

Sri SatyaSai University of Technology & Medical Sciences, Sehore

**Sri Satya Sai University of Technology and  
Medical Sciences, Sehore**

**(Department of M.A.Sociology )**

**Curriculum**

**2019-2020**

## Outcome Based Curriculum

### Programme : Master of art (sociology )

#### Vision:

To be an excellent centre for imparting quality higher education in (sociology)for a constantly changing societal needs with credibility, integrity and ethical standards.

#### (2) Mission:

The Mission of the programme in Sociology is to develop among the learners an objective understanding about the society. Through the course an attempt has been made to make the learners aware about different social problems and conditions and help them to synthesize different particular viewpoints to discover universal principles of social behavior.

#### **(3) Program Educational Preambles (PEO's):**

- 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.

#### **(4) Programme Outcomes (PO's) :**

**PO-01.** The objectives of the programme is to introduce the students about the historical background of the emergence & growth of Sociology in the West.

**PO-02.** To sensitize the learners about the Indian society with a discussion on its structure and institutions.

**PO-03.** To aware the learners about the processes, issues, and social problems faced by the society.

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**PO-04.** To understand the processes of growth change, and development of rural as well as urban society.

**PO-05.** To acquaint the learners with the nature and functioning of political system and the political processes.

**PO-06** The sociological knowledge provides students scientific outlooks and attitudes to understand the human behavior, social issues and phenomena.

**PO-07.** Acquiring sociological knowledge in the forms of theories and methods would make students good social scientists.

**PO-08.** The sociological knowledge would help to make students, critical and logical.

**PO-09**After studying this course, students would be also able to qualify the UPSC, MPSC/UGCNET/JRF/ and other examination of Social Welfare Departments.

**PO-10.**Students would be able to get employment opportunities in the Teaching, Research and NGOs and Private sectors.

## **(5) Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**

The programme Sociology can be regarded as appropriate to be conducted in open and distance learning due to following learning outcomes.

**PSO-1.** It helps the learners to be up to date on the modern changing situations.

**PSO-2.** The learners become good citizen and they contribute to the solution of community problems.

**PSO-3.** Sociological knowledge is helpful for understanding and planning of society. It is a vehicle of social reform & social reorganisation.

**PSO-4.** The learners will be able to conduct studies regarding tribal societies and problems . It will help many governments in undertaking various social measures to promote the social welfare of the tribal people.

**PSO-5.** The learners will be able to undertake research on various socio-economic, political and educational issues. Sociologists specially trained in research procedures are in increasing demand in business, government, industry, social welfare, advertising, administration and many other areas of community life.



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Semester	Semester	PO 1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8		PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3	PSO 4	PSO 5
M.A. Semester- Ist	<b>SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION</b>	*					*			*		*		*	
	<b>METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH</b>		*			*		*			*		*		*
	<b>RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA</b>	*		*			*								*
	<b>URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA</b>							*			*		*		
M.A. Semester- IInd	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION - II				*		*							*	*
	METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH	*			*							*		*	
	RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA - II		*				*					*	*		
	URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA - II	*		*		*		*	*		*			*	*
M.A. Semester- IIIrd	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY</b>												*	*	
	<b>Indian Society and Culture</b>		*												
	<b>Sociology Essay</b>	*		*					*		*			*	
	<b>Industrial Sociology</b>														
M.A. Semester- IVth	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology	*	*		*		*	*		*		*			*
	Sociology of Change and Development					*						*		*	
	Political Sociology	*		*			*				*		*		
	Sociology of kinship , marriage & family	*	*		*	*		**		*		*			
	Indian society and culture	*		*		*		*			*		*		*

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## Course Structure:

### MA SOCIOLOGY FIRST SEMESTER

MA SOCIOLOGY FIRST SEMESTER												
SUBJECT CODE	COMPULSORY/ OPTIONAL	SUBJECT NAME	THEORY						PRACTICAL		TOTAL	
			PAPER		CCE / INTERNAL		TOTAL MARKS		MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
			MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN				
SOC-101	COMPULSORY	SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38
SOC-102	COMPULSORY	METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38
SOC-103	COMPULSORY	RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38
SOC-104	COMPULSORY	URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38

