

Study & Evaluation Scheme

of

**Master of Arts
(Sociology)**

[w.e.f Session 2020-21]



आईएफटीएम विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश
IFTM University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
NAAC ACCREDITED

N.H.-24, Lodhipur Rajput, Delhi Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh-244102
E-mail Id : info@iftmuniversity.ac.in
Website: www.iftmuniversity.ac.in



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**Study & Evaluation Scheme of
Master of Arts (Sociology)
[w.e.f Session 2020-21]**

Summary

Programme:	Master of Arts (Sociology)
Course Level:	PG Degree
Duration:	Two years (Four semesters) Full Time
Medium of Instruction:	English / Hindi
Minimum Required Attendance:	75%

Program Outcomes (POs):

On successful completion of this program, students would be able to:

- Have scientific outlooks and attitudes to understand the human behaviour, social issues and phenomena.
- Acquire sociological knowledge in the forms of theories and methods would make students good social scientists.
- Get sociological knowledge that help to make students, critical and logical.
- Able to qualify the UPSC, MPSC/ UGCNET/JRF/ and other examination of Social Welfare Departments.
- Get employment opportunities in the Teaching, Research and NGOs and Private sectors.

Evaluation of theory Papers:

Internal	External	Total
30	70	100

Internal Evaluation of theory:

ClassTest I	ClassTest II	ClassTest III	Assignment(s)	Attendance	Total
Best two out of the three					
10	10	10	5	5	30

Duration of Examination:

Internal	External
1hrs	3 hrs

Study and Evaluation Scheme
Programme: Master of Arts (Sociology)

S. N.	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Period			Credit	Evaluation Scheme		
			L	T	P		Internal	External	Total

FIRST YEAR
SEMESTER –I

1.	MASC111	Basic Sociological Concepts	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
2.	MASC112	Classical Sociological Theories	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
3.	MASC113	Methodology of Social Research	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
Optional Papers (Select any One)									
4.	MASC114	Rural Sociology	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
5.	MASC115	Political Sociology	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
		Total				16	120	280	400

SEMESTER –II

1.	MASC211	Social Change and Development	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
2.	MASC212	Indian Society	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
3.	MASC213	Sociology of Education	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
Optional Papers (Select any One)									
4.	MASC214	Social Demography	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
5.	MASC215	Environment and Society	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
		Total				16	120	280	400
		<i>First Year Total</i>				32	240	560	800

SECOND YEAR
SEMESTER –III

1.	MASC311	Modern Sociological Theories	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
2.	MASC312	Gender and Society	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
3.	MASC313	Social Anthropology	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
Optional Papers (Select any One)									
4.	MASC314	Urban Sociology	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
5.	MASC315	Sociology of Religion	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
		Total				16	120	280	400

SEMESTER –IV

1.	MASC411	Perspectives on Indian Society	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
2.	MASC412	Criminology and Penology	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
3.	MASC413	Industrial Sociology	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
Optional Papers (Select any One)									
4.	MASC414	Sociology of Health	4	--	--	4	30	70	100
5.	MASC451	Dissertation and Viva-Voce	--	--	--	4	30	70	100
		Total				16	120	280	400
		<i>Second Year Total</i>				32	240	560	800
		<i>First Year Total</i>				32	240	560	800
		<i>Second Year Total</i>				32	240	560	800
TOTAL DEGREE MARKS						64	480	1120	1600

FIRST YEAR

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Sociology)

Semester – I

Paper Code: MASC111; Basic Sociological Concepts

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to explain the basic concepts used in sociology, rise of human society, the sociological approach to understand human society, the relationship between individual and society, process of socialization, and the social structure.

UNIT- I

Society; Community; Social structure; Organization; Institutions and Association; Status, Role and its types; Culture and Civilization; Norms and Values ; Social Groups and its types: Primary and Secondary group; In-Group, Out-Group; Reference group Social stratification and its forms- Slavery, Estate, Caste, Class and Status; Groups; Social Control and its agencies; Anomie

UNIT II

Family: Classification of family; Functions of family, Changing Pattern of family; Marriage: Marriage and its types, Marriage practices; Kinship: Kinship terms, types and usages

UNIT III

Economy: Property, Capital, Division of Labour; Polity: Authority, Power, Political Party; Religion: Sacred and profane, Totemism, Animism, Communalism, Secularism

UNIT IV

Social Processes: Competition, Conflict and Cooperation, Acculturation, Diffusion and Assimilation; Socialization: Types and agencies; Social Change, Development, Progress, Evolution and Revolution

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Understand the concept of Society, Organization, Institutions and Association, Status, Role and its types, Culture and Civilization, Norms and Values, Social Groups and its types, Reference group Social stratification and its forms, Groups, Social Control and its agencies, and Anomie
- Define Family and explain its Classification and Functions.
- Understand the importance of Marriage and explain its types and practices.
- Define Kinship and its types and usages.
- Explain the concept of Economy, Polity, Sacred and profane, Totemism, Animism, Communalism, and Secularism.
- Describe Social Processes and Socialization.

Recommended Readings:

1. Atal, Yogesh, 2014; Studying the Social Sphere: Introduction to Sociology Pearson.

2. Bottomore, T.B. 1972; *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature*. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
3. Browne Ken 2005. *An Introduction to Sociology* London: Polity.
4. Davis, Kingsley. 1949. *Human Society* New York: Macmillan Co.
5. Giddens, Anthony Mitchell Duneier, Richard P. Appelbaum. 2007. *Introduction to Sociology, Sixth Edition*, New York: W.W Norton.
6. Harlambos, M. 1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Inkeles, Alex 1964. *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession* New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
8. Jayaram, N. 1988. *Introductory Sociology*. Madras: Macmillan India.
9. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A systematic introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
10. Mac Iver R.M and Charles H Page. 1981. *Society: An Introductory Analysis* New York: Macmillan.
11. Merton, R.K. 1957. *Social Theory and Social Structure*, London: Free Press.
12. Moor, Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967. *Social Change*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.
13. Rosenberg Michael. 1983. *An Introduction to Sociology* Methuen Publications.
14. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw-Hill.
15. Wallerstein, Immanuel 2009. *Open the Social Sciences* New Delhi: Sage/Vistaar.
16. Worsley, Peter. 1970. *Introducing Sociology* Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Website Sources:

- https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/anthropology/21a-245j-power-interpersonal-organizational-and-global-dimensions-fall-2005/study-materials/basic_conc.pdf
- <http://notes.iasscore.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/BASIC-SOCIOLOGICAL-CONCEPTS.pdf>
- https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/health/ephti/library/lecture_notes/health_scienc_e_students/ln_sociology_final.pdf
- https://www.achieveriasclasses.com/notes/ESO11_2%20Basic%20Concepts%20in%20Sociology.pdf
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/31467/1/Unit-2.pdf>

Semester - I

Paper Code: MASC112; Classical Sociological Theories

Course Objectives:

The aim of this course is to give an overview of classical sociological theory and a deeper understanding of some theories and perspectives. The course begins with a short sketch of the development of social theory in the history of ideas and an account of the social and intellectual background of the rise of sociology as an academic discipline in the 19th century. The main focus of the course is on, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim.

UNIT- I

The Development of Sociology in the 19th Century: Industrial and French Revolution; August Comte: Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences and Social Static & Dynamic; H. Spencer: Evolutionism, Militant and Industrial Society

UNIT- II

Karl Marx: Historical Materialism, Class and Class Conflict, Theory of Social Change, Alienation

UNIT- III

Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Suicide, Religion, The Division of Labour and Forms of Solidarity

UNIT- IV

Max Weber: Ideal Type, Social Action, Religion and Social Change & Class, Status and Party; Pareto: logical and Non-Logical action; George Simmel

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Understand the efforts made by Auguste Comte in developing the science of society, Sociology and his three major theories.
- Explain Marx's contribution of dialectics and social change and how capitalism developed through the successive stages of primitive communism, ancient society and feudal society.
- Understand the concept of class and class conflict, Theory of Social Change and alienation as given by the Marx.
- Explain the theories given by Emile Durkheim on Social Facts, Suicide and the Division of Labour.
- Explain the central ideas of Max Weber, his argument in making Sociology a science.

