

# **FACULTY OF ARTS**

## **SYLLABUS**

### **MASTER OF ARTS**

#### **(SOCIOLOGY)**



**JODHPUR NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**JODHPUR**

**PREVIOUS**

**PAPER I            SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS**

**PAPER II            SOCIAL THINKERS**

**PAPER III            RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

**PAPER IV            RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**FINAL**

**PAPER V            ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL**

**PAPER VI            SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN INDIA**

**PAPER VII            URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**PAPER VIII            CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**

**PAPER IX            INDUSTRIAL BASED ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

**MA SOCIOLOGY**

**PREVIOUS**

## **PAPER I SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS**

### **Unit I**

#### **Sociology**

Nature. Subject- matter and scope

Development and importance

Sociology in India: development and Major Approaches

### **Unit II**

Society. Culture and personality: socialization

Groups : Primary and Secondary

Community. Association and Institution

### **Unit III**

Social system

Structure and Function

Control and deviance

### **Unit IV**

Social Stratification. Concepts and Theories

Social change: concept. Factors and theories

Social Mobility: Meaning and types

### **Unit V**

Family : Meaning and Types

Political Institutions: State

Economic Institutions: Property and Division of Labour

Religious Institutions: Origin and Function

## **PAPER II SOCIAL THINKERS**

### **Unit I**

#### **Augusta Comte :**

Concepts of sociology

Hierarchy of social sciences

Law of three stages

Positivism

### **Unit II**

#### **Emile Durkheim:**

Social Fact

Mechanical and Organic solidarity

Suicide  
Religion

### **Unit III**

#### **Max Weber:**

Concept of sociology  
Methodology and Ideal-types Power.  
Authority and Bureaucracy  
Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

### **Unit IV**

#### **Karl Marx:**

Historical and Dialectical Materialism  
Class and Class conflict, Surplus Value  
Types of societies

## **PAPER III          RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

### **Unit I**

#### **Rural Sociology:**

Meaning Emergence. Scope and Importance Rural- Urban Differences ,  
Ruralism , Peasant Studies

### **Unit II**

#### **Agrarian Institutions :**

Land Ownership and its types  
Agrarian Class Structure and Relations, Jajmani : system  
Little Community and Peasant society

### **Unit III**

#### **Panchayati Raj Institution**

Panchayat before and after 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment  
Rural Leadership, Factionalism, Empowerment of People

### **Unit IV**

#### **Social Issues and Strategies for Rural Development:**

Bonded and Migrant Laborers  
Pauperization and depeasantisation  
Agrarian unrest  
Peasant Movements

### **Unit V**

#### **Rural development and Change:**

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

## **PAPER IV            RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Unit I**

#### **Meaning and Nature of Social Research**

Nature of Social Phenomena  
Scientific Method  
Problem of Objectivity  
Definition Scope and Importance of Social Research

### **Unit II**

#### **Quantitative Methods**

Social Survey  
Research Design and its types  
Major Steps in Social Research  
Techniques of Data Collection observation Questionnaire.

### **Unit III**

#### **Qualitative Methods:**

Observation  
Case Study  
Content Analysis  
Life history

### **Unit IV**

#### **Measurement:**

Scales: Meaning and Difficulties in Social Science  
Bogardus. Likert and Thurston's scales  
Sociometry

### **Unit V**

#### **Statistics in Social Research:**

Use of Statistics in sociology  
Measures of Central Tendency  
Measures of Dispersion  
Correlation and Association

### **FINAL**

## **PAPER V            ADVANCED SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

## **Unit I**

### **Sociological Theory:**

Meaning, Nature and significance.

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

Theory and Empirical research: Interrelationship.

## **Unit II**

### **Functionalism :**

Durkheim's functionalism.

Merton's Codification and Reference Group.

Person's Pattern Variables and AGIL Paradigm.

## **Unit III**

### **Conflict Theory :**

Radical sociology (Mills and Horowitz).

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

unctions of social conflict (caser ).

## **Unit IV**

### **Symbolic Interactions :**

The basis of symbolic interactions.

Distinctive nature of human beings (Mead).

Formalization of Symbolic Interaction Theory (Bulmer).

## **Unit V**

### **Phenomenology and Ethnomethodolgy:**

Phenomenology and the Origin of Ethno methodology (Schurz),

A conceptual Framework of Ethno methodology (Garfunkel).

Critical Evaluation of Phenomenology and Ethnomethodolgy.

## **PAPER VI            SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN INDIA**

### **Unit I**

#### **Indian social Structure :**

Characteristics of Traditional and contemporary Indian social Structure.

Caste, class and tribe.

Unity and Diversity.

### **Unit II**

#### **Social institutions :**

Joint Family and India : forms, changes and Future.

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

Religion : Religious and communal Tensions.

### **Unit III**

#### **Current Debates :**

Transition of Indian society from Tradition to Modernity.

Problems of Nation building in India : secularism, Pluralism and nation-building. Modernization : role of elites, education, law and mass communication.

### **Unit IV**

#### **Weaker sections (Problems and politics ) :**

Women : changing status and problems.

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; Other backward classes

### **Unit V**

#### **Challenge of globalization :**

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

Rural urban Interactions: Social and Cultural diffusion.

## **PAPER VII      URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

### **Unit I**

#### **Urban sociology**

Meaning and development

Scope and importance

Urban sociology in India.

### **Unit II**

#### **Basic concepts:**

City and its types.

Urban community.

Urban, Urbanism and Urbanization.

### **Unit III**

#### **Urban social Structure:**

Family and Marriage

Social stratification and mobility.

Neighbourhood.

### **Unit IV**

#### **Urban social Problems:**

Housing and slums

Alcoholism and drug addiction.

Environmental pollution.

**Unit V**

**Urban Planning:**

Town planning

Community development

Policies and programmes of the government.

**PAPER VIII CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**

**Unit I**

**Criminology:**

Meaning and nature.

Scope and importance.

Major schools of criminology.

**Unit II**

**Crime:**

Meaning, types and causes, professional and organized crime.

Changing profile of Crime and Criminals.

White collar crime (Sutherland) and corruption.

**Unit III**

**Juvenile delinquency:**

Concepts and types.

Causes and theories.

Juvenile Delinquency in India

**Unit IV**

**Punishment:**

Concepts, aims and theories of punishment.

Probation and parole.

Capital punishment.

**Unit V**

**Prison System and After Care Service:**

Prison system in India.

Penal reforms in India

After care Service in India.

**PAPER IX INDUSTRIAL BASED ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**



## **UNIT – 1**

Environment – Definition – Scope – Structure and function of eco system's procedures, consumers and decomposers – energy flow in the ecosystem – ecological succession – food chain, food web and ecological pyramids - concepts of sustainable development.

## **UNIT – 2**

Natural resources: Renewable – air, water, soil, land and wildlife resources. Non-renewable – mineral, coal, oil and gas. Environmental problems related to the extraction and use of natural resources.

## **UNIT – 3**

Biodiversity – Definition – values – consumption use, productive social, ethical, aesthetic and option values threats to biodiversity – Hotspots of bio diversity – conservation of bio-diversity: In-situ Ex-situ. Bio-wealth – national and global level.

## **UNIT – 4**

Environmental pollution : Definition – causes, effects and mitigation measures – Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Noise pollution, Thermal pollution – Nuclear hazards – solid wastes acid rain – climate change and global warming environmental laws and regulations in India – Earth summit.

## **UNIT – 5**

Population and environment – Population explosion – Environment and human health – HIV / AIDS – Women and child welfare – Resettlement and Rehabilitation of people, role of information technology in environmental health – Environmental awareness.