



पाठ्यक्रम SYLLABUS

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSES OF STUDY

FACULTY OF ARTS & SOCIAL SCIENCE

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

M.A. Sociology (Prev) & (Final)

2009-10 से प्रभावी(w.e.f.)

सत्र 2013-14

महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती विश्वविद्यालय, अजमेर

NOTICE

1. Change in Statutes/Ordinances/Rules/Regulations/ Syllabus and Books may, from time to time, be made by amendment or remaking, and a candidate shall, except in so far as the University determines otherwise comply with any change that applies to years he has not completed at the time of change. The decision taken by the Academic Council shall be final.

सूचना

1. समय-समय पर संशोधन या पुनः निर्माण कर परिणियमों / अध्यादेशों / नियमों / विनियमों / पाठ्यक्रमों व पुस्तकों में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, तथा किसी भी परिवर्तन को छात्र को मानना होगा बशर्ते कि विश्वविद्यालय ने अन्यथा प्रकार से उनको छूट न दी हो और छात्र ने उस परिवर्तन के पूर्व वर्ष पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा न किया हो। विद्या परिषद द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय अन्तिम होंगे।

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Each Theory - Paper 3

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Hrs. Duration | 100 Marks |
| Dissertation / Thesis / Survey Report / Field Work if any | 100 Marks |
1. The number of paper and the maximum marks for each paper and practical (s) shall be shown in the syllabus for the subject concerned. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in theory part as well as in the practical part (wherever prescribed) of a subject/ paper separately.
 2. A. Candidate for passing at each of the Previous and the Final Examination shall be required to obtain (i) atleast 36% marks in the aggregate of all the papers prescribed for the examination and (ii) atleast 36% marks in practical (s) wherever prescribed, provided that if a candidate fails to secure at least 25% marks in each individual paper, Wherever prescribed, he shall be deemed to have Failed at the examination not with standing his having obtained the minimum percentage of marks required in the aggregate for the examination no division will be awarded at the Previous Examination, division shall be awarded at the end of the Final examination on combined marks obtained at the Previous and the Final Examination taken together, as noted below :

First Division	- 60% of the aggregate marks taken together
Second Division	- 48% of the Previous & Final Examination
 3. If a Candidate clears any paper(s) Practical(s) Dissertation Prescribed at the Previous and or Final Examination after a continues period of tree years, then for the purpose of (36% in the case of Practical) shall be taken in to account in the respect of such paper(s) Practical(s). Dissertation are cleared after the expiry of the aforesaid period of tree years, provided that in case where a candidate require more than 25% marks in order to reach the minimum aggregate as many marks out of those actually secured by him will be taken in to account a would enable him to make the deficiency in the requisite minimum aggregate.
 4. The Thesis / Dissertation / Survey Report / Field Work shall be typed and written and submitted in triplicate so as to reach the office of the Registrar atleast 3 weeks before the commencement of the theory examination. Only such candidates shall be permitted to offer Dissertation / Field Work / Survey Report / Thesis (if provided in the scheme of examination) in lieu of a paper as have secured atleast 55% marks in the aggregate of all scheme, irrespective of the no. of paper in which a candidate actually appeared at the examination. N.B. (i) Non-Collegiate candidates are not eligible to offer dissertation as per Provision of 170-A.

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

There shall be nine papers, each paper will carry 100 marks and will be of 3 hours duration. Four paper – I,II,III and IV shall be offered in previous and Paper V,VI,VII, VIII and IX shall be offered in final.