Recommended Readings:

1. Abrams, P. 1968. The Origins of British Sociology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
2. Durkheim, E. 1982. Elementary forms of Religion Life: London Macmillan
3. Durkheim, E. 1982. The Rules of Sociological Method. London: Macmillan.
4. Marx, K. 1924. The Class Struggle in France (1848-1850). New York: New York Labour News
5. Marx, K. 1954. Capital - Vol. I. Moscow: Progress Publishers. (Chapter 1, 10 and 14).
6. Marx, K. 1964. Pre-capitalist Economic Formations. London: Lawrence and Wishart.

7. Marx, K. and F. Engels. 1976. The Manifesto of the Communist Part, in Marx & Engels Collected Works - Vol. 6. London: Lawrence and Wishart.
8. Nisbet, R.A. 1967. The Sociological Tradition. London: Heinemann.
9. Weber, M. 1949. The Methodology of the Social Sciences. New York: Free Press.
10. Weber, M. 1978. Economy and Society: An outline interpretative sociology (edited by G. Roth and C. Wittich) - Vol. 1. Berkeley: University of California Press. (Part-I, Chapters 1, 2).
11. Weber, M. 2002. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capital. Los Angeles: Blackwell Publishers.

Website Sources:

- https://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_SOCIOLOGY/MA_PAPER-3_CLASSICAL_SOCIOLOGICAL_THEORY.pdf
- <https://www.sesync.org/sites/default/files/education/sociology-2.pdf>
- <https://freidok.uni-freiburg.de/fedora/objects/freidok:7907/datastreams/FILE1/content>
- http://www.tezu.ernet.in/tu_codl/slm/Sociology/MSO101%20BLOCK%201.pdf

Semester - I

Paper Code: MASC113; Methodology of Social Research

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to explain the meaning and concept of social science research, distinguish between natural and social science research, describe the various types and approaches to social science research, discuss the recent trends in social science research and understand the basic concepts related to research.

UNIT-I

Research Methodology: Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope; Methods of Social Research: Basic, Applied, Action, Qualitative and Quantitative, Steps in Social Research; Problems of objectivity; Formulation of Research problem

UNIT-II

Hypothesis, Logic of Inquiry: Inductive & Deductive; Research Designs: Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostics and Experimental; Sampling: Concept, Types & Significance

UNIT-III

The Data: Types and Source; Strategies used for Research: Survey, Case studies, Content Analysis & Historical Analysis; Tools of Data Collection: Interview, Interview -Schedule, Observation & Questionnaire, and Scaling

UNIT-IV

Statistics: Meaning and Uses in Social Research, Mean, Median and Mode, Correlation & Chi Square test Computer: Brief History, Types and Application of Computer in Social Research, Analysis and Report Writing

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Discuss concepts and issues related to Social Science research.
- Explain the various approaches that can be adopted for conducting social science research.
- Describe Methods of Social Research: Basic, Applied, Action, Qualitative and Quantitative.
- Understand the concept of Hypothesis, Logic of Inquiry, Research Designs and sampling.
- Understand the basic characteristics of different methodologies used for Data collection.
- Know the application of statistics in social research and how to calculate mean, median, mode and standard deviation.

Recommended Readings:

1. P.N. Mukherji (ed.) 2000. Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage Publication (Compulsory Reading).
2. V.K. Srivastava (ed.) 2004. Methodology and Fieldwork, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

3. Abdul Matin. 2004. *Research Methodology; Statistics, IT and e-Methods*, New Delhi: Icon Publication Pvt. Ltd.
4. Ackoff R. L. 1955: *The Designing of Social Research* University of Chicago Press.
5. Babbie, Earl 2004: *The Practice of Social Research*, Thomson Asia Pvt. Ltd., Singapore.
6. Garrett H.E. 1981: *Statistics in Psychology and Education*, Vakils, Bombay.
7. Goode and Hatt, 1952: *Methods in Social Research*, McGraw Hill Co. Ltd.
8. Kerlinger, F.N. 1973: *Foundation of Behavioural Research*, Holt Rinehart and Winston, New York.
9. Majumdar, P.K. 2005: *Research Methods in Social Science*, Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
10. Matt Henn & Others, 2006: *a Short introduction to Social Research*, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi.
11. Norman Blaikie. 2000. *Designing Social Research: The Logic of Anticipation*, MA: Polity Press (Compulsory Reading).
12. P.K. Bose. 1995. *Research Methodology*, New Delhi: ICSSR.
13. Seltiz, C.H.: *Research Methods in Social Relations*, Holt Rine Hart, and Winston, 1951.

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- http://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_SOCIOLOGY/Paper-7.pdf
- https://uca.edu/psychology/files/2013/08/Ch10-Experimental-Design_Statistical-Analysis-of-Data.pdf
- http://www.prm.nau.edu/prm447/methods_of_data_collection_lesson.htm
- http://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/TYBA%20study%20material/Research%20Methodology%20-%20IX.pdf
- <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/74214/10/12-%20chapter-3.pdf>

Semester - I

Paper Code: MASC114; Rural Sociology

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to define and explain rural sociology, the meaning of a social structure, rural and agrarian structure, to understand the crucial components of the agrarian social structure, to trace the various peasant movements and their significance in the history of India, to provide the chronology of the rural development programmes in India, to understand the origin of local governance in India and to discuss the issues and challenges that the rural development faced.

UNIT –I

Rural Sociology: Nature and Scope; Significance of Rural Studies/ Village Studies, Peasant Society & Culture, Little Community

UNIT-II

Rural Social Structure: Rural Family, Jajmani System and Jajmani Relations, Agrarian Class Structure, Agrarian Relations and Mode of Production Debate

UNIT- III

Panchayat before and after 73rd Amendment, Rural Leadership and Factionalism, Empowerment of People, Changing Power Relations as an impact of Panchayati Raj Institutions

UNIT IV

Agrarian Unrest and Peasant Movements , Land Reforms and its effect , Pauperization and Depeasantisation, Bonded and Migrant Labourers (Rural to Urban & Rural to Rural)

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Define rural society, differentiate between tribal, peasant, and urban societies, identify the types of village in India, and talk/write knowledgeably about a few important rural studies conducted in India.
- Identify various elements of rural social structure in India and describe the characteristic features rural social structure
- Understand the origin of local governance in India, Explain the evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Discuss the initiatives taken by various committees on local governance, and identify the weaknesses of the local governance before and after 73rd amendment.
- Explain the relationships between land reforms and agrarian transformation and the limitations of land reforms.