### MA – SOCIOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER

Code	Subject	CCE/ INTERNAL		Theory		Total	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min
SOC-201	CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION - II	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-202	METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-203	RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA - II	30	12	70	28	100	40
SOC-204	URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA - II	30	12	70	28	100	40

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## MA Sociology 3 SEMESTER

SUBJECT CODE	COMPULSORY / OPTIONAL	SUBJECT NAME	THEORY						PRACTICAL		TOTAL	
			PAPER		CCE / INTERNAL		TOTAL MARKS		MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
			MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN				
SOC301	COMPULSORY	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY</b>	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38
SOC302	COMPULSORY	<b>Indian Society and Culture</b>	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38
SOC303	COMPULSORY	<b>Sociology Essay</b>	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38
SOC304	COMPULSORY	<b>Industrial Sociology</b>	70	28	30	10	100	38	0	0	100	38

## MA SOCIOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER

Code	Subject	CCE/INTERNAL		Theory		Practical		Total	
		Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	100	40
<b>SOC401</b>	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology	30	12	70	28	-	-	100	40
<b>SOC402</b>	Sociology of Change and Development	30	12	70	28	-	-	100	40
<b>SOC403</b>	Political Sociology	30	12	70	28	-	-	100	40
Choose any one from code 404									
<b>SOC404A</b>	Sociology of kinship , marriage & family	30	12	70	28	-	-	100	40
<b>SOC404B</b>	Indian society and culture	30	12	70	28	-	-	100	40
<b>SOC405</b>	Project /Internship	-	-	-	-	100	40	100	40

## **SOC101-CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS - I**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**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.

**Course Learning 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.

### **Course Contents:**

**Unit-I (6 hrs):** A Historical Socio-Economics background of the Emergence of Sociology. A comte: Hierarchy of Science

B. Brief history of development of Social thought (Renaissance: its impact) Industrial revolution.

**Unit –II (10 hrs):** 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 Stage, Economic determinism.

**Unit –III (9 hrs):** Emile Durkheim:- Intellectual background. Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial Revolution. Mechanical and Organic solidarities. Explanation of increasing division of labor.

**Unit-IV (10 hrs):** Max Weber- Intellectual background, analysis of modern capitalism . Theory of Authority – Authority and power- Types of Authority and bases of their legitimacy . Views on the role of ideas and values in social with reference to the relationship between Protestant Ethic and emergence of Capitalism.

**Unit –V (6 hrs):** Thorstein Veblen:- Theory of conspicuous consumption, theory of leisure class, Theory of Social Change.



**SOC102-METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**Course Objectives:** This course is designed to acquaint students with the theory-in-practice of anthropology and sociology as well as explore. ethical debates and controversies in sociology and anthropology.

**Course Learning Outcome:** Students will understand the epistemological basis of different theories and different disciplines, and the way that disciplines are defined by their methods. In addition to Annexure No.-104 traditional place-based ethnography, the students will become acquainted with a variety of different contexts in which ethnography can be carried out (e.g. virtual, visual) as well as a variety of different methods (e.g. archives, oral history, life histories, content analysis).

**Course Contents:**

**Unit-I (6 hrs):**

Concept of Method and Mythology, technique of research, Meaning and nature of Social Research.

**Unit –II (8 hrs):**

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

**Unit –III (8 hrs):**

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

**Unit-IV (7 hrs):**

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

**Unit –V (6 hrs):**

Quantitative Research Techniques : Techniques and methods of qualitative research. Participant observation, ethnography , Interview.

**SOC-103-RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE: 30**

**Course Objectives:**

This course looks at the way in which the sociology and anthropology of India have been shaped by the colonial and post-colonial imperatives of science and politics. Students come to a critical and historically informed understanding of the standard tropes that are used to define Indian society – caste, kinship, village, tribe, and region.

