

M. A. Sociology Semester System Course Learning Outcome

Session-2023-25

FIRST SEMESTER

Paper I/ CC1: Classical Sociological Tradition

Learning outcome:

It. Develops knowledge among student how was the subject of sociology get originated what one the circumstances and how was the basic theories of this subject get development.

PAPER-II/ CC2:

Philosophical and Conceptual Foundation of Research Methodology

Learning Out Come:

To understand epistemology To understand contribution of August Comte Emile Durkheim, and Karl Popper in social research. To understand how to prepare social science research tool, questionnaire, interview schedule and interview guide. To understand PRA and field work research hypothesis and their role. To understand inter disciplinary research and data processing. Steps of data processing

Paper III/CC3:

Social change in India

Learning Out Come:

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Sociology Student will learn about the concept and forms of Social change. Sociology Student will learn about the trends and process of Social change in India. They can acquire knowledge about the change in Rural, Urban and Tribal Society of India. They can also acquire the knowledge of recent change in Indian Society.

Paper- IV/CC4

Rural Sociology:

Learning Out Come:

Understand and analyse social economic and political aspects of rural society demonstrate how caste system operates and its importance in rural society demonstrate democratic decentralization of power importance of Panchayati Raj institution in bringing about changes in rural society.

Paper -V/P-1

Practical -1

Learning Out Come:

To introduce students to the Nature of Scientific Method in Social Science Research. Understanding about the Qualitative approach to Students are expected to prepare case study.

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Paper VI/CC5

Classical Sociological Thinker

Learning outcome:

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Capacity development of student to critically analyze the contribution of Western and non-western thinkers. The capacity development of student about comparative analysis of theories of various western and nonwestern thinkers. Make success in understanding of theories based on social problems. Development of student about theoretical views.

Paper VII/CC6

Quantitative Research Techniques in Sociology

Learning outcome:

Understand the sampling and their types. Understand how to use sampling method in social research, Identify the measuring scales. Understand the social problem and identify the tool and techniques for data collection, To know about Bogardus, Likert and Thurston Scales. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative research and Understand the ethical issues of social research.

Paper VIII/CC7

Sociology of Development

Learning outcome:

Developing the conceptual understanding Sociology of Development. To understand the role of Development in Indian Society. Better understanding about Development Issues in India. Developing student's capacity about better understanding of development issues and its impact on society. To understand the development and issues of S.C, S.T. & Women in India.

Paper IX/CC8

Rural Development Programme and Evaluation

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Learning outcome:

To understand the cases of rural backwardness, to study the vireos rural development programmes. Understand the sources of rural employments and employment status. To understand the desert development programms.

Paper X/P-2

Practical -2

Learning outcome:

Understanding about the Quantitative approach to Research. Under this, the process of preparation of interview schedule and questionnaire to the students to understand and through It will be easy to understand the process of drawing conclusions after compilation, classification and generalization.

THIRD SEMESTER

Paper XI/CC9

Classical Sociological Theories

Learning outcome:

Introduce students to the classical theories of sociology and contribution of different thinkers and illustrate the role of theory in building sociological knowledge.

Paper XII/CC10

Social Movement in India

Learning outcome:

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Developing the conceptual understand of Social movement in Students. Developing the understanding of nature and types of movements. Getting knowledge of Causes and Consequences of traditional and new Social movement. Helpful to understand how much social movement is successful for social change.

Paper XIII/CC11

Perspective of study to Indian Society

Learning outcome:

Student will acquire knowledge about History of Indian society and various perspectives to understand the Indian. They can also acquire knowledge about various perspective i.e. Ideological textual, Structural functionalism, Marxian, civilization and subaltern, They can compare to each and other among the Society.

Paper XIV/CC12

Industry & Society in India

Learning outcome:

To understand scientific management and their role for industry. To understand bureaucracy and rationality. Alienation and production Relation. To understand industrial organizations, structure and their types, functions and importance. To understand industrialization, impact of industrialization on family, social stratification and environment. To understand Max Weber's Theory of work ethics and relationship between production and development. Role of motivation and work satisfaction on production improvement. To understand automation and technological change.

Paper XV/CC13

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Criminology

Learning outcome:

Development of conceptual understanding of Criminology among Students. Capacity development of critical analysis and changing profile of Crime and delinquency in modern society. Support to understand students about the Causes and Consequences of crime. Capacity to develop identification and explanation of punishment theories. Support to understanding of Students in roots of correction to Prevent crime. Developing knowledge of prison Correctional programme in India and World level. Support to understand Students about the Problems of Correctional Administration. Developing understanding of Victimological Perspective and Community policing in Students.

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Paper XVI/CC14

Paper XVI - Modern Sociological Theories

Learning outcome:

Demonstrate and ability to use several major classical are contemporary approaches in social theory. Understand the basic knowledge of modern society. Analyse the theory of modern society.

Paper XVII/CC15

Comparative Sociology

Learning outcome:

This highlights the importance of comparison of Sociology, it involves comparison of the social processes between nation, state or across different types of society.

Paper XVIII/CC16

Contemporary Issues and Industry

Learning outcome:

To understand the concept of human relation at work through Hawthorne Experimental Test. To understand trade union and their objectives and functions. History of trade unionism in India. To understand industrial conflict their types and solution of industrial conflict. Conciliations and collective bargaining. To understand industrial conflict their types and solution of industrial conflict. To understand FDI and world bank concept in third world countries. To understand industrialization and child and women labour. To study status of women and children in industrial society.

