

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 static's 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 Survery and Resaerch –P.V. SYoung.
2. सामाजिक शोध एंवसाख्यकी–रविन्द्रनाथमुखर्जी
3. शोध प्रविधि एंव क्षेत्रीय तकनीक–डॉबी.एम जैन
4. रिसर्चमैथेडोलोजी–डॉ. शर्मा एंव वाय शर्मा
5. समाजशास्त्रीय पध्दतियों–रामजी यादव
6. सामाजिक अनुसधान–डी. एसबघेल
7. सामाजिकअनुसधान की पध्दतियों–महाजन
8. सामाजिकअनुसधानकाप्रणालीविज्ञान–डॉ.धर्मवीरमहाजन
9. समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसधानकातर्कऔरविधियों
10. सामाजिक शोध औरसाख्यकी 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 एवंनगरीय समाजशास्त्र –ओमप्रकाशजोशी
5. नगरीय समाजशास्त्र–गणेशपाण्डेय एवं अरुणा पाण्डेय
6. नगरीय समाजशास्त्र के विविध आयाम–सुरेन्द्रकुमार शर्मा
7. नगरीय समाजशास्त्र –शारदातिवारी