**Course Learning Outcome:**

The students will be enabled to develop a critical analysis of representations of Indian society and be able to engage with social issues with a more informed understanding.

**Course Contents:**

**Unit-I (10 hrs):**

Rural Society - Meaning Definition, Characteristics. Agrarian, Peasant and Flok Society: Concept and Characteristics . Village : Concept, Types Rural –Urban Distinction and continuum.

**Unit –II (6 hrs):**

Rural Social institution : Family, Religions, Marriage, Caste System and changes taking place.

**Unit –III (9 hrs):**

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

**Unit-IV (10 hrs):**

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 (6 hrs):**

Rural Problems : Rural Poverty, Land-less Labour, Untouchability, Emigration of People

**SOC104-URBAN SOCIOLOGY IN INDIA - I**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**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.

**Course Learning 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 (8 hrs):**

**Urban Sociology :-**

- (a) Concept of Urban Sociology and importance of Urban Study.
- (b) Urban Community and Spatial dimensions.
- (c) Changing Urban Society.

**Unit –II (8 hrs):**

**Urban Society in India :**

- (a) Urban Society in India.
- (b) Emerging trends and factors Urbanization.

**Unit –III (9 hrs):**

- (a) Classification of Urban Centers :- Cities and town.
- (b) Indian city and its growth.

**Unit-IV (10 hrs): Urban social structure and problems :**

- (a) Changing occupation structure and its impact on social stratification-Family, Caste & Class.
- (b) Migration & Poverty.
- (c) Urban environmental Problems.

**Unit –V (7 hrs): Town Planning :**

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- (a) Factors affecting Urban Planning.
- (b) Urban Planning- meaning and agencies.
- (c) Problems of Urban management in India.

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## Classical Sociological Tradition II SOC201

**Max.marks: 70**  
**CCE:30**

### **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.

### **Course Learning 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.

### **Course Contents:**

#### **Unit-1 (6 hrs):**

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

#### **Unit- 2 (8 hrs):**

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

#### **Unit-3 (6 hrs):**

Theory of suicide- Emile Durkein: Theory of Religion- Scared and profane source of religion. Religiousrituals- Their types, social role of religion.

#### **Unit-4 (10 hrs):**

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

#### **Unit-5 (10 hrs):**

Contribution to the methodology- his logic - experimental method. Classification of logical and nonlogical actions. Explanation of non-logical actions in terms of his theory of residues and Derivatives. Theory of Social Change- Circulation of Elites.

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## Methodology of social Research

(SOC202 )

Max.marks: 70

CCE:30

### Course Objectives

This course is designed to acquaint students with the theory-in-practice of anthropology and sociology as well as explore. ethical debates and controversies in sociology and anthropology.

### Course Learning Outcome:

Students will understand the epistemological basis of different theories and different disciplines, and the way that disciplines are defined by their methods. In addition to Annexure No.-104 traditional place-based ethnography, the students will become acquainted with a variety of different contexts in which ethnography can be carried out (e.g. virtual, visual) as well as a variety of different methods (e.g. archives, oral history, life histories, content analysis).

### Course Contents:

**Unit-1 (10 hrs):** Quantitative Methods and survey research Assumption of quantification and measurement Survey techniques, Limitation of Survey

**Unit-2 (6 hrs):** Sampling design Questionnaire construction, interview schedule Measurement and scaling.

**Unit-3 (6 hrs):** Case study method, Content analysis, Life history, Sociometry, Panel study.

**Unit-4 (10 hrs):** Statistics in Social research: Measures of central tendency : Mean, Median, Mode Measures of Dispersion Standard Deviation : Mean Deviation, Quantitative Deviation

**Unit-5 (8hrs):** Correlation analysis Tests of significance Graphic and Diagrammatic presentation of Data. Use of statistics in social research. Its advantages and Limitations. Application of computer in Social Research.

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## Urban Society in India II SOC204

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

### **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.

### **Course Learning 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-1(7 hrs):** Changing occupational structure and its impact on social stratification- Caste, Class and Gender and Family.