Paper XIX/CC17

Tribal Development With Special Reference to Chhattisgarh

Learning outcome:

Students understand the concept of tribe, then tribal economy sources of income, concepts of development plan and programme etc. Students will understand varies tribal problems and movements, The student knowledge aging of PVTG tribe in Chhattisgarh.

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COURSE OF STUDIES FOR M.A. EXAMINATION IN SOCIOLOGY (UNDER SEMESTER SYSTEM IN UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENT AND AFFILETED COLLEGES OF PT. RAVISHANKAR SHUKLA UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR (C.G.) ACADEMIC SESSION (2023- 25)

M.A. Examination in Sociology is a two year post graduate programme and shall be conducted in four semesters, each having 500 hundred marks, totaling to 2000 marks. The detailed Course Structure Semester wise is mentioned below.

SI.	Paper Title Mark		T			
No.	No.		s			
	RST SEMESTER:					
S. No.	Paper .	Subject	I	T	Total	cc
1	Paper-I/CC1	Classical Sociological Tradition	20	80	100	
2	Paper-II/CC2	Philosophical and Conceptual Foundation of Research Methodology	20	80	100	
3	Paper-III/CC3	Social Change in India	20	80	100	
4	Paper-IV/CC4	Rural Sociology	20	80	100	
5	Paper-V/P 1	Practical-I			100	1
B. SI	ECOND SEMESTER					Į
6.	Paper-VI/CC5	Classical Sociological Thinkers	20	80	100	04
7.	Paper-VII/CC6	Paper-VII/CC6 Quantitative Research Techniques in 20 80 100 Sociology		04		
8.	Paper-VIII/CC7	Sociology of Development 20 80 100		100	04	
9.	Paper-IX/CC8	Rural Development Programme & 20 80 100 Evaluation		04		
10. Paper-X/P2		Practical-II			100	04
C. T	HIRD SEMESTER					
11.	Paper-XI/CC9	Classical Sociological Theories	20	80	100	04
12.	Paper-XII/CC10	Social Movements in India	20	80	100	04
13.	Paper-XIII/CC11	Perspectives of Study to Indian Society	20	80	100	04
14.	Paper-XIV/CC12	Industry and Society in India	20	80	100	04
15	Paper-XV/CC13	Criminology	20	80	100	04
D. F	OURTH SEMESTER					
16	Paper-XVI/CC14	Modern Sociological Theories	20	80	100	04
17	Paper-XVII/CC15	Comparative Sociology	20	80	100	04
18	Paper-XVIII/CC16	Contemporary Issues in Industry	20	80	100	04
19	Paper-XIX/CC17	Tribal Development (With Special Reference to Chhattisgarh)	20	80	100	04
20	Paper-XX/P3	Dissertation	-	-	100	04

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FIRST SEMESTER

Paper No. I/CC1

Marks-80

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION

Unit-I: Historical Background of The Emergence of Sociology

- Traditional Feudal Economy and Social Structure
- b. Impact of Industrial Revolution and New Mode of Production on Society and Economy.
- c. Emergence of Capitalist Mode of Production- Nature and Feature of Capitalism
- d. Enlightenment and It's Impact on Thinking and Reasoning

Unit-II: Auguste Comte

- a. Social Statics and Dynamics
- b. Law of Three Stages
- c. Hierarchy of Sciences
- d. Positivism

Unit-III: Emile Durkheim

- a. Social Facts
- b. Division of Labour, Mechanical and Organic Solidarity
- c. Religion
- d. Theory of Suicide

Unit-IV: Vilfredo Pareto

- a. Logical and Non-Logical Action
- b. Residues and Derivations
- c. Theory of Social Change
- d. Contributions to Methodology

Unit-V: Herbert Spencer

- a. Social Darwinism
- b. Evolution
- c. Organic Analogy
- d. Militant and Industrial Societies

References:

1. Abraham, F and Morgan, J.H. 1985

Sociological Thought from Comte to Sorokin Macmillan, New Delhi.

2. Adams, B.N. and Sydie, R.A. 2002

Sociological Theory

3. Aron, R.

Vistaar Publications, New Delhi

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Main Currents in Sociological Thought Vol. I and Vol.II Penguin, New Delhi.

Coser, L.A. 2001

Masters of Sociological Thought Rawat Publishers, Jaipur

5. Rex, John

Discovering Sociology Routledge and Kegan

1973 Turner, J.H. 2001 7. Zeitlin, I.M.

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The Structure of Sociological Theory

Rawat Publishers, Jaipur.

Ideology and the Development of Sociological

Theory, Prentice Hall, London.

Rethinking Sociology: A Critique Contemporary Theory. Rawat Publishers,

Jaipur.

Paper-II/CC2

Marks-80

PHILOSOPHICAL CONCEPTUAL **FOUNDATION** RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit-I: Philosophical Roots of Social Research

- a. Issues in the Theory of Epistemology: Forms and Types of knowledge, Validation of knowledge
- b. Positivism and It's Critique: Contributions of Comte, Durkheim and Popper.
- c. Contribution of Popper: Durkheim and Popper
- d. Methodological perspectives in Sociology.

Unit-II: Social Research and Scientific Method

- a. Concept and Importance of Social Research.
- **b.** Types of Social Research
- c. Concept and Characteristics of Scientific method.
- d. Social Phenomenon of Scientific method

Unit-III: Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to It

- a. Research Design: Steps and Processes of It's Formulation
- b. Type of Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, Diagnostic and Experimental
- c. Role of concepts and Hypotheses
- d. Problems of Objectivity

Unit-IV: Qualitative Methods in Social Research

- a. Techniques and methods of Qualitative Research: Observation and Interview Guide
- b. Case study, Content Analysis
- c. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
- d. Encounters and Experiences in Field work

Unit-V: Issues in Social Research

- a. Inter disciplinary Research
- b. Issues in Qualitative Research
- c. Theoretical Vs. Applied Research
- d. Processing of Data: Classification, Tabulation and Interpretation.

