



Syllabus of M.A. in Sociology Course Structure

1st Semester

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MASO101	Theoretical Sociology	40	60	100
MASO102	Logical and Methods of Sociological Research	40	60	100
MASO103	Indian Social Systems	40	60	100
MASO104	Gender and Society	40	60	100
Total		160	240	400

2nd Semester

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MASO201	Human Resource Management	40	60	100
MASO202	Political Sociology	40	60	100
MASO203	Sociology of Sanitation	40	60	100
MASO204	Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology	40	60	100
Total		160	240	400

3rd Semester

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MASO301	Social Change and Development in India	40	60	100
MASO302	Social Movements in India	40	60	100
MASO303	Sociology of Family and Counselling	40	60	100
MASO304	Optional Paper (Any one of the following list)	40	60	100
Total		160	240	400

4th Semester

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MASO401	Rural and Urban Sociology	40	60	100
MASO402	Population Studies on Indian Society	40	60	100
MASO403	Contemporary Sociology and Social Thinkers	40	60	100
MASO404	Dissertation Paper (Sociology of Education)	60	40	100
Total		180	220	400

Syllabus of M.A. in Sociology

SEM-1

1. MASO101 Theoretical Sociology

Course Outline

Unit-1.

1. Origin and development of Social Theory Social & Intellectual Forces: Idealism vs. Empiricism.
2. Contribution of August Comte.

Unit-2.

Contribution of Karl Marx:

1. Materialism & Theory of Social Change Theory of Capitalism.
2. Class struggle.
3. Theory of Alienation.
4. Theory of Surplus value.

Unit-3.

Contributions of Emile Durkheim:

1. Social Facts.
2. Division of Labour.
3. Suicide.
4. Elementary Forms of Religious Life.

Unit-4.

Contribution of Max Weber:

1. Ideal types.
2. Social Action.
3. Authority.
4. Religion and Capitalism.

Unit-5.

Man, Society and Culture. Sociological Perspective, Social Action, Social System, Social Structure, Status and Role.

Unit-6.

Anomie, Deviance and Alienation, Reference Group of Socialization and Social Control-Mechanism and Theories.

Unit-7.

Inequality and Stratification—Concept and Theories, Concept of Social Change-Theories.

Course Outcomes:

1. To introduce the students to the different thinkers viewed the societal changes from different perspectives.
2. To understand the issues related to development of Sociology as a science Acquaintance with the writings of classical thinker would equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyse and interpret the social scenario around then and would also familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories.

References:

1. Wilhelm, Outwait and Mulkay M.: Social Theory & Social Criticism, Blackwell, New York, 1987.
2. Bottomore Tom, Karl Marx: Selected Writing in Sociology & Social Philosophy, New York, 1956.
3. Stammer Otto: Max Weber & Sociology Today, Oxford, 1971.
4. Mevack George: The Origins of Materialism, New York, 1971.
5. Rhoads John K.: Critical Issues in Social Theory, Pennsylvania, 1991.
6. Hook Sydney: From Hegel to Marx (Studies in the Intellectual Development of K. Marx), New York, 1956.
7. Bernard L. L.: The significance of Comte.
8. Mill, John Stuart: Auguste Comte and Positivism.
9. Kingsley Davis: Human Society
10. Johnson H: Sociology—A Systematic Introduction. (Hindi and English ed.)
11. La Piere: Theory of Social Control

12. Gurvitch and Moore: Twentieth Century Sociology
13. Inkeles, Alex: What is Sociology Control
14. Lundberg George, A: Foundation of Sociology
15. P. S. Cohen: Modern Social Theory
16. Parson, T.: Structure of Social Action
17. Merton R. K: Social, Theory and Action
18. Faris: Hand book of Modern Sociology
19. Homans, George C: Social Behavior and its Elementary Forms
20. Gross, L: Symposium in Sociological Theory
21. Andre Beteille: Social Inequality
22. Tumin, M. M.: Social Stratification
23. Moore. W.: Social Change
24. Coser and Rosenberg: Sociological Theory
25. Haralambos, A.: Sociology Themes and Perspective
26. Hunt: Sociology

2. MASO102 Logical and Methods of Sociological Research

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Research Methodology:

1. Meaning of Research.
2. Objectives of Research.
3. Philosophical Roots of Social Research.
4. Types of Research.
5. Research Approaches.
6. Significance of Research.
7. Research Process.
8. Criteria of Good Research.
9. Problems Encountered by Researchers.

Unit-2.

Defining the Research Problem and Sampling:

1. What is Research Problem.
2. Necessity of Defining the Problem.
3. Steps in Sample Design.
4. Criteria of Selecting a Sampling Procedure.
5. Characteristics of a Good Sample Design.
6. Different Types of Sample Designs.

Unit-3.

Different Research Designs:

1. Meaning of Research Design.
2. Important Concepts Relating to Research Design.
3. Explanatory Design.
4. Descriptive Design.
5. Diagnostic.
6. Experimental.
7. Historical and Comparative Design.

Unit-4.

Methods of Data Collection:

1. Observation Method:
2. Interview Method.
3. Collection of Data Through Questionnaires.
4. Collection of Data Through Interview Schedules.
5. Difference Between Questionnaires and Schedules.
6. Group discussion, Focus Group discussion.
7. Census - N.S.S., Data search in Secondary Sources and use.

8. Book, Journals, Internet and other Source.

Unit-5.