M.A. Previous

Paper – I	: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
Paper – II	: Methodology of Social Research
Paper – III	: Indian Social System
Paper – IV	: (i) Rural Society in India (ii) Sociology of Change and Development

M.A. Final

Paper – V	: Contemporary Sociological Thinkers
Paper – VI	: Social Thinkers
Paper – VII	: Perspectives on Indian Society
Paper – VIII	: Any one of the following (i) Industrial Sociology (ii) Sociology of Aging (iii) Sociology of Religion

Paper – IX	: Any one of the following (i) Dissertation (ii) Criminology (iii) Sociology of Information Society
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M.A. (Previous) Sociology**Paper – I: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology**

3 Hrs Duration 100 Marks

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Part A - Marks - 20
Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B - Marks - 20
Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Part - C Marks - 60
Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

Basic Concepts- Social Structure- Status & Role, Inequality and Social Stratification: Concepts and Theories, Socialization and Social Control: Theories and Mechanisms. Modernity, Post-Modernity, Globalization, Science, Technology and Society and Information Society.

Unit - II

Structural functionalism: Chronological View from Herbert Spenser to Robert, K. Merton, Neo-Functionalism: Contribution of J.A. Alexander, Recent Trends in Sociological Theorizing. Structuralism and Post Structuralism: M Foucault.

Unit - III

Conflict Perspective and Critical Theory:- Marx: A critique and dialectics of

conflict, The Frankfurt School, J. Habermas's: Macro Sociology: System and Life Word, A Giddens : Structuration : Althusser : Marxism, Neomarxism.

Essential Readings:

Collins, Randall, 1977 (Indian Edition) Sociology Theory: Action, Structure and Contradiction in social analysis, London: Macmillan.

Ritzer, George, 1992 (3rd Edition) Sociological Theory, New York: McGraw Hill
Sturrock, John (ed.), 1979, Structuralism and Since: from Levi Strauss to Derida. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th Edition) The Structure of Sociological Theory, Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

Zeitlin, Irving M: 1996 (Indian Edition) Rethinking Sociology: A critique of contemporary theory : Jaipur and New Delhi : Rawat

रावत, हरिकृष्ण - 2004 : समाजशास्त्र विश्वकोष : जयपुर रावत पब्लिकेशन्स

Paper – II: Methodology of Social Research

3 Hrs Duration

For Non Collagist - 100 Marks

For Regular Student - Theory 60 Marks

Filed work - 40 marks.

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Part A - Marks - 20

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B - Marks - 20

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Part - C Marks - 60

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark. Maximum Marks for Non Collegiate and

Unit - I

Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it:

Positivism, Phenomenology, Ethno methodology and Symbolic Interactionism, Interpretative understanding, Logic of Enquiry in Social Science Research, Inductive and deductive. Theory building, Objectivity / Value neutrality, Hypothesis

Unit - II

Quantitative Methods and Survey Research, Interview Schedule, Questionnaire Construction, Sampling reliability and Validity, Operationalization and Research Design, Models and Paradigms.

Unit - III

Qualitative Research Techniques: Observation Method, Case study method, Content analysis, Validity and Reliability in qualitative research. Averages: Mean, Mode, Median.

Essential Readings:

Gibbs	: Sociological Theory and Construction
Goode & Hatt	: Research Methods in Social Science
Gross Allwyn	: Sociological Theory-Inquires and Paradigms

Hegdrown & Labowitch : An Introduction to Sociological Orientation

John C. Mekinney : Constructing Typology and Social Theory

Lynds Robert : Knowledge of What ?

Lazersfield & Rosenberg(ed.) : The Language of Social Science

Moories Rosenberg : The Logic of Survey

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Ram Ahuja	:	Research Method
Seltiz, Jahoda & Others	:	Research Methods in Behavioral Science
Sjoberg and Nett	:	A Methodology for Social Research
P.V. Young	:	Scientific Social Survey and Research

Paper – III: Indian Social System

100 Marks

3 Hrs Duration

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Marks - 20

Part A -

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Marks - 20

Part B -

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Marks - 60

Part - C

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

The scale and magnitude of cultural diversity Religious beliefs and rituals, Linguistic diversity Institution, Cultural patterns,

Unit - II

Central Themes in Indian Social System: Varnashram, Caste, Marriage and Family, Tradition and Modernity, Pattern Variables.