References:

Methodology of Social Research

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	1979	Macmillan, Free Press- London
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3.	Beteille, A	and Ethics, Penguin, London.
	Madan, T.N.	Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of
	1975	field work, Vikas, new Delhi
4.	Bose, P.K.	Research methodology,
	1995	ICSSR, New Delhi.
5.	Bryman, A	,
	1988	Quality and Quantity in Social Research Unwin
6.	Madge, J	Hyman, London.
٠.	1970	The Origins of Scientific sociology
7.		Tavistock, London
/.	Mukherjee, P.N.	Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and
 t in the	2000	perspectives Essays in Honour of Ramakrishna
0		Mukherjee Sage, New Delhi.
8.	Mukherjee, R.K.	What will it be?
	1979	Explorations in Inductive Sociology
_		Allied, Bombay.
9.		Systemic Sociology
	1993	Sage, New Delhi.
10.	Popper, K	The Logic of Scientific Discovery
	1999	Routledge and Kegan Paul London
11.		Introduction to Social Research
	1986	Sage, New Delhi
12.	Sjoberg, G and	Methodology of Social research
	Roger, N., 1997	Rawat, Jaipur
13.	Srinivas, M.N. and	Field worker and the Field
	Shah, A.M., 1979	Oxford, New Delhi.
 . 14.	Weber, M	The Methodology of Social Sciences
	1974	Free Press, Chicago
15.	Young, P.V.	Scientific Social Surveys and Research
	1977	Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

Paper No. III/CC3

Marks-80

SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA

Unit-I: Conceptual and Theoretical Frame work

a. Concept, Meaning, Definition, Characteristic of social Change.

b. Forms of Social change- Evolution, Progress, Development,
Transformation, Revolution

c. Linear Theory of Social Change- August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Morgan

d. Cyclic Theory of Social Change-Vilifredo Pareto, P. Sorokin

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Unit-II: Factors of Social change

- a. Techno- Economic
- b. Socio-Psychological
- c. Cultural and Religious
- d. Media

Unit-III: Trends and Processes of Change in Modern India

- a. Sanskritization- Concept, Characteristics and means of Social Change.
- b. Secularization -Concept, Characteristics and importance
- c. Gandhian-Swalamban, Sarvodaya, Trustiship and importance
- d. Globalization- Concept, Characteristic and a process of Social change

Unit- IV: Changes in Tribal and Rural India

- a. Tribal Economy- Concept, Characteristics of Tribal Economy, base of Tribal Economy and recent changes in Tribal Economy
- b. Rural Economy- Concept, Characteristics of Rural Community, base of Rural Economy and recent changes in Rural Economy
- c. Changes in Socio Cultural Spheres
- d. Land Alienation- Concept and Cause of Land Alienation, Land Alienation in Rural and Tribal Area.

Unit-V:-Changes in Urban and Industrial India

- a. Migration Concept, Characteristics and types of Migration, In Migration and Growth of informal sector.
- b. Slums Concept, Characteristics of Slums , causes of development of Slums in Urban and Industrial India.
- c. Crime Concept, Characteristics of Crime and causes of development of criminal Activities in Urban and Industrial India.
- d. Welfare- Concept, Characteristics of Welfare Programme, Welfare measures and Consequent Changes.

References:

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1. Beteille, A. The Idea of natural inequality and other essays. Oxford, New Delhi.

 Desai, AR Rural Sociology in India. Popular, Bombay 2001

3. Jhingan, M.L. The economics of Development and Planning. 2003 Vrinda Publications, New Delhi

4. Kanungo, S. Making Information Technology Work, Sage, new 2002 Delhi

5. Mathur, H.M. (ed) Development, Displacement and Resettlement: focus on Asian experiences Vikas, New Delhi.

Reshaping communications, Technology Information and Social Change. Sage, New Delhi.

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10.	Parekh, B 1999	Colonialism, Tradition and Reform, As and a
11.	Sharma, K.L. 1997	of Gandhi's Political Discourse Sage, New Delhi. Social Stratification in India: Issues and Themes. Sage, New Delhi.
12.	Shiva, V. and Bedi, G. 2002	Sustainable Agriculture and food scarcity Sage, New Delhi.
13.	Singh, Y. 1999	Modernization of Indian tradition Rawat, jaipur.
14.	2003	Culture Change in India Rawat, Jaipur
15.	(ed) 2000	Social Development and Empowerment of Marginalised groups, Sage, New Delhi.
16	1998	Social Change in Modern India. Orient a Longman, New Delhi.
17	Vidyarthi, L.P. and Rai, B.K., 1977	Tribal culture in India Concept Publication Company New Delhi.

Paper No. IV/CC 4

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Unit-I: Characteristics and Approaches

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Peasant Society
- b. Concept and Characteristics of Agrarian Society
- c. Caste and Jamani Approach
- d. Sub- Altern Approach

Unit-II: Agrarian Institutions

- a. Land Ownership and Its Types: Pree- Independence
- b. Land Ownership and Its Types: Post Independence
- c. Agrarian Relations and Modes of Production
- d. Agrarian Social Structure

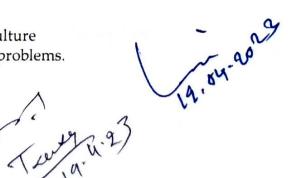
Unit- III: Planned Change

- a. Rural leadership
- b. Factionalism
- c. Panchayati Raj before and after 73rd Amendment
- d. Five Year's Plans in India

Unit-IV: Rural Development and Change

- a. Green Revolution
- b. Land Reform
- c. Globalization and its Impact on Agriculture d.Under ground water Management and problems.