1. Nature of Social Research, Selection and formulation of a Research Project.
2. Research Designs: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental.
3. Hypothesis: Qualities of a testable-hypothesis, construction of hypothesis, types, sources.

Unit-6.

1. Sources of data collection: Primary and Secondary.
2. Methods and techniques: Survey, case study, PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal), Observation, questionnaire & schedule, Interview. Probability and Sampling.

Unit-7.

Data Analysis:

1. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.
2. Dispersion: Standard Deviation, Coefficient Variation.
3. Correlation: Product Movement and Rant Correlation, chi-quire test. Analysis, Interpretation and Report writing.

Course Outcomes:

1. This course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods. It tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes.
2. It includes certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences.

References:

1. Good and Hatt, Methods in Social Research.
2. Young: Scientific Social Surveys and Research.
3. Bailey: Methods of Research.
4. Babbie: The Practice of Social Research.
5. Krishanaswamy: Methodology of Research in Social Science.
6. Trivedi and Shukla: Research Methods (Hindi).
7. Salitz, Johoda and others: Research Methods in Behavioral Science.
8. Morris Rosenberg: The Logical and Survey Analysis.
9. Bailey Kenneth D.: Methods in Social Research, MacMillan Publishing Co, New York, 1982.
10. Bose Pradip Kumar: Research Methodology, ICSSR, New Delhi, 1995.
11. D. A. devaus: Surveys in Social Research; George Relen and Unwin, London, 1986.
12. Godden's A.: Positivism and Sociology, Heinemann, London, 1974.
13. Hughes John: The origins of scientific Sociology, Tavistock, London, 1970.
14. Punch Keith: Introduction to Social Research, Sage Publications, London, 1986.

3. MASO103 Indian Social System

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Indian Society nature, culture, religion, caste (Brief Introduction and Rural society discussion).
2. Sociological understanding of colonial India through colonial ethnography the census, district gazetteers and the imperial gazetteer. (Special reference to Gujarat).

Unit-2.

1. Ideological/Textual (G. S. Ghurye, Louis Dumount).
2. Ethnography (Riseley, Anthonwon).

Unit-3.

1. Structural – functionalism (M. N. Srinivas, S. C. Dube).
2. Marxism- (D. P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai).

Unit-4.

1. Synthesis of Textual and Field Views (Irawati Karve, A. M. Shah, I. P. Desai).
2. Civilization view (N. K. Bose, Surjit Sinha).

3. Subaltern Perspective (B. R. Ambedkar, David Hardman)

Unit-5.

Synthesis of Culture, Tradition, Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization.

Unit-6.

Indian Social System:

(a) Hindu Social System: Varnashram, Cast, Marriage, Family, Status of Women.

(b) Muslim Social System: Marriage, Family, Status of Women.

Unit-7.

Economics development and Modernization, Cast and Politics. Nature and Direction of Social Change in India.

Course Outcomes:

1. The students will have acquired a spicily adequate and comprehensive understanding on Indian Society in all its multi-faceted dimensions.
2. Their course is aimed at sensitizing them to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian Society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

References:

1. De-Souza P. R.: Contemporary India – Translations, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
2. Dhangare D. N.: Themes and perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat, Jaipur, 1993.
3. Dube S. C.: Social Sciences in a Changing Society, University Press, Lucknow, 1973.
4. Dumont Louis: Homo Hierachicus: The Caste System and its Implications, Vikas, New Delhi, 1970.
5. Karve Irawati: Hindu Society; an Interpretation, Poonam Deccm College, 1960.
6. Momin A. R.: The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye A Centennial Festschirifi, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1966.
7. Mukharjee D. P.: Diversities People's Publishing House, Delhi, 1958.
8. Omen T. K. and P. N. Mukharjee (Eds.). Indian sociology: Reflection and introspections, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1986.
9. Singh K. S.: The People of India: An Introduction, Seagull books, 1992.
10. Shah A. M.: Economist and Anthropologist.
11. Singh Y. Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and emerging Concerns, Vistar, Delhi, 1986.
12. Singh Y.: Modernisation of India Tradition, Thomson Press, Delhi, 1973.
13. Srinivas M. N.: India's Asia Publishing House, Bombay 1960.
14. Tylor Stephen: India; an Anthropological Perspective.
15. Hardman David: Feeding the Bani Peasant and Usurers in Western India, Oxford University Press. 1996.
16. Hardman David: The coming of the Devi; Adivasi Assertion in Western India, Oxford University Press. 1987.
17. Lannoy Richard: The speaking Tree, A Study of Indian Culture and Society, Oxford University Press. London, 1971.
18. Marriott McKim: India through Hindu Categories Sage, Delhi. 1990.
19. Mohn R. P. and A. S. Wilke: International Handbook of Contemporary Developments in Sociology, Man sell, London, 1994.
20. I. P. Desai: Sum aspect family in mauve, centre for Social Studies, Surat.
21. M. N. Srinivas: Social Change in Modern India.
22. K. M. Pannikar: Hindu Society at Cross Roads.
23. Y. Singh: Modernization of Indian Tradition.
24. K. M. Kapadia: Marriage and Family in India.
25. G.S. Ghurye: Cast Class and Occupation.

4. MASO104 Gender and Society

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Basic concept in Gender studies:

1. Gender, Equity.
2. Women in family – socialization, Sexual division of labour.

3. Patriarchy.

Unit-2.