**Unit – 2 (10 hrs):** Indian city and its growth, megapolis, problems and housing, slum development, urban environment problems, urban poverty.

**Unit-3 (6 hrs):** Differences between town, city, metropolis and megapolis, Sociological studies in Indian cities: Chandigarh, Jaipur and Ahemadnagar.

**Unit-4(8 hrs):** Problems of Urban cities : Poverty, Crime, Alcoholism, Drug-abuse, migration, Problems of housing, environment pollution.

**Unit-5 (9hrs):** Politics in Indian cities, Educational centers in Urban India. The role of mass-media, computer and IT in Urban centers.

**Rural Society in India II SOC203**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**Course Objectives**

Sociology considers society as a moral system and religion becomes one of the most important sources of morality. The course is a blend of anthropological and sociological aspects of religion combining a study of communitarian affairs where religious beliefs and rites bring order in social life with a study of schisms and changes in religious doctrines and their relation with different classes and strata. The course is built around the notion that religion not only stabilises social life but also is a major source of ethics and values affecting economic and political domains.

**Course Learning 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-1 (7 hrs):** Rural Development: Meaning and Significance of Rural Development in society. Panchayati Raj Institution. Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment. Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh.

**Unit – 2 (10 hrs):** Rural Reconstruction and Planning : Communit Development Programme. Five Year Plans. Co-operative Effort's" and Co-operation. Self Help Groups, Gender and Development.

**Unit-3 (6 hrs):** Issues and Strategies for Rural Development. Rural Social Structure and Culture. Development and Socio Economic Disparities.

**Unit-4 (9 hrs):** Significance of Village studies in India. Changing Rural Society. Green Revolution and Social change. Changing aspects of Rural Leadership, Factionalism, Empowerment of People.

**Unit-5 (8 hrs):** Social Change in Rural India: Sanskritization, Modernization. Globalization and Information in flow and its impact on Rural India. Planned Change for Rural Society



**SOCIOLOGY OF KINSHIP, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY**

**SOC301**

**Max.marks: 70**  
**CCE:30**

**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.

**Course Learning 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 (10 hrs):**

Kinship: Definition, types usages and classification kinship.

**Unit II (6 hrs):**

Marriage: Definition, types, ways to acquiring mates, preferential marriage sociological significance of marriage.

**Unit III (7 hrs):**

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

**Unit IV (8 hrs):**

Problems A. Distances in kinship behavior B. Divorce and widows C. Broken family, old age person loneliness in family, Gerontology, child problems.

**Unit V (6 hrs):**

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

**References:**

Mukarjee RN: An outline of social anthropology  
Sharma RN: Anthropology  
Kusum Narain: Social Anthropol

**INDIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE**

**SOC302**

**Max.marks: 70**  
**CCE:30**

**Course Objectives**

This course looks at the way in which the sociology and anthropology of India have been shaped by the colonial and post-colonial imperatives of science and politics. Students come to a critical and historically informed understanding of the standard tropes that are used to define Indian society – caste, kinship, village, tribe, and region.

**Course Learning Outcome:**

The students will be enabled to develop a critical analysis of representations of Indian society and be able to engage with social issues with a more informed understanding.

**Course Contents:**

**Unit I (10 hrs):**

Components of Indian society

- A. Demographic, Religious linguistic, regional and culture group
- B. Caste and Dominant caste
- C. Class and class formation in recent India.

**Unit II (6 hrs):**

Culture

- A. Definition attributes and component of culture
- B. Little and great tradition in India
- C. A cultural and enculturation

**Unit III (9 hrs):**

Organization and institution

- A. Family and marriage
- B. Kinship and Clan
- C. Rural and Urban Continuum.

**Unit IV (8 hrs):**

Groups

- A. Rural India
- B. Tribal India
- C. Urban India

**Unit V (10 hrs):**

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## Monographs (Basics)

- A. An India Village SC Dube
- B. The Kumar SC Dube
- C. The City D. Souza.

## References

For, Robin, 1967: Kinship and Marriage: An anthropological perspective, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.