Recommended Readings:

1. Ahuja, Ram, 2006: Social Problem, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.

2. Beteille, A., 1975: Studies in Agrarian social Structure, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Desai, A.R., 1979: Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Desai, A.R., 1996: Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
5. Dhanagre, D.N., 1985: Peasant Movement, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. Dube, S.C., 1988: India's changing Village: Human Factor in Community Development, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay.
7. Fernandes, Leela, 2006: India's New Middle Class, Oxford Univ. Press.
8. Lewis, Oscar, 1985: The Stigma of Poverty Maheshwari, S.R.: Rural Development in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
9. N.Y.: Harper & Row. Bigge, M.C. & Row, 1971; Learning Theories for Teachers (2nd Edition).
10. Pradhan, P.K., 1988: Land, Labour and Rural Poverty, Himalayan Publishing House Ltd., Bombay.
11. Sidhqui, M.H., 1978: Agrarian Unrest in North India, Vikas Publishing House.
12. Vidyarthi, L.P., 1967: Leadership in India, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

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- <http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/24776/1/Unit-10.pdf>
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/25827/1/Unit-12.pdf>
- http://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_SOCIOLOGY/Paper-9.pdf
- <http://khejuricollege.in/UploadedFiles/133576A18%20RURAL%20SOCIOLOGY.pdf>
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/31744/1/Unit-1.pdf>

Semester – III

Paper Code: MASC115; Political Sociology

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to define political science and its inter relationship with Sociology; Understanding political sociology as a burgeoning sub-field of Sociology, and Concepts used in the field of political sociology, Explain the theory of Circulation of Elite and Power Elite as given by Pareto & C.W. Mill, Describe the theory of Authority and Bureaucracy as given by Max Weber & Mitchell, nature and role of caste in Indian politics and in the process how both caste and politics undergo changes, Role of Mass Media and Problems of Communication in Illiterate Societies.

UNIT – 1

Political Sociology; Emergence & Scope, Interrelationship between Political System and Society Political Parties, Interest Group & Pressure Groups, Political Socialization, Political Culture, Political Participation

UNIT – II

Circulation of Elite and Power Elite (Pareto & C.W. Mill); Authority and Bureaucracy (Max Weber & Mitchell), Ethnicity & Nation Building

UNIT – III

Role of Caste in Indian Politics, Region and politics, Religion & Ethnicity in Indian Politics

UNIT – IV

Public opinion: Role of Mass Media, Problems of Communication in Illiterate Societies; Its reference on Parties and Polity. Politicization of social life

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Discuss the emergence of political sociology as an intersection of sociology and political science and describe political socialization and its agencies.
- Explain the theory of Circulation of Elite and Power Elite as given by Pareto & C.W. Mill and Describe the theory of Authority and Bureaucracy as given by Max Weber & Mitchell.
- Explain Identity Politics, role of religion and caste in Indian politics and how the ethnicity affects politics.
- Assess the Role of Mass Media and Problems of Communication in Illiterate Societies.

Recommended Readings:

1. Amal Kumar & Mukhopadhyay 1977 Political Sociology-Calcutta , K.P. Bagohi and Co.
2. Bhatia M.B. 1974, History and Social Development Vol. II, New Delhi, Vikas Publication.
3. Desai, A.R. 1978, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.
4. Harlambos 1980, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Madras, Oxford University Press.
5. Jangam, T.T. 1988, Text Book of Political Sociology, Bombay, Oxford and IBN Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd.
6. Jangton K.P. 1969, Political Socialization, New York, Oxford University Press.

7. Kothari Rajni (ed.) 1973, Caste in Indian Politics, Delhi Orient Longmann.
8. Lewis A. Coser (Ed.) 1986, Political Sociology, New York, Harper Torech Book Publication.
9. Orum A.M., Introduction to Political Sociology, The Social Anatomy of the Body Politic, New Jersey, Prentice Hall Inc.

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- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/65234/1/Unit-6.pdf>
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/25953/1/Unit-17.pdf>
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/21055/1/Unit-22.pdf>
- <https://www.faculty.rsu.edu/users/f/felwell/www/Theorists/Essays/Mills2.htm>
- <https://ecpr.eu/Filestore/PaperProposal/8a8d02ec-57a9-4b0d-b042-10bfb1f86972.pdf>

Semester - II

Paper Code: MASC211; Social Change and Development

Course Objectives:

The purpose of this course is to familiarize the students with the Social change, Theories, Approaches, Changing conception of development and different perspective, Ecological, Liberal, and substantive knowledge in the aforesaid field .

UNIT – 1

Meaning and forms of Social Change: Evolution, Progress, Development Transformation, Change in Structure and Change of Structure

UNIT – II

Theories of Change and development; Evolutionary Approach to Social Change: Unilinear and Multilinear; Functional Approach to Social Change: Talcott Parsons; Karl Marx and Max Weber on Social Change; Schumacher, Myrdal, Wallerstein, Frank

UNIT – III

Changing Conception of Development: Development and marginalized group, Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development, Gender and Development

UNIT – IV

Other Perspectives on Development: Ecological, Liberal, Theories of Development and Underdevelopment: Modernization theories, Center Periphery, World-Systems, Unequal Exchange

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Explain the meaning of Social Change and describe main characteristics of the nature of social change.
- Understand the theories of social change viz. The direction of social change and the cause of social change and assess the process of change.
- Explain the rationale of understanding social issues in development and analyze various social issues in development such as education, health, nutrition, gender, marginalization and exclusion, and culture.
- Understand the main aspects of the four major theories of development: modernization, dependency, world systems and globalization.

Recommended Readings:

1. Appadurai, Arjun., 1997, Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi: OUP.
2. Bernd, Hamns & Pandurang K. Mutagi,1998, Sustainable Development and Future of Cities,
3. Intermediate Technology Publication, UNESCO.

4. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen, 1996, India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi: OUP.
5. Desai, A.R., 1985, India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Parkashan. (Chapter 2).
6. Dube, S.C., 1988, Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigm, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi.
7. Dube, S.C., 2000, Vikas Ka Samajshastra, Vani Parkashan, New Delhi.
8. Giddens, Anthony, 1990, The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.
9. Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage.
10. Sharma, SL, 1986, Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions. Jaipur: Rawat, (Chapter1).
11. Srinivas, M.N.,1966, Social Change in Modern India. Berkley: University of Berkley.
12. Deb Debai Beyond development: Constructing Inclusive freedom and Sustainaibility, Earthscan Publication.
13. Gunder, F. A. Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America, Penguin Book.
14. Haq, MahbubUl, reflection on Human Development, New Delhi.
15. Schumcher, E F, Small is Beautiful: Economics as if people Mattered Blond & Briggs.

Website Sources:

- <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/top-5-theories-of-social-change-explained/35124>
- <https://www.sociologydiscussion.com/sociology/theories-of-social-change-meaning-nature-and-processes/2364>
- <http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/9147/1/Unit-11.pdf>
- <https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/NOMA/article/download/37963/36727>

Semester - II

Paper Code: MASC212; Indian Society

Course Objectives:

The Objective of this course is to familiarize the students with the Indian Society, Social system, Caste, Family, approaches to the study of Indian society and substantive knowledge in the aforesaid field.

UNIT- I

Bases of Indian Social System: Varna, Ashram, Purushartha, Doctrine of Karma and Sanskara

UNIT-II

Caste in Contemporary India, Changes in Caste as a unit and Caste as a System, Caste, Class and Power

UNIT-III

Family: Nuclear and Joint Family, Kinship: Patterns and Regional Variations (Irawati Karve) and Marriage and Legislation

UNIT-IV

Approaches to the Study of Indian Society: Dialectical and Indological, Civilization and Functional

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Understand the Bases of Indian Social System viz. Varna, Ashram, Purushartha, Doctrine of Karma and Sanskara.
- Describe the social spheres in which caste continues to exist, such as, the ritual, economic and political sphere of life, state the changes that have occurred in the functions of caste system, explain the new functions of caste in the socio-political system and describe the nature of caste associations.
- Define the nature of the institution of family and give a description of the types of family.
- Explain the difference in North and South Indian kinship and describe the marriage patterns in the Indian scenario.
- Describe the Approaches to the Study of Indian Society.

