

- and Brothers)
- Oommen, T.K. 1972. (Charisma, Stability and Change: An Analysis of Indian Grandan Movement (New Delhi: Thomas Press)
- Shah, Ghanshyam. 1977. Protest Movement in two Indian State (New Delhi: Ajanta)
- Shah, Ghanshyam. 1990. Social Movement in India, a review of the literature (Delhi Sage)
- Shah, Nandita. 1992. The Issue at Stake: Theory and Practice in the contemporary women's movement in India (New Delhi: Kal for Women)
- Shiva Vandana. 1991. Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi Sage.)

PEDAGOGY

Audio-visual methods should be used.
 Illustrations should be drawn from the state/region.
 Newspaper report and features as well as television features should be used by way illustration

OPTIONAL PAPER - IV
DISSERTATION

A Candidate securing atleast 50% of above marks can offer dissertation as an optional paper on the recommendation of Head of the Department of Sociology.

MAR
 15-16 & 16-17

SOLVED

Eryman Alan, 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman.
 D.A. de Vaus, 1986 Surveys in Social Research London: George Reian and Co.
 Hughes, John, 1971, The Philosophy of Social Research, London: Longman.
 Irvine, J., Miles and J. Evans (eds), 1979 Demystifying Social Statistics, London: Pluto Press.
 Madgo, John 1970 The Engine of Scientific Sociology, London Tavistock.
 Marsh, Catherine, 1988, Exploring Data, Chambridge: Polity Press.
 Punch Keith, 1986 Introduction to Social Research, London: Sage.
 Srinivas, M. N. and A.M. Shah 1979, Field Worker and the field New Delhi: Oxford

References :

Betallie A. and T.N. Mandan, 1975, Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
 Fayerabend, Paul, 1975, Against Method Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge, London: Humanities Press.
 Hawthorne, Geoffrey, 1976, Enlightenment and Despair: A History of Sociology, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 Kuhn, T.S. 1970 The structure of Scientific Revolutions, London: The University of Chicago Press.
 Mukharjee, P.N., (eds), 2000, Methodology in Social Research: Diammas and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage (Introductory).
 Popper K. 1999, The Logic of Scientific Discover, London: Routledge.
 Shidman, Martin, 1988, The Link: Jons of Social Research, London: Longman.
 Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Wail, 1997 Methodology for Social Research, Jaipur: Rawat.
 Smelser, Neil J. Comparative Methods in Social Science

Pedagogy

This course, especially the first section, is communicating the message that methodologies and methods do not evolve or emerge in a vacuum. Thus, the teacher is expected to constantly connect research methods to a theoretical framework so as to explain explicitly the linkages between theory and practice.

Discussions and practical exercise may form an integral part of the course. Daily discussion on specific topic among students will provide feedback to the teacher and also arouse the interest of the students. A field visit may also be organized depending upon the resources time and convenience. Students may be made to do exercises in class such as the construction of questionnaires, schedules etc. and also test them in the field so as to sharpen their research skills. The section on statistics should also be rigorously explained along with adequate exercises.

COMPULSORY PAPER - IV Practical / प्रायोगिकी

1. निम्नलिखित पत्र/पत्राओं के लिए अभिप्राय M.M.100
 इस पत्र में कुल 10 (दस) अभ्यास (Exercise) होंगे। प्रिंटेड फाईल पर 70 अंक तथा नोटबुक में 30 अंक होंगे। इस 100 अंकों का मूल्यांकन बाह्य एवं आंतरिक परीक्षक समुह रूप से करेंगे।
 इसमें निम्नलिखित अभ्यास रहेंगे।
 1. सोमिनर पत्र लिखना और प्रस्तुत करना।
 2. ग्रंथ पत्र तैयार करना।
 3. एकल अभ्यास विधि द्वारा एकल अध्ययन करना।
 4. साक्षात्कार अनुसूची/प्रश्नावली तैयार करना।
 5. समाजशास्त्र के किसी एक संदर्भ पुस्तक का अध्ययन करना तथा उसके आधार पर उदाहरण के रूप में विस्तार से लिखित में प्रस्तुत करना।
 6. तयारी के विभिन्न प्रकार के क्विज एवं प्रॉब्लम सेट प्रस्तुत करना।
 7. शोध प्रकल्प या प्रोजेक्ट के रूप से प्रस्तुत करना।
 8. शोध प्रकल्प बनाना।