Unit - III

Nature & Direction of Social Change in India 1. Economic Development and Modernization 2. Change and Transformation in India Society, Nation-building and National Identity

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

Dumont Louis 1970: Homo Hierchicus: The Caste System and its Implications (New Delhi : Vikas)

Karve, Irawati 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College)

Momin, A.R. 1996: The Legacy of G.S. Ghurye : A Centennial Felicitation, Popular Prakashan, Bombay

Mukherjee, D.P. 1958: Diversities, People's Publishing House, Delhi

Oommen, 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

Srinivas, M.N. 1960: India's Villages, Asia Publishing House, Bombay

Paper – IV (i): Rural Society in India

100 Marks

3 Hrs Duration

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Marks - 20

Part A -

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B -

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Marks - 20

Part - C

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Marks - 60

Unit - I

Rural Social Structure: Basic characteristics of peasant and agrarian Society, Little community, Rural Social System. Processes: Parochialization, Universalization, Sanskritization, Little & Great Tradition

Unit - II**Rural Social Problem :**

Rural Poverty, Emigration, Landless Labour, Major Agrarian Movements in India – A Critical Analysis

Unit - III**Rural Power Structure:**

Leadership- its Changing Patterns. Planned Change for Rural Society, Panchayatiraj, Local self govt. Community developmental, programme Rural Development Strategies.

Essential Readings:

Andre Beteille 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OPU, New Delhi (Relevant Chapters)

Ashish Nandy 1999, ambiguous Journey to the city, New Delhi: OUP

Berch, Berberogue, ed. 1992. Class, State and Development in India 1,2,3 and 4 Chapters, New Delhi

Desai A.R. 1977: Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai

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

P. Radhakrishnan, 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836-1982. Sage Publication: New Delhi

Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice 1962: Land and Labor in India, Asia Publications, Mumbai

Paper – IV (ii): Sociology of Change and Development

3 Hrs Duration

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

100 Marks

Part A -

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Marks - 20

Part B -

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Marks - 20

Part - C

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Marks - 60

Unit - I

Meaning and forms of Social Change: Evolution, Progress, Transformation, Theories and factors of social change; Linear, cyclical and Curvilinear, Demographic, Economic, Religious and Media.

Unit - II

Social Change in contemporary India: Trends of Change, Globalization & Transformation Processes of change- Sanskritization, Westernization, Mod-

ernization, Secularization. Socio-cultural repercussions of globalizations

Unit - III

India Experience of Development: Sociological appraisal of five years plans
Social consequences of economic reforms, Paths and Agencies of Development: Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed economy, Gandhian: State, Market, Non Governmental Organization (NGO).

Essential Readings:

Appadurai, Arjun 1977: Modernity at Large: cultural Dimension of Globalization, New Delhi: OPU.

Dereze, Nean and Amartya Sen 1996, India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity, New Delhi: OPU

Desai A.R., 1985 India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach, Bombay: Popular Prakashan (Chapter-2)

Giddens, Anthony, 1996 "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology, IInd Edition: New York: W, W, Norton & Co.

Harry M. Johnson: Sociology, systematic Introduction, New Delhi, Allied Publication (also Translated in Hindi)

Harrison, D, 1989: Sociology of Modernization and Development, New Delhi: Sage.

Inkles, Alex: What is Sociology Prentice Hall, New Delhi

Moore, Wilbert and Robert Cook, 1967, Social Change, New Delhi: Prentice Hall, (India)

Sharma, S.L. 1980: "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Janmar

Sharma, S.L. 1994: "Salience of Ethnicity in Modernization: Evidence from India", Sociological bulletin, Vol.39, Nos. 1&2 pp 33-51

Srinivas, M.N. 1966, Social Change in Modern India, Berkley, University of Berkley.

