M.A SOCIOLOGY (PRIDE)
SYLLABUS
PAPER – I: PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Unit – I:


Unit – II


Unit – III


Unit – IV


Unit – V


Unit – VI

Unit – VII


Text Book


References


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PAPER – II: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Unit – I


Unit – II

Durkheim - Social Order and Social Facts – Social Solidarity – Functionalism and Methodology – Theory of Suicide – Sacred and Profane – Division of labour

Unit – III


Unit – IV

Talcott Parsons – Social Action – System Theory – Role, Equilibrium – Pattern Variables – AGIL Scheme of social systems

Unit – V


Unit – VI

Garfinkel – Ethnomethodology – The Problem of Order – Main Stream Sociology – An Experiment in Sociology
Unit – VII
Indian Social Thinkers

M.N. Srinivas - Sanskritisation and Westernisation
Radha Kamal Mukerjee - Alternative ‘middle way’ – Notion of Dialectics
G.S. Ghurye - Theoretical Pluralist and Caste in India

Text Book

2. Francis, Abraham and Morgan. 1985, Sociological Thought, Delhi : Macmillan India Ltd.

References

PAPER- III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICS

UNIT-I:

**Aims of Social research:** Understanding the Function of Society, Studying Individual behaviour and Socialization, Evaluation of Social Problem, Exploring Social Realities.
Characteristics of Scientific Research: Verifiability, Accuracy, Objectivity, Systematization.
Types of Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, Comparative and Longitudinal.

UNIT-II

**Theory, Fact and Hypothesis:** Characteristics of Theory- Set of Interdependent, Proposition, Relationship Between Proposition, Certain Level of Generality, Empirically testable, Logical Consistency
**Role of Theory:** Narrowing the range of Facts, Making the reliance of Facts, Conceptualization in the Process, Classifying the Facts, Summarizing, Generalizing and Systematizing the Relationship between the Facts, Prediction of Facts – Points out Gape in Knowledge
**Fact:** Physical, Mental and Emotional Occurrences - Lead to Theories

UNIT – III

**Research Process:** Research Design - Types of Research – Descriptive, Diagnostic and experimental
**Sampling:** Types of Sampling- Probability sampling – Simple random, Stratified Random, Systematic Cluster, Multi Stage and Multi Faceted Non- Probability Sampling – Convenient, Purposive, Quota Snow Ball, Tools of Data Collection: Questionnaire, mailed Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Observation Method.

UNIT – IV

**Data Analysis:** Classification, Coding, Editing, Tabulation, Diagrammatic and Graphic Representation, Interpretation and Report Writing.

UNIT – V

**Statistics:** Introduction, Importance, Scope, Function and Limitations
Measures of Central tendency: - Mean, Median, Mode
Measures of Dispersion: - Range, Quartile Deviation, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation
**Correlation Analysis:** Karl Persons Coefficient of Correlation, Rank Correlation.
REFERENCES:

- Young Pauline V: Scientific Social Surveys and Research. PHI.

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PAPER –IV: INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND CHANGE

UNIT I: Introduction to Indian Society
- Ashramas and Purusharthas
- Four stages of Hindu way of life: Brahmacharya, Gristra, Varmaprashta, Sanyasa.
- Purushathas: Artha, Karma, Kama, Moksha.

UNIT II: Family in Indian Society:
- Marriage and Kinship in India.
- Functions of Family
- Types of Family
- Changes in the Indian Family system.
- Dowry system in Indian Marriage.

UNIT III: Caste System in India:
- Characteristics of Caste System in India.
- Socio-cultural, economic, Political dimensions of caste system in India.
- Power Dimensions of Caste in India
- Inter-Caste Relations; Changes in Caste System in India

UNIT IV: Religion in India:
- Religion and Social Order
- Religion and Caste
- Religion and Politics
- Religion and Secularism

UNIT V: Social Issues in Indian Society:
- Social and Economic Inequalities
- Caste Conflict
- Communal Tension
- Regionalism and Nationalism.

UNIT VI: Towards Social Transformation of Indian Society:
- Modernization of Indian Tradition
- Traditionalization of Modernity
- Ideology and Change
- Social Change and Social Legislation, Education,
- Industrialization and Urbanization.
Reference:

- Singer, Milton & B. Cohn (ed): Structure and change in Indian society; Chicago; Aldine publishing Co-1968.

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PAPER -V: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Unit-I: Introduction
Scope and importance of Sociology of Health
Four dimensions of health
Evolution of Social Medicine in India

Unit-II: Social Epidemiology
Social Epidemiology of Diseases
Social Etiology of Diseases
Social Ecology of Diseases

Unit-III: Health Care Planning
History of Public Health in India
National Health Policy
Health Planning in India
Health Care System in India

Unit- IV: Community Health
Bhore Committee Report
Primary Health Centres at Four Levels
Health Care Delivery Model
Holistic Approach to ‘Health for All’

Unit-V: Health Programmes in India
National Health Programmes- Objectives and Strategies
Implementation of Health Programmes and their Effectiveness
Role of International Organization- WHO-Other United National Agencies-
Health Work of Bilateral Agencies
HIV/ AIDS & National Policy in India.
Reference:


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PAPER –VI: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY AND LABOUR PROBLEMS


Unit-II: Structure of Industrial Organization: Industry as a social system, Division of labour, interrelationship between different sets of workers, workers and management. Issues of labour welfare activities – Promotion of transfer, Health and Safety needs, grievances procedure, standing committees.

Unit-III: Problems of Industry- Labour & Grievances, interpersonal relationship, problems for morale, leadership and productivity, labour turnover, absenteeism, alcoholism, sickness, lay off, strike-go slow, ghearo and lock out.

Unit-IV: Trade Unionism- Approaches of Karl Marx, Selling Pearlman, Sydney and Beatrice Webb and Mahatma Gandhi and V.V. Giri, Problems of Trade Union-Multiplicity of trade unions, Politicization of trade unions.

Unit-V: Industrial Relations: Collective bargaining, Types of bargaining, Methods of Settling the industrial disputes, Arbitration, Adjudication, Conciliation, Negotiation, Industrial Dispute Act 1947, Trade Unions Act 1926.

Reference:

✓ Ramaswamy E.A., Worker and his union, oxford, 1979.
✓ Sharma G.K., Labour Movement in India.
✓ Singh V.B., Industrial Labour in India
✓ Mamoria C.M., Industrial Labour and Industrial relations. Vol.II
PAPER- VII: RURAL –URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Unit- I: Rural Sociology

Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology: History of Rural Sociology; Importance of the study of rural Sociology.

Unit-II: Agrarian Social Structure and Change

Village Social Structure; Land ownership pattern in Rural Society; Jajmani System; Tenancy Systems; Factors of Change; Agrarian Legislation; Land Reform programmes; Green Revolution; Rural Development Programmes.

Unit-III: Rural Social Problems

Untouchability; Rural Violence; Landlessness; Rural indebtedness; Poverty; Unemployment.

Unit- IV: Urban Sociology

Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology; Importance of the Study of Urban Sociology; Urbanism as a way of life; Factors of Urbanization.

Unit-V: Urban Social Problems

Crime; Juvenile Delinquency; Slums; Housing Problems; Environmental Problems; Poverty; Unemployment.

Unit-VI: Urban Leisure

Nature of Leisure; Organization of Leisure; Commercialization of Leisure; Mass Communication and Leisure.

Unit –VII: Urban Planning

Relevance of Sociology in Urban Planning; Attitudes and Values of Urban Planners; Urban Renewal; Planning for New Settlements.
Reference:

PAPER- VIII: INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Unit-I: Problems of Children


Unit-II: Deviance


Unit-III: Perilous trend – Causes and Effect

Alcoholism, Drugabuse, Gambling, Corruption, Terrorism and Housing problems.

Unit- IV: Problems of Aged

Oldage in India, Problems of Aged – Social, Economic, Psychological, Physical. Conflict with younger generation, disappoint from family, fear of death, declining power, post retirement problem. The welfare programmes for the aged: Role of G.O’s & NGO’s.

Unit-V: Crimes against Scheduled Caste

Inter-Caste Conflicts, Dominance of one Caste over others, exploitation of lower castes by higher castes, barriers in mobility and achieving political power, competition for economic opportunities.
Reference:

- Unely Chandra Sahoo, Child Labour in Urban informal sectors, classical publishing company, New Delhi, 1999.
- Sudhir, M.A., Ageing in Rural India, Indian Publishers Distributors, Delhi, 2000.

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PAPER- IX: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

UNIT - I : INTRODUCTION

Social Demography: Definition - Nature and Scope - Development of Demographic studies - Inter-relationship between demographic studies and Other disciplines - biological sciences, social and behavioral sciences.

UNIT – II: POPULATION THEORIES

Pre-Malthusian theories of population - Malthusian theory of population – Biological theories - The theory of demographic transition.

UNIT – III: DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

Fertility and fecundity - Factors influencing fertility - Mortality, infant mortality and maternal mortality – causes - Migration - Types and forms, push and pull factors in migration.

UNIT – IV: POPULATION POLICIES

Mortality - influencing policies - Migration - influencing policies – Fertility – influencing policies - Direct and Indirect anti-natalist policies

UNIT – V: POPULATION CONTROL PROGRAMMES


TEXT BOOKS


REFERENCES


UNIT I: Concepts in Environmental Sociology: Interrelationship between people and environment- global issues- greenhouse effect, global warming, role of developed countries and developing countries- pollution and health, acid rain and desertification.

UNIT II: Environmental Pollution and Effects: Solid Waste Pollution- Pesticidal Pollution- Nuclear Pollution- Water Pollution- Air Pollution- Marine Pollution- Noise Pollution- Deforestation- River Pollution.


UNIT V: Technology Development and Environment: Criticism of Modern Technology- Environmentally sound and appropriate technology- Criteria for selection of technology: Satisfaction of basic needs, Sustainable development, Societal and cultural development, Environmental development.
Reference: