



S. N. D. T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSIITTY, MUMBAI

Centre For Distance Education

Revised Syllabus

Academic Year 2021-22 (New pattern 75 -25)

Syllabus of Master of Arts (M.A.) – Sociology

M.A. I (Semester I and II)

M.A. I (Semester I and II)

Semester I

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Semester I

Paper 1 - Classical Sociological Tradition – 111501

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

- To understand the historical, socio-economic and intellectual forces in the rise of sociological theory.
- To prepare with theoretical insights, to know, analyze and interpret the social scenario.
- To familiarize with the different sociological perspectives and theories.

Course Content:

I Introduction:

- a) Socio-political & Economic forces in the development of Sociological Theory
- b) Intellectual & Philosophical forces responsible for development of sociological Theory.

II Karl Marx

- a) Dialectical materialism
- b) Historical materialism,
- c) Class, Class formation, Class Conflict,
- d) Concept of Surplus Value, Alienation.

III Emile Durkheim

- a) Theory of Division of Labour
- b) Types of suicide & suicide rate
- c) Views on Religion
- d) The methodology of Sociology

IV Max Weber

- a) Theory of social action
- b) Protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism.
- c) Theory of Authority, Types of authority
- d) Views on Bureaucracy.

References:

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Aron, Raymond 1965-1967: Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and II. Penguin.

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Dahrendorf, Ralph 1959 – Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society. Stanford.

Fletcher , Ronald -1994 .The making of sociology (2 Vols.) Jaipur : Rawat Publications.

Giddens, Anthony, 1997: Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of Harrington. Modern Social Theory. Oxford.

Hughes John A., Martin, P.J. and Sharrock W.W., 1995. Understanding Classical Sociology – Marx, Weber and Durkheim, London, Sage Publications.

Morrison , Ken, 1995 . Marx , Durkheim , Weber : Formation of Modern social thought, London : Sage Publication .

Nisbet 1966 – The Sociological Tradition. Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., London. Penguin, Chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber.

Ritzer , George, 1996 . Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill.

Zeitlin, Irving, 1998 . (Indian edition) Rethinking sociology: A critique of Contemporary theory . Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Paper 2 - Methodology of Social Research– 111502

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

- To get knowledge of the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods.
- To develop conceptual clarity for the future research.

Course Content:

I Scientific Research

- a) Nature and Types: Pure/applied, Qualitative/Quantitative and Comparative/Longitudinal
- b) Difference between scientific method and methodology
- c) Difference between approach of natural and social scientist

II Social Science Research:

- a) Meaning and functions of Social Research
- b) Positivism & Methods of research
- c) The nature of scientific method:
 - Concepts
 - Measurement
 - Reliability and Validity
- d) Steps of Social Research

III Research Design:

- a) Phases in Research Designing
- b) Design for Descriptive, Explanatory and Exploratory Research
- c) Survey and Online Research

IV Sampling:

- a) Purposes, Principles and Advantages
- b) Probability Sampling (Simple Random(Lottery, Tippet's Table), Stratified, Systematic, Cluster, Multistage and Multi-phase
- c) Non-probability Sampling: Reliance on available subjects, Purposive or judgmental sampling, Snowball sampling, and Quota sampling.

References:

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- Young P.V., 1988. Scientific Social Surveys and Research, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.

Paper 3 - Social Anthropology– 111503

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

- To identify with the history and contemporary changes in Anthropological theory.
- To understand the growth of Anthropology in India.

Course Content:

I Introduction

- a) Meaning and scope of Anthropology
- b) Distinction between Social and Cultural Anthropology
- c) Cultural Traits, Culture complex, Culture Area
- d) Integration of Culture, Paradoxes of Culture.

II Contemporary Anthropological Theories

- a) From Functionalism to Structuralism:
Levi Strauss and Edmund Leach
- b) Marx and Marxist Anthropology:
Terry, Godelier, Meillassoux
- c) Cultural Anthropology to Postmodern Ethnography:
Clifford Geertz and James Clifford.

III Socio- Economic Organization

- a) Family
- b) Marriage
- c) Kinship
- d) Primitive economy

IV Political and Religious Organization

- a) Law and Social control
- b) Primitive law and justice
- c) Primitive religion, Animism, Bongaism, Totemism
- d) Types and functions of magic
Magic religious functionalists like shaman, priest, medicine man.

