1. नियमित छात्र–छात्राओं को अनिवार्य प्रश्नपत्रों में से 03 सैद्धांतिक एवं एक प्रायोगिक प्रश्न पत्र तथा ऐच्छिक प्रश्नपत्रों में से एक प्रश्नपत्र–चयन करना होगा।
2. स्वाध्याय/छात्राओं को अनिवार्य प्रश्न पत्रों में से 03 सैद्धांतिक एवं ऐच्छिक प्रश्नपत्रों में से दो सैद्धांतिक प्रश्नपत्र चयन करना होगा। प्रायोगिकी प्रश्न पत्र स्वाध्यायी छात्र/छात्राओं के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं होगा।

COMPULSORY
PAPER – I
CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

M.M.100

Objectives:

Industrial revolution and consequent transformation of mode of production brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal structure of the societies in Europe through the emergence of Capitalism. The changes that were brought by these events which have had far-reaching effects on the economic and social systems of these Societies that they commanded attention of thinkers, That gave rise to the discipline of Sociology. Different thinkers viewed the societal changes from different perspectives, presented their distinct analysis, casual and otherwise of these changes made efforts to highlight the different features of the emerging modern industrial capitalist society and also attempted to predict the future of this society. Some of them engaged their attention on the issues relaised to development of Sociology as a Science. They laid down the theoretical foundation of Sociology on which edifice of modern Sociological theories is erected. Besides, they also tried to analyse and interpret other sociological issues such as education, power structures religion and the like. Among there sociological thinkers prominentare Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Vilfredo Pareto

Acquaintance with the writings of these four thinkers would equip the students with theoretical insight to know, analyze and interpret the social scenario around them and would also familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories. While teaching, emphasis should be on critical analysis of the writing of these four thinkers.

Course Qulin:

Historical Socio- Economic background of the emergence of Sociology, Traditional feudal economy and social structure, Impact of industrial revolution and of new mode of production on society and economy, The emergence of capitalistic mode of production - Nature and features of capitalism, The enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning

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Karl Mark- Marx's theory of Social change, Marxian Dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of change and its laws, Materialistic interpretation of history: As a perspective of explaining transformation of human society through different stages, Economic determinism, Mode of production and social structure Basic structure and Super structure, Marx's analysis of emergence and development of capitalism in terms of laws of increasing accumulation and concentration of capital and of increasing misery, Concept of surplus value and exploitation, Emergence of Classes and class conflict, Proletariat revolution and future of capitalism Relon Less Society

Allienation in the capitalist society- Factor responsible for alienation and its social implications.

Emile Durkheim- Intellectual background, his pre-occupation 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, Explanation of increasing division of labour, Pathological forms of division of labour.

Theory of Suicide- Review of earlier theories of suicide, Suicide rate, His distinctive sociological approach, Types of suicide, Problem of integration of the individual with society.

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 Religious rituals- their types, Social role of religious beliefs and rituals

Contribution to the methodology of Sociology- Sociology as a Science- concept of social facts- Socialism

Max Weber- Theory of social action- types of social actions 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

Theory of Authority- Authority and power-Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy- Their distinctive features methods of administration and modes of inheritance

Theory of Bureaucracy, Capitalism and growing rationalism and emergence of modern bureaucracy, His model of Bureaucracy Relationship between political leaders and bureaucracy, Concept of verstehen and ideal types

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Pareto- intellectual background, Contribution to the methodology his logic experimental method, Classification of logical and non- logical actions, Explanation of Non-logical actions in terms his theory of Residues and Derivatives, Classification of Residues and Derivations, Theory of social change- Elites and masses, Types of Elites their classification, circulation of Elites.