OPTIONAL PAPER - I A-1430 M.M.100

Rural Society in India
 Objectives: The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal sources of approach to study the rural society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social structure. To provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India. To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes. To acquaint

students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural society Rural Community and peasantry.
 Course Outline: Rural Society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure
 Basic Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society.
 Family, caste, religious habit and settlement.
 Debates of mode of production and agrarian relation - tenancy lands and labour.
 Agrarian legislation and rural social structure
 Rural Poverty, emigration, landless labour
 Planned change for rural society, panchayatraj, local self- gov. and community development programmes and rural development strategies
 Major agrarian moments in India - A critical analysis.
 Globalisation and its impact on agriculture.
 Water and Agriculture, Irrigation mangement Practices.

Essential Readings

Berch, Berberogye, Ed. 1992: Class, State and Development in India 1,2,3 and 4 Chapters, Sage, New Delh.
 Desai A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India Popular Prakashan Bombay.
 Mencher, J.P. 1983, Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part-III, OUP
 P.Radhakrishnan, 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land Reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836-1982 Sage Publications; New Delhi.
 Thomer, Daniel and Thomer Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publication Bombay.
 Andre Bettel 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
 (Relevant Chapters)
 Dhanagare, D.N. 1968, Peasant Movement in India OUP New Delhi
 Ashish Nandy 1999: Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi, OUP

Reference

Research and review articles as appearing in standard national

and international Journals and the current published monographs and books on thematic lines may be relied upon.

Pedagogy

The classrom teaching should be reinforced with the field visit and the presentation of case experiences in a monthly seminar. The teachers should make full use of the available friend report on rural sociology in India as published by the ICSSR in its survey Research in Sociology and Anthropology.

ऐच्छिक प्रश्न पत्र - द्वितीय - सामाजिक जनानिकी

जनानिकी - उत्पत्ति और विकास : अर्थ, परिभाषा, क्षेत्र प्रवृत्ति महत्व जनानिकी का समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र और भूगोल से सम्बंध।
 जनसंख्या सिद्धांत पूर्व माल्थसवादी सिद्धांत, नवीन माल्थस का सिद्धांत माल्थसवाद, जनसंख्या का प्राणी शास्त्रीय सिद्धांत, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक सिद्धांत, आर्थिक सिद्धांत, अनुकूलन सिद्धांत, जनानिकी परिवर्तन के सिद्धांत।
 जीवन संकट - अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में जीवन संकट, रजन मृत्यु पंजीकरण, दोष एवं सुझाव, जनसंख्या एवं आर्थिक विकास, अधिकिकसीत देशों की जनानिकी विशेषताएँ।
 जन्म दर और मृत्युदर - प्रभावित करने वाले कारण, प्रजननता अर्थ, प्रजननता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, विवाह की आयु, भारतीय जनसंख्या भारत में जननगना, भारतीय जनसंख्या, आकार एवं वृद्धि मनासत, प्रवासिता प्राचीन मृत्युदर वर्गीकरण तथा प्रत्यूद्धि, खाद्यपूर्ति, जनसंख्या और बेरोजगारी, जनसंख्या और जीवन स्तर।
 जनसंख्या नीति - अर्थ महत्व एवं सिद्धांत, भारत में जनसंख्या नीति, परिवार नियोजन अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम जनसंख्या का पुनर्जनन जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा विश्व जनसंख्या एक नजर।