Marks-80



Unit-V: Welfare measures and consequent Changes

- a. Self-help Group(SHG)
- b. MNREGA
- c. SSA
- d) Narwa Gurwa Ghurwa and Bari (NGGB) scheme.

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	1.	Basu, K. (ed) 2000	Agrarian Questions Oxford, New Delhi.
	2.	Berberglu, B. (ed) 1992	Class, State and Development in India sage, New Delhi.
	3.	Beteille, A. 1974	Six essays in comparative sociology oxford, New Delhi.
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		1974	Studies in Agrarian social structure oxford, New Delhi.
	5.	Breman, J. 1974	Patronage and Exploitation oxford, New Delhi.
	6.	Desai, A.R. (ed) 1977	Rural sociology in India popular, Mumbai.
	7.	(ed) 1977	Rural society in transition Popular, Mumbai.
	8.	Gough, K and Sharma, H.P.(Ed) 1973	Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia, Monthly Reviewed Press, New York.
	9.	Guha, r (ed) 1999	Subaltern Studies Oxford, New Delhi.
	10.	Joshi, P.C. (ed) 1976	Land Reforms in India Allied, New Delhi.
	11.	Long, N. 1982	An Introduction to the sociology of Rural development, Tavistock, London.
	12.	Mencher, J.P. (ed) 1983	Social Anthropology of peasantry Somaiya Publications New Delhi
**	13.	Patnaik, U. 1990	Agrarian Relations and Accumulation: the Mode
	14.	Shanin, T. (ed) 1971	of production debate in India. Peasants and Peasant Societies, Penguin, London.
	15.	Thorner, D.	The Agrarian prospects in India University press,
	16.	1956	New Delhi.
	10.	1962	Land and labour in India, Asia publications, Mumbai.

Paper No. V/P1 PRACTICAL-I

Practical based on Field Work & Preparation of tools Interview Guide and case study

Marks-100

Scheme of Evaluation- 50% by Internal Examiner and rest 50% by Viva-Voce Examination evaluated both by the Internal and External Examiner.

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SECOND SEMESTER

Paper No. -VI/CC 5

Marks-80

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Unit-I: Karl Marx

- a. Materialistic Interpretation of History
- b. Class and Class Struggle
- Alienation.
- d. Surplus Value and Exploitation.

Unit-II:Thurstein Veblen

- a. Sociological Contribution
- b. Theory of Leisure class
- c. Concepts of Social Change
- d. Comparison of Marx's and Veblen's theories.

Unit-III: Max Weber

- Theory of Social Action
- b. Concepts of Status, Class and power
- c. Sociology of Religion and Economic Development
- d. Ideal Type

Unit-IV Talcott Parsons

- a. Social Action
- b. Pattern variables
- c. Social System
- d. Mechanisms of social Control.

Unit-V: Robert K. Merton

- a. Reference Group
- b. Social structure and Anomie
- c. Paradigms of Functionalism
- d. . Bureaucracy

References:

and Sociological Thought from Comte to Sorokin Abraham, Morgan, J.H. Macmillan, New Delhi. 1985

Main Currents in Sociological Thought Vol. I 2. Aron, R. 1965 and II

Penguin, London. and Sociological theory Vistaar, New Delhi. Adams, B.N.

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	Kurt H.Wdff,1922	IL,Freepress.
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		University of Chicago Press.
11.	Turner, J.H.	The Structure of Sociological Theory
	2001	Rawat, jaipur
12.	Zeitlin, I.M.	Ideology and the Development of Sociology
	1981	Prentice Hall, London.
13.		Rethinking Sociology
	1996	Rawat, Jaipur.

Paper No.-VII/CC6

TOTAL NA

Marks-80

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH TECHNIQUES IN SOCIOLOGY

Unit-I: Sampling

- a. Rational
- b. Types
- c. Sampling error
- d. Survey Vs. Sampling based study in sociology

Unit-II: Quantitative method and survey Research

- a. Techniques of Survey Research: Interview
- b. Tools of Research; Preparation of Questionnaire and Interview Schedule
- c. Processing of Data:Editing ,Classification,Tabulation and Interpretation
- d. Use of Computer in Data Processing

Unit-III: Measurement and Scaling Techniques

- a. Levels of Measurements: Types of Scales-Nominal and Ordinal
- b. Reliability and Validity of Scaling
- c. Measures of Social Distance: Thurstein, Likert and Bogardus Scale
- d. Sociometry

Unit-IV: Statistics in Social Research

- a. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode
- b. Measures of Dispersion-Standard Deviation
- c. Correlation Analysis- Chi Square Test
- d. Quantitative Vs. Qualitative research in sociology

Unit-V: Qualitative and Quantitative research method

- a. Triangulation; mixing Qualitative and Quantitative methodologies
- b. Social Research, Action research and Participatory research
- c. Application of computers in Social research; MS office.
- d. Ethical issues in social research.

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Mukharjee, Sage Publication, New Delhi.

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9. Young, P.V. Scientific Social Surveys and Research. 1977

Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Paper No. -VIII/CC7

Marks-80

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Unit-I: Perspectives on Development

- a. Concept and Defining development
- b. Element of Development
- c. Path and Agency of Development: Capitalist, Mixed Economy, Gandhian
- d. Theories; Modernization, Marxist, Dependency.