Prevailing Theories:

1. Liberal.
2. Radical.
3. Socialist.
4. Feminist.
5. Marxist.

Unit-3.

Feminist movements and Contemporary issues:

1. Origin of feminist movement.
2. Feminist Movement current trends.
3. Women leaders in social reform.
4. Women's Right.
5. Violence.
6. Political Participation.

Unit-4.

Gender and media:

1. Marginalisation of Women.
2. Print media and women.
3. Audio visual media and women.

Course Outcomes:

1. The course seeks to account students with theoretical understanding of gender sensitization.
2. It is also to get informed about the model of action for improvement of the status of women and to be aware of the diversity in values and problems of women from different part and states of India.

References:

1. Whelham Imelda: Modern Feminist Thought, Edingurgh University press, Edinburgh 1997.
2. Myers Kristen-Anderson: Feminist Foundations; Towards Transforming Sociology, Sage, New Delhi, 1998.
3. V. Geetha and Rajadurai S. V.: Towards a non-Brahmin Millenium, Samya, Culcutta 1998.
4. Omevedt gail: Phule and the Women's Question in India, Monograph, Whole Book.
5. Clarke Alice: Gender and Political Economy, New Delhi, 1995.
6. Sarkar Tanika & Urvashi Butalia: Women and the Hindu Right, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1995.
7. Vaid Sudesh & Sangari Kumkum: Recasting Women; Essays in Colonial History, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1989.
8. Chakravati Uma: Rewriting History, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1998.
9. Kumar Radha: History of Doing, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1993.
10. SatyaMurthy T. V.: Region, Religion, caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi, 1996.
11. Tharya Susie & Lalitha K.: Women writing in India, Vol. II: The feminist press, New York, 1993.
12. Mies Maria & Shiva Vandana: Eco-Feminism, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1993.
13. Krishnaraj Maitreyi: Concept Series, vol. I, II and III, S.N.D.T., Mumbai, 1989.
14. Gandhi Nandita & Shah Nandita: Issues at Stake, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 1992.
15. Sen Illina: Space within the struggle, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1992.
16. Krishnaj Maitreyi: Gender, Population and Development, New Delhi, 1998.
17. Patil Sharad : Dasa-Shudra Slavery, Sugawa Prakashan, Pune, 1991.

SEM-2

5. MASO201 Human Resource Management

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Human Resource Planning:

1. History and Concept.
2. Need of Human resources in current era.

3. Identification of gaps in human resources.
4. Utilization of Human Resources.

Unit-2.

1. International Performance Management.
2. Performance management approaches.
3. The influencers of a global process

Unit-3.

Human Resource Policy:

1. Training need identification.
2. Training methods.
3. Capability enhancement.
4. Performance assessment.
5. Rewards and Recognition.

Unit-4.

Human Resource challenges:

1. Issues of talent acquisition.
2. Entrepreneur thinking of young minds.
3. Concept of skill vs will.
4. Human resource as business partner.
5. Formation and Implementation Self Employment.

Course Outcomes:

1. In the current situation Human Resource Management focuses on developing HR leaders by stimulating critical thinking and focusing on innovations in this field.
2. HRM is one of the most important functions in an organization.
3. This programme helps the students to understand the role of the HR manager in this ever growing competitive industry/ society.
4. It is a programme which should be done by candidate who wants to pursue their career in recruitment, training and development.

References:

1. Dwivedi R. S.: Management of Human Resource.
2. Caplow Theodore: The Sociology of Work, McGraw Hill Publication, 1964.
3. Rothman Robert, A.: Working Sociological Perspective, 2nd Edition, Practice Hall Publication.
4. Davis Keith: Human Behaviours at Work, Tata McGraw Hill, 1981.
5. Mullins Laurie J.: Management and Organisation Behaviour, Pitman Publication, 1985.
6. Kolasa Blare J.: Introduction to Behavioural Science for Business.
7. Singh P.: Meaning of Work, Indian Journal of Industrial Relations, 1979.
8. S. R. Kandula: International human resource management, Sage publication, New Delhi.2018.

6. MASO202 Political Sociology

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Definition, nature subject matter and methodology of Political Sociology:

1. Importance and aims of Political Sociology.
2. Relationship between Political Sociology and other Social Science.

Unit-2.

Political Culture-meaning and significance:

1. Political socialization meaning, signification and its agencies.
2. Interrelationship between political system and society.

Unit-3.

1. Elite theories of distribution of power in society (With reference to Mosca, Pareto, R. Mitchies and C. W. Mills and others).

2. Indian Thinkers; Gandhi, Ambedkar, Nehru, M. N. Roy.

Unit-4.

1. Bureaucracy.
2. Its characteristics, type, significance in political development in India.
3. Political Process in India.
4. Role of caste, Religion, Regionalism and language in Indian Politics.
5. Political participation in India.
6. Political Parties.
7. Characteristics social composition of parties, recruitment, political apathy and its causes and consequences.

Course Outcomes:

1. In modernized societies the political system has become one of the most dominant components of the total social structure, accordingly, the major objectives of teaching this course are.
2. To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of political system(s), and the political processes.
3. To generate in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as citizens of the state.
4. To make the students aware of the prerequisite of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.