References:

- Doshi S.L. & Jain P.C, 2001. Social Anthropology New Delhi, Rawat Publicaiton.
- Eriksen Thomas Hylland& Finn Silvert Nielsen, 2001. A History of Anthropology, London, Pluto Press.
- Kuper, Adam, 1999. Culture: Anthropologists' Account, Cambridge, Harvard University Press.
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- Singh K. S., 1972. Tribal Situation in India, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.
- Vidyarthi L.P., 1976 Tribal Culture of India, Concept Publishers, New Delhi

Paper 4 – Criminology - 111602

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

- To know the recent advances in criminology; changing profile of crime and criminals, particularly in India.
- To prepare for the professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration, particularly in prisons and correctional institutions.

Course Content:

I The Concept of Crime

- a) Definition of Crime
- b) Conceptual Approaches to Crime:
Legal, Behavioural and Sociological
- c) Types of crime
- d) Classification of Criminals.

II Theoretical Perspectives & Sociological Explanations on Crime Causation

- a) Perspectives on Crime Causation:
Classical, Positivist & psychological.
- b) Sociological Explanations:
Social Disorganization theory, Anomie theory,

Multiple-Factor theory, Control theory,
Labeling theory, Differential Association theory,
Differential Opportunity theory

III Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals

- a) Juvenile Delinquency
- b) Organized Crimes
- c) White- Collar Crime
- d) Female Criminality

IV Correctional Administration

- a) Prison Administration:
Role of prisons in modern Penology

Problem of overcrowding in prisons
Problems of Under-trial prisoners.
Prison Reforms in India
- b) Alternatives to Imprisonment:
Probation, Parole, Open prisons.
New Delhi Model of Correction.
- c) Criminal Justice System:
Process of Criminal Justice System.
- d) Crime Prevention:
Distinction between Crime prevention & Treatment.
Perspective of Crime Prevention.

References:

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- Bhosle Smriti, 2009. *Female Crime in India & Theoretical Perspectives of Crime*, New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
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- Revid, Jorathan. 1995. *Economic Crime*. London, Kejan Paul.
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Paper 5 - Political Sociology–111701

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

- To know the nature and functioning of political system and the political processes.
- To be aware of our own status and role as citizens of the state.
- To understand the prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.

Course Content:

I Introduction

- a) Definition and subject matter of Political Sociology
- b) Interrelationship between political system and society
- c) Democratic and totalitarian systems – socio-economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability.

II Political culture

- a) Meaning and significance
- b) Political socialization – meaning, significance and agencies
- c) Intellectuals – Political role of intellectuals – significance
- d) Pressure groups and interests groups

III Political Bureaucracy in India

- a) Bureaucracy: its characteristics, types and significance in political development.
- b) Political Parties: Characteristics, Social composition of parties, Recruitment
- c) Political apathy, its causes and consequences.

IV Political Process in India

- a) Role of caste & Religion
- b) Regionalism and language in Indian Politics
- c) Public opinion: Role of mass media
- d) Politicization of social life.

References:

- Almond A. Gabriel et.al. 1973, Crises, choice and change : Historical studies of Political Development, Boston.
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Semester II

Paper 1 - Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology - 211501

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To understand the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking. To examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Course Content:

I Introduction:

- a) Historical & Intellectual background of Sociological Theory
- b) Structuralism: C. Levi-Strauss.
- c) Structural-Functional approach: Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown, T. Parsons, R.K. Merton.
- d) Critique of Structural- Functional approach — C.W. Mills, Dahrendorf&Gouldner.

II Conflict theory:

- a) R.Dahrendorf
- b) L.Coser
- c) R.Collins.

III Symbolic Interactionism:

- a) G.H.Mead
- b) H.Blumer.

IV Ethnomethodology & Phenomenology:

- a) Ethnomethodology: H. Garfinkel.
- b) Phenomenological Sociology: A. Schutz , Husserl

References:

Alexander, Jeffrey C. 1987. *Twenty Lectures: Sociological theory since World War II*. New York: Columbia University Press.

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Paper 2 - Data Collection and Analytical Procedures - 211502

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives

1. To get knowledge regarding sources of data collection.
2. To be acquainted with the rational use of techniques of data collection, analytical procedures, statistical measures and computers.