Unit-II: Changing Concept of Human Development

- Mainstream vs. Indigenous Model of Development
- b. Human Indicator Index
- c. Sustainable Development: Socio-Cultural, environmental economic.
- Bio-Technology d. Impact of and Information Technology Development.

Unit-III: Indian Experience of Development

- a. Sociological Appraisal of Five Year Plans
- b. Social Consequences of Economic Reforms
- c. Socio-Cultural Impact of Globalization
- d. Social Implication of InfoTech and Bio-Tech Revolution

Unit-IV: Consequences of Development

a. Development and Displacement- concept, causes and consequences of Displacement

- b. Development and Socio- Economic Disparities: health, Education , Per capita Income
- c. Ecological Degradation: concept, causes and consequences of Degradation
- d. Development and Migration: concept, causes and consequences of Migration.

Unit-V:Issues in development in Contemporary India.

- a. Social Exclusion
- b.Gender Discrimination
- c. Privatization and un favourable Service condition.
- d. Sustainability and development

Ref	erences:	
1.	Alavi, H. and Shanin, T., 1982	societies
2. 3.	Amin, Samir-1979 Apter, D.C. 1987	Macmillan, London Unequal Development, New Delhi Rethinking development Sage, New Delhi
4.	Appadurai, A. 1997	Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation, Oxford, New Delhi
5.	Berberglu, B. (ed) 1992	Class, State and Development in India, Sage, New Delhi
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10.	Encyclopaedia of Social	Sciences (Relevant Portions), Macmillan
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13.	Melkote, S.R. 1991	Communications for Development in Third
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Sociology of Gender

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20.	Saha, G et al (ed)	Development and Deprivation in Gujarat
	2002	Sage, New Delhi
21.	Schuurman, F.J.	Globalisation and Development
	2003	Vistaar, New Delhi
22.	Singharoy, D (ed)	Social Development and Empowerment of
	2001	Marginalised Groups Sage, New Delhi.
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	And Denemark, R.A.	Sage, New Delhi.
24.	Sharma ,S.L1986	Development: socio-Cultural Dimensions, Jaipur,Rawat Publications.
25	1994	Perspective on Sustainable Development in
		South Asia, KualaLumpur, ADIPA

Paper No. IX/CC8

Marks-80

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME & EVALUATION UNIT-I

- a. Background of Rural development programmes- Pre- Independence era, Post -Independence Era,
- b. Poverty Alleviation Programmes.
- **c.** Minimum Needs programme,
- d. Integrated Rural development Programmes IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCARA

UNIT-II

- a. Gandhian Approaches And Rural Economics, Mahatma Gandhi Rastriya Rojgar Garnati Yojana (MNREGA)
- b. Din Dyal Uppadhyay- Garamin Kaushal Vikash Yojana (DDUGKVY) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana (PMKVY) and Mukhyamantri Kaushak Vikash Yoajana (MKVY)
- c. Swarnajayanti Garm Swarozgar Yajana (SGSY-1) and SGSY-2.
- d. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and TPDS.

UNIT-III

- a. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna (PMRY),
- b. Rural Employment Generation Proggramme (REGP),

19.04-1012

- c. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh Programme Of Development Finance Corporations.
- d. National Rural Livelihood Mission.

UNIT-IV

- a. Elementary Education And Total Literacy Campaign.
- b. Rural Housing Rural Health Care.
- c. Drinking Water And Rural Sanitation.
- d. Rural Electrification, Energy and Rural Connectivity.

UNIT-V

- Desert Development Programme and Integrated Waste Land Development Programme,
- b. Science And Technology For Rural Development
- c. Rural development programe in Chhattisgarh state.
- d. Evaluation Of Rural Development Programme

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	1986	Oxford, New Delhi.
2.	Bardhan, p.	Poverty, Agrarian Structure and Political Economy in India.
3.	Desai, A.R. 1979	Rural Society in Transition Popular, Mumbai
4.		Peasant Struggle in India
	1979	Oxford, New Delhi
5.	(ed)	Rural Sociology in India
	2003	Popular, Mumbai
6.	Dreze, J and Sen A. 2002	India: Development and Participation, Oxford New Delhi.
7.	Gough, K and	Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia.
To be a second	Sharma, H.P. (ed) 1973	Monthly Reviewed Press, New York.
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	Narayanan, S. 2003	Oxford, New Delhi.
9.	Joshi, P.C.	Land Reforms in India
	2003	Allied, New Delhi.
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	2002	Manohar, New Delhi
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1	3. Rao, M.S.A. (ed) 1978	Social Movements In India, Manohar, New Delhi.
1	4. Schuurman, F.J.	Globalization and Development Vistaar, New
	2003	Delhi.
1	5. Singhroy, D et al	Social development and the empowerment of
	2001	mariginalised groups, Sage New Delhi.
16	6. Thorner, A.	Daniel Thorner, Memorial Lecturers,
	2002	Manohar, New Delhi.
17	7. Vidyarthi, L.P. and	Tribal Culture in India, Concept Publishing
	Rai, B.K.	Company, New Delhi.
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21. Asen R vision of poverty: welfare policy & political imagination, Rawat Publication new Delhi

22. Majumder B Rural Housing: Policies And Practices, Rawat Publications

Paper No. X/P2 PRACTICAL-II

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Marks-100

Practical based on Field Work & Preparation of tools

Questionnaire, Interview Schedule Preparation and Tabulation.

Scheme of Evaluation- 50% by Internal Examiner and rest 50% by Viva-Voce Examination evaluated both by the Internal and External Examiner.

