.

SO-3 Know the contributions of founding fathers of Sociology in developing sociology as an academic discipline.

SO-4 Understand the concepts and contributions of Indian social thinkers in the reform of Indian society as well as to enhance knowledge about society.

SO-5 Know the contributions of Indian Sociologists in the development of sociological thought.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

Nature of formation of sociological theory:-

- Meaning and nature of sociological theory.
- Formation process of sociological theory.
- Levels of theorization.

UNIT-II

Social structure and social anomie:-

- The Idea of Social structure –Redcliffe Brown and S.F. Nadel
- Social anomie - Emile Durkheim and R.K. Merton
- Neo structuralism - M.Foucault and J.Alexander

UNIT-III

Theories of functionalism:-

- Functionalism (Early theories) - Malinowski and Emile Durkheim.
- Functional dimensions of social system - T.Parsons.

- Paradigm of Functional theory in Sociology - R.K. merton.

UNIT-IV

Conflict theory:-

- Conflict theory - Karl Marx
- Critic of Marxism by Ralf Dahrendrof
- Function analysis of conflict - L.A.Coser

UNIT-V

Interactionist perspective and recent trends in Sociological theory:-

- Symbolic interactionism - G.H.Mead and H. blumer
- Phrenomenological Sociology - A.Schutz and Edmund Husserl
- Ethnomethodology - H.Garfinkel

References:-

1. ParsonsTatcott 1937- 1949 - The structure ofsocial action volume I & II
2. Aron, Raymond- Main currents in sociological thought volume I and II
3. Coser L.A. I 977 Masters of sociological thought
4. Murton R.K.- Social theory and social structure
5. Mukherjee R.N. SamajikVicharokaItihas
6. सामाजिकविचारोंकाइतिहास—डी एस वघेल
- 7.उच्चतर समाजशास्त्र —डी एसवघेल
8. समकालीनसमाजशास्त्रीय सिध्दान्त—गुप्ता एवं शर्मा
- 9.समकालीनसमाजशास्त्रीय सिध्दान्त—डॉमहाजन

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (Sociology)
Paper II: Sociology of Kinship, Marriage and Family (compulsory)
Paper Code: SOC-302

Course Objectives

This course takes students through different approaches to the study of kinship, family, and marriage – key institutions of society, the study of which is a special prerogative of Sociology. The course content will expose students to classical as well as contemporary themes in the field.

Subject Outcome:

At the end of this course, students would be able to identify the key elements of kinship, family, and marriage and be able to appreciate their significance in ordinary as well as special circumstances in diverse societies.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

- Kinship: Definition, types, usages,
- Classificatory kinship.

UNIT-II

- Marriage: Definition, types,
- Ways to a acquiring mates.
- Preferential marriage
- Sociological significance of marriage

UNIT-III

- Family: An a universal concept
- Function of family
- Typology of family
- Polyandrous and matrilineal family

UNIT-IV

Problems:

- Distance in kinship behavior
- Divorce, widows and widower
- Broken family,
- Old age person,
- Loneliness in family,
- Gerontology,
- Child problems

UNIT-V

- Changing attitudes towards kinship
- Recent changes in marriage and family system

- Impact of globalization on Indian family system

References:-

- 1 . Mukherjee R.N. - An outline of social anthropology
2. Sharma R.N. - Anthropology .
3. KusumNarain - Social Anthropology.
4. Uberoi, Patricia (edited) - 1993-Family, kinship and marriage in India - Oxford University press New Delhi.
5. DubeLeela 1974 - Sociology of kinship and an analytical survey of literature - popular prakashanBombay.

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. III Sem (Sociology)
Paper III: Indian Society and Culture (Compulsory)
Code: SOC-303

Course Objectives

This course is intended to introduce the students to basic social institutions to describe Indian society and culture of different periods from pre-history to modern era. It also provides knowledge about various social processes that play significant role in bringing about changes in Indian Society and Culture.

Subject Outcome:

Studying the course students will be able to

SO-1 Explore the roots of Indian civilization.

SO-2 Know economy, polity and society of ancient, medieval and modern India.

SO-3 Understand and analyze the key concepts of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam and impact of these religions on society.

SO-4 Understand and analyze the areas of interrelations between India and South Asia.

SO-5 Demonstrate social, economic, political transformation of Indian society under colonial rule.

SO-6 Realize the basic issues of Indian society like unity in diversity, problems of nationalism and principles of Indian Constitution.