Essential readings:

1. Parsons Talcott 1937-1949. The struture of social Action, Vol I & II. Mc Graw Hill, New York.
2. Nisbet 1966- The Sociological Tradition, Heinemann educational Books Ltd. London,
3. Zeitlin Irvin 1981- Ideology and the Development sociological Theory, Prentice Hall
4. Dahredorf. Ralph. 1959- Class and class conflict in an Industrial Society, Stanford University Press.
5. Bendix, Rinehard 1960- Max Weber,An intellectual Partait (for Weber) Double Day.
6. Popper Karl 1945- Open Society and its Enemies, Routledge, London
7. Aron, Reymond 1965- 1967: Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol.-I & II Penguin Chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber
8. Giddens Anthony 1997 Capitalism and Modern Social Theory- An analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber Cambridge University Press, Whole Book
9. Coser, L.A. 1977: Masters of Sociological thought, New York: Hagcourt Brace pp. 43-87, 129 - 174,217-260.
10. Hughes, John A. Martin Peter, J. and Sharrock W.W. 1995: Understanding Classical Sociology, Marx, Weber and Durkheim, London, Sage Publications Whole Book.

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COMPUSORY
PAPER– II
THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY

M.M. 100

Objective:-

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 the 20th century and which continue to concern the practioners of sociology today, the main focus of this course will be on structural, functional and conflict theories, and symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethno methodology and neomarxism. The course will also examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in under-standing social structure and change.

Introduction- Nature of Sociological theory-Levels of theorisation in sociology-Relationship between theory and research

Structural- Functionalism- The idea of social structure A. R. Radcliffe Brown-The problems of role analysis
S.F. Nadel- Functional dimensions of social system:
T. Parsons- Codification critique and reformulation of functional analysis R.K. Merton- Neo-functionalism: J. Alexander.

Structuralism and post-structuralism

Human nature and Cultural diversity, C. Live- Strauss Structuralism and post structuralism, M. Faucault

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Conflict theory
Marx critique and dialectics of conflict: R. Dahrendom-functional analysis of conflict. L. Coser-Conflict and social change: R. Collins.

The critical and neo Marxism
The Frankfurt school - Life world and system - J. Habermas Structuralism Marxism: L. Althusser .

Interactions Perspective
Symbolic Interactionism:
Phenomenological Sociology.
A. Schutz - Social contruction of reality. P. Berger and
T.G. Luckmann-Ethnomethodology: H. Garfinkel
Postmodernism - Seminoties – Convergence

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

1. Alexander, Jeffrey, C. 1987. Twenty lectures: Sociological theory since World War II. New York, Columbia University Press, Bottomore, Tom, 1984. The frankfurt School. Chester, Sustex.
2. Ellis Harwood and London: Tavistock Publications. Craib, lal 1992, Modern social theory, From Parsons to Haberrmas (2nd edition)
3. London: Harvester Press.
4. Collins Randall 1997 (Indian Edition) Sociological theory, Jaipur and New Delhi Rawat.
5. Giddens, Anthony 1983. Central problems in social theory :
6. Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis: London Macmillan.
7. Kuper, Adam 1975. Anthropologists and anthropology:
8. The British School, 1922-72, Harmondsworth, Middlesex : Penguin Books.
9. Kuper. Adam. and Jessica Kuper (eds.) 1996 (2nd edition).
10. The social science encyclopedia. London and New York: Routiedge.
11. Ritzer. George. 1992.(3rd edition). Sociological theory, New York. McGraw-Hill
12. Sturrock, John (ed), 1979 Structuralism and since : From
13. Levi-Strauss to Derida. Oxford: Oxford University Press,
14. Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). The structure of sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
15. Zeitlin, Irvin M. 1998 (Indian edition) Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

Pedagogy- The biographical details of the sociologists mentioned may be used only to place their theoretical contributions in appropriate intellectual Context.

It is necessary to evaluate the relevance and significance of the perspectives listed for understanding society in general and society in India a particular Illustrations may be drawn from empirical studies influenced by or bearing on these perspective

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COMPULSORY
PAPER- III
METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

M.M. 100

Objective:

This course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative) it tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes. In the first qualitative section, it introduces certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. The second and third sections attempt to sensitize postgraduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research. Teaching certain quantitative methods. Statistical Techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them. Exposure to the fieldwork at the post graduate level is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research.

Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it:

Inductive and deductive, Theory building, Scientific method in social research, Objectivity, Hypothesis

Quantitative methods and survey research- Survey techniques, Operationalisation and research design, Sampling design, Questionnaire construction, interview schedule, Measurement and Scaling, Limitations of Survey

Statistics in socials research- Measures of central tendency, Mean, Median, Mode Measures of Dispersion, Standard/ Quartile Deviation

Qualitative Research Techniques:

Techniques and methods of qualitative research, Participant observation/ ethnography, Interview guide Case study method, Content analysis, Application of Computers in Social research

Essential readings:

1. Barnes, John A. 1979, Who should know what? Social Science, Privacy and Ethics. Harmondsworth: Penguin. Bleicher M. 1988. The Hermeneutic Imagination London Routeldege and Kegan Paul (introduction only).
2. Bose, Pradip kumar, 1995: Research Methodology. New Delhi- ICSSR.
3. Bryman. Alan, 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research London: Unwin Hyman.
4. D.A. de Vaus. 1986 Slurveys in Social Research London:George Relen and Unwin.
5. Hughes.John, 1987. The Philosphy of Social Research London: Longman.

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6. Irvine, J.l. Miles and J. Evans (eds.) 1979 Demystifying Social Statistics. London. Pluto Press.
7. Madge, John 1970 The Origins of Scientific Sociology. London Tavistock.
8. Marsh. Catherine, 1988. Exploring Data. Chambridge. Polity Press.
9. Punch Keith, 1986. Introduction to Social Research. London. Sage.
10. Srinivas, M. N. and A. M. Shah 1979. Field Worker and the field New Delhi: Oxford.

References:

1. Beteilie A and T.N. Mandan, 1975. Encounter and Experience. Personal Accounts of Fieldwork. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
2. Fayeraband, Paul, 1975. Against Method Outline of an
3. Anarchistic Theory of knowledge. London: Humanities Press.
4. Hawthorne, Geoffrey, 1976. Enlightment and Despair. A History of Sociology. Cambridge. Cambridge University.
5. Kuhn, T.S. 1970 The structure of Scientific Revolutions, London: The University of Chicago Press.
6. Mukherjee, P.N. (eds.) 2000, Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage (Introduction). Popper K. 1999. The Logic of Scientific Discover, London: Routledge.
7. Shipman, Martin, 1988. The Limitations of Social Research, London: Longman.
8. Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Nett. 1997 Methodology for Social Research Jaipur Rawat.
9. Smelser, Neil J. Comparative Methods in Social Science.

Pedagogy

This course, especially the first section, is communicating the message that methodologies and methods do not evolve or emerge in a vacuum. Thus, the teacher is expected to constantly connect research methods to a theoretical framework so as to explain explicitly the linkages between theory and practice.
Discussions and practical exercise may form an integral part of the course Daily discussion on specific topic among students will provide feedback to the teacher and also arouse the interest of the students.

A field visit may also be organized depending upon the resources, time and convenience. Students may be made to do exercises in class such as the construction of questionnaires; schedules etc, and also test them in the field so as to sharpen their research skills. The section on statistics should also be rigorously explained along with adequate exercises.

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COMPULSORY
PAPER- IV
प्रायोगिक
नियमित छात्र/छात्राओ के लिए अनिवार्य

M.M. 100

इस पत्र में कुल 10 (दस) अभ्यास (Exercise) होगे। प्रेक्टिकल फाईल पर 70 अंक तथा मौखिकी में 30 अंक होंगे। इस 100 अंकों का मूल्यांकन बाह्य एवं आंतारिक परीक्षक संयुक्त रूप से करेंगें।

इसमें निम्नलिखित अभ्यास रहेंगे।

1. सेमिनार पेपर लिखना और प्रस्तुत करना।
2. पुस्तक समीक्षा
3. शोध पत्र तैयार करना
4. संदर्भ लिखना
5. एकल अध्ययन विधि द्वारा एकल अध्ययन करना।
6. साक्षात्कार अनुसूची/प्रश्नावली तैयार करना।
7. समाजशास्त्र के किसी एक संदर्भ पुस्तक का अध्ययन करना तथा उसके आधार पर उस पुस्तक की सामग्री को विस्तार से लिखित में प्रस्तुत करना।
8. तथ्यों को विभिन्न प्रकार के चित्रों एवं ग्राफों के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करना।
9. शोध–प्रारुप वनाना
10. शोध प्रारूप को मौखिक रूप से प्रस्तुत करना।

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OPTIONAL
PAPER- I
RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

M.M. 100

Objectives:

The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal Sources of approach to study the rural Society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social Structure.