Recommended Readings:

1. Srinivas, M N, caste in Modern India and Other Essays.
2. Srinivas, M N, Social Change in Modern India.

3. Dumont , Louis, Homo Heirarchicus.
4. Beteille, A, Sociology : essays and Approach and Methods.
5. Gupta, Dipankar, Interrogating caste.
6. Sharma K L , Indian Society.
7. Cohen B S , Indian Society.
8. Mandelbaum, D.G.: Society in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay; 1972.
9. Majumdar & Madan: An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Asia Publication House, Bombay; 1966.
10. Sharma, K.L.: Essays on Social Stratification, Rawat Publication, Jaipur; 1980.
11. Singh, Y.: Modernization of Indian Tradition, Thomson press, Faridabad; 1973.
12. Singh, Y.: Social Stratification and change in India, Manohar publications, New Delhi; 1979.
13. Alal Y Changing Frontier of Caste.
14. Oberai, Family, Kinship & Marriage.

Website Sources:

- https://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_SOCIOLOGY/Paper-6.pdf
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/18870/1/Unit-21.pdf>
- <http://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/41283/1/Unit-5.pdf>
- <http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/63540/1/Block-2.pdf>
- https://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_SOCIOLOGY/MA_Sociology_paper_II.pdf

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Master of Arts (Sociology)

Semester - II

Paper Code: MASC213; Sociology of Education

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to understand Meaning, Nature of Educational sociology, explain relationship between sociology and Education, discuss the education as social process. Explain education and socialization understand social functions of Education enable the students explain sociological Aspects of Education, understand various schools and their contribution towards education for the development of society, and to acquaint students with knowledge era in the open world market.

UNIT - I

Sociology of Education: Nature and Scope; Relation between Society and Education; Concept of Education; Aims and Importance of Education; Socialization; Modernization; De-Schooling

UNIT – II

Theoretical Perspectives of Education: Functionalist Perspective: Durkheim& Parsons, Marxist, Althusser, Cultural Reproduction (Bourdieu), Modernist Perspective (Dewey)

UNIT – III

Education and Wider Social Order; School as a Social System; Stratification and mobility; Education Family and Socialization, Affirmative Policies of Education, Education and Modernization

UNIT – IV

Alternative Education and Non-Government Initiatives; Higher Education Policies and Privatization; Skill Development, Education and Social change, Ethnicity and Education, Skill development and Mobility

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- State the meaning of Sociology of Education and explain the Scope of Sociology of Education.
- Differentiate between Educational Sociology and Sociology of Education, analyze the Need to study Sociology of Education, and Illustrate the Functions of Education in Society.
- Have Ivan Illich views on Deschooling Society.
- Describe Theoretical Perspectives of Education and understand how functionalist differ from conflict perspective.

- Explain Durkheim and Dewey's views on education and socialization.
- Discuss consequences of Globalization in education system and Elaborate state policy for development of education.
- Describe importance of elementary education for children, elaborate the various programmes at the elementary education stage, the governance scenario in Higher Education in India.
- Discuss role of education in the formation of ethnicity.
- Describe future initiatives that may seek to link skill creation with higher levels of skill mobility.

Recommended Readings:

1. Banks, Olive. 1971 Sociology of Education, (2nd Ed) London: Batsford.
2. Bourdieu, Pierre 1990, Reproduction: In Education, Society and Culture, London: Sage Publication.
3. Dewey, J 1916 Democracy and Education: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education. New York: Free Press.
4. Durkheim, E. 1956. Education and Sociology. New York: Free Press.
5. Jayaram, N. 1990, Sociology of Education in India Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
6. Robinson, P. 1987. Perspectives in the Sociology of Education: An Introduction, London; Routledge Skeggs. B 1995. Feminist cultural theory: Process and Production, Manchester University Press.
7. Chitnis, Suma & P.G Althach. 1993. Higher education reform in India: Experience and Perspectives. New Delhi: Sage.
8. Demaine, J. 1981 Contemporary Theories in Sociology of Education. London; Macmillan.
9. Gandhi M.K, .1962 Problems of Education Ahmedabad; Navjeevan Prakashan.
10. Gore M.S, ET all (Ed) 1975: Papers on Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi, NCERT.
11. Morris, Iror, 1978; The Sociology of Education, Allan and Unwin.
12. Noddings N., 2003: Happiness and Education , Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
13. Humayan, Kabir (1961) India Philosophy of Education, Delhi: Allied Publishers.
14. Kamat, A. R (1985), Education and Social Change in India, Bombay Somaiya.

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- http://www.wbnsou.ac.in/online_services/SLM/PG/PGED-03.pdf
- http://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/SYBA%20Study%20Material/Soc-III%20marathi.pdf
- https://www.kas.de/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=74834418-2293-25d4-3d30-eab638a48e0b&groupId=252038

Semester - II

Paper Code: MASC214; Social Demography

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to study and analyses the dimensions of human resource and demographic structure in the district, to examine and assess the characteristics of population growth and in order to know dynamic of population in the district, to study and measure the growth and distributional pattern of fertility, mortality and also to know the projections of population in the district, to assess the disparities in the level of demographic development in the study area.

UNIT – I

Social Demography: Nature and Scope, Subject matter of Social Demography; Relation between Sociology and Social Demography.

UNIT – II

Population Theories: Malthus' Theory of Population, Dumont's Theory of Population, Theory of Demographic Transition

UNIT – III

Fertility: Determinants, Differentials and Measurement, Mortality: Determinants, Differentials and Measurement, Infant Mortality: Causes and Remedies, Migration: Determinants and consequences

UNIT – IV

Source of Population Data: Census, Vital Statistics, and Sample Survey; Age and Sex Composition, Ethnic and Rural-Urban Composition; Factors Responsible for Rapid Population Growth; Consequences of Rapid Population Growth; Family Planning Programme in India: Problems and Prospects

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Understand Nature and Scope Social Demography, and Relation between Sociology and Social Demography.
- Discuss Malthus' and Dumont's Theory of Population, and Theory of Demographic Transition.

- Explain Determinants, Differentials and Measurement of Fertility and Mortality, Causes and remedies of Infant Mortality: Determinants and consequences Migration.
- Understand the Source of Population Data and Factors Responsible for Rapid Population Growth.
- Describe Family Planning Programme in India.

Recommended Readings:

1. Ashfaq Ali S., 1991, Population Problems in India and Abroad: A Socio-economic Study, Bhopal, Jai Bharti Publications.
2. Bhende, Asha & Tara Kanitkar, 2000, Principles of Population Studies (13th Revised Edition), Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House (compulsory reading).
3. Bhutani S. , 1995, Demographic “Dynamism in India”, New Delhi, Discovery.
4. Bogue, Donald J., 1969, Principles of Demography, New York, John Wiley & Sons Inc.
5. Bose, Ashish & Premi M.K. (eds.), 1992, Population Transition in South Asia, New Delhi, BRPC.
6. Haq Ehsanul, 2007, Sociology of Population in India, New Delhi, Mac Millan (compulsory reading).
7. Mahajan, V.S., 1987, Studies in Population and Economic Development (2 Vol.), New Delhi, Deep & Deep.
8. Mishra & Puri, 2015, Indian Economy New Delhi, Himalayan Publications.
9. Misra, Bhaskar D., 1995, An Introduction to the study of Population (2nd edition), New Delhi, South Asia Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
10. Mukherji, Shekhar, 1982, Population Policies and Demographic Behaviour in India, Allahabad, Thinker Lib.
11. Pathak, I.P. (ed.), 1998, Population Studies, Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
12. Premi M.K.M & Ramanamma A. (eds.), 1983, Introduction to Social Demography, New Delhi, Vikas Publications.
13. Premi, Mahendra K., 2009, India’s Changing Population Profile, New Delhi, National Book Trust.
14. Srivastava, O.S., 1995, Demography and Population Studies (2nd edition), New Delhi, Vikas Publications.
15. Thompson W.S. & Lewis David T., 1978, Population Problems (5th Edition), New Delhi, Tata McGraw Hill Publication Company Ltd., New Delhi.