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COURSE OF STUDIES FOR M.A. EXAMINATION IN SOCIOLOGY ACADEMIC SESSION (2022- 23)

THIRD SEMESTER

Paper No. XI/CC9

Marks-80

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Unit-I: Positivism

- a. Concept and Characteristics of positivism
- b. Contributions of Comte
- c. Contributions of Durkheim
- d. Criticism

Unit-II: Functionalism

- a. Concept and Characteristics of functionalism
- b. Contributions of Parsons
- c. Contribution of Merton
- d. Criticism

Unit-III: Conflict theory

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Conflict theory
- B Contributions of Karl Marx
- c Contribution of Dahrendorf
- d Randell Collins

Unit-IV: Structuralism

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Structuralism
- b Contribution of Red Cliff Brown
- c Contribution of Levistrauss
- d Criticism

Unit-V:Exchange Theory

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Exchange Theory
- b. Contribution of Peter Blau
- c. Contribution of George Homans.
- d. Criticism

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2.	Alexander, J.C. 1987	Twenty Lectures; Sociological theories since World War- II Columbia University press- New York.
3.	Coser, L.A.2001	Masters of Sociological thoughts Rawat, Jaipur
4.	Collins, R.1997	Sociological theory Rawat, jaipur
5.	Craib, I1992	Modern Social Theory: From parsons to Habermas, Harvester, London.
6.	Giddens, A. 1983	Central Problems in Social theory, Action, Structure and contradiction in social analysis. Mac Millan, London.
7.	, 1996	Capitalisation and modern social theory Cambridge University Press. London.
8.	Godelier, M.	Structural Anthropology Tavistock, London.
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Derrida Oxford, London.

Classical sociology sage, New Delhi

The structure of sociological theory Rawat, Jaipur

Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary

Theory Rawat, Jaipur.

Paper No.XII/CC10

Marks-80

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Unit-I: Nature and Types

- a. Characteristics
- b. Types
- c. Reasons
- d. Power Structure and Social Movements

Unit -II:Basis of Social Movement

- a.Class, Caste, Ethnicity and Gender
- b. Types of leadership and relationship between leaders and masses
- c. Political institution and social movement.
- d. Role of media in social movement.

Unit-III: Theoretical Perspectives

- a. Marxian and Post-Marxian
- b. Structural-Functional
- c. Postmodernist
- d.Post-Structuralist

Unit-IV: Traditional Social Movements

- a. Labour and Trade Union
- b. Tribal
- c. Peasant
- d. Nationalist

Unit-V: New Social Movements

- a. Dalit
- b. Women
- c. Ethnic
- d. Environmental

References:

- Banks, J.A., 1972; The Sociology of Social Movements (London: Macmillan)
- Desai, A.R., Ed., 1979; Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University Press)
- 3. Danagare, D.N., 1983; Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950 (Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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- 4. Gore, M.S., 1993; The Social Context of an Ideology : Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi : Sage)
- 5. Oomen, T.K., 1990: Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements (Delhi: Sage).

Paper No. XIII/CC11

Marks-80

PERSPECTIVES OF STUDY TO INDIAN SOCIETY

Unit-I: Indological / Textual

- a. Origin and Basic Postulate
- b. G.S. Ghurye;- Origin, Theory and Characteristics of caste, caste and Race.
- c. Louis Dumont:- Homohierarchius in caste system in India
- d. Criticism of Ghurye and Dumont.

Unit-II: Structural Functionlism

- a. Origin and Basic Postulate
- b. M.N.Srinivas:- Dominant Caste, Sanskritization, Secularization and Social Change.
- c. S.C.Dube:-Social Change and Modernization
- d. Criticism of M.N. Srinivas and S.C.Dube

Unit-III: Marxism

- a. A. Origin and Basic Postulate
- b. D.P.Mukharjee:- Approach to study Indian Economy and Society
- b.A.R. Desai:- Approach to study rural society and Economy in India.

cCriticism of D.P.Mukherjee and A.R.Desai

Unit-IV: Subaltern Perspective

- a. Origin and Basic Postulate
- b. B.R. Ambedkar :- Characteristics of Caste, Demerits of Caste, Annihilation of Caste
- c. David Hardiman:- Characteristics of Indian Society, Subaltern Approach to study Indian Society.
- d. Comparision between Ambedkar and Hardiman's Subaltern Approach

Unit-V: Civilizational Approach

- a. Origin and Basic Postulate
- b. N.K.Bose
- c. Surjeet Sinha
- d. Criticism of N.K. Bose and Surjeet Sinha

References:

1. Das, V. 1982

Structure and Cognition aspects of Hindu caste

and rituals Oxford, New Delhi.

2. Desouza, P.R. (ed) 2000 Contemporary India Transitions. Sage, New

Dhanagare, D.N.

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The Indian village Routledge, London

Social Sciences in a chanign society. Lucknow university press, Lucknow

Homo Hierarchicus: the caste system and its implications Vikas, New Delhi.

The coming of the Devi: Adivasi Assertion in western India Oxford, New Delhi

Feeding the Bania: Peasants and usurers in western India. Oxford, New Delhi.

The legacy of G.S. Ghurye Popular, Mumbai

Diversities PPH, New Delhi

Indian Sociology: Reflection and Introspection popular, Mumbai.

Indian Sociology: Social conditioning and Emerging concerns, Vistaar, New Delhi. India's Villages Asia publishing House, Bombay.

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Paper No.XIV/CC12

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

UNIT-1; Introduction to Industrial Sociology

- a. Meaning and Scope of Industrial Sociology
- b. Nature of Industrial Sociology
- c. Importance of Industrial Sociology
- d. Production Relation and Alienation

UNIT-II Industrial Organizations

- a. Meaning and Concept of Industrial Organization
- b. Types of Industrial Organization
- c. Concept of scientific management
- d. Theory of Scientific Management

UNIT-III; Rise and Development of Industry

- a. Meaning of Industrialization
- b. Causes and Consequences of Industrialization
- c. The impact of industrialization on family, social stratification and environment
- d. Industrial management

UNIT -IV; Subjective Experience of Work

- a. Meaning and Concept of work
- b. Work ethics
- c. Meaning and Concept of motivation
- d. Theory of motivation

UNIT -V; Technological Change and industrial relation

- a. Meaning and Concept of technology and technological change
- b. Meaning and Concept of automation
- c. The impact of technological change on industrial society
- d. Technological change and unemployment

References:

 Agrawal R.D. 1972

2. Aziz Abdul 1984

Gilbert S.J.
 1985

4. Karnik V.B.

Dynamics of Indian labour relations in India (A Book regarding Mc-Graw Hill, Bombay)

Labour problems of developing economy Ashis Publishing house, New Delhi

Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology Tata Mc-Graw hill Bombay

Indian trade Union A survey, Popular

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	Memoria1992	publishing house: Mumbai
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10.	1978	Industrial Relations in India OUP, new Delhi
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Paper No.-XV/CC13

Marks-80

CRIMINOLOGY

Unit-I: Conceptual and Theoretical Approaches

- a. Criminology; Meaning, Scope and Subject matter
- b. Legal and Sociological concept of Crime
- c. Theories on Crime Causation; Classical, Sociological and Geographical
- d. Psychological

Unit-II: Type of Crime and Criminals

- a. Organized Crime; Concept and Characteristics
- b. Cyber Crime, Women and Crime and Juvenile delinquency
- c. Theories of Punishment; Retributive, Deterrent:
- d. Terrorism; Concept of Terrorism and Its Characteristics, Terrorism in India

Unit-III: Correction and It's Forms

a. Roots of Correction to prevent Crime; Socialization, Family values:
Truth, Obedience, honesty, integrity, morality, ethics and Role of education

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- b. Meaning and Significance of Correction; Prison Based and Community Based
- c. Correctional Programmers in Prison; History of Prison Reforms in India, After Care and Rehabilitation Programmer.
- d. Theories and Criticism; Reformative, Probation, Parole and Open Prison: Its Success and Failure

Unit-IV: Problem of Correctional Administration

- a. Overcrowding; Lack of Inter Agency Co-Ordination among Police Prosecution, Judiciary and Prison
- b. Problem of Criminal Justice Administration
- c. Prison Offences
- d. Community based Problems

Unit-V: Victimological Perspective and Community Policing

- a. Victrim's Responsibility in Crime
- b. Violation of Prisoner's Human Rights
- c. Problems of Women Offenders.
- d. Community Policing; Concept and Objectives, Types and Significance

References:

- 1. Ahuja, R. (1969), Female offenders in India Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut
- 2. Madan, G.R. (1985), Indian social problems-I Allied Publishers, New Delhi
- 3. Mahapatra, S. (2002), Rays of Hope: Forum for fact finding documentation and Advocacy Raipur.
- Mishra, R and Mohanty, S. (1992), Police and Social change in India Ashish publishing House, New Delhi.
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- **12.** Sutherland, E.H. and Donald, R.C., (1968), Principles of Criminology The Times of India Press, Bombay.
- **13.** Shankardas, R.D. (2000), Punishment and the Prison: India and International perspective, Sage, New Delhi.
- **14.** Devasia, L and Devasia, V.V. (ed) (1989), Female criminals and Female Victims: An Indian Perspective Dattsons, Nagpur.
- 15. Gosmami, B.K. (1983), Criminology and Penology Allahabad
- 16. Mohanty, S (1990), Crime and Criminals in India Ashish Pub. House New Delhi.
- 17. Bedi, K. (1998), It is always possible sterling, New Delhi.

FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper No. XVI/CC14

MODERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Marks-80

Unit-I: Symbolic Interactionism

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Symbolic Interectionism b. Contributions of G.H. Mead
- c. Contribution of H.Blumer
- d. Criticism

Unit-II: Phenomenology

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Phenomenology
- b. Contributions of Alfred Schutz
- c. Contributions of Peter Berger
- d. Criticism

Unit- III:Ethnomethodology

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Ethnomethodology
- b. Contribution of Harold Garfinkel
- c Contribution of Irving Goffman
- e. Criticism

Unit-IV: Critical Theory

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Critical Theory
- b. Contributions of Adorno
- c. Contributions of Habermas
- d. Criticism

Unit-V: Post Modernism

- a. Concept and Characteristics of Post Modernism
- b. Contributions of Michel Foucault
- c. Contributions of Jacques Derrida
- d. Criticism

References:

Abraham, M.F. Modern Sociological Theory: An introduction 2001 Oxford, New Delhi

Adams, B.N. and Sociological Theory, Vistaar, New Delhi Sydie, R.A. 2001

Alexander, J.C. 3. Twenty lecturers: Sociological theories since 1987

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		1983	structure and contradictions in social analysis
			Macmillan, London.
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		1996	Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
	12.	Kumar, K.	From Post-Industrial to post- modern Society,
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	13.	Lash, S.	Sociology of Post Modernism Routledge and
		1996	Kegan Paul, London.
	14.	Podogorecki, A and	Multi Dimensional Sociology Routledge and
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	15.	Sturrock, J (ed)	Structuralism and since from Levistrauss to
		1984	Derrida Oxford, New York
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		1998	Theory. Rawat, Jaipur.

Paper No. XVII/CC15

Marks-80

COMPARATIVE SOCIOLOGY

Unit-I: Historical and Social Context of Emergence of Sociology in the West

a. Emergence of Sociology in West

- b. Eurocentric base of western Sociological Tradition
- c. Americanization of Sociology
- d. National Tradition in Sociology

Unit-II: Central Themes in Comparative sociology

- a. Modernity and Development:- Concept, Characteristics and issues
- b .Diversity and multi Culturalism:- Concept, Characteristics and issues
- c. Enviornment:- Concept, Characteristics and issues
- d. Globalization; Concept, Characteristics and issues

Unit-III: Theoretical Concern,s in Comparative sociology

- a. Problems of theoring in sociology
- b. Theoretical and Methodological approaches in sociology
- c. Policy issues: Formulation and Evalution

Unit IV: Current Debates

- a. Contextitualization-Iravati Karve
- b. Indianization-G.S.Ghurye, K.M.Kapadia

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- c. Use of Native Categories- M.N.Srinivas , A.Beteille
- d. Criticism and present status

Unit-V: Debate on "For Sociology of India"

- a. Sociology of India- D.P.Mukherjee, R.K.Mukherjee
- b .Sociology in India-School of Sociology in Bombay, Lucknow and Delhi
- c. Sociology For India- Louis Dumont, 6 Pocock, Yogendra Singh and Indra Deva
- d. Criticism and present status

Ke	rerences:	
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		Widenfeld and Nicolson)
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2 Beteille, Andre 1987: Essays in Comparative Sociology (New Delli: Oxford University Press)

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15 Saraswati B.N.1994: Interface of Cultural Identity and Development (
New Delhi: Indira Gandhi National Centre of the Arts)

16 World Commission (New Delhi: Oxford University Press) on environment and Development, 1987:

17 Wallerstein, Modern World System (New York: Oxford

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Immanuel 1974:

University Press)

Paper No.XVIII/CC16

Marks-80

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INDUSTRY

Unit-I: Industrial Relation

- a. Importance of Human Relations at work
- b. Conflict: Causes and Types, Resolution of Conflict
- c. Conciliation and Collective Bargaining
- d. Worker's Participation in Management

Unit-II: Trade Union and Industrialization

- a. History of Trade Unionism in India
- b. Objectives and Functions
- c. ILO and Trade Unions in India
- d. Trade Unionism in Globalization

Unit-III: Industry and Society

- a. Impact of Industry on Family
- b. Impact of Industry on Stratification
- c. Industrialization and Migration
- d. Industrialization and Religion

Unit-IV: Industrialization in Third world Countries in the Era of Globlization

- a. FDI and Third World
- b. International Agencies: World Bank and Third world countries
- c. Status of Industries in Third World Countries

Unit-V: Contemporary Issues

- a. Women Labour and child labour
- b. Corporate social responsibility (CSR)
- c. Industrialization and Environment
- d. Problem of Industrialization in Developing Countries

References:

Agrawal R.D.
 1972

2. Aziz Abdul 1984

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 1985

4. Karnik V.B.

Dynamics of Indian labour relations in India (A Book regarding Mc-Graw Hill, Bombay)

Labour problems of developing economy Ashis Publishing house, Hew Delhi

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Miller, D.c. and Farm W.M. 1964	The Sociology of Industry George Allen and Onwin, London
Philip H and Mellissa T 2001	Work Post Modernism and organization Sage, New Delhi
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Thiwait, P.K. 1987	Social Structure of a Planned Town, Institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology, Calcutta.
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Paper No.-XIX/CC17

Marks-80

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHHATTISGARH)

UNIT-I Concept of Classifications of tribes:

- a. Meaning and Definition of Tribe, Characteristic of Tribes.
- b. Classification of Tribes Geographical, Linguistic, economic and racial,
- c. Difference between Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste
- d. Constitutional Safeguards for Schedule Tribes

UNIT- II Tribal Development:

- a. Concept and Objectives,
- b. Tribal Development plans, Programmes and their implementation,
- c. Tribal sub-plan, Scheduled and Tribal Areas.
- d. Role of NGO's in Tribal Developments.

UNIT -III Major tribes of Chhattisgarh:

- a. Tribes of North Chhatisgarh- Oraon, Hill Korwa, Birhor
- b. Tribes of bastar region Abujhmaria, Muria, Bhatra

Muria, Bhatra

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- c. Tribes of Central Chhatisgarh- Kamar, Baiga.
- d. Developed Tribes of Chhattisgarh: Halba, Oraon.

UNIT- IV Forest and Tribes:-

- a. Critical review of forest policies.
- b. PESA Act- 1996,
- c. Constitutional provision of Vth schedule,
- d. Deforestration and Tribes, Forest Management and Tribal Welfare.

UNIT-V Tribal Problems:

- a. Different Apporaches to tribal problems,
- b. History of Tribal Movements in India with special reference to Chhattisgarh.
- c. Major tribal problems: Land Alienation, Displacement and Rehabilitation, Industrialization and Urbanization.
- d. Naxal problems in tribal areas of Chhattisgarh.

10.Behera M.C, Resources, tribes and development, Rawat publication New

Paper No.-XX/P3

Delhi.

Marks-100

DISSERTATION:-On Rural and Urban Problems

Scheme of Evaluation- 50% by Internal Examiner and rest 50% by Viva-Voce Examination evaluated both by the Internal and External Examiner.

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