

**JIWAJI UNIVERSITY
GWALIOR**



Syllabus

**SUBJECT
M. A. IN
SOCIOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN
DISTANCE EDUCATION**

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JIWAJI UNIVERSITY, GWALIOR**



Syllabus

SUBJECT

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.

Scheme of Examination

Paper	Max.		Min.		Total Min in Theo. & Assignment
	Theo	Ass.	Theo/Pract.	Assign	
Paper I	70	30	21	12	40
Paper II	70	30	21	12	40
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40 % and above but less than 50 % : Third Division
50 % and above but less than 60 % : Second Division
60 % and above : First Division

PAPER – I
M. A. Sociology Previous
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

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 Fayeraband 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 Modo.
- (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 Inter- Pretation of Data.

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

M. A. Sociology Previous
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 uxorilocal, 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
RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA
M.A. Sociology Previous

Unit – 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

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PAPER – I

M. A. Sociology Final

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

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 facilitator/ 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

PAPER – III

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

M. A. Sociology Final

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.

CRIMINOLOGY

M. A. Sociology Final

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 Institutions 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.
- (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 – 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.