References:

1. Dowse R. E. & Hughes: Political Sociology, Basic Book, New York, 1971.
2. Horowitz Irwing L.: Foundation of Political Sociology, Harper and Row, New York, 1972.
3. Hisenstadi S. N.: Political Sociology, York Basic Book, 1971.
4. Kornhauser W.: The Political and Mass Society, Penguin, 1971.
5. Kothari R.: Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd. 1979.
6. Merton R. K.: Reader in bureaucracy. Genie the Free Press, 1952.
7. Key V. O.: Politics, Parties and Pressure groups, Crowell, New York, 1964.
8. Mills C. W. & Hans Gerth: Essays in Sociology, Oxford, New York, 1946.
9. Samuel P., Huntington: Political Order i changing Societies. Yale University Press: New Haven, 1969.
10. Among A. Gabriel: Crises, Choice and change: Historical Studies of Political development, Boston,1973.
11. P. Blau: Bureaucracy in Moern Society, Random House, New York, 1956.
12. Lipset S. M.: Political Parties, gingko Free Press, 1959.
13. Benedict Anderson: Imagined Communities: Refection on the Origin and spread of Nationalism, Beso, London, 1983.
14. Dipti Kumar Biswas: Political Sociology, Firma K. L. M. Private, Culcutta, 1989.
15. Rajani Kothari: Caste in Indian Politics – Orient Longmans Ltd. 1973.
16. Barrington Moore Jr.: Political Power and Social Theory, Harward University Press, Cambridge, 1958.
17. Marris Jones W. H.: Government and Politics in India. Cambridge, 1982.
18. Jangam R. T.: Textbook of Political Sociology, Oxford and 1BH Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1990.
19. R. H. Makwana: Political Sociology(Gujarati) Parshwa Publication, Amdavad. 2014.
20. D. P. Tomar: Political Sociology (hindi) discovery publishing house, Delhi. 2007.

7. MASO203 Sociology of Sanitation

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Introduction of Sociology of Sanitation:

1. Origin of Sociology of sanitation.
2. Definition, nature, subject matter of Sociology of sanitation.
3. Importance and aims of Sociology of sanitation.

Unit-2.

Thought of Mahatma Gandhi about Sanitation:

1. Concept of Ideal village.
2. Day to Day life and Sanitation.
3. Role of women in Sanitation.

Unit-3.

Sanitation programme and policy in India:

1. Policy and program of Rural Sanitation.
2. Policy and program of Urban Sanitation.
3. Environmental Sanitation Program and Policy.

Unit-4.

Issues and remedy of Sanitation:

1. SULABH Movements in India.
2. Environmental Sanitation problems in India.
3. Sanitation and Health.

Course Outcomes:

1. In modernized societies the political system has become one of the most dominant components of the total social structure, accordingly, the major objectives of teaching this course are.
2. To acquaint the students with the nature and Sanitation.
3. To generate in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as citizens of the Nation.
4. To know about Sociology of Sanitation.
5. To understand the problems of sanitation in India.
6. To understand the relation between Society and Sanitation.

References:

1. Anil Vaghela: Svachchhatana Samajshastrnu Swarup (Gujarati) Kalpaz Publication Delhi.
2. Anil vaghela: Svachchhta ka.
3. B. N. Nagla: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publication, Delhi.
4. Mohmad Akram: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publication, Delhi.
5. Rechard Pyais: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publication, Delhi.

8. MASO204 Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Structural Function:

1. The idea of social structure: A. R. Radcliff Brown.
2. The problems of role analysis: S. F. Naddel.
3. Functional dimensions to social system: T. Parsons.
4. Codification, critique and reformulation of function analysis: R. K. Merton.

Unit-2.

Conflict Theories:

1. Marx critique and dialectics of conflict: R. Dahrendrof.
2. Functional analysis of conflict: L. Coser.
3. Conflict and Social change: R. Collins.

Unit-3.

Neo Functional and Neo Marxist:

1. The Frankfurt School - Life hood and system: J. Habermas.
2. Structuralism Marxism: L. Althusser.
3. Hegemony: A. gramsci.
4. Neo Functionalism: J. Alexander.
5. Critique of Structural functionalism and growth of systems Theory: Luhmann.

Unit-4.

Recent trends in sociological theories:

1. Structuration: Anthony Giddens.
2. Habitus and field: Bourdieu.
3. Postmodernism–Michel Foucault.
4. Theory of deconstruction – Jecques Lacan.

Course Outcomes:

1. This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of 20th Century, and which continue to concern to concern the practitioners of sociology, today.
2. The main focus of this course will be on structure, functional & conflict theories and phenomenology ethno methodology and neo-Marxism.

References:

1. Alexander Jaffrey C.: twenty lectures; Sociological theory since World War II. Columbia University Press, New York, 1987.
2. Bottomore Tom.: The Frankfurt School chelster, Sussex; Ellis Tavistock Publications, Harwood and London. 1984.
3. Craib Ian.: Modern social theory; From Parsons to haberams, Harvester Press, London, 1992.
4. Collins Randall: Sociological theory, Rawat publication, Jaipur and New Delhi,1997.
5. Giddens Anthony: Central problems in social theory; Action, structure and contradictions in social analysis, MacMillan, London1983.
6. Kuper Adam: Anthropologist and anthropology: The British School, 1975.
7. Kuper Adam and Jessica Kuper: The social science encyclopaedia, Rutledge, London and New York, 1996.
8. Ritzer George: Sociological theory, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1992.
9. Sturrock John: Structuralism and since; From Levi Strauss to Derida, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1979.
10. Turner Jonathan H.: The structure of sociological theory, Rawat publication, Jaipur and New Delhi,1995.
11. Zeitlin Irwing M.: Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory, Rawat publication, Jaipur and New Delhi, 1998.