OPTIONAL PAPER - II SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY A - 1431 M.M.100

Demography origin and development, Meaning, Definition scope, Nature and importance, Relations of Demography with sociology Economics and Geography
 Population Theory - Pre Malthusian Theory, New Malthusia, Biological Theories of population, Sociocultural Theories, Economic Theories Octumum

M.A. FINAL (SOCIOLOGY) CURRICULUM 2005 - 2006 BASED UPON THE UGC MODEL

The M.A. Final Examination in Sociology shall consist of three compulsory and two optional papers; Each paper carry 100 marks.

A. Compulsory Papers -

Paper No.	Title
I	Perspectives on Indian Society
II	Sociology of Change and Development
III	Industry and Society in India

B. OPTIONAL PAPERS :

Candidates can offer any two of the following optional papers :

Paper No.	Title
I	Urban Society in India
II	Criminology
III	Social Movements in India
IV	Dissertation (M.A.P) A-1433

The Contents of the paper are as follow: ~~4452~~

~~COMPULSORY PAPERS I~~ COMPULSORY PAPERS I PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

~~A-6553 AK-3333 A-1433 M.M.100~~

Objectives : It is hoped that student will have acquired a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions at the graduate level. This course is aimed at sensitizing them to the diversity as well as interconnectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society; thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

COURSE OUTLINE :

- Conceptualizing Indian Society in terms of certain distinctive characteristics and configuration : Dharma, Varṇa, Ashram, Karma, Class, Elites, Backward class, Minorities and Tribes.
- The scale and magnitude of cultural, religious, Ethnic elements and linguistic diversity in India.
- Linkages and networks binding regions, groups and communities - family, marriage, kinship - system and Indian social organisation.

- Tradition and Modernity as a continuity between past and present in institutions.
- The village as a nucleus of Indian society, Social hierarchy-Caste system.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES -

- Idiological/Textual (G.S. Ghurya, Louis Dumont)
- Structural - functionalism (M.N. Shrinivas, S.C. Dube)
- Marxism (D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai, R.K. Mishra)
- Synthesis of ~~various~~ ~~theories~~ (A.M. Shah)
- Civilization View (N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha)
- Subaltern Perspective (B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman)
- Current debates - Casteism, Untouchability, Communalism, Regionalism, Problems of Minorities and Tribes, National Integration.

ESSENTIAL READINGS :

- DeSouza, P.R. ed. 2000 Contemporary India - Transitions (New Delhi : Sage)
- Dhanagare, D.N. 1993 : Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology (Jaipur - Rawat)
- Dube, S.C. 1973 : Social Sciences in a Changing Society (Lucknow University Press)
- Dube, S.C. 1967 : The Indian Village (London : Routledge, 1955)
- Dumont, Louis 1970 : Homo Hierarchicus : The Caste System and its Implications (New Delhi : Vikas)
- Karve, Iravati 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona: Deccan College)
- Momin, A.R. 1996 : The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye : A Centennial Festschrift Popular Prakashan, Bombay)
- Omman, T.K. and P.N. Mukherjee eds. 1986 : Indian Sociology : Reflections and Introspections, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Singh, K.S., 1992 : The People of India : An Introduction, Seagull books, Calcutta
- Singh, Y. 1986 : Indian Sociology : Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, Delhi Vistaar.
- Singh, Y. 1973 : Modernisation of India Tradition, Delhi, Thomson Press.
- Shrinivas M.N. 1960 : India's Villages Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
- Tylor, Stephen India : An Anthropological Perspectives.

REFERENCES :

- Hardiman, David 1996 : Feeding the Bani : Peasants and Usurers

Bryman Alan, 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman

D A Ge Vaus, 1987 Statistics in Social Research London: George Allen and Unwin

Hughes John, 1971 The Philosophy of Social Research, London: Longman

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Feyerabend, Paul, 1975. Against Method Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge, London: Humanities Press.