SO-7 Define globalization and analyze its impact on social, economic, political, cultural spheres.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

Components of Indian society:-

- Demographic, Religious linguistic, regional and cultural group.
- Caste and Dominant caste
- Class and class formation in recent India

UNIT-II

Culture :-

- Definition, attributes and component of culture
- Little and great tradition in India
- Acculturation and Enculturation

UNIT-III

Organization and institution :-

- Family and marriage
- Kinship and clan

- Rural and urban Continuum

UNIT-IV

Groups :-

- Rural India
- Tribal India
- Urban India

UNIT-V

Monographs :- (Basics)

- An Indian village- S.C. Dube
- The Kumar - S.C. Dube
- The city - D'Souza

References:-

1. Fox, Robin, 1967 - Kinship and Marriage: Marriage an anthropological perspective – Harmokns worth Penguin books Limited
2. Uberoi, Patrica (ed) 1993 - Family, kinship and marriage in India, New Delhi
3. DubeLeela 1974 - Sociology of kinship : An analytical survey of literature, Bombay
4. पाठयक्रम के अनुसार मध्यप्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें
5. भारतीय समाज और सामाजिक संस्थाएँ—गुप्ता एंव शर्मा
6. भारतीय समाज—राम अहुजा

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV Sem (Sociology)
Paper I: Sociology of Change and Development (Compulsory)
Paper Code: SOC-401

Course Objectives

The main thrust of the course is to familiarize students with some of the foundational as well as critical questions as regards the 'problems' and 'prospects' of development. We begin with the way in which the contemporary 'discourse of development' takes off, with the Truman Design of 1949. The course then maps out the dynamics of development in terms of how it has been conceptualized by various development thinkers, how various Perspectives on development have given rise to newer ways of looking at the phenomenon as well as the processes of development (and underdevelopment) and follow it up with certain case studies taken from Asian, African and Latin American countries. Finally, we examine the case of the Indian economy and its development, growth, and poverty and analyze them in terms of different phases.

Subject Outcome:

Having gone through such a course, students would not only be able to understand various complex and contentious issues of development and underdevelopment but will also be able to pursue professional careers as development academics, planners, managers, policymakers etc.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

Social change:-

- Meaning and forms of social change : Process, Evolution and Development.
- Theories of social change - Linear, Cyclical and Diffusionism.
- Factor of social change : Demographic, Economic, Religious and Educational.

UNIT-II

Social process:-

- Process of social change: Sanskritization and Westernization.
- Concept of Modernization and Secularism.
- Concept of Democratization and Globalization.

UNIT-III

Social Development:-

- Culture and development, Postmodernism.
- Changing conceptions of development - Economic growth, Human development and Sustainable development.
- Approaches and strategies of Planning and development.

UNIT-IV

Agencies of development and change:

- Paths and ways of development : Capitalist, Socialist and Gandhian thoughts.
- Culture and development: culture is an aid to development, Development and change of tradition.
- Role of NGO in process of development.

UNIT-V

Indian experiences of Development:

- Transition from welfare state to capitalist society.
- Cultural transformation.
- Social impact of IT revolution.

References:-

1. Abraham M.F. 1990 - Modern Sociological Theory : an introduction.
2. Sharma S.L. 1986 - Development socio culture dimensions.
3. Sharma S.L. 1980 - Criteria of social development Journal of social action.
4. परिवर्तन एवं विकासकासमाजशास्त्र—डॉ.डी .एस. बघेल ।
5. परिवर्तन एवं विकासकासमाजशास्त्र—जी. आर. मदान ।
6. विकासकासमाजशास्त्र —जी. आर. मदान ।

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV Sem (Sociology)
Paper II: Political Sociology (Compulsory)
Code: SOC-402

Course Objectives

- CO-1** To study the relationship between society and polity
- CO-2** To study the various approaches to study the State
- CO-3** To understand the contemporary challenges in India

Subject Outcome:

- SO-1** After this paper students will understand that political process of India
- SO-2** Students will understand what the relationship between society and polity
- SO-3** Students will understand contemporary challenges in Indian political system

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

- Political Sociology: Definition, subject matter and scope.
- Political development, Political socialization.
- Political participation.

UNIT-II

- Political system- Definition classification.
- Political Elite - Pareto, Mosca and Mills.
- Political culture.

UNIT-III

- Democratic system - Definition, characteristics, merits and Types of democracy.
- Democracy in India.
- Totalitarian system – Definition, Type-s; Cephalic and Accphalic.

UNIT-IV

- Pressure and interest group, Political parties
- Voting behavior, Political processes in India
- Bureaucracy: Concept, Characteristics, views of Max Weber on Bureaucracy

UNIT-V

Significance of public opinion in democracy

- Policies of protective discrimination and subaltern polity
- Decentralization of polity
- Panchayati Raj

References:-

I. Dowse R.E. & Hughes 1971 : Political sociology

2. Kothari R. 1979 : Politics in India
3. Lipset S.M. 1959 : Political man
4. I.S. Chauhan, Shrinath Sharma : Political Sociology

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV Sem (Sociology)
Paper III : Sociological Essay(compulsory)
Code: SOC-403

Course Objectives:-

This is an advanced course on conceptual issues in Sociology and Social Anthropology. It introduces students to the various conceptual approaches that have been predominant in sociological work. From approaches like that of classical structural-functionalism to later developments in structuralism, post-structuralism, postmodernism and spatial approaches, the course lays down the theoretical ground for sociological research.