Course Content:

I Data Collection

- a) Secondary Sources
- b) Primary Sources: Questionnaire, Interview
- c) and Observation
- d) Primary Sources: Experiment, Case study,
- e) Content analysis

II Data Processing and Tabulation

- a) Editing, Coding, Computer feeding.
- b) Data distribution: Frequency, Percentage and Cumulative.
- c) Tabulation: Univariate, Bivariate and Multivariate
- d) Relation of Review of Literature and Graph

III Analytical Procedures

- a) Stages: Categorization, Frequency distribution, Measurement and Interpretation.
- b) Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode.
- c) Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation
- d) Measures of Association: Chi-square, "t" test Correlation

IV Computers and Social Sciences Data

- e) Use of Computers for Analysis of Data
- a) Introduction to SPSS
- b) Interpretation of Data
- c) Preparation of research Report

References:

Ahuja Ram, 2003. Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Das D.K., 2004. Practice of Social Research, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Dooley, David, 2003. Social Research Methods, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.

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Young, P.V., 1988. Scientific Social Survey and Research, New Delhi Prentice Hall.

Paper 3 - Social Demography– 211503

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives :

- To understand the basic concepts in demographic studies.
- To have knowledge of the various dimensions of Indian and world population.
- To be familiar with the demographic features & trends in India.
- To comprehend population control in terms of social needs.

Course Content:

I Nature of Demographic Studies

- a) Social Demography: Meaning, Nature and Importance
- b) Development of Demography
- c) Social Demography and Sociology

II Theories of Population growth

- a) Malthusian theory of population
- b) Biological theories of population
- c) Theory of Optimum population
- d) Theory of Demographic Transition.

III Population Growth

- a) World Population growth and current trends.
- b) Population growth in India: Past and Present.
- c) Factors responsible for population growth in India.
- d) India's Population Structure: Age, Sex, Literacy, Rural- Urban, Caste and Religion, Economic Status.

IV Demographic Trends and Population Policy in India

- a) Population dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and Migration
- b) Population policy: Meaning and Objectives.
- c) Population policy of the Government of India after Independence.
- d) Performance appraisal of Family Welfare Programmes.

References:

- Bhattacharjee, P.T. and Shastri, 1976. G.N, Population in India: A study of Inter-State variations, New Delhi.
- Bhende, A.A. and Tara Kanitkar, 1992. Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
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- Srivastava, O.S. 1994, Demography and Population Studies. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Thompson, W.S., 1972. Population Problem, Tata McGraw, New Delhi.

Paper 4 - Globalization and society– 211601

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To know the characteristics and the issues related to globalization.

To be familiar with the various agencies involved in the process of globalization.

To study the impacts of globalization in the context of socio-economic and cultural aspects.

Course Content:

I The nature and dynamics of globalization

- a) The historical and social context of globalization
- b) World capitalism, modernization and globalization
- c) Distinctive characteristics of globalization
- d) The role of information and communication technology
- e) Benefits and disadvantages of globalization.

II Agencies of globalization

- a) Political economy of globalization
- b) Agencies of Globalization: Multinational Corporations (MNCs), Nation-State, Media, Market
- c) Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- d) International agencies- (International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.).

III Globalization & Culture

- a) Cultural Homogenization, Hegemony and Dominance
- b) Globalization and the Resurgence of Ethnic Consciousness: Global Tourism, Diasporic Communities, Transnational Ethnic and Religious Movements, Religious Fundamentalism.

IV Social Consequences of Globalization & the Indian Experience

- a) Differential perception of globalization among nations and their populations
- b) Socio-economic impact of globalization - impact on individual and group identities.
- c) Globalization and public policy
- d) Debate on globalization
- e) Impact of globalization: Trends and prospects.

References:

Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. *Indian economic development and social opportunity*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Escobar, Arturo. 1995. *Encountering development: The making and unmaking of the third world*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1997. *Globalization and the post-colonial world - The new political economy of development*. London: Macmillan.

Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1998. *The sociology of development*. London: Macmillan.

Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.). 1998. *Globalization and the third world*. London: Routledge.

Preston, P.W. 1996. *Development theory - An introduction*. Oxford Blackwell.

Waters, Malcolm. 1996. *Globalization*. London: Routledge.

Paper 5 - Sociology of Disasters & Disaster Management - 211701

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

- To familiarize with the concepts, theories related to disaster management.
- To understand the role of the state & civil society in disaster management.

Course Content:

I Sociology of Disaster

- a) Concepts, Definitions, & Nature of Disasters.
- b) Types of disasters: Natural and Man-made
- c) Disaster Management: Issues and Challenges

II Causes & Effects of Disasters

- a) Famines
- b) Floods
- c) Earthquakes
- d) Cyclones

III Role of State in Disaster Management

- a) Prevention
- b) Apprehendtion
- c) Disaster Management
- d) Disaