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EIILM University

DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE LEARNING

SYLLABUS BOOKLET Year - I TO II

MASTER OF ARTS - SOCIOLOGY (M.A - S)

JAN	2010	ONWARDS	

SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/11O Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

Sociology

Nature. Subject- matter and scope Development and importance

Sociology in India: development and Major Approaches

Basic Concepts - I

Society. Culture and personality: socialization

Groups: Primary and Secondary

Community. Association and Institution

Basic concepts –II

Social system

Structure and Function

Control and deviance

Basic Concepts - III

Social Stratification. Concepts and Theories

Social change: concept. Factors and theories

Social Mobility: Meaning and types

Basic Concepts - IV

Family: Meaning and Types Political Institutions: State

Economic Institutions: Property and Division of Labour

Religious Institutions: Origin and Function

SOCIAL THINKERS

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/12O Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

History and development of sociological though

Auguste Comte:

Concepts of sociology

Hierarchy of social sciences

Law of three stages

Positivism

Emile Durkheim:

Social Fact

Mechanical and Organic solidarity

Suicide

Religion

Max Weber:

Concept of sociology

Methodology and Ideal-types

Power. Authority and Bureaucracy

Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

Karl Marx:

Historical and Dialectical Materialism

Class and Class conflict

Surplus Value

Types of societies

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/13O Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

Rural Sociology:

Meaning Emergence. Scope and Importance

Rural- Urban Differences

Rurbanism

Peasant Studies

Agrarian Institutions:

Land Ownership and its types

Agrarian Class Structure and Relations

Jajmani: system

Little Cot munity and Peasant society

Panchayati Raj Institution

Panchayat before and after 73rd amendment

Rural Leadership

Factionalism

Empowerment of People

Social Issues and Strategies for Rural Development:

Bonded and Migrant Laborers

Pauperization and depeasantisation

Agrarian unrest

Peasant Movements

Rural development and Change:				
Trends of Changes in Rural Society				
Processes of change Migration-Rural to Urban and Rural to Rural mobility: Social				
/Economic				
Factors of Change				
Tribe Peasant – Urban Interactions				

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/14O Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

Meaning and Nature of Social Research

Nature of Social Phenomena

Scientific Method

Problem of Objectivity

Definition Scope and Importance of Social Research

Quantitative Methods

Social Survey

Research Design and its types

Major Steps in Social Research

Techniques of Data Collection observation Questionnaire. Schedule .interview

Qualitative Methods:

Participant Observation

Case Study

Content Analysis

Life history

Measurement:

Scales: Meaning and Difficulties in Social Science

Bogardus. Likert and Thursion's scales

Sociometry

Statistics in Social Research:

Use of Statistics in sociology

Measures of Central Tendency

Measures of Dispersion

Correlation and Association

ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/210 Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

Sociological Theory:

Meaning, Nature and significance.

Types: Micro, Macro and Middle Range, Speculative and Grounded.

Theory and Empirical research: Interrelationship.

Functionalism:

Durkheim's functionalism.

Mertons' Codification and Reference Group.

Person's Pattern Variables and AGIL Paradigm.

Conflict Theory:

Radical sociology (Mills and Horowitz).

Dialectical sociology and nature of Conflict in post-Capitalist society (dahredrof).

Functions of social conflict (coser).

Symbolic Interactionsim:

The basis of symbolic interactionsim.

Distinctive nature of human beings (Mead).

Formalization of Symbolic Interaction Theory (Blumer).

Penomemology and Ethnomethodolgy:

Phenomenolgoy and the Origin of Ethnomethodology (Schutz),

A conceptual Framework of Ethnomethodology (Gerfinkel).

Critical Evaluation of Phenomenolgy and Ethnomethodolgy.

SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN INDIA

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/220 Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

Indian social Structure:

Characteristics of Traditional and contemporary Indian social Structure.

Caste, class and tribe.

Unity and Diversity.

Social institutions:

Joint Family and India: forms, changes and Future.

Marriage: Forms and Changing Patterns among Hindus, Muslims and Tribals.

Religion: Religious and communal Tensions.

Current Debates:

Transition of Indian society from Tradition to Modernity.

Problems of Nation building in India: secularism, Pluralism and nation-building.

Modernization: role of elites, education, law and mass communication.

Weaker sections (Problems and politics):

Women: changing status and problems.

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; Other backward classes

Challenge of globalization:

Globalization and its impact on Indian society; Privatization of Education.

Rural urban Interactions: Social and Cultural diffusion.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/230 Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

Meaning and development

Scope and importance

Urban sociology in India.

Basic concepts:

City and its types.

Urban community.

Urban, Urbanism and Urbanization.

Urban social Structure:

Family and Marriage

Social stratification and mobility.

Neighborhood.

Urban social Problems:

Housing and slums

Alcoholism and drug addiction.

Environmental pollution.

Urban Planning:

Town planning

Community development

Policies and programmers of the government.

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Sub. Code: MAS/Y/240 Credits: 02

Total Marks: 200 Minimum Pass Marks: 40%

Internal Assessment: 40 Marks

University Examination: 60 Marks

Criminology:

Meaning and nature.

Scope and importance.

Major schools of criminology.

Crime:

Meaning, types and causes, professional and organized crime.

Changing profile of Crime and Criminals.

White collar crime (Sutherland) and corruption.

Juvenile delinquency:

Concepts and types.

Causes and theories.

Juvenile Delinquency in India

Punishment:

Concepts, aims and theories of punishment.

Probation and parole.

Capital punishment.

Prison System and After Care Service:

Prison system in India.

Penal reforms in India

After care Service in India.