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- <https://study.com/academy/lesson/population-growth-demographic-transition-and-malthusian-theories.html>
- <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/78990/3/chapter%202.pdf>
- <https://www.msuniv.ac.in/Download/Pdf/cbb9ba4c9db94b3>
- https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/108164/10/10_chapter%201.pdf

Semester - II

Paper Code: MASC215; Environment and Society

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to explain meaning of environment and its relationship with society, understand basic concepts namely - ecology and environment, to familiarize with natural surroundings, know about the basic necessities (food, water, air) required for day to day living, analyze the changing environment and modes of living in different ecological conditions, to get familiar with the nature, biological and physical qualities of earth, to acquaint scientific technological development and related consequences with it, discuss the impact of industrial revolution, and rapid exploitation of resources in the name of development, to familiarize that any development that is based on rapid consumption and generating pollution will lead to widespread environmental degradation, and familiar with the innovations that led to advancement of human civilization, and to Explain Environmental Issues pertaining to Population and Social Impact Assessment of Environmental Issues.

UNIT – I

Environment: Meaning, Definition and Components; Types of Environment; Relationship between Environment and Society; Effects of Environment on Society

UNIT – II

Development, Ecology and Pollution; Environmental Pollution: Air and Water Pollution, Health; Deforestation; Technological Development – Industrialization & Urbanization; Chipko Movement & Narmada Bachao Movement

UNIT – III

Environmental Issues pertaining to Population, Water, sanitation, Energy, Housing and Urban Development and Rural Poverty, Social Impact Assessment of Environmental Issues

UNIT – IV

Development, Displacement, relocation and Environmental Problem, Global Environmentalism: A challenge to Post-Materialism Thesis, Environment, Technology and Society

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Understand the meaning of environment and its relationship with society.

- Explain basic concepts namely - ecology and environment and acquaint about the environmental degradation Describe theories and the plausible reasons for and the trend of environmental degradation, and the effects of human activities on environment.
- Acquaint scientific technological development and related consequence with it.
- Explain Environmental Issues pertaining to Population and Social Impact Assessment of Environmental Issues.

Recommended Readings:

1. RamchandraGuha (ed.), 1994, *Social Ecology*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
2. K. Mahadevan, Chi Hsien Tuan & V. Balakrishnan (eds.), 1992, *Ecology Development & Population*, B.R. Publishing Corporation.
3. S. P. Srivastava (ed.), 1998, *The Development Debate: Critical Perspectives*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur.
4. P.G. Jogdand & S.M. Michael (eds.), 2003, *Globalisation & Social Movements Struggle for a Humane Society*.
5. Robin Cohen & Shirin M. (eds.), 2000, *Global Social Movements*, The Athlone Press: London.
6. S.K.L. Srivastava & A.L. Srivastava (eds.), 1988, *Social Movements for Development*.
7. Vandana Desai & Robert Potter (eds.), 2002, *The Companion to Development Studies*, Oxford University Press: New York.
8. Hans Van Cinkel, Barendan Barret Julins Comt & Jerry Velasques (eds.), 2002, *Human Development and the Environment*, Rawat Publication: New Delhi.
9. Shyam Divan & Armin Rosencrans (ed.), 2000, *Environmental Laws and Policies in India*, Oxford University Press: New York.

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- http://www.environmentandsociety.org/sites/default/files/key_docs/ev_8no.2_marshall_brent_k.pdf
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_sociology
- <https://www.mdpi.com/books/pdfdownload/book/543>

Semester - III

Paper Code: MASC311; Modern Sociological Theories

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to have knowledge about the development of modern sociological theory, to Understand the meaning of central concepts and theories in modern sociological theory, to identify important similarities and differences between modern sociological theories, to know how modern sociology has been shaped by classical sociology, to be able to account for and to analyze the content of central texts by modern sociologists in a clear, well put and well-argued manner, to use relevant parts of modern sociological theory, to analyze social phenomena and to critically assess modern sociological theories in terms of their merits and limitations.

UNIT- I

Nature and Types of Sociological Theory; Functionalist Perspectives: Talcott Parsons- Social Action, Pattern Variables, Functional Prerequisites of Social System; Robert K. Merton- Functional Analysis, Reference Group, Middle Range Theories; Jeffrey Alexander- Neo-functionalism

UNIT- II

Conflict Perspectives: L. Althusser – Structural Marxism; Antonio Gramsci- Hegemony, Dahrendorf- The Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Societies, Lewis Coser- Functions of Conflict

UNIT- III

Interactionist Perspectives: G.H. Mead- Mind, Self and Society; Erving Goffman- Presentation of self in everyday life; A. Schultz- The Phenomenology of Social World; Garfinkel – Ethno-methodology; P. Berger and Luckmann- The Social Construction of Reality

UNIT- IV

Jurgen Habermas - Public Sphere and Communicative Action; Michael Foucault - Discourse, Knowledge & Power; Jacques Derrida – Deconstruction; Anthony Giddens- Structuration; Pierre Bourdieu – The Concept of Habitus and Capital; Ulrich Beck - Risk Society

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Explain the Nature and Types of Sociological Theory and describe the Functionalist Perspectives of Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton and Neo functionalism of Jeffrey Alexander.

- Explain the Conflict Perspectives and Structural Marxism of L. Althusser, Hegemony of Antonio Gramsci, The Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Societies of Dahrendorf-, Functions of Conflict of Lewis Coser.
- Explain the Interactionist Perspectives and assess the works of G.H. Mead, Erving Goffman, A. Schultz, Garfinkel, and P. Berger and Luckmann on it.
- Describe the work of Jurgen Habermas on Public Sphere and Communicative Action and of Michael Foucault on Discourse, Knowledge & Power.
- Describe the work of Jacques Derrida on Deconstruction, Anthony Giddens on Structuration Pierre Bourdieu on The Concept of Habitus and Capital, and Ulrich Beck on Risk Society.

Recommended Readings:

1. Alexander, Jeffrey C. 1987. *Twenty Lectures: Sociological Theory Since World War II*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Althusser, L 2006. *For Marx*, London: Verso.
3. Berger, P. And T. Luckmann, 1967. *The Social Construction of Reality*, New York: Anchor.
4. Blumer, H. 1969. *Symbolic Interactionism*, N.J.: Prentice Hall.
5. Brittan Arthur 1973 *Meanings and Situations* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
6. Collins, R. 1997. *Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
7. Dahrendorf, R. 1959. *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*: London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
8. Suttles G. 1972 *The Social Construction of Communities* University of Chicago Press.
9. Garfinkel. Harold. 1984. *Studies in Ethno-methodology* Oxford, Blackwell.
10. Gramsci, Antonio 1971. *Selections from the Prison Note books* International Publishers CO.
11. Merton, R.K. 1968. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: Free Press.
12. Mead, G.H. 1962. *Mind, Self and Society*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
13. Schutz, A. 1967. *The Phenomenology of the Social World*, Evanston: North western University Press.
14. Zeitlin, I. M. 1998. *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat.
15. Adorno T. W & Max Horkheimer 1969. *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, Continuum.
16. Beck, Ulrich. 1992. *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity* London: Sage.
17. Bourdieu, P. 1990. *The Logic of Practice*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
18. Derrida Jacques 1978. *Writing and Difference* (Translated by Alan Bass) University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
19. Foucault, Michel 1982. *The Archaeology of Knowledge & The Discourse on Language* London: Vintage
20. Giddens, Anthony. 1983. *Central problems in social theory: Action, structure and Contradiction in social analysis*. London: Macmillan.
21. Habermas, Jurgen. 1987. *The Theory of Communicative Action*, Vol. 1 and 2 Cambridge: Polity Press.