Hawthorne, Geoffrey, 1976. Enlightenment and Despair: A History of Sociology, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Kuhn, T.S. 1970 The structure of Scientific Revolutions, London: The University of Chicago Press

Mukherjee, P.N., eds, 2000. Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage (Introduction)

Pepper K. 1999. The Logic of Scientific Discover, London: Routledge

Shloman, Martin, 1988. The Limitations of Social Research, London: Longman.

Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Ivaldi, 1997 Methodology for Social Research, Jaipur: Rawat

Smelser, Neil J. Comparative Methods in Social Science

Pedagogy

This course, especially the first section, is communicating the message that methodologies and methods do not evolve or emerge in a vacuum. Thus, the teacher is expected to constantly connect research methods to a theoretical framework so as to explain explicitly the linkages between theory and practice.

Discussions and practical exercise may form an integral part of the course. Daily discussion on specific topic among students will provide feedback to the teacher and also arouse the interest of the students. A field visit may also be organized depending upon the resources time and convenience. Students may be made to do exercises in class such as the construction of questionnaires, schedules etc. and also test them in the field so as to sharpen their research skills. The section on statistics should also be rigorously explained along with adequate exercises.

COMPULSORY PAPER - IV Practical / प्रायोगिक

निर्दिष्ट प्रश्न/प्रायोगों के लिए अनिवार्य 16.20.100

इस पत्र में कुल 10 (दस) अभ्यास (Exercise) होंगे। प्रैक्टिकल फाईल पर 70 अंकों तथा तैयारी में 30 अंकों होंगे। इस 100 अंकों का प्रत्येकन बाहुल्य एवं आत्मिक परीक्षाक सायुक्त रूप से करेंगे।

- इसमें निम्नलिखित अभ्यास रहेंगे।
1. अभिन्न रूप विक्रम का प्रस्तुत करना।
 2. शोध पत्र तैयार करना।
 3. एकल अभ्यास विधि द्वारा एकल अध्ययन करना।
 4. साक्षात्कार अनुसंधान/प्रयोगिक विधि करना।
 5. समाजशास्त्र के किसी एक सन्दर्भ पुरस्कृत का अध्ययन करना तथा उसके आधार पर उस पुरस्कृत की समझ को विस्तार से लिखित में प्रस्तुत करना।
 6. तथ्यों को विभिन्न प्रकार के चित्रों में प्रदर्शित कर भाष्यन से समझना।
 7. शोध-प्रस्तुत करना।
 8. शोध प्रस्तुत का सांख्यिक रूप से प्रस्तुत करना।

OPTIONAL PAPER - I A-1230

Rural Society in India M.M.100

Objectives: The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal sources of approach to study the rural society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social structure. To provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India. To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes. To acquaint

students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural society Rural Community and peasantry

Course Outline: Rural Society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure

- Basic Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society
- Family, caste, religious habit and settlement
- Debates of mode of production and agrarian relation - tenancy lands and labour
- Agrarian legislation and rural social structure
- Rural Poverty, emigration, landless labour
- Planned change for rural society, panchayatraj, local self- gov. and community development programmes and rural development strategies
- Major agrarian moments in India - A critical analysis
- Globalisation and its impact on agriculture
- Water and Agriculture: Irrigation mangement Practices.

Essential Readings

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P.Radhakrishnan, 1959. Peasant Struggles: Land Reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836-1982 Sage Publications: New Delhi.

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Andre Belf, 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi. (Relevant Chapters)

Dhanagare, D.N. 1988 Peasant Movement in India OUP New Delhi

Ashish Nandy 1949: Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi, OUP

Reference

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and international Journals and the current published monographs and books on thematic lines may be relied upon.

Pedagogy

The classroom teaching should be reinforced with the field visit and the presentation of case experiences in a monthly seminar. The teachers should make full use of the available field report on rural sociology in India as published by the ICSSR in its survey Research in Sociology and Anthropology.

ऐच्छिक प्रश्न पत्र - द्वितीय - सामाजिक जनानिकी

जनानिकी - उत्थान और विकास: अर्थ, परिभाषा, क्षेत्र, प्रकृति महत्व जनानिकी का समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र और भूगोल से संबंध।

जनसंख्या सिद्धांत पूर्व माल्थुसवादी सिद्धांत, नवीन माल्थुस का सिद्धांत माल्थुसवाद, जनसंख्या का प्राणी शास्त्रीय सिद्धांत, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक सिद्धांत, आर्थिक सिद्धांत, अनुकूलन सिद्धांत, जनानिकी परिवर्तन के सिद्धांत।

जीवन संकट - अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में जीव संकट, जनन मृत्यु पंजीकरण, दोष एवं सुझाव, जनसंख्या एवं आर्थिक विकास, आर्थिक-सहित देशों की जनानिकी विशेषताएँ।

जन्म दर और मृत्युदर - प्रभावित करने वाले कारण, प्रजननता अर्थ, प्रजननता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, विवाह की आयु, मातृतीय जनसंख्या भारत में जनसंख्या, भारतीय जनसंख्या अकारण एवं वृद्धि भनायक प्रवासिता राष्ट्रीय मातृतीय वर्गीकरण तथा प्रकृतियों, साक्षरता, जनसंख्या और बेरोजगारी, जनसंख्या और जीवन स्तर।

जनसंख्या नीति - अर्थ महत्व एवं सिद्धांत, भारत में जनसंख्या नीति, परिवार नियोजन अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम जनसंख्या का सुप्रजनन जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा विश्व जनसंख्या एक नजर।

OPTIONAL PAPER - II A-1230

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY A - (131) M.M.100

Demography origin and development, Meaning, Definition scope, Nature and importance, Relations of Demography with sociology Economics and Geography.

Population Theory - Pre Malthusian Theory New Malthusian, Biological Theories of population, Sociocultural Theories Economic Theories Oclumum

एम. ए. पूर्व (समाजशास्त्र)

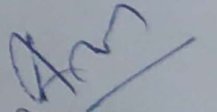
समाजिक अनुसंधान की पध्दतियां (द्वितीय प्रश्नपत्र के अंतर्गत प्रायोगिक कार्य)

क्र.	सत्र	प्रायोगिक कार्य	छात्र/छात्राओं की संख्या
1	2014-15	साक्षात्कार-अनुसूची, प्रश्नावली व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन पद्धति सेमिनार, सन्दर्भ-ग्रंथ सूची बनाना, अवलोकन पद्धति इत्यादि का अभ्यास	15
2	2015-16	साक्षात्कार-अनुसूची, प्रश्नावली व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन पद्धति सेमिनार, सन्दर्भ-ग्रंथ सूची बनाना, अवलोकन पद्धति इत्यादि का अभ्यास	10
3	2016-17	साक्षात्कार-अनुसूची, प्रश्नावली व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन पद्धति सेमिनार, सन्दर्भ-ग्रंथ सूची बनाना, अवलोकन पद्धति इत्यादि का अभ्यास	12

एम. ए. अंतिम (समाजशास्त्र)

समाजिक अनुसंधान की पध्दतियां (चतुर्थ प्रश्नपत्र के अंतर्गत लघु-शोध प्रबंध)

क्र.	सत्र	प्रायोगिक कार्य	छात्र/छात्राओं की संख्या
1	2016-17	साक्षात्कार-अनुसूची, प्रश्नावली व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन पद्धति सेमिनार, सन्दर्भ-ग्रंथ सूची बनाना, अवलोकन पद्धति इत्यादि का अभ्यास	01 श्री मोहित कश्यप 02 श्री दुखीराम



विभागाध्यक्ष
समाजशास्त्र विभाग