

J.S. UNIVERSITY



MASTER OF ARTS

(MA)

SOCIOLOGY

SYLLABUS OF PREV. AND FINAL YEAR

(Effective from 2018 to revised syllabus)

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-I

Classical Sociology Tradition (MASL 101)

Unit I – 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 of society and economy. The emergence of capitalistic mode of production-Nature and features of capitalism. The enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning. **Revolution vs movement**

Unit II – Karl Marx : 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. Concepts of surplus value and exploitation.

Unit III – Emile Durkheim : Intellectual background. 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. 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 interaction of the individual with society. Theory of Religion : Earlier theories of the emergence and role of the sacred things as symbols of ultimate value, 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-sociologism.

Unit IV – 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, 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 of emergence of modern bureaucracy, His model of bureaucracy, Relationship between political

leaders and bureaucracy. Concepts of status, class and power. Contribution to the methodology of social science-Distinctive nature of social realities because of meaning attached them-Sociology as an interpretative science. Concept of verstehen and ideal types.

Unit V – Vilfredo Pareto ; Intellectual background. Contribution to the methodology-his logic-experimental method. Classification of Social Action, 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, classification, circulation of Elites.

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-II

Methodology of Social Research(MASL -102)

Unit I – Philosophical Roots as Social Research : Issues in the theory of epistemology : forms and types of knowledge, validation of knowledge. Philosophy of social science : Enlightenment, reason and science, Cartesian philosophy, structure of scientific revolution (Kuhn). Positivism and its critique : Contrivings of Comte, Durkheim and Popper to positivism : Critique of positivism : Feyerabend and Giddens. Hermeneutics: Critique of analysis, Experiments in ethno-methodology, 'because of and in order to motive in phenomenological sociology.

Unit II - Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it : Positivism, Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology and Symbolic Interactionism, Interpretative understanding. Logic of Inquiry in Social Science Research. Inductive and deductive. Theory building. Scientific method in social Research. Objectivity/value neutrality. Hypothesis **Steps of social research** .

Unit III – Quantitative methods and Survey research : Assumptions of quantification and measurement. Survey techniques. Operationalisation and research design. Sampling design. Questionnaire construction, Interview schedule. Measurement and Scaling. Reliability and Validity. Limitations of Survey.**Project formulation**

Unit IV – Statistics in Social Research: Measures of Central Tendency : Mean, median, mode, Measures of Dispersion : Standard and Quartile Deviation. Correlation Analysis : Tests of Significance and Covariance. Regression Analysis. **Chi square test , T test , one way Anova , Two Anova** .

Unit V – Qualitative Research Techniques : Techniques and methods of qualitative research. Participant observation/ethnography, interview guide. Case study method. Content analysis. Oral history, narratives. Life history, genealogy. Methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research. Encounters and experiences in field work. Qualitative data format and processing. Validity and reliability in qualitative research. **Methods and use of Macro-statistics and secondary sources (Durkheim's suicide, census, National Sample survey)** : Triangulation- Mixing qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Social Research, Action Research, Participatory Research. Application of Computers in Social research (e.g. SPSS). Ethical issues in Social Research.

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-III

Rural Society in India(MASAL - 103)

Unit I – Rural society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure. Basic Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society.**Traditional village Structure , little community .**

Unit II – Family, caste, religions, habitat and settlement.**Basic structure of consumptive & religion .**

Unit III – Debates of mode of production and agrarian relation-tenancy lands and labour. Agrarian legislation and rural social structure. Rural poverty, emigration, landless labour. **Labour walfare and social society .**

Unit IV – Planned Change for rural society, Panchayatraj, local self Govt. And community development programmes and rural development strategies. **Changing aspect of Rural modern Social and present government policy rural society .**

Unit V – Major agrarian moments in India – A critical analysis. Globalization and its impact on agriculture. Water and Agriculture, Irrigation management Practices.**Social movement in India.**

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-IV

Sociology of Religion(MASL- 104)

Unit I – Introduction : The scope of sociology of religion. Conceptual clarifications : Belief systems, magic and religion- Elements of religious experience-Typology of religions.**impact of religion on the social .**

Unit II – Sociological Interpretation of Religion : Durkheim and sociological functionalism-Weber and phenomenology. Marx and dialectical materialism- Levi Strauss and Structuralism.**Subaltern perspective Dr. B.R.Ambedkar**

Unit III – Religions of India : Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism and Sikhism. A social historical perspective-Demographic profile- Contemporary trends. **Problem of casteism .**

Unit IV – Aspects of religion in India : Sacred knowledge-Sacred space-Sacred time- Sacred persona. Contestation of religion in India: Fundamentalism Communalism-Secularism- Proselytism. **New Approach of religion**

Unit V – Social Change and religion : Socio-religious movements-Popular religion and emerging cults.**Impact of democracy on Religion .**

M.A. (Final) Paper-I

Theoretical Perspective in Sociology(MASL-201)

Unit I – Introduction : Nature of Sociology Theory : Levels of theorisation in sociology-Relationship between theory and research.

