

## **M.A. Part –I**

### **Sociology**

#### **Paper –I**

#### **Pioneers of Sociology**

1. Historical background of the Emergence of Sociology.
2. Contribution of comte and spencer in sociology.
3. Karl Marx
  - (a) Marxian dialectical materialism
  - (b) Theory of social change
  - (c) Concepts of Class and Class struggle
  - (d) Alienation
4. D
  - (a) Social fact and methodology
  - (b) Sociology of religion
  - (c) Suicide
  - (d) Division of labour

## **M.A. Part –I**

### **Sociology**

#### **Paper –II**

### **Methodology of Social Research**

#### **Unit -I:**

- Social Research: Meaning, Definition, Steps, Types and Importance.
- Methods of Social Research
- Objectivity in Social Research

#### **Unit –II:**

- Variable: Meaning definition and types.
- Hypothesis: Concept, types, source and importance.

#### **Unit –III:**

- Research Design and its types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Diagnostic and Experimental.
- Sampling: Meaning, Characteristics, types and importance.

#### **Unit –IV:**

- Source of Data Collection: Primary and Secondary
- Tools and Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Scheduled, Case Study and Content analysis.
- Sociometry: Meaning and Presentation.

**M.A. Part –I**

**Sociology**

**Paper –III**

**Sociology of Change & Development**

**Unit -I:** Meaning and forms of social change, evolution, progress and development.

Theories of social change, linear (Comte, Spencer, Marx) Cyclical (Sorokin, Pareto, Toynbee).

**Unit –II:** Factors of social change: Demographical, Technological, Economical, cultural and Media.

**Unit –III:** Process of social change in contemporary India: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, Secularization.

**Unit –IV:** Sustainable development: Concept & Relevance

Theory of development (Dependency Theory)

- A. Frank
- B. Samir Amin
- C. Wallerstein

**M.A. Part –I**

**Sociology**

**Paper –IV**

**Perspective of Indian Society**

1. Perspective: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics, Fundamental Characteristics of Indian social system. Cultural diversity (Religious beliefs, cultural pattern and linguistic diversity).
2. The theoretical perspectives: ideological/ textual.
  - (a) GS. Ghurye
  - (b) Louis Dumount
3. Structural functionalism
  - (a) M.N. Srinivas
  - (b) S.C. Dube
4. Marxism
  - (a) D.P. Mukherjee
  - (b) A.R. Desai

**M.A. Part –I**

**Sociology**

**Paper –V**

**Social Anthropology**

1. Conceptual Development in Social Anthropology: Meaning, scope, and nature.
2. Culture: Meaning, Attributes. Theories of Cultural Growth Evolutionism. Diffusion, Acculturation, Innovation, Culture Relativism.
3. Kinship Lineage and Clan: Types and categories of Kinship. Usage of Kinship. Matrilineal and Patrilineal lineage. Origin and function of Clan.
4. Religion, Magic and Science: theories of Origin of Primitive Religion, Kind of Magic Origin and Kind of totem, role of Religion, Totem in Tribal Society, Taboo.

## **M.A. Part –II**

### **Sociology**

#### **Paper –I**

### **Pioneers of Sociology**

1. Max Weber-
  - A. Ideal types, Methodology of social sciences
  - B. Social Action theory
  - C. Concept of power & uthority, Bureaucracy.
  - D. Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism.
2. Vilfredo Pareto
  - A. Methodology- Logico Experimental method
  - B. Action- Logical and NON Logical
  - C. Residues and derivations
  - D. Circulation of Elites.
3. PA. Sorokin-
  - A. Socio cultural dynamics
  - B. Occupational and Social Mobility

**M.A. Part –II**  
**Sociology**  
**Paper –II**  
**Elementary Statistics**

**Unit -I:**

- Scaling: need and problem in social research.
- Reliability and validity in qualitative research.

**Unit –II:**

- Statistics: definition, objects and importance in social research.
- Measurement of central tendency: Mean, Median and Mode.

**Unit –III:**

- Measures of dispersion: Range, Quartile deviation, Co-efficient of quartile deviation Mean deviation and Standard deviation.
- Correlation: Meaning, definitions, types and Karl Person's co-efficient of correlation.
- Association of Attributes: Methods of test of independence,  $\chi^2$ -test.