Symposium on Implications of Globalization 1995. Sociological bulletin, Vol.44 (Articles by Mathew, Pannini & Pathy)

UNDP sustainable Development, New York: OUP

World Bank, 1995, World Development Report, New York

M.A. (Final) Sociology

Paper – V: Contemporary Sociological Theories

3 Hrs. Duration

100 Marks

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Part A - Marks - 20

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B - Marks - 20

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Part - C Marks - 60

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

Nature and Meaning of Sociological theory Scientific and humanistic perspective, Relationship between theory and research

Unit - II

Major Sociological Approaches: Ethno methodological, H. Garfinkel

Phenomenological: A. Schultz Symbolic Interactionism:

G.H. Mead and H. Blumer The Idea of Social Structure:

A.R: Radcliff-Brown Functional Dimensions of Social System:

T. Parsons Functional Analysis: R.K. Merton

Unit - III

Structuralism and post-structuralism

C. Levi-Strauss-Human nature and cultural diversity

M. Foucault-Structuralism and post-structuralism

Karl Marx: Critique of Conflict theory

L.Coser: Functional analysis of Conflict

R. Collins: Conflict and Social Change

Essential Readings:

Abraham, M.F. 1990: Modern Sociological Theory: an Introduction, New Delhi: OUP

Anthony Giddens: Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber: Cambridge University Press

Aron: Main Currents in Sociological thought 2 Vol. (I&II) - Penguin

Bottomore: Karl Marx

David MC-Lealn: Marxism after Marx

Gerth and Mills: Essays on Max Weber

Major Original Works of the above authors must be read

International Encyclopedias of Social Science

Martindale: Nature and Types of Sociological Theory

Robert A Nisbet: Emile Durkheim

Nisbet 1966: The Sociological Tradition, London Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.

Sorokin: Contemporary Sociological Theories

T. Abel: Sociological Thought

Merton R.K.: Social Theory and Social Structure

T. Parsons 1937-1949: The Structure of Social Action Vol. I & II New York, McGraw Hill

Dahrendorf, Ralph 1959: Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society

Bendix, Rinehard 1960: Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait (For Weber) Double Day

Popper Karl 1945: Open Society and its Enemies London: Routledge

Coser, L.A. 1977: Masters of Sociological Thought, New York : Harcourt Brace

रावत, हरिकृष्ण : समाजशास्त्रीय चिंतक तथा सिद्धान्तकार : जयपुर : रावत पब्लिकेशन्स

Paper – VI: Classical Sociological Tradition

3 Hrs Duration

100 Marks

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Part A - Marks - 20

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B - Marks - 20

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Part - C Marks - 60

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

The Development of Social Thought from Folklore to Science Karl Marx: Intellectual background Karl Marx: Historical and dialectical Materialism, Class and Class Struggle, Alienation, theory of Social Change.

Unit - II

Emile Durkheim: Intellectual background
Theory of Division of labour in Society
Theory of Religion.
Theory of Suicide
Contribution to the Methodology of Sociology-Sociology as a Science-concept of Social Facts-Sociologism

Unit - III

Max Weber: The Intellectual Background
Theory and Types of Social action
Theory of authority – Authority and Power – Types of Authority
Theory of Bureaucracy
Weber's Methodology – Interpretative understanding, Concepts of Verstehen and Ideal type
Essential Readings:
Aron, Raymond 1965-1967: Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I & II, Penguin
Coser, L.A. 1977: Masters of Sociological Thought, New York : Harcourt Brace
Bendix, Rinehard 1960: Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait (For Weber) Double Day
Zeitlin, Irving 1981 – Ideology and the Development Sociological Theory. Prentice Hall
Hughes, John A. Martin, Peter, J. And Sharrock, W.W. 1995: Understanding Classical Sociology – Marx, Weber and Durkheim, London: Sage Publications
Becker: Sociological Thought from Lore to Science
Bottomore, T.B., Karl Marx
Nisbet Robert A: Emile Durkheim
Abel T: Sociological thought
Original Works of Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber: should to be read

Paper – VII: Perspectives on Indian Society

3 Hrs Duration 100 Marks
Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.
Part A - Marks - 20
Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.
Part B - Marks - 20
Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks
Part - C Marks - 60
Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

Development of Sociology in India

Structural- Functionalism – M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube
Marxism – D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai, R.K. Mukherjee

Unit - II

Synthesis of Textual and Field View-Irawati Karve, A.M. Shah
Civilizational View – N.K. Boss Surajit Sinha
Subaltern View - B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman

Unit - III

Current debates: Contextualization, Indigenization, The use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society, Sociology for India

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. 1967: The Indian Village (London: Routledge, 1955)
Dumont Louis 1970: Homo Hierchicus: The Caste System and its Implications (New Delhi: Vikas)
Karve, Irawati 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona: Deccan College)
Momin, A.R. 1996: The Legacy of G.S. Ghurye: A Centennial Felicitation, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
Mukherjee, D.P. 1958: Diversities, People's Publishing House, Delhi
Oommen, 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, 1973: Modernization of India Tradition, Delhi, Thomson Press
Srinivas, M.N. 1960: India's Villages, Asia Publishing House, Bombay

Any one of the following**Paper – VIII (i): Industrial Sociology**

3 Hrs Duration 100 Marks
Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.
Part A - Marks - 20
Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.
Part B - Marks - 20
Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks.
Part - C Marks - 60
Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

Nature, Scope and Subject matter of Industrial Sociology
Socio-cultural factors and Industrial growth in developing societies
Importance of the study of Industrial Sociology

Unit - II

Work and Labour: Innovations and Adjustment, Incentive and Productivity, Models of Industrial Development, Sociological and Ideological Conception
Labour characteristics in Sociological perspectives Worker, Supervisor and Authority Relations.

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Unit - III

Trade Unions, its functions, housing and community welfare of labourers
Collective Bargaining and Worker's Participation in Management Joint Management councils and quality circles Labour Management Relations: An overview of Industrial and Labour Relations

Essential Readings :

Schneider E.V. 1957 Industrial Sociology, New York: McGraw Hill
Gisbert Pascal 1972 Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Bombay: Tata McGraw Hill

Ramaswamy E R 1977 The Worker and his Union, New Delhi: Allied
Ramaswamy E R 1978 Industrial Relations in India, New Delhi: MacMillan
Punekar S.D. Etall 1978 Labour welfare, Trade Union and Industrial Relations Bombay, Himalaya Publishing House

Paper - VIII (ii): Sociology of Aging

3 Hrs Duration

100 Marks

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Marks - 20

Part A -

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Marks - 20

Part B -

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Marks - 60

Part - C

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I**Theoretical perspectives on aging in sociology.**

The scope and signification of Sociology of aging.

Trends of increasing aging population in different societies.

Factors responsible for the Social, Economic and Political implications of aging population for development and developing societies.

Unit - II**Violence against the Elderly :**

Problems of elderly People- Economic, Psychological and Physical & Legal
Problems of coping with aging for-retired salaried people and aged people in unorganized daily wage earning sector and farming sector
Policies of the Government with regard to aged salaried people from government and non-government sector, farming sector and unorganized daily wage earners sectors

Problems of early ageing in part of Rajasthan due to poor drinking water and health and Hygiene.

Unit - III

Support system needed for elderly - At community level, at family level and at the state level family and the aged in urban and rural settings
Strategies of accommodating aged people in society: Superannuating benefits/ pensions / medical reimbursement etc: other financial assistances and concessions: provisions for leisure time activities:
opportunities for participation in working of voluntary organizations: provisions for suitable public utilities and other services: Medical facilities - Hospitalization etc. and other social security measures.

Essential Readings:

Vinod Kumar (1996) (ed.): Aging Indian Perspective and Global Scenario, New Delhi: all India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Proceedings of the United-Nations Round Table on the "Aging of Asian Populations", Bangkok-1994

Alfred de Soza: Walter Fernandes (1982)(eds.): Aging in south Asia: theoretical Issues and Policy Implications : New Delhi : Indian Social Institute.

Indira Jai Prakash (1991) (ed.): Quality Aging: Collected Papers Varanasi : Association of Gerontology.