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IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Sociology)

Semester – III

Paper Code: MASC312; Gender and Society

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to study the concepts of sex and gender, understand the concepts of masculinity and femininity, to study the concept of patriarchy and male dominance in society, to study the nature of sexual division of labour, to study feminist movements and the nature of identity politics, to acquaint with gender problems and their secondary status, to be aware with women's problem, to be familiar with feminism and their struggle for equality, to understand different approaches to feminism, to learn different perspective on women problems, to understand the status of women, to study the role of education and legislation in bringing change in the status of women, to bring awareness about the welfare programmes and women's rights for development of women, to acquaint students with women struggles and concern for themselves, to examine the status of women workers vis-à-vis male workers in urban / informal sector with special reference to education, employment, income & work pattern, to study the issue of reservation which has been on the political agendas from the early days of nationalist movement, to be aware of Indian Constitution and its role as an instrument of social change and to familiarise with the process of enacting, social legislative for the betterment of women in India.

UNIT - I

Basic Concept: Sex and Gender, Social Construction of Gender, Gender Development: Identity and Socialization. Models of Gender Socialization; Gender and Stratification

UNIT –II

Gender and Socio-Cultural Explanation; Approaches to the study of women: Radical, Socialist, Liberal, Psychological, Functional, Marxian and Feminist, Post-Modern

UNIT - III

Gender based Division of Labour/ Work : Women and Work , Major Women Movement Development and Women : Technology , Liberalization , Globalization and impact on Women, Women and politics

UNIT - IV

Women In India; the changing profile; Status of women in India, Special Problems of women in India, Women and Laws, Issues affecting the quality of life of Women; Health, Education and Land rights

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Understand the concepts of sex and gender, Models of Gender Socialization, and Gender and Stratification.
- Explain the various Approaches to the study of women and post modern feminism.
- Discuss Gender based Division of Labour/ Work and Major Women Movement Development and the nature of identity politics in relation to these movements, and impact of Globalization on Women.
- Understand the status of women in India and their specific problems, and issues affecting their quality of life.
- Explain the role of education and legislation in bringing change in the status of women.

Recommended Readings:

1. Johan, Mary E.2008, Women's studies in India New Delhi :Penguin.
2. Tong R., 2009, Feminist Thought. Colorado; Westview Press.
3. Agarwal, B.,1994 ,Gender and Command over property : A critical gap in economic analysis and policy in South Asia; in World Development vol . 22 (10).
4. Agarwal B., 1995, A field of one's own. Cambridge: Cambridge University Publication.
5. Chaudhuri, M., 1993 , India Women s Movement , New Delhi : Radiant Publisher.
6. Chaudhuri M., 2004 (Ed)., Feminism in India : Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, New Delhi : Kali for Women.
7. Dube, L., 2001 Anthropological exploration in Gender. New Delhi: Sage.
8. Nongbri , T., 2003 Development, Ethnicity and Gender, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
9. Rege , S., 2003 Sociology of Gender, New Delhi : Sage.

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- <https://uncgsoc101.wordpress.com/module-8-gender-stratification/>
- <http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/25913/1/Unit-5.pdf>
- https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/2891/8/08_chapter%201.pdf

Semester – III

Paper Code: MASC313; Social Anthropology

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to understand the meaning, scope of anthropology and its relationship Sociology, to know the development and scope of social anthropology as a subject, Describe the main perspectives or theories in socio-cultural anthropology, Understand the forces that shaped the development of anthropological theories, Describe the main characteristics and types of anthropological research methods, Define the concepts of kinship, Define religion, Describe the religious diversities that exist in the world, Appreciate the role and functions of religion in society and Describe the Concept of Tribe and Tribal Community Development, Tribal Policies in India.

UNIT – 1

Definition Nature and Scope of Social Anthropology and its relationship with Sociology, Features of Tribes and Concept of Tribe Caste Continuum in India

UNIT – II

Origin of Social Anthropology: Evolutionism and Diffusionism, Later theoretical development: Functionalism, Structuralism: L Strauss and Nadel

UNIT – III

Study of Kinship and its importance in Primitive Societies, Types of Kinship Groups, Theories of Origin of Religion: Evolutionary and Functional, Magic and Religion and its importance in Primitive Societies

UNIT – IV

Tribe: Meaning and chief Characteristics, Socio-Economic features of Tribes, Features of Tribal Family and Marriage, Problems of Tribes, Tribal Policies of Segregation, Assimilation and Integration

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Understand the meaning, scope of anthropology and its relationship Sociology.
- Explain Features of Tribes and Concept of Tribe Caste Continuum in India.
- Understand the factors that shaped the development of anthropological theories namely Evolutionism and Diffusionism, Functionalism and Structuralism.
- Define Kinship and its importance in Primitive Societies and describe Types of Kinship Groups.

- Explain the Theories of Origin of Religion namely Evolutionary and Functional, Magic and Religion and its importance in Primitive Societies.
- Describe the Concept of Tribe, Tribal Community Development and Tribal Policies in India.

Recommended Readings:

1. Beattie, John 1964, Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Anthropology, London: R.K.P.
2. Beteille, A 1974, Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, New Delhi.
3. Bienter, R.F. Mifflin., 1978, Psychology Applied to Teaching. Boston: Houghton.
4. Fox, Robin, 1973, Encounter with Anthropology, England: Penguin Books Ltd.
5. Godelier, Maurice, 1973, Perspectives in Marxist Anthropology, London: Cambridge University Press.
6. Harris, Marvin, 1972; The Rise of Anthropology, London: Rutledge and Kegan Paul.
7. Keesing, Roger, M., 1976, Cultural Anthropology: A Contemporary Perspective, America: Holt Remmhart and Winston.
8. Madan, T.N. and D.N. Majumdar, 1980. An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Delhi: Asia Publishing House.
9. Mandelbaum, D.G., 1974, Society in India, Bombay: Popular Parkashan.
10. Pritchard, Evans, 1972, Social Anthropology, London: Routledge and Kegan.
11. Radcliffe-Brown, A.R., 1957, Structure Function in Primitive Society, R.K.P., London.
12. Singh K.S., 1983, Tribal Movements in India, Vol. 1 & 2 , Delhi: Manohar Publication.

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- <http://www.unipune.ac.in/>
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- https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/health/ephti/library/lecture_notes/health_science_students/ln_anthro_final.pdf
- http://nktdegreecollege.org/uploads/question_bank/Relationship_Between_Sociology_and_Anthropology-converted.pdf
- <http://mentors4ias.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Social-Anthropology-Nature-And-Scope-Mentors4IAS.pdf>
- https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/133053/9/09_chapter%203.pdf

Semester - IV

Paper Code: MASC314; Urban Sociology

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to discuss the origin and development of urban sociology; describe its subject matter and scope; define the concept of urban and provide a definition of urban in the Indian context, discuss the concept of urbanization and urban growth, define the concept of city, describe the statistical basis of city; discuss the differences between cities on the basis of occupation, provide the sociological definition of city, explain the multiple criteria of defining a city; outline the definition of city on the basis of market, discuss some of the influences of urban areas; explain the economic influences of urban areas on rural areas, describe the occupational changes that take place in rural areas, and outline the political, social and cultural influences of the urban areas on rural areas.

UNIT - I

Urban Sociology: Definition, Nature and Scope; Concept of City; Origin and Development of City; Ecology; European theory and Contributions of Max Weber; Louis Wirth: Urbanism; Robert Redfield: Rural-Urban Continuum.

UNIT – II

Urbanization: Process & Social Consequences of Urbanization; Urbanization in India; Industrial Cities: Development and Characteristics.

UNIT – III

Migration: Causes and Consequences; Housing Problems, Emergence of Slums, Environmental problems of Cities, Urban Poverty, Unemployment

UNIT - IV

City Planning in India: Need and Importance, Different Approaches for Planning, Factors and Problems Influencing Planning, Regional Planning, Policies for Planning.

