

Course Category

MSoc : M.Phil in Sociology

CCC: Compulsory Core Course

ECC: Elective Core Course

Contact Hours:

L: Lecture

T: Tutorial

P: Practical or Other

Marks Distribution :

IA: Internal Assessment (Test/Classroom Participation/Quiz/Presentation/Assignment etc.)

EoSE: End of Semester Examination

M. Phil (Sociology)

(Course Structure)

Subject code	Subject Name	Teaching hours			Marks		
		L	T	P	External	Internal	Total
01MSOC101	Research Methodology Theory	3	0	0	70	30	100
01MSOC102	Methods of Sociology	3	0	0	70	30	100
01MSOC103	Population Studies & Family Planning	3	0	0	70	30	100
01MSOC104	Sociologies within	3	0	0	100		100

	sociologies :Classical Phase						
Total		12	0	0	280	120	400

SEMESTER II

Subject code	Subject Name	Teaching hours			Marks		
		L	T	P	External	Internal	Total
02MSOC101	Advanced Research Methodology	3	0	0	70	30	100
02MSOC102	SOCIETY AND SOCIAL WORK	3	0	0	70	30	100
02MSOC103	SOCIAL THEORY AND KEY CONCEPTS	3	0	0	70	30	100
02MSOC201	Dissertation	3	0	0	50	50	100
Total		12	0	0	260	140	400

Research Methodology Theory

Course/Paper: 01MSOC101

Research - definition - importance and meaning of research - characteristics of research - types of research - steps in research - identification, selection and formulation of research problem – research questions - research design - formulation of hypothesis - review of literature

Unit - 02

Sampling techniques : sampling theory - types of sampling - steps in sampling - sampling and non-sampling error - sample size - advantages and limitations of sampling. Collection of data : primary data - meaning - data collection methods - secondary data - meaning - relevances, limitations and cautions.

Unit - 03

Statistics in research - measure of central tendency - dispersion - skewness and kurtosis in research. Hypothesis - fundamentals of hypothesis testing - standard error - point and interval estimates - important non-parametric tests : sign, run, kruskal - wallis tests and mann-whitney test.

Unit - 04

Para metric tests : testing of significance - mean, proportion, variance and correlation - testing for significance of difference between means, proportions, variances and correlation co-efficient. Chi-square tests - anova - one-way and two-way.

Unit - 05

Research report : types of reports - contents - styles of reporting - steps in drafting reports - editing the final draft - evaluating the final draft.

References:

1. Kothari, C.R.(2004). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Arya., P.P. and Pal, Y.(2001) Research Methodology in Management: Theory and Case Studies. Deep and Deep Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi

Methods Of Sociology

Course/Paper: 01MSOC102

UNIT – 01

Definition, Scope and Uses of Sociology

Definition of Sociology – Nature of Sociology – subject matter and scope of Sociology – importance of sociology – Three major Theoretical perspectives of sociology: Functionalist perspective, conflict perspective and the interactionist perspective – An Evaluation.

UNIT – 02

Methods of Sociology

Comparative method – Historical method – Statistical method – Case study method – Functional method – Scientific method – Limitations of the Scientific method in Sociology – Scientific view point – Sociology as a Science – Sociological point of view.

UNIT – 03

Basic Concepts

Society – Meaning and characteristics – Community – Meaning and characteristics society and community – Differences – Associations. Association and community – Primary and Secondary Institutions..

UNIT – 04

Social Structure and function

Social structure – Elements of Social Structure – Social structure : An anthropological perspective – The concept of function – Functionalism of functional perspective – Functional pre-requisites – Social functions and Dysfunctions – latent and manifest functions.

UNIT – 05

Power, Status Authority

Power and its meaning – Authority and types of Authority – Authority and Status. . Social system – Social Action – Weber’s Typology of Social Action

Reference:

1. Sociology Primary Principles – C.N. Shankar Rao – S.Chand & Company Ltd., 7361, Ram Nagar, New Delhi – 110 005.

Population Studies & Family Planning

Course/Paper: 01MSOC103

Unit – 01

Characteristics of holistic counseling approach of help. Preventive and development counseling approaches : their definition, concerns, processes and techniques. Family life education as an approach, formal and non-formal designs.

Unit – 02

Family life cycle stages, age and time approximation in this country, growth needs and developmental tasks, sources to meet these..Family roles : role of relationship, prescription, expectations, direct and indirect and indirect demands by self and other; coping, adjustment and change for the same in the indian context.

Unit – 3

Communication in families, it’s nature and blocks, other major life skills like, decision making and self-expression skills for day to day living..Emotions, their expression and their management. Stress and its management. Indigenous approaches of help and self help like yoga, meditation.

Unit – 4

Approaches to need assessment, inter-relationship between organizations, programmes and individuals.

Programme approaches: principles of programmes development, management and evaluation. Process of programme management. Skills for programme development. Skills of leadership, guidance and counseling for flep programme.

Unit – 5

Use of programme tools like creating literature, music, puppets, poster, flash cards, other audio-visual tools and experimental exercises. Use of self in the role of family life educator: characteristics, awareness, knowledge, values, attitudes, ethics and skills.

References :

1. Shah, A.M. et. al, 1996, Social Structure and Change (Volume 1), Theory and Method: A Evaluation of the Work of M.N. Srinivas, Sage, New Delhi (Introduction, chapters 1, 3, 5, 6).
2. Singh Y, 2000, Culture Change in India: Identity and Globalization , Rawat, Jaipur (chapters 1-4, 6, 8). Giddens, Anthony: The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1990.
3. Malcolin, Waters, ‘ Globalisation, Routledsge, London. A. Gidden, J. Turner (eds), Social theory Today, 1987.

Sociologies Within Sociologies :Classical Phase

Course/Paper: 01MSOC104

Unit – 1

Industrial sociology : Industrial revolution and its impact on society ,**Factory as social system ,role of** trade unions in industrial development ,industrial development in the era of globalization ,Future of industrial sociology .

Unit – 2

Criminology :Society ,crimes and criminals ,types of crimes ,crime and punishment , crime and globalization ,corruption ,society and criminology .

Unit – 3

Political Sociology :Political socialization and political culture ,Pressure groups and interest groups ,role of political parties in society ,globalization and politics.

Unit – 4

Sociology of family ,marriage and kinship ,Relation between family ,caste and religion ,diversities in the institution of marriage ,Kinship in single and complex societies ,future of family ,marriage and kinship in global world.

Unit – 5

Sociology development :Conceptual ,construction of development ,paths of development .modernization ,development of social changes ,sustainable development ,development and globalization .

SEMESTER II

02MSOC101 ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit 1

Need for research – Meaning of Research - Characteristics of a good research- objectivity in social science research- Major steps in research.

Types of research: Pure Research-Applied Research-Action Research Ex post Facto research-Experimental research-Survey research- Evaluation research.

Unit 2

Research problem: What is a research problem?- Perceptions of research problem- Steps for developing reflective thinking- Components of a research problem- Problem of fact-Problem of value-Problem of means-Criteria for identifying a research problem- Preliminary analysis of a research problem - Steps in analysing a research problem-sources of research problem.

Unit 3

Meaning of theory and fact – Place of theory in research – Relationship of theory and facts - Meaning, Categories, Features and operational definition of concepts. scientific method: Definition, Objectives, Uses and limitations of Scientific method.

Unit 4

Types of research design – Exploratory, Diagnostic, Descriptive d Experimental research designs. Field and documentary sources of data – Primary and secondary data – Survey method – Questionnaire method – Scheduled method – Interview method – Observation method – Case study method – Pilot study and pre-testing.

Unit 5

Computer software packages (SPSS etc.) Logical Methods: Method of agreement – Method of difference – Joint Method – Method of Residue - Method of concomitant variation – Deductive and Inductive methods – Difficulties of Logical methods. Statistical Methods – Definition, Characteristics – Basis – Functions – Process – Importance of research – Limitations of statistical methods – Statistical tools .

PAPER II 02MSOC102 SOCIETY AND SOCIAL WORK

Unit – I

Social organisation:

Society, community, associations and groups. Social stratification: Caste, class – Social Institutions - Marriage, family, religion, education.

Unit – II

Culture: Major elements of Indian culture –Cultural norms, mores, folkways, customs and traditions, values, beliefs, Cultural lag and cultural change

Unit – III

Social process: Cooperation, competition, accommodation, assimilation & conflict

Unit – IV

Social change: Meaning and concepts, urbanization, Industrialization, Westernization, Sanskritization, Social change in India – Causes and consequences

Unit –V

Social work: Definition, concept, objectives and scope of social work in India, Philosophy, methods, tools, techniques, basic principles and values of social work. Role of social worker: Skills required for social worker and code of ethics. Fields of social work

References :

1. Dipankar Gupta: 'Mistaken Modernity, Harper Collins, 2000 New Delhi.
- Turner Jonathan H. 'The Structure of Sociological theory' (4th edition) 1995, Rawat Publications, Jaipur & New Delhi.
2. M.N. Srinivas, 'Social change in Modern India', Los Angeles: California, 1966.
3. M.N. Srinivas, 'Caste in Modern India and other Essays.' London, Asia Publishing House, 1962.
4. Daniel Lerner, 'The Passing Away of Traditional Society', Free Press, 1958.
5. M. N. Srinivas, Social change in Modern India. Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1987.
6. Yogendra Singh. Modernisation of Indian Tradition. 1973, Rawat Jaipur. (1986 latest edition).

PAPER III 02MSOC103 SOCIAL THEORY AND KEY CONCEPTS

UNIT – I

Perspectives and Recent Trends in Sociological Theory: Paradigmatic divisions – Social-Fact, Social-Situation, Social-Behaviour Paradigms Integration and Synthesis in Sociological Theory Movement from Structuralism to Post Structuralism Modernity - Post-Modernity controversy Gender Blind Sociology to Feminist Sociology, and Beyond Emergence of Cultural Studies

UNIT- II

Emergence of new Societies:Global Society, Knowledge/Information Society.
Consumerist Society McDonaldisation of Society Network Society
Risk Society, Alternative Society

UNIT III

New Age Movements:New Movements: Human Rights Movement, Environmental
Movement, Peace Movement, Feminist Movement, National Identity and
Transnationalism Fission in Religions

UNIT - IV

Media and Society: Media and Publics/Audience Culture Industry, Popular Culture
Media Imperialism and Cultural Globalization
Digital Divide, Social Media

UNIT- V

Transformations and Socio Economic Development in India: Structural
Transformations in Institutional Order and Forces of Change -- State, Law,
Technology; Rural Transformations; Human Development --Health, Education
and Living Standards Emancipatory-Empowerment Paradigm and
Affirmative Action, The World-System, Patterning of local response to
Globalization

References :

- 1.S. Rudolph & W. Rudolph, The Modernity of Tradition. 1967. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
2. Krishna Bhardwaj. On some issues of Method in the analysis of Social change (1980).
- 3.Irving Louis Horowitz, Thru Worlds of Development (1966) Oxford Univ. Press (Ref. ed. 1972).

PAPER IV 02MSOC201 DISSERTATION