P.K. Dhillon (1992) Psycho- Social Aspects of Aging in India, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

Added Years of Life in Asia (1996): Current Situation and future Challenges, New York: United Nations.

P.C. Bhalla (2000) (ed.): Lecture-Series in Geriatrics, New Delhi: National Institute of Primary Health.

R.Singh: G.S. Singhal (1996)(eds.) Perspectives in Aging Research New Delhi: Today and Tomorrow Printers and Publishers Proceedings of Indo-German Workshop on Education and Research in Gerotology, Max Mullar Bhavan, New Delhi

S.K. Biswas (1987)(ed.): Aging in Contemporary India Calcutta : Indian Anthropological Society (Occasional Papers)

E. Palmore (1993)(ed.): Developments and Research on Aging, Westport: Greenwood Press

S.K. Choudhary (1992)(ed.): Problems of the Aged and of Old age-Homes, Bombay: akshar Prathi Roop Limited.

Paper - VIII (iii): Sociology of Religion

3 Hrs Duration 100 Marks

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Part A - Marks - 20

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B - Marks - 20

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Part - C Marks - 60

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

Sociology of Religion: Meaning, Nature and Scope. Basic concepts: Belief systems, Rites & Rituals. Theoretical Perspective of Religion: Structuralism (Levi Strauss), Functionalism (Durkheim), Phenomenology (Max Weber), Dialectical Materialism (Karl Marx)

Unit - II

Religion of India : Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Sikhism, Magic and Religion, Science and Religion. Socio Historical perspectives, Demographic profile and contemporary trends.

Unit - III

Social Change and religion in India: Fundamentalism, Communalism, Secularism, Cultural Relativism Socio religious movements: Popular religion and emerging cults.

Essential Readings :

Baired, Robert D. (ed.) 1995 (3rd edition): Religion in Modern India, Delhi: Manohar.

Jones, Kenneth W. 1989: socio-religious reform Movements in British India (The New Cambridge History of India III-1). Hyderabad: Orient Longman.

Madan, T.N. (ed.) 1992 (Enlarged Edition): Religion in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Mazumdar, H.T. 1986: India's Religious Heritage, New Delhi: Allied.

Roberts, Keith A. 1984: Religion in Sociological Perspective, New York: Dorsey Press.

Shakir Moin (ed.) 1989: Religion, State and Politics in India, New Delhi: Ajanta Publication.

Turner, Bryan S. 1991 (2nd Edition): Religion and Social Theory: London: Sage

**Any one of the following
Paper – IX (i): Dissertation**

100 Marks

Based on field work or Library Research:

The fieldwork shall be carried on under the general guidance of the Head of the Department or and Post Graduate teacher can act as a field supervisor. The Head of the Department shall determine the candidate's suitability and competence to offer fieldwork on the marks obtained in the M.A. Previous Sociology Examination. Only those students who secure at least 55% marks in Previous shall be considered to offer this paper. Private Candidates shall not be allowed to offer this paper. The fieldwork shall relate to the collections of first hand data and their sociological analysis.

- (i) The Text of the fieldwork report shall not less than 100 pages.
- (ii) Colour – The prescribed colour for the cover page shall be red for the Arts Faculty.
- (iii) Duration – Candidate shall submit three typed or computerized copies of their fieldwork report to the Head of the Department before a month from the commencement of the main examination.

The fieldwork report shall bear the following certificate from the Head of the Department and the Field Supervisor-

"To the best of our Knowledge, we certify, that the facts reported by the candidate in this report have been collected first hand by candidate under our guidance and supervision and that other sources wherever used have been duly acknowledged.