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Explain the origin and development of urban sociology and the concept of City.
- Define Urbanization and its Process & Social Consequences in India.
- Understand the causes and consequences of Migration in Cities.
- Assess the need and importance of city planning in India and different approaches for Planning.
- Describe the factors and problems Influencing Planning, Regional Planning and policies for Planning.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bergel, E. E. 1955. *Urban Sociology*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
2. Bhargava, Gopal. 1981. *Urban Problems and Policy Perspective*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.
3. Bhattacharya, B. 1979. *Urban Development in India*. Delhi: Shree Publishing house.
4. Burgess, E. W. & Bogue, Benal J. 1967. *Urban Sociology*. London: The University of Chicago Press.
5. Desai, A. R. & S. Devadas. 1970. *Slums and Urbanization*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
6. Ghurye, G. S. *Cities and Civilization*.
7. Gist & Halhsrt, *Urban Sociology*.
8. Gist, Noel Pitts & Fava, Sylvia Fleis. 1964. *Urban Society*(5th Edition).New York: Crowell.
9. Gupta, S. D. 2012. *Urban Sociology*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
10. Hansraj. 1999. *Fundamentals of Demography with Special reference to India*. Delhi: Surjit Public

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Semester – III

Paper Code: MASC315; Sociology of Religion

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to define the scope of religion, discuss the study of totems, discuss origin of religion theories, describe Durkheim and the sacred, see religion as a cultural system, and outline the Marxist viewpoint, provide earliest evidences and forms of religion, describe Freud's approach to religion, describe the Marxian notion of religion, give some criticisms to the Marxian approach to the study of religion, write about Durkheim and Functionalism, distinguish between sacred and profane, analyze, religion and construction of knowledge, describe a Coorg village, describe method and meaning according to Weber, outline Webers Sociology of Religion, describe the doctrine of Jainism, discuss doctrine of Buddhism and Judaism, trace the diffusion of Buddhism, describe the genesis of Christianity, explain the message of the Bible, describe Christianity in India, describe the genesis of Islam Provide some aspects of Islam in India, define Hinduism, describe Hinduism and the Concept of religion.

UNIT-I

Sociology of Religion: Meaning, Scope and Nature, Religion and Culture, Distinction between Religion and Dharma Theories of the Origin of Religion, Social Function of Religion, Shamanism, Totemism

UNIT-II

Rituals and Myths, Religion and Social Disorganization, Religion and Crime, Religious Organization: Sect, Denomination, Cult, Religious Leadership

UNIT-III

Religion and Social Structure, Religion and Social Change, Religion and Economic System (Max Weber, Karl Marx), Religion and Science

UNIT-IV

Religion of World: Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Define Religion and differentiate between Religion and Dharmaa, explain the theories of origin of religion and outline the social functions of religion.

- Establish relationship between Rituals and Myths, Religion and Social Disorganization, Religion and Crime.
- Explain the Religious Organization namely Sect, Denomination, Cult, Religious Leadership.
- Establish relationship between Religion and Social Structure, Religion and Social Change, Religion and Economic System and Religion and Science.
- Describe the genesis of major Religion of World namely Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Recommended Readings:

1. Baird, Robert D. (ed.). 1995, (3rd edition). Religion in modern India. Delhi: Manohar.
2. Clarke, P.B.1988, New Religious Movement: An introduction in Ed. S.
3. Sutherland, et al. The World's Religion, Rutledge pp.907-11.
4. D'Souza, Lila, 2005, The Sociology of Religion: A historical review, RawatPublications, N. Delhi.
5. Dube, S.C., 1990, India Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi.
6. Durkheim, Emile, 1965, The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, Free Press, New York.
7. Giddens, A., 2001, Sociology 4th Edition, Polity Press.
8. Hadden, J.K., 1997, "Challenging Secularization Theory" in A. Giddens, Sociology, Polity Press.
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10. Madan, T.N. (ed.), 1992, (enlarged edition). Religion in India. New Delhi:Oxford University Press.
11. Majumdar, H.T., 1986, India's religious heritage. New Delhi: Allied.
12. Roberts, Keith A., 1984, Religion in sociological perspective. New York: Dorsey Press.
13. Turner, Bryan S., 1991, (2nd edition). Religion and social theory. London: Sage.

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Semester – IV

Paper Code: MASC411; Perspective on Indian Society

Course Objectives:-

This course intends to familiarize students with social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerges as a distinctive discipline. Its objective is to help students gain understanding of classical contribution in sociology and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concern.

UNIT-I

Indological/ Textual Perspective: G.S. Ghurye & Louis Dumont; Structural-Functionalism: M.N. Srinivas & S. C. Dube

UNIT-II

Marxian Perspective: D.P. Mukherjee, & A. R. Desai, Ramkrishan Mukherjee; Synthesis of Textual and Field Views: Irawati Karve & A. M. Shah

UNIT-III

Civilizational Perspective: N.K. Bose & Surajit Sinha; Subaltern Perspective: B.R. Ambedkar & David Hardiman

UNIT-IV

Current Debates: Contextualization, Indigenization, The use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society, Text and Context, Sociology for India.

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Explain the ideas of G.S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont and Discuss in brief about their methodology and contribution to Sociology of India.
- Explain the ideas of D.P. Mukherjee, & A. R. Desai, Ramkrishan Mukherjee on Theoretical Perspective.
- Describe the ideas of Irawati Karve & A.M. Shah on Synthesis of Textual and Field Views.
- Describe the ideas of N.K. Bose & Surajit Sinha on Civilizational Perspective and of B.R. Ambedkar & David Hardiman on Subaltern Perspective.
- Understand the Current Debates on Contextualization and Indigenization and explain the use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society, Text and Context, Sociology for India.

Recommended Readings:

1. DeSouza, P.R. ed. 2000 Contemporary India – Transitions (New Delhi: Sage).

2. Dhanagare, D.N. 1993: Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology (Jaipur_Rawat).
3. Dube, S.C. 1973: Social Sciences in a Changing Society (Lucknow University Press).
4. Dube, S.C. 1967 The Indian Village (London: Routledge, 1955) Sociology 52.
5. Dumont, Louis 1970: Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications (New Delhi: Vikas).
6. Karve, Irawati 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona: Deccan College).
7. Momin, A. R. 1996: The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye: A Centennial Festschrift Popular Prakashan, Bombay) Mukherjee.
8. D.P. 1958: Diversities People's publishing House, Delhi.
9. Oommen, T.K. and P. N. Mukherjee, eds. 1986: Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
10. Singh, K.S. 1992: The People of India: An Introduction, Seagull books, Calcutta.
11. Singh, Y. 1986: Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, Delhi Vistaar.
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- <https://www.rajras.in/a-r-desai-marxist-perspective-of-indian-society/>
- <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/surajit-sinha-biography-and-contribution-to-indian-sociology/35045>
- https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/217533/6/06_chapter%201.pdf
- <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/sociology/use-of-native-categories-in-the-analysis-of-indian-society/35024>

Semester - IV

Paper Code: MASC412; Criminology and Penology

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to describe the meaning, nature and scope of criminology and penology, outline the key concepts of the major theories of criminology, Explain Classical and Constitutional Theory of Crime, Understand and discuss the strengths and limitations of various theories. Recognize and discuss the importance of the relationship between theory and practice, evaluate research relating to theories of causation and explain the typologies of crimes and punishments.

UNIT – 1

Criminology: Definition, Scope and Nature. The Theory of Causation of Crime, Classical and Constitutional Theory of Crime: Lombroso and Hooton and Economic Theory.

UNIT – II

Merton's theory of Social Structure of Crime, Durkheim's theory of Anomie, Theory of Cultural Conflict, Cohen's Sub-Culture Theory, Sociological Theory of Criminalization Process: Differential Association Theory of Sutherland, Labeling Theory of Crime.