SEM-3

9. MASO301 Social Change and Development in India

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Basic concepts of change and trends of Development:

1. Evolution.
2. Progress.
3. Change.
4. Development
5. Human Development.
6. Social development.
7. Economic development.
8. Sustainable development.

Unit-2.

Theories of Social changes:

1. Linear.
2. Circular cyclical.
3. Trends of change.
4. Theories of Development.
5. Dependency.
6. World Capitalist system.

Unit-3.

Process of change in India:

1. Sanskritization.
2. Westernization.
3. Modernization.

Unit-4.

Approach for Development:

1. Marxist and non-Marxist approach.
2. Participatory.
3. Planning.
4. Sociological criticism of development.

Course Outcomes:

1. Social change has always been a central concern of sociological study.
2. The course is designed to achieve the following objectives.

3. To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social Change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature.
4. To offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges On development and development on social structure.
5. To address in particular the Indian experience of social change and development.
6. To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-government and international agencies engaged in development.

References:

1. Abraham M. F.: Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi, 1990.
2. Agrawal B.: A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 1994.
3. Appadurai Arjun: Modernity at Large; Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, New Delhi,1997.
4. Dereze Jean and Amratya Sen: India; Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi,1996.
5. Desai A. R.: India's Path of Development; a Marxist Approach, Bombay Popular Prakashan, 1985.
6. Giddens Anthony: "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology, W. W. Notron & Co, New York, 1996.
7. Harrison D.: The Sociology of Modernization and Development, Sage publication, New Delhi, 1989.
8. Haq Mahbub Ul.: Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi, 1991.
9. Moor Wilbert and Rogert Cok: Social Change, Prancie-Hall, New Delhi, 1967.
10. Sharma S. L.: "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action. Jan-Mar. 1980.
11. Sharma S. L.: Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions, Rawat, Jaipur: 1986.
12. Srinivas M. N.: Social Change in Modern India, University of Berkley, Berkley, 1966.
13. UNDP, Sustainable Development, New York.
14. World Bank: World Development Report, New York, 1995.
15. Amin Samir: Unequal Development, New Delhi, 1979.
16. Giddens Anthony: The Consequences of Modernity, Polity Press, Cabridge, 1990.
17. Kiely Ray and Phil Marfleet: Globalization and the Third World, Routledge London, 1998.
18. UNDP. 1997. Human Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press.
19. Wallerstein Immanuel: The Modern World System. New York, 1974.
20. Waters Malcolm: The Modern World System. New York, 1995.
21. World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future (Brundland Report). New Delhi, 1987.

10. MASO302 Social Movements in India

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Defining features and dynamics of social movement.
2. Types of social movements.

Unit-2.

The social base:

1. Class, Caste, Ethnicity, Gender.
2. Role and types of leadership.
3. Relationship between leaders and the masses.
4. The bearing of political institutions and processes on social movements.
5. Role of media.

Unit-3.

Social movements and social change:

1. Reform, Revival, Revolution.
2. Counter movements.
3. Theories of the emergence of social movements: (i) Marxist and Post-Marxist. (ii) Structural - Functional

Unit-4.

Traditional social movements in India:

1. Peasant movement.
2. Labour and trade union movement.

Course Outcomes:

1. The objective of this course is to sensitize postgraduate students to the variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in social transformation.
2. The course will hopefully enable the students to look at social movements in a sociological and comparative perspective.

References:

1. Banks J. A.: The Sociology of Social Movements (London: Macmillan) 1972.
2. Desai A. R.: Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay: Oxford University Press) 1979.
3. Dhanagare D. N.: Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950 (Delhi: Oxford University Press) 1983.
4. Gore M. S.: The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi: Sage) 1993.
5. Omen T. K.: Protest and change: Studies in Social Movements (Delhi: Sage) 1990.
6. Rao M. S. A.: Social Movement in India (New Delhi: Manohar) 1979.
7. Rao M. S. A.: Social Movement and Social Transformation Delhi: Macmillan) 1979.
8. Singh K. S.: Tribal movements in India (New Delhi: Manohar) 1982.
9. Selliot Eleanor: From Untouchable to dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi: Manohar) 1995.
10. Gouldner A. W.: Studies in Leadership (New York: Harper and Brothers) 1950.
11. Omen T. K.: Charisma, Stability and change: An Analysis of Bhoodan Grandan Movement. (New Delhi: Thomas Press) 1972.
12. Shah Ghanshya: Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi: Ajanta, 1977.
13. Shah Ghanshyam: Social Movements in India; a review of Teh literature, Sage, Delhi, 1990.
14. Shiva Vandana: Ecology and the Politics of Survival, 1991.

11. MASO303 Sociology of Family and Counselling

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Family: nature of Family.
2. Family and household.
3. Meaning and types of family.
4. Elementary and extended family.
5. Developmental cycle.

Unit-2.

Demographic dimensions of family and marriage:

1. Problems of family - single parent, Divorce.
2. Issue of Adjustment, Violence on Women.

Unit-3.

Family counselling:

1. Meaning of counselling.
2. Principles, process and role of counselling.

Unit-4.

Role of NGO in family counselling.

Course Outcome:

An exposure to the different approaches, issues and databases in studies of marriage and family will enable the student to appreciate how a subject dealing with such mundane and private aspects of everyday life as births, marriages and family formation can constitute a technical field of study capable of generating contentious issues for academicians.

References:

1. Fortes M.: Time and Social Structure and Other Essays, Athlone Press, London, 1970.
2. International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences: Macmillan and Free Press, New York, 1968.
3. Radcliffe - Brown A. R.: Structure and Function in Primitive Society, Cohen and West, London, 1952.
4. Shah A. M.: The Household Dimension of the Family in India, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1974.
5. Uberoi Patricia: Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1993.

6. Engels F.: The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, Progress Publishers Moscow, 1948.

12. MASO304 Optional Paper (Any one of the following list)

(a) Criminology

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Criminology—Traditional and Critical Concepts of Crime and Delinquency.
2. Theories of Causation
Crime.

Unit-2.

1. Criminal System Typology—Professional, Female, White Collar, and Organized, Juvenile.
2. Delinquency: Ethology and Control.

Unit-3.

Punishment, Theories and Types, Prison System, Inmate System, Prisonization, Open Prisons, Probation and Parole Services, Victim in Crime

References:

1. Barns H.E. and Teeters N. K.: New Horizons in Criminology (New York, Prentice Hall Inc. 1959).
2. Clinard M. B.: Sociology of Deviant Behavior (Rinehart and Whinstone, New York, 1961).
3. Ahuja, R.: Criminology.

(b) Industrial Sociology

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology.
2. Socio culture factors and Industrial growth in developing Societies.

Unit-2.

1. Work and Leisure; Innovations and Adjustment, Incentive and Productivity.
2. Models of Industrial Development, Sociological and Ideological Conceptions.

Unit-3.

1. Punishment, Trade Unions and Worker's Participation in Management.
2. Problems of Industrial Society.

References:

1. Peterson: Social Aspects of Industry.
2. Smelser, N.: Social Change and Industrial Revolution.
3. Moore: Industrial Relations and Social Order.
4. Mukherjee, R. K.: Indian Working Class.
5. Punekar: Industrial Peace in India.
6. Warner: Social System of the Modern Factory.
7. Scheneider: Sociology of Industrial Relations.
8. Myers: Industrial Relations in India.
9. Laski: Trade Unionism in New Society.
10. Miller and Forri: Industrial Sociology.
11. Gandhi, M. K.: Hind swaraj and other Writings.
12. Giri, V. V.: Labour Problems in India Industry.
13. Lambert: Workers, Factories and Social Change in India.
14. Dahrendorf: Class and Class Conflict in Industrial society.

(c) Political Sociology

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Nature and Scope of Political Sociology.
2. Basic concepts in Political Sociology.
3. Political System, Political Development, Political Power.

Unit-2.

1. Political Elites: Role and Recruitment.
2. Political Socialization: Process and Agencies.

Unit-3.

1. Political and Society in India.
2. Political Parties, Bureaucracy, Pressure Groups, Political Fractions.
3. Caste and Politics, Voting Behavior.

References:

1. Eutan H. and Others: Political Behavior (Relevant Chapters).
2. Weber, Max: Essays of Sociology.
3. Saswell: Power and Society.
4. Bani M, Garg and Peer R.H.: How People Vote.
5. Lipsers, S.N.: Political Man.
6. Mills C. Wright: The Power Elite.
7. Bendix, R.: Class, Status and Power.
8. Weiner, Myron: Politics of Scarcity, Public Pressure and Political Response in India.
9. Merton and Others: Readings in Bureaucracy.
10. Clifford: Greeted: Old Society and New Status.
11. Pareto, V.: Mind and Society.
12. C.H. Philips: Politics and Society in India.
13. Landheer, Bart: Ethical Values in International Decision.
14. Bailey, F.G.: Political and Social Change in Orissa.
15. Eisentacdt, S.N.: Political Sociology.
16. Coser: Political Sociology.

(d) Sociology of Economic Development**Course Outline:****Unit-1.**

1. Sociological Aspects of Economic Development.
2. The Economy and other System.

Unit-2.

Sociology of Entrepreneurship and Economic Innovations.
Cultural factors and Economic Development, Capitalistic, Socialistic and Customs.

Unit-3.

Ideologies of Economic Development, Capitalistic, Socialistic and Mixed.
Planning and Economic Development in India.

References:

1. Parsons and Smelser: Economy and Society.
2. Bert Hoszelitz: Sociological aspects of Economic Growth.
3. Hegan: On the Theory of Social Change.
4. Smellser, N.: Reading of Economic Sociology.
5. Tawney, R.S.: Religion and the Rise of Capitalism.
6. J. Schumpeter: Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy.
7. Max Weber: Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism.
8. R.N. Bellah: Religion and Progress in Modern India.
9. Soret: Economic Development and Change in South Indian Villages.

(e) Sociology of Law**Course Outline:****Unit-1.**

1. Sociology of Law, Historical Perspective Concept and Theory.
2. Social Structure, Culture and Legal System in India.

Unit-2.

1. Form of Law, Law in Urban, Rural and Tribal India.
2. Law, Social Planning and Social Changes.

Unit-3.

Problems of Legal System in India (A Sociological Analysis).