**Unit –IV:**

- Analysis and interpretation of Data.
- Inductive and deductive method.
- Report Writing.

## **M.A. Part –II**

### **Sociology**

#### **Paper –III**

### **Sociology of Planned Change and Development**

#### **Unit -I:**

- Planned Change: Meaning, aims and importance.
- Concept of developed and Developing Society and its problems.

#### **Unit –II:**

- Path of development: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed economy and Gandhian.
- Role of Cultural in development: Advantage and disadvantage.

#### **Unit –III:**

- Five year plan in context of Indian Society with special reference of socio-economic development.
- Socio cultural repercussions of globalization.
- Liberalization and privatization.

#### **Unit –IV:**

- Community development programme and New Panchyati Raj.

**M.A. Part –II**

**Sociology**

**Paper –IV**

**Sociology of India**

1. Indian Society in continuity and change marriage family and caste. Cultural and behavioural patterns.
2. Process of social change in India with special reference to Universalization, Parholization and Globalization.
3. Indigenization and contextualization in the Analysis of India society.
4. Sociology for India Text and Context.
5. Social Legislation and Social Upliftment with regards.
  - (a) Scheduled caste
  - (b) Scheduled tribe
  - (c) Other backward classes
  - (d) Women.

**M.A. Part –II**

**Sociology**

**Paper –V**

**Tribal Social System**

1. Marriage and Family in Primitive Society: Forms of Marriage ways of acquiring mats, Prohibition Regarding to marriage, Nature of Premarital and extra martial sex Relationship, characteristics of Tribal family.
2.
  - Primitive social organization: Youth organization.
  - Primitive Economy System.
3. Political organization: Law, Custom and Government.
4. Changing canvas of Indian tribal Life cultural contact and its problem Govy. And tribal welfare.

**M.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Paper –I**

**Theoretical Perspective in Sociology**

1. Nature of Sociological Theory, Relationship between theory and research.
2. Structural functionalism R.K. Merton, T.Parsons, Neofunctionalism, J. Mexander.
3. Structuralism and post structuralism S.F. Nadel, C. Lavi-strauss –M. Foucault.
4. Conflict theory: Karl Marx, Ralph Dahrendorf, Levis, A. Coser.

**M.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Paper –II**

**Social Demography (Compulsory)**

**Unit -I:**

Social Demography: Meaning, Definition and Importance, Subject Matter and Scope, Difference between pure and social demography, relation between demography and other social sciences.

**Unit –II:**

Population theory: Historical background of population theory: Malthusian theory.

Post Malthusian theory:

(i) Biological theories: Sadler, Doubleday, Pearl and Reid, Spencer, Gini.

(ii) socio-cultural theories: Dumot, Fetter, Sternberg, Theory of Karl Marx, Concept of optimum population.

**Unit –III:**

The theory of demographic Transition with special reference to Blacker, Karl Sax, Cowgill and Landry, Trends of population growth in India.

**Unit –IV:**

Population Policy- with special reference to India, Migration: Meaning, Importance, Type, Factor responsible for migration.

**M.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Group 'A'**

**Rural society in India**

1. Rural sociology: Meaning, scope and nature.
2. Social structure and characteristics of agrarian and peasant society.
3. Family, caste, Religion, habitat and Settlement of Agrarian society.
4. Agrarian mode of production, tenancy, land and labour.
5. Agrarian legislation.

**M.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Group ‘B’**

**Urban society in India**

1. Urban Sociology: Nature, Scope, subject matter and significance, Approaches to the urban sociology.
2. Origin and growth of cities.  
City-concept and types.
3. Ecology: Pattern and theories.  
Urban Institute: Family, Religion class and culture.
4. Rural- Urban Continuum and contrast.

## **M.A. Part –III**

### **Sociology**

### **Group 'C'**

### **Criminology**

1. Criminology: Nature, Scope and Method.  
Conceptual approaches to crime: legal, behaviour and sociological deviance. Crime and delinquency: types of crime economic violence, white-cooler, organised crime.
2. Perspectives on crime causation: classical, possitvist, Sociological.
3. Recent theoretical advances Labelling and differential Association theory.
4. Criminogenesis (Factor of Crime)
  - (a) General factor
  - (b) Personal factor
  - (c) Environmental factor.

**M.A. Part –III**

**Sociology**

**Group 'D'**

**Social Statistics**

1. Statistics: Meaning uses and limits. Sociometry: Meaning uses and limitation.
2. Editing Coding, classification, Tubulation, Analysis and inter pretation, Diagrammatic presentation of Data.
3. Measures of Central Tendency, Mean, Median, Mode.
4. Measures of Dispersion: Skewness Partition value: Quartile Deviation.

## **M.A. Part –III**

### **Sociology**

#### **Paper –V**

### **Industrial Sociology**

#### **Unit -I:**

- Industrial Sociology: Concept, Nature and Scope. Industry, Industrial Revolution and Industrialization.

#### **Unit –II:**

- The concept of organization –Formal and informal organization and its functions. Human's relation in Work.

#### **Unit –III:**

- Industrial Dispute: settlement of Industrial Dispute, Collective Bargaining, Automation and Rationalization.

#### **Unit –IV:**

- Trade union: Function and role in Industrial organization. Women and child labour.

**M.A. Part –IV**

**Sociology**

**Paper –I**

**Recent trends of Sociological Theory**

1. Symbolic Interactionism- Goff. Mead and H. Blumer.
2. Phenomenology Ashcutz.
3. Ethnomethodology H Garfinkel.
4. Modernity and Postmodernity – Levistraus, Foucault and Derrida, Structuration Anthony Giddens.

**M.A. Part –IV**  
**Sociology**  
**Paper –II**  
**Population in India**  
**(Compulsory)**

**Unit -I:**

- Size and growth of population in India is India over populated? Arguments for and against] causes and remedies.
- Population and Economic development: Relation between Economic development and population.
- Impact of Economic development on population.

**Unit –II:**

- Population Composition: Age Composition, Sex Composition, Determinates of Population growth: Fertility, Mortality and Migration, Population density in India: Factor effecting population density in India.

**Unit –III:**

- Vital Statistics: Fertility and Fertility measurement, Mortality and Mortality measurement. Life Table: Meaning, Types, Objectives, Components and utility.

**Unit –IV:**

- Demographic data and research in India, Collection of demographic data. Census, Sample Survey, Population Education: Meaning, Objective, Components.

**M.A. Part –IV**

**Sociology**

**Group 'A'**

**Community Development Programme in India**

1. Community development: Meaning, definition and characteristics.
2. Planned change for rural society: Panchayati raj, Local self Govt. and community development programme.
3. Major agrarian movement in India-A critical analysis.
4. Globalization and its impact on agriculture.  
Rural poverty and landless labour.

**M.A. Part –IV**

**Sociology**

**Group 'B'**

**Urbanization and Urban Planning**

1. Urbanization: Meaning, factors, consequences and Emerging trends in Urbanization and Urbanism.
2. Urbanization: and Industrialization.  
Urbanization and Economics Development  
Urban Migration.
3. Urban Planning and Problems of management, Concept of Zones division.  
Urban Problems: Housing, Slums development Urban Poverty and Pollution.
4. Urban Power Structure: Changing Dimensions Local government.

## **M.A. Part –IV**

### **Sociology**

### **Group 'C'**

### **Penology**

1. The meaning and objective of punishment, theories of Punishment, Capital Punishment.
2. Correctional Programme in Prisons: ideal prison. Walless prison, open prison, modernization of prisons.
3. Correction and its forms: meaning and significance of correction froms of correction. Prison based community based.
4. Probation and parole, prisons reforms in Utter Pradesh role of police and court in crime prevention.

**M.A. Part –IV**

**Sociology**

**Group 'D'**

**Mathematical Statistics**

1. Correlation: Karl Person's product movement of Correlation. \*Multiple and Partial Co-efficient of Correlation.
2. Regression analysis: Two lines of regression Coefficient of regression line.
3. Association of attributes consistency of data.  
\*Test of significance:  $\chi^2$  test, t-test.
4. Simple Probability:  
Multiplication Theorem  
Additional theorem