Paper – IX (ii): Criminology

100 Marks

3 Hrs Duration

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Part A - Marks - 20

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B - Marks - 20

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Part - C

Marks - 60

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I**A conceptual fold of crime :**

Changing profile of crime and criminals: Organized crimes, crimes against women and children, cyber crimes, corruption, changing socio-economic profile of criminals in contemporary India. Theories of Punishment: retributive, deterrent, reformatory, futility and cost of punishment

Unit - II**Correctional Measures :**

Correction and its form: Meaning and significance of Correction: forms of correction-prison-based, community-based. Correctional programmes in prisons: History of prison reforms in India, National policy on prisons: Scientific classification of prisoners, Correctional programmes— Educational, Vocational, Psychiatric, Meditation, Recreation etc. Modernization of prison industry and involvement of private section,

Unit - III**Problems of Correctional Administration:**

Antiquated Jail manual and prison act, over crowding, custodial mindset, lack of inter-agency coordination among police, prosecution, Judiciary and prison, human right and prison management, limitations and prospects of correction. Alternatives to Imprisonment: probation, parole, open prisons, after-care and rehabilitation. Victimological perspective: Victim's responsibility in crime, compensation of victims.

Essential Readings:

Bedi, Kiran, 1998: It is always possible, New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Gill, S.S. 1998: The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi; Harper Collins Publishers (India)

Goel, Rakesh M. and Manohar S. Powar. 1994: Computer Crime: Concept, Control and Prevention, Bombay: Sysman Computers Pvt. Ltd.

Lilly, J. Robert, Francis T. Wallen and Richard ball A. 1995: Criminological Theory, Context and Consequences, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

Makkar, S.P. Singh and Paul C. Friday, 1993: Global Perspectives in Criminology, Jalandhar: ABC Publications.

Ministry of Home Affairs, 1998: Crime in India, New Delhi: Government of India.

Reid, Suetitus, 1976: Crime and Criminology Illinayse: Deydan Press.

Shankardas, Rani Dhavan, 2000: Punishment and the Prison: India and International Perspective, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressey, 1968: Principles of Criminology, Bombay: The Times of India Press.

Walklete, Sendra, 1998: Understanding Criminology, Philadelphia: Open University Press.

Williams, Frank P. and marilym D. Meshare, 1998: Criminological Theory, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Williamsan, Harald E. 1990: The Correction Profession, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Paper – IX (iii): Sociology of Information Society

3 Hrs Duration

100 Marks

Note :- Question Paper will contain three parts.

Part A -

Marks - 20

Answer all ten questions (20 words each) Each questions carries equal marks.

Part B -

Marks - 20

Answer any five questions (50 words each) out of ten Each questions carries equal marks

Part - C

Marks - 60

Answer any three questions (400 words each) Selecting one from each part. Each question carries equal mark.

Unit - I

Sociology of information society: Nature and Scope. Technology society and historical change. Informationalism, Industrialism, Capitalism, The self in the informational society. Information Technology paradigm. The historical sequence of the information technology revolution, models, actors and sites of the information technology revolution.

Unit - II

IT revolution enterprise: The culture, institutions and organizations of the informational economy, transition from industrialism to informationalism i.e. from mass production to flexible production. The transformation of work and employment: net workers, jobless and flexi timers, The service economy and the information society. The new occupational structures. The work process in the informational paradigm.

Unit - III

Is there a global labour force? Informational Technology and the restructuring of capital-labour relationships, Social dualism or fragmented societies. The rise of media culture: the new media and the diversification of mass audience. Computer mediated communication, Institutional Control, Social Networks and virtual communities.

Essential Readings:

Manual, Castells, 1996, The Rise of Network Society, Blackwell, Publishers.

Mark Taylor and Esa Saariner 1994: Imagologies, Routledge, London.

December and Randall 1994: The World Wide Web – Unleashed, Macmillan Computer Publishing.

Mischael H. 1993: The Metaphysics of Virtual Society, OPU, London.

Verena A Conley 1993: Rethinking Technology, Minneapolis University of Minnesota Press.

P. Zrkoczy, N Heap Information Technology, Pitman.

Arvind Singhal and Rogers Everett: India's Communication Revolution from bullok Cart to Cyber Mart, Sage Publication.

Melkote Shrinivas 2001: The Information Society Leslies H Steves.