Uberoi, Patricia (ed) 1993: Family Kinship and marriage in India, New Delhi.

Dube, Leela, 1974: Sociology of Kinship: an Analytical survey of literature, Bombay.

**SOCIOLOGY ESSAY**

**SOC303**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**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.

**Course Learning 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: (30 hrs):**

Write a one essay on the below topics.

1. Women Empowerment
2. Child Labor
3. Domestic Violence
4. Panchayat Raj
5. Rural Development
6. Social Change
7. N.G.O.
8. Human Rights
9. Self Help Group
10. Environment

**References**

Mukherjee RN: Samajik vichara ka Itihas

Ramaswany EA, 1988, industry and labour OUP

Gill SS 1998. The pathology of corruption, New Delhi

Reid, Suctitus 1976, Crime and Criminology illinayse: Deydan Press.

**INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**

**SOC304**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**Course Objectives**

In this course the aim is to make students aware about the sociology of economic life. The economic man for the economists is largely an isolated individual, who works with the notion of profit maximization and has access to all the information necessary for sound decision making. In this view social and cultural factors act as obstacles to the individual in pursuing his economic endeavours. For the economic sociologist, however economic activities are embedded in social relations and his or her economic activities are conditioned by the overall social domain in which he or she lives.

**Course Learning Outcome:**

The main thrust of the course is to understand the tension between the logic of the economy as a self-referential system and its relation with other socio-cultural institutions.

**Course Contents:**

**Unit I (10 hrs):**

- A. Industrial sociology: nature and scope
- B. Development of industrial structure: informal and formal industry
- C. Division of labour, alienation labour unrest and class struggle.

**Unit II (8 hrs):**

- A. Industrial Bureaucracy
- B. Labour Organization
- C. Labour movement

**Unit III (7 hrs):**

- A. Work concept: Nature, work ethics
- B. Labour Migration
- C. Labour related in India

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## **Unit IV (6 hrs):**

- A. Industrial Society
- B. Women and child labour
- C. Industrial in Tribal area

## **Unit V (6 hrs):**

- A. Contemporary industrial reality
- B. Power, industrial and capitalism
- C. Labour security and social welfare

## **References**

- Ramaswamy EA, 1988, Industry and labour OUP
- Mamoria CB and Mamoria, 1992, Dynamics of industrial
- Laxmanna C 1990, Workers participation and industrial

**Theoretical Perspective in Sociology (Compulsory)**

**SOC401**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**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.

**Course Learning 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.

**Course Contents:**

**UNIT-I (10 hrs):**

Nature of Formation of sociology theory: -

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

**UNIT-II (6 hrs):**

Social structure and Social Anomie:

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

**UNIT-III (9 hrs):**

Theory of Functionalism:-

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

**UNIT-IV (8 hrs):**

Conflict theory:-

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

## **UNIT-V (6 hrs):**

Interactionist perspective and Recent trends in Sociological theory:

- a) Symbolic interactionism (G.H'mead and H Blumer)
- b) Phenomenological sociology (A.Schutz and Edmund Husserl)
- c) Ethnomethodology (H'Garfinkel)

## **References:**

1. Parsons Falcott 1937-1949, The structure of social action, Vol. I & II McGraw Hill, New York.
2. Mukerjee R.N.- Samajik Vicharo ka Itihas
3. Emile Durkheim: Ek Samaj Shastriya Adhyayan.
4. Coser, L.A. 1977: Masters of Sociology thought , New York



**Sociology of Change and Development (Compulsory)**  
**SOC402**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**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.

**Course Learning 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 (10 hrs):**

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

**UNIT-II (8 hrs):**

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

**UNIT-III (10 hrs):**

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

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## **UNIT-IV (8 hrs):**

Agencies of Development and Change:

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

## **UNIT-V (9 hrs):**

Indian experiences of Development:

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

## **References:-**

1. Abraham, M.F. 1990 Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi
2. Sharma, SL 1986 Development: Socio-Culture Dimensions. Jaipur:
3. Sharma, SL 1980 "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action, Jan-Mar.
5. Dowse, R.E. & Hughes 1971: Political Sociology, New York Basic Book.
6. Kothari R. 1979- Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.
7. Lipset S.M. 1959- Political Man, H.E.B.
8. I.S. Chouhan , Shrinath Sharma- Political Sociology, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra

**Political Sociology (Compulsory)**  
**SOC403**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

**Course Objectives**

This course introduces students to the emergence of, and the theoretical debates, and basic concepts in the field of Political Sociology. It covers themes such as local level politics, citizenship and welfare state and politics and society in India, and offers comprehensive readings that deal with the political system over time and space.

**Course Learning Outcome:**

Students will be able to learn complexities in the Indian political system and be enabled to examine them in an informed manner.

**Course Contents:**

**UNIT-I (8 hrs):**

- 1) Political Sociology: Definition, Subject Matter and Scope
- 2) Political Development, Political Sociolization.
- 3) Political Participation.

**UNIT-II (10 hrs):**

Political System:- Definition,  
Classification Political Elite:- , Pareto,  
Mosca & Mills. Political Culture

**UNIT-III (8 hrs):**

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

**UNIT-IV (10 hrs):**

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

**UNIT-V (9 hrs):**

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

**References:-**

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1. Dowse, R.E. & Hughes 1971: Political Sociology, New York Basic Book.
2. Kothari R. 1979- Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.
3. Lipset S.M. 1959- Political Man, H.E.B.
4. I.S. Chouhan , Shrinath Sharma- Political Sociology, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra

## **Sociology of kinship , marriage & family (Optional)** **SOC404 A**

**Max.marks: 70**

**CCE:30**

### **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.

### **Course Learning 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 (6 hrs):**

Kinship : delineation , typer usages, and charificaltory kinship

#### **UNIT-II (8 hrs):**

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

#### **UNIT-III (10 hrs):**

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

#### **UNIT-IV (9 hrs):**

Problems

A. distances in kinship behavior

B. B .Divorce, widower , wedroure

C. C Broken family , old age .person londinere in family. Gerontology , child problems

#### **UNIT-V (6 hrs):**

1. Changing attitudes towaruls kinship .

2. Recent chawger in marriage. & family system.

3. Impact of globalization on Indian family system

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## References:-

1. Mukarjee. R.N. – An out line of social Anthropology
2. Sharma R.N. – Anthropology
3. Kusum Narain – Social Anthro

## Indian society and culture (Optional)

### SOC404 B

Max.marks: 70

CCE:30

## Course Objectives

This course looks at the way in which the sociology and anthropology of India have been shaped by the colonial and post-colonial imperatives of science and politics. Students come to a critical and historically informed understanding of the standard tropes that are used to define Indian society – caste, kinship, village, tribe, and region.

## Course Learning Outcome:

The students will be enabled to develop a critical analysis of representations of Indian society and be able to engage with social issues with a more informed understanding.

## Course Contents:

### UNIT-I (10 hrs):

Components of Indian society

Demographic . Religious Linguistic, Regional and cultural group.

b) Caste and Dominant Caste.

c) Class and Class formation in recent India.

### UNIT-II (8 hrs):

Culture :-

a) Definition attributes and Component of culture

b) Little and great tradition in India.

c) Acculturation and Enculturation.

### UNIT-III (7 hrs):

Organization and Institution :

a) Family and Marriage.

b) Kinship and Clan.

c) Rural and Urban Continuum.

### UNIT-IV (10 hrs):

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Groups:

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

## **UNIT-V (6 hrs):**

Monographs: (Basics)

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

## **References:-**

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

## **Quality assurance mechanism and expected programme outcomes:**

Need assessment and tracer studies will be conducted for quality assurance in terms of the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance. Moreover, revision and updating of material by obtaining feedback from students and resource persons will be done. A high powered committee constituted with the Deans, HoDs, Subject Experts from the University Departments and the Directorate will also monitor the syllabus upgradation, curriculum design, and other pedagogical and academic aspects of all programmes of the SSSUTMS SEHORE

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