To provide Sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India, to impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes, to acquaint students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural Society, Rural Community and peasantry

Course Outline:

Rural Society in India as agrarian and peasant social Structure

Basic Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society

Family, caste, religious habitat and settlement

Debates of mode of production and agrarian relation-tenancy lands and labour

Agrarian legistation and rural Social structure

Rural Poverty, emigration, landless labour

Planned change for rural society, panchayatraj, locan self govt. and community development programmes and rural development strategies.

Major agrarian moments in India- A critical analysis Globalization and its impact on agriculture

Water and Agriculture Irrigation management Practices

Essential Readings

Berch, Berberogue, Ed. 1992 : Class, State and Development in India 1,2,3 and 4 Chapters, Sage, New Delhi.

Desal A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India. Popular Prakashan Bombay. Mencher. J. P. 1983. Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part-III, OUP

P. Radhakrishnan, 1989. Peasant Struggles: Land

Reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836-1982 Sage Publications: New Delhi.

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Thorner, Danieland Thorner Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publication, Bombay.

Andre Betille 1974: Six Essays in Comaritive Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.

(Relevant Chapters)

Dhanagare. D.N. 1988. Peasant Movement in India OUP New Delhi,

Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous journey to the City, New Delhi. OUP

Reference

Research and review articles as appearing in standard national and international Journals and the current published monographs and books on thematic lines may be relied upon.

Pedagogy

The classroom teaching should be reinforced with the field visit and the presentation of case experiences in a monthly seminar. The teachers should make full use of the available friend report on rural sociology in India as published by the ICSSR in its survey Research in Sociology and Anthropology.

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ऐच्छिक प्रश्न पत्र
प्रश्नपत्र–द्वितीय
सामाजिक जनांकिकी

जनांकिकी– उत्पत्ति और विकासः अर्थ , परिभाषा, क्षेत्र प्रकृति महत्व जनांकिकी का समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र और भूगोल से संबंध।

जनसंख्या सिद्धांत पूर्व माल्थसवादी सिद्धांत, नवीन माल्थस का सिद्धांत माल्थवाद, जनसंख्या का प्राणी शास्त्रीय सिद्धांत, सामाजिक संस्कृतिक सिद्धांत, आर्थिक सिद्धांत, अनुकूलन सिद्धांत , जनानंकिकी परिवर्तन के सिद्धांत।

जीवन संमक– अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में जीवन समंक, जन्म मृत्यु पंजीकरण दोष एवं सुझाव, जनसंख्या एवं आर्थिक विकास, अर्धविकसीत देशो की जनांकिकी विशेषताँए।

जन्म दर और मृत्युदर – प्रभावित करने वाले कारण, प्रजननता अर्थ, प्रजननता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, विवाह की आयु, भारतीय जनसंख्या भारत में जनगणना, भारतीय जनसंख्या, आकार एवं वृद्धि बनावट प्रवासिता ग्रामीण नगरीय वर्गीकरण तथा प्रवृत्तियों, खाद्यपूर्ति, जनसंख्या और बेरोजगारी, जनसंख्या और जीवन स्तर।

जनसंख्या नीति – अर्थ महत्व एवं सिद्धांत, भारत में जनसख्या नीति, परिवार नियोजन अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम जनसंख्या का सुप्रजनन जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा विश्व जनसंख्या एक नजर।

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OPTIONAL
PAPER– II
SOCHAL DEMOGRAPHY

M.M. 100

Demography origin and development, Meaning, Definition scope, Nature and importance, Relations of Demography with sociology Economics and Geography.