UNIT – III

Special Types of Crime: White-Collar Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Development of Criminal Organizations. Definition of Punishment, Types, justification of Punishment and Theory of Punishment, Capital Punishment

UNIT – IV

Police System, Judicial System, Probation, Parole, Wallless Prison, Victimology

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Define Criminology and Explain the Theory of Causation of Crime.
- Explain Classical and Constitutional Theory of Crime of Lombroso and Hooton, and Economic Theory.

- Analyze Merton's theory of Social Structure of Crime, Durkheim's theory of Anomie, Theory of Cultural Conflict and Cohen's Sub-Culture Theory.
- Describe Differential Association Theory of Sutherland and Labeling Theory of Crime.
- Explain the typologies of crimes and punishments.
- Understand the Police and Judicial System and define the terms Probation, Parole, Walless Prison, and Victimology.

Recommended Readings:

1. Teeters, Negley and Harry Elnar Barnes (1959), *New Horizons in Criminology*. New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India.
2. Sutherland, Edwin. H. and Donald R. Cressey (1968), *Principles of Criminology*, Bombay: Times of India Press.
3. Parsonage, William H. (1979), *Perspectives on Criminology*. London: Sage Publications.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs (1998), *Crime in India*. New Delhi: Government of India.
5. *Annual Report of National Crime Bureau*, New Delhi.
6. Gill, S.S. (1998), *The Pathology of Corruption*. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers.
7. Reid, Suetitus (1976), *Crime and Criminology*. Illinois: Deyden Press.
8. Merton, R.K. 1972. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New Delhi: Emerind Publishing.
9. Bedi, Kiran, (1998), *It Is Always Possible*. New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.
10. Williams, Frank P. and Marilyn D. Meshere (1998), *Criminological Theory*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

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- <https://www.msuniv.ac.in/Download/Pdf/67f21624a3554b5>
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- <https://hbr.org/2019/07/white-collar-crime>

Semester - IV

Paper Code: MASC413; Industrial Sociology

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to have insight into the social aspects of Industry, Scientific understanding of social aspects, Employer-Employee relationship, Solutions to the problems of Industrial Society, Scientific division of labours, Social and labour welfare and Views “Industry” as a “Complex Social Organization”.

UNIT - I

Industrial Sociology: Definition, Scope, Industrial Dimensions of Society: Division of Labour, Anomie, Bureaucracy & Rationalization, Surplus Value of Karl Marx; Factories Act. 1948 and Industrial Dispute Act. 1947

UNIT – II

Industrial Work: Definition and Nature, Capitalist & Post-Capitalist Society; Industrial Society & Post- Industrial Society; Human Relations in Industry

UNIT – III

Industrial Relations, Industrial Dispute: Causes and Methods (Conciliation, Adjudication and Arbitration); Changing Profile of Labour; Collective Bargaining and Trade Unions; Workers Participation in Management

UNIT - IV

Industrialization and Social Change in India; Impact of Industrialization on Stratification, Impact of Industrialization on Family and Education; Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society; Implications and Limitations of Industrialization

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Explain the concept of Industrial Sociology and outline the Industrial Dimensions of Society.
- Outline the concept of Industrial Work and make a distinction between Capitalist & Post-Capitalist Society, Industrial Society & Post- Industrial Society.
- Describe Industrial Relations and discuss Causes of Industrial Dispute.
- Outline the process of collective bargaining or method for setting industrial dispute.
- Explain the Impact of Industrialization on Stratification, on Family and Education, discuss the Limitations of Industrialization.

- Review the work of Ralf Dahrendorf on Class and Class conflict in industrial society.

Recommended Readings:

1. Danial, Bell, 1973: The Coming of Post-Industrial Society, Basic Books, New York.;
2. Desai, A.R.: Rise and Development of Modern Indian Industries.Perspective Chapter 3 VII in Social Background of Indian Nationalism; Popular Parkashan, Bombay.
3. Edwards, Paul, 2003: Industrial Relations, Blackwell Publishing.
4. Faunce, William, 1968: Problem of Industrial Society, McGraw Hill Book Company.
5. Giddens, A., 2001: Sociology (4th Ed.) Polity.
6. Gisbert, S.J., 1972: Fundamental of Industrial Sociology, McGraw Hill.
7. Monappa, Arun, 2001, Industrial Relations, Tata McGraw Publication Company, New Delhi (Reprint).
8. Mamoria, C.B. & S. Mamoria, 1995, Dynamics of Industrial, Relations in India Himalaya Publishing.
9. Pettinger, Richard, 2000, The Future of Industrial Relations, Continuum, London and New York.
10. Sarma, A.M. 1989, Industrial Relations- Conceptual and Legal Framework, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
11. Saiyadain, Mirza S., 2003, Human Resources Management, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

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- <http://oer.funai.edu.ng/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/INDUSTRIAL-SOCIOLOGY-SOC-4.pdf>
- http://archive.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/TYBA%20study%20material/Sociology%20of%20work%20-%20V.pdf
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Semester – IV

Paper Code: MASC414; Sociology of Health

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to know meaning, aim, objectives and scope of Health Sociology, Major theoretical approaches to health sociology. The concept of health and illness and different social determinates of health and illness. Major contributions of health sociology and Social Medicine. It's Evolution and development. Functionalist, Conflict, Interaction is Perspectives on Sociology of Health, The concept of community Health, Major health issues in India, Major government schemes and programmes to combat the community health problems, Concept of Integrated health approach to health care in India, The concept of Integrated Child Development Services in India: its structure, function, scope, impact and drawbacks. The correlation between unequal distribution of health services and health inequalities, Meaning of Interpersonal relationship in hospital setting and its importance.

UNIT I

Sociology of Health: Concepts and meaning; Health; Illness; Sickness; Diseases; Hygiene; Medicalization; Medical Model; Dimensions and indicators of health; Social Epidemiology

UNIT II

Perspectives on Sociology of Health: Functionalist, Conflict, Interactionist, and Post-Modern

UNIT III

Family and Health care: The elderly, gender; State and health Care: Health for all; maternal and child health; family welfare programmes; Sanitation; Hospitals and Health Care: Hospital as a social organization (Doctors, Nurses and Patients); Community Health Care; Rural Health Programs; Commercialization of health care services.

Unit IV

Indigenous Knowledge systems of medicine in Developing Countries: Systems of Medicine and alternative practices; NGOs and Health Care; Communicable diseases

Course Outcomes:

Students completing this course will be able to:

- Define Sociology of Health and Explain the concept of health and illness, and discuss different social determinates of health and illness.
- Explain the Functionalist, Conflict; Interaction is Perspectives on Sociology of Health.
- Understand the concept of Family and Health card and explain the Health care facilities for elderly, maternal and children.

- Explain the concept of community Health, discuss Major health issues in India, and state the Major government schemes and programmes to combat the community health problems.
- Analyses the Indigenous Knowledge systems of medicine and alternative practices in Developing Countries.
- Explain the role of NGOs and Health care professionals in combating health issues in Developing Countries.

Recommended Readings:

1. Young Allan Anthropologies of Illness and Sickness. 1982. Annual Review of Anthropology, 11, pp 257-285,
2. Rothman, Kenneth 2002. Epidemiology. An introduction, Oxford: Oxford University Press
3. David. Arnold, 1994. Colonising the Body: State, Medicine and the Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth Century India, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Douglas Mary 1966. Purity and Danger: An Analysis of Concepts of Pollution and Taboo Routledge.
5. Kevin White 2009. An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. Nagle Madhu 1988. Medical Sociology, Print well Publishers, Jaipur.
7. Sontag Susan 1990. Illness and its Metaphors, London: Penguin pp 1-86.
8. Turner Bryan, 1987. Medical Power and Social Knowledge, London; Sage.

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- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociology_of_health_and_illness
- <https://www.healthknowledge.org.uk/public-health-textbook/medical-sociology-policy-economics/4a-concepts-health-illness/section1>