References:

1. Guvitch: Sociology of Law.
2. Aubert(ed.): Sociology of Law.
3. Constitution of India: Government of India.
4. Social Legislation: Government of India.
5. James Anderson: Changing Law in Developing Countries.
6. Davis F. James: Society and the Law: New Meanings for an Old Profession.
7. Evan William, M. (ed.): Law and Sociology, Explanatory Essays.

(f) Medical Sociology

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Nature and Scope of Medical Sociology, Concepts of Health, Illness and Disease.
2. Development of Medical Sociology in India, Health and Role of Sociologist, Developing Societies.

Unit-2.

1. Systems of Medicine in India: Indigenous System of Medicine and Society.
2. Modern Medicine, Society and Culture.
3. Institutional Structure and Organization of Health Services.
4. Health Improvement Schemes.
5. Community Participation for Improvement of Health.
6. AIDS as a Socio-cultural Phenomenon.

Unit-3.

1. Medical Profession and Professionals, Role of Doctors, Nurses and other functionaries.
2. Patients and family in sickness.
3. Population and Health.
4. Population Explosion and Measure for control in India.

References:

1. Freeman, Levine and Reader: Handbook of Medical Sociology.
2. David Mechanic: Medical Sociology.
3. Raymond S. Duff and A. B. Hollingshead: Sickness and Society.
4. Bhore Committee Report.
5. Marrice King (ed.): Medical care in Developing Countries.
6. T. K. Domen: Doctors and Nurses.

(g) Sociology of Arts and Literature

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Sociology of Arts and Literature-Concept and Theory.

Unit-2.

Relation of Society to Arts and Literature.

Unit-3.

Mass Communication, Arts and Literature. Changing Value-System as Revealed in Arts and Literature in India.

References:

1. Lewis A. Coser: Sociology through Literature.
2. Plekhnov, George V.: Art and Social Life, London, 1953.
3. Escapit, Roleert: Sociology of Literature.
4. D. P.Mukherjee: Diversities.

5. Wilson, R. N. (ed.): Art in Society, Englewood Cliffe, 1964.
6. Lowenthal, L.: Literature and Image of Man, Roston, 1957.

(h) Sociology of Religion

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Sociology of Religion: Concept and Approaches of Study.

Unit-2.

1. Religious and Other Social Institutions. Religion and Social Stratification.
2. Religion Economic Life, Religion and Political Life, Religion and Ethics, Religious Pluralism.

Unit-3.

1. Religious Organization and Religious Leadership.
2. Religion and Society in India.

References:

1. Weber, M.: Sociology of Religion.
2. Robertson (ed.): Sociology of Religion.
3. Srinivas, M. N.: Religion and Society among Coorgs.
4. Milton Singer: Sociology of Religion.
5. Vernon: Sociology of Religion.
6. Singer: Society, Religion and Individual.
7. Durkheim, E.: Elementary forms of Religious Life.

(i) Advanced Sociological Statistics

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

Descriptive Statistics:

- (a) Statistics in Sociology-Meaning, Function and Abuses of Statics; The place of Statics in Research Process.
- (b) Frequency Distribution and their Characteristics, Measurement.
- (c) Measures of Central Tendency and Variation: Selecting the most appropriate measure of central tendency and variation.

Unit-2.

Association Measures:

- (a) Meaning and Characteristics of Association: Bivariate/conditional Distributions.
- (b) Measures of Association for Nominal Ordinal and Interval variables Phi, Lambda, Contingency Co-efficient, Cramer's V, Spearman's, Person's and Gamma.
- (c) Selecting most appropriate measure of Association; Cautions about the Interpretation of Association Measures.

Unit-3.

Inferential statistics:

- (a) Concept of Parametric and Non-Parametric Statistics; Parameter Estimation.
- (b) Hypothesis Testing: The Logic of Significance Test; Steps in Testing a Hypothesis.
- (c) Testing Hypothesis about Proportion and Categorical Data (Chi-square).

References:

1. Handl: Statistics for Sociology.
2. Lutz: Understanding Social Statistics.
3. Levin: Elementary Statistics in Social Research.
4. Champion: Basic Statistics for Social Research.
5. Elifson, Runyon Haber: Fundamentals of Social Statistics.

(j) Women in India

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Status of Women in Ancient India and Present India.
2. Concept of Empowerment of Women.
3. Right of Women, Economic, social and Political.
4. Women and Laws.

Unit-2.

1. Problems of Unmarried Women, Divorces and Widows.
2. Women and Empowerment: Problems and Adjustment.
3. Violence against WOMEN.

Unit-3.

1. Gender Equality, Social Reforms Movements.
2. Feminism-Liberal and Radical.
3. Women and Voluntary Organizations.

References:

1. Neera Desai: Women in India.
2. Veena Majumdar: Symbols of Power.
3. Rehane Ghadially (ed.): Indian Women.
4. Neera Desai and M. Krishna raj: Women and Society.
5. Ahuja Ram: Rights of Women: Feminist Perspective.
6. Suchitra Anant: Women at Work in India.
7. Indra Parik and Panlin Garg: Indian Women.

SEM-4

13. MASO401 Rural and Urban Sociology

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Rural Social System.
2. Basic Concepts: Peasant Society, Little Community.

Unit-2.

1. Rural Social System in India.
2. Process: Parochialisation, Universalisation, Sanskritization, Little and Great Tradition.
3. Agrarian Relation: Tradition and Contemporary.

Unit-3.

1. Rural Power Structure: Leadership its changing patterns.
2. Inequality, Poverty and Exploitation.
3. Rural development and programmes.

Unit-4.

1. Scope of Urban Sociology.
2. Basic Concepts in Urban Sociology.
3. Growth of Cities; Location, Size, Ecological Processes.
4. Typologies of cities-pre-Industrial City.

Unit-5.

1. Typologies of cities Urban Demography-Structure Dynamics and Migration patterns.
2. Social Stratification in cities.
3. Problems of Urban life. City Planning.

References:

1. Mckim Marroitt: Village India.
2. Milton Singer: Traditional India-Structure and Change.
3. A. R. Desai: Rural, Sociology in India.
4. Rama Krishana Mukherjee: Dynamics of Rural Society.
5. Baden Powell: The Indian Villages Community.
6. Andre Beteille: Caste, Class and Power.
7. Andre Beteille: Agrarian Relations in India.
8. M. N. Srinivas: Social Change in Modern India.

9. Hatt and Riess: Cities and Society.
10. Eriksen, G.: Urban Behavior.
11. Bergel, E.: Urban Society.
12. Roy Turner: India's Urban Future.
13. Anderson: Culture of Cities.
14. D' Souza: Social Structure of a Planned City.

14. MASO402 Population Studies on Indian Society

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Demography- Meaning, Nature and Scope.
2. Population Growth in India.

Unit-2.

Population Processes- Fertility, mortality and migration their determinations and Social Consequences.

Unit-3.

1. Population Politics.
2. Family Planning in India.

Unit-4.

Development of Sociological in India: Pre-Sociological References; Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Development.

Unit-5.

1. Approaches to Study of Indian Society: Historical, Structural, Functional Marxist.
2. Major Areas of Study: Agrarian Relations, Social Movement, Weaker Sections.

References:

1. Carr Sunderson: World Population: Past Growth and present Trend.
2. J. R. Ford and Grodon F. Jong: Social Demography.
3. S. Thomson: Population Problems.
4. Bulsara: Patterns of Social Life in Metropolitan Areas, 1970.
5. A. R. Desai: Peasant Struggles in India.
6. Andre Beteille: Studies on Agrarian Social Movements.
7. R. K. Mukherji: Sociology of Indian Sociology.
8. MSA Rao: Social Movements in India.
9. Ghanshyam Shah: Social Movements.
10. T.N. Madan: Pathway Approach to the study of Society in India.
11. Yogendra Singh: Indian Sociology.

15. MASO403 Contemporary Sociology and Social Thinkers

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Nature and Meaning of Sociological Theory.
2. Scientific and Humanistic Perspective.

Unit-2.

Major Sociological Approaches: Historical Approaches, Structural Functional, Ethnomerthodological and Phenomenological Approach.

Unit-3.

1. Theory of Social Exchange.
2. Theory of Conflict, Symbolic Interactionism, Conventional and Radical Sociology.

Unit-4.

1. Karl Marx, D. P. Mukherjee.
2. Max Weber, R. K. Mukherjee.
3. E. Durkheim, G. S. Ghurye

References:

1. Horold Garfinked: Contribution of Ethnomertrhodogy and Harvey Sack (ed.).

2. Horold Garfinked: Studies in Ethnomertrhology.
3. John C. Mcknney and E. A. Tiryakiam: Theoretical Sociology: Perspectives and Development.
4. Peter M. Blau. Exchange and Power I Social Life.
5. Homans G. C.: Social Behavior its Elementary Forms.
6. Filmer Silvermen Walsh: New Direction in Sociological Theory.
7. Skid More, W. Theoretical Thinking in Sociology.
8. Gould, A.: The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology.
9. Nisbet & Bottomore: History of Sociological Analysis.
10. Martindales, D. Nature and Types of Sociological Theory.
11. Robert A. Nisbet: Emile Durkheim.
12. Gerth and Mills: essay on Max Weber.
13. Sorokin P.: Contemporary Sociological Theories.
14. Becker, H.: Sociological Thought from Lore to Science.
15. Aroo, R.: Main Currents in Sociological Thought 2Vols.
16. International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences.
17. Martindale, D.: Nature and Types of Sociological Theory.
18. Gurvitch and Moore: Twentieth Century Sociology.
19. Bottomore, T. B.: Karl Marx.
20. David Mc Lelan: Marxism after Marx.
21. T. Abel: Sociological Thought.
22. Anthony Giddens: Capitalism.
23. Reihard Bendix Max Weber: Intellectual Portrait (Hindi Translation by KN Sharma).
24. D. P. Mukerjee: Diversities.

15. MASO403 Dissertation Paper (Sociology of Education)

Course Outline:

Unit-1.

1. Education and Society:
 - (a) Education in Socialization.
 - (b) Socio-cultural factors in the development of Education.
2. Students: Social Background aspirations, attitudes.

Unit-2.

1. Students: Politics and Society.
2. Students Unrest.

Unit-3.

1. Profession of Teaching and the Role of Teacher.
2. Intellectual Elite in India.

References:

1. Altbach, P. G.: Turmoil and Transition: Higher Education and Student Politics in India.
2. F. A. Mathias: Education and Social Concern.
3. Gore, M.S., I. P. Desai, Suman Chitnis: Sociology of Education in India.
4. Shills, E.: Intellectual between Tradition and Modernity. The Indian Situation.
5. Report of the Education Commosion—1964-66.