Unit II – Structural-Functionalism : The idea of social structure : A.R. Radcliffe-Brown-The problems of role analysis : C.F. Nadel- Functional dimensions of social system : T. Parsons-Codification, critique and reformulation of functional analysis : R.K. Merton- Neofunctionalism : J. Alexander.

Unit III – Structuralism and Post-structuralism : Human nature and cultural diversity : C. Levi-strauss- Structuralism and post structuralism : M. Foucault.

Unit IV – Conflict Theory : Marx critique and dialectics of conflict : R. Dahrendorf – Functional analysis of conflict : I Coser-Conflict and social change : R. Collins.

The critical theory and neo-Marxism:

Unit V – Interactionist perspective : Symbolic Interactionism : G.H. Mead and H. Blumer- Phenomenological Sociology : A. Schultz-Social construction of reality : P.Berger and T.G. Luckmann Ethnomethodology: H. Gafinkel.

M.A. (Final) Paper-II

Sociology of Change and Development(MASL-202)

Unit I – Meaning and Forms of Social Change : Evolution, Progress, Transformation : Change in structure and change of structure. Theories and factors of social change : Linear, Cyclical and curvilinear; demographic, economic, religious, bio-tech, info-tech and media. **Impact of social media and social change .**

Unit II – Social Change in Contemporary India : Trends of change, processes of change, sanskritization, westernization, modernization, secularization. **and New trend of social change**

Unit III – Changing Conceptions of Development : Economic growth, human development, social development; sustainable development, the question of socio-cultural sustainability, multiple sustainability. Critical perspectives on Development : Ecological, liberal, Marxian. Theories, centre-periphery, world-systems, unequal exchange. **sustainable development**

Unit IV – Paths and agencies of Development : Capitalist, socialist, mixed economy, Gandhian; State, market, non-governmental organizations. Social structure and Development : Structure as a facilitator/inhibitor, development and socio-economic disparities, gender and development. **Welfare. State**

Unit V – Culture and Development : Culture as an impediment to development, development and displacement of development and upsurge of ethnicity. Indian Experience of Development : Sociological appraisal of Five Year Plans, Social consequences of economic reforms, socio-cultural repercussions of globalization, social implications of info-tech revolution. Formulating Social Policies and Programmes : Policy and project planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation of methodologies. **New recommendation of Niti Ayog .**

M.A. (Final) Paper-III

Environment and Society(MASL-203)

Unit I – Classical Sociological tradition-Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber on environmental concerns. Environmental Sociology : The rise, decline and resurgence of Environment Sociology, 21st century paradigm.

Unit II – Emerging theoretical parameters in environmental sociology. Contributions of Zavestoskis, Dunlap and Catton, Ramachandra Guha, Patrick Giddens and Radha Kamal Mukherjee.

Unit III – Nature verses Nature : Synthesis of Societal and environmental dialect. Environmental dialect. Environmental issues pertaining to population, water, sanitation, pollution, energy, Housing and urban development and rural poverty.**Skill development programme**

Unit IV – Social impact assessment of environmental issues. Development, displacement, Relocation and environmental problems.**Sustainable development**

Unit V – Global Environmentalism : A Challenge to post-materialism thesis, Environment, technology and society. Environment Justice, policy and action.**New government policy Environment related .**

M.A. (Final) Paper-IV

Criminology(MASL-204)

Unit I – Conceptual Approaches to crime : Legal, behavioural and sociological; deviance, crime and delinquency; types of crime-economic, violent, white-collar.

Unit II – Perspectives on Crime Causation : Classical, positivist, Psychological, sociological, Marxian, geographical; recent theoretical advances-the criminal personality, labelling theory.

Unit III – Changing profile of Crime and Criminals : organized crimes, against women and children, cyber crimes , corruption, changing socio-economic profile of criminals in contemporary India. Theories of Punishment : Retributive, deterrent, reformatory, futility and cost of punishment.

Unit IV – Correction and its Forms : Meaning and significance of correction; forms of correction prison-based, community-based. Correctional Programmes in Prisons : History of prison reforms in India, National policy of prisons; scientific classification of prisoners; modernization of prison, industry and involvement of private sector; correctional programmes-educational, vocational, psychiatric, meditation, recreation, etc. Problems of Correctional Administration : Antiquated Jail manual and prison act, overcrowding, custodial mindest; lack of inter-agency coordination among police, prosecution, judiciary and prison; human rights and prison management, limitations and prospects of correction.

Unit V – Alternatives of Imprisonment : Probation, parole-open prison, after-care and rehabilitation, Victimological Perspective : Victim's responsibility in crime, compensation of victims.