Population Theory- Pre Malthusian Theory, New Mathusia, Biological Theories of population, Social cultural Theories, Economic Theories Optimum theory, Theories of Demographic transition

Vital Statistics- Meaning and importance, Vital statistics in India Registration of Birth and Death, Defects and suggesties, Population and Economic Development Demography Characteristics of under developed Countries.

Birth rate and Death Rate- Factors affecting, fertility meaning factors affecting, fetiligy Age of marriage, India population Census in India, Indian population size and Growth Composition, Migration Rural, Urban classification and trends. Food surry, population and unemployment, population and standard of living

Population Policy- meaning, importance and theories population policy in India. Family planning- Meaning and importance. Family planning programme in India. Eugenices of population education and World population at Glance

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OPTIONAL
PAPER- III
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

M.M. 100

Objective:

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 is:

To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of political system (s), and the political processes

To account the students with the nature and functioning of political System (s), and the political processes

To generate in the minds of students an awareness of their Status and sole as citizens of the state

To make the students aware of the prerequisites of Sound democratic political system and its vulnerability

Course Outline

Definition and subject matter of political Sociology.

Distinctive, Approach of political Sociology. Interrelationship between political system and society

Democratic and totalitarian systems-socio-economic conditions conductive for their emergence and stability

Political Culture- Meaning and significance, Political socialization-meaning, significance and agencies

Elite theories of distribution of power in society (with reference to Mosca, pareto, R Mitchels and C.W. Mills and others, Intellectuals, Political role of intellectuals, significance,

Pressure groups and interests groups-Nature bases political Significance. Bureaucracy, its characteristics, its types, its significance in political development with special reference to India

Political Parties, Characteristics, Social composition of parties recruitment, mass participation, political apathy, its causes and consequences (with special reference to India.)

Political process in India, Role of caste, religion, Regionalism and Language in Indian polities

Public opinion: role of mass media, problems of communication in illiterate societies, its reference on parties and polity Politicization of social life.

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Essential Reading:

1. Doswe. R. E. & Hughes 1971 - Political Sociology, New York Basic Book
2. Horowitz, Irving, L, 1972 Foundation for political Sociology, New York harper and Row.
3. Runciman W.G. 1965-Social Science and political Theory, Cambridge University Press, London.
4. Eisentadt S.N. (Ed) 1971 Political Sociology. New York Basic Book. Kornhauser, W. 1971 The politics of mass Society, Penguin
5. Kothari R, 1979 - Politics in India. Orient Longmans. Ltd
6. Merton R.K. 1952 (ed) Reader in Bureaucracy, Glenco the Free Press
7. Key V.O. 1964 - Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups, Crowell New York.
8. Mills C.W. & Hans Gerth, 1946 - Essays in sociology Oxford. New York.
9. Samuel P. Huntington 1969 - Political Order in changing
10. Societies, yale University Press. New Haven.
11. Almond A. Gabrielet. Al. 1973, Crises choice and change. Historical studies of Political Development Boston
12. P. Blau 1956 - Bureaucracy in Modern Society Random House, New York.
13. Lipset S.M. 1959 - Political Man, H. E. B.
14. William Riker et al 1973. An Introduction to Positive political Theory, Englewood, Cliff.
15. Robert michels 1949 - Political Parties Glenco Free Press Benedict Anderson 1983 - Imagined communities Reflections on the orgin and Spread of nationalism, Beso London. Dipt Kumar Biswas 1989- Political Sociology Firma KLM Private, Calcutta.
16. Rajni Kothari, 1973(ed) - Caste in Indian Politics - Orient Longmans Ltd. 1973.
17. Barrington Moore Jr. 1958 - Political Power and Social Theory, Cambridge, Harward University Press.
18. Mitra, Subrathak. 1992-Power protest and participation Local Elides and the polities of development in India. Routledge.
19. Marris, Jones W. H. 1982 Government and Politi CS in India Cambridge.
20. Jangam R.T. 1980-Text Book of political Sociology, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company - New Delhi.

Pedagogy

The course is design to be tauth thought the lecture method. However, Group discussions and seminar presentations on current topics touching upon the Coues may be organised.

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