Subject Outcome:-

This course provides an adequate understanding of the ways in which particular concepts constitute objects of sociological research. Students will be proficient in these concepts and will be able to apply them in research of different kinds.

Course Contents:-

1. Women empowerment
2. Child labour
3. Domestic violence
4. Panchayatiraj
5. Rural development
6. Social change
7. Non government organization (N.G.O.)
8. Human rights
9. Self help group
10. Environment

References :-

1. Mukherjee R.N.- Samajikvicharokaitihas
2. Ramaswamy E.A.1988, industry and labour
3. Gill S.S. 1998 The pathology of corruption
4. Reid Suctitus 1976 - Crime and criminology

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV Sem (Sociology)
Paper IV: Industrial Sociology (Optional A)
Paper Code: SOC-404A

Course Objectives:-

Industrial Sociology is specialized branch of Sociology. This course provides an exposure to key theoretical perspectives for understanding urban life in historical and contemporary contexts. Industrial Sociology intends to familiarize the students mainly with the process of industrialization and its impact on society.

Subject Outcome:-

Students will get an opportunity to

SO-1 Define urban sociology and demonstrate the nature and scope of urban sociology.

SO-2 Develop an understanding about trends of urbanization in India and impact of urbanization on Indian society.

SO-3 Develop awareness about urban problems and policies adopted to solve such problems.

SO-4 Define industrial sociology and demonstrate the nature and scope of industrial sociology.

SO-5 Develop an understanding of the process and trends of industrialization in India and impact of industrialization on Indian society.

Course Contents:-

UNIT-I

- Industrial Sociology :Nature and scope
- Development of industrial structure: Informal and Formal industry
- Division of labor, Alienation labor unrest and class-struggle

UNIT-II

- Industrial Bureaucracy
- Labour Organization
- Labour movement

UNIT-III

- Work concept: Nature; work ethics
- Labour migration
- Labour related in India

UNIT-IV

- Industrial society
- Women and child labour

- Industry in Tribal area

UNIT-V

- Contemporary industrial reality
- Power, Industry and Capitalism
- Labour security and social welfare

References:-

1. Ramaswamy E.A. 1988- Industry and labour
2. Mamoria C.B. and Mamoria 1992- Dynamics of industrial
3. Laxmanna C. (et) 1990- Workers participation and industrial

Faculty of Education
Class: M.A. IV Sem (Sociology)
Paper IV : Social Demography(Optional Paper -B)
Paper Code: SOC-404B

Course Objectives:

This course provides an understanding of the interrelation between population and society. It analyzes the impact of fertility, mortality and migration on the composition, size and structure of population. The course also addresses various problems of Indian society and measures taken to eradicate these problems.

Subject Outcome:

Studying the course students will gather knowledge on

SO-1 Key concepts of Social Demography.

SO-2 Demographic factors of social change.

SO-3 Theories of population.

SO-4 Factors affecting mortality and fertility.

SO-5 Population policy in India.

SO-6 Various social problems in India like poverty, illiteracy, domestic violence, violence against women and measures taken to eradicate the problems.

UNIT-I

Concept:

- Social demography: Definition, Method of study and utility.
- Relationship between Demography and Social Sciences (Relationship with Sociology, Economics and Political science) .
- Population structure in India and policies.

UNIT-II

Census:-

- Importance of census, census policy in India.
- Methods of finding and analyzing birth and death rate.
- Crude birth and death rate.

UNIT-III

Theories

- Malthus and Neo Malthusian theories
- Biological, Economical, Socio- cultural theories
- Optimum theory of population

UNIT-IV

Welfare:-

- Family Welfare program in India

- Critical evaluation of Family Welfare programming India
- Family welfare and health

UNIT-V

Policies:-

- Demographic role in India
- Government policies regarding population control in Indian context
- Role of NGO in the field of betterment of Indian population

References:-

1. Pollaok-family planning
2. Davis - The population changes in India
3. Dr. Srivastava O.S. – Janan ki kyshastrakaArlhashastra and samajshastra
4. जनांकिकी—डी. एस. बघेल एवं किरन बघेल
5. जनांकिकी—डॉ. वी. कुमार
6. जनांकिकी—डॉ. जे.पी. मिश्रा
7. जनांकिकी—वी.एस सिन्हा

SOC-405: DISSERTATION WORK/RESEARCH PROJECT

The students are placed under a supervisor for the research project work. The students start the project work in the third semester itself. Each student identifies a research problem defines the problem, does review of literature, formulates objectives, prepare a proposal, formulates the research problem; constructs a tool for data collection. After the completion of the third semester and before starting the fourth semester, the students should collect the data. In the fourth semester the students complete the data processing and complete the writing part of research study and submit the final copy for evaluation. At the end of the semester IV, Viva- Voce is conducted by two examiners, one being an external examiner and the other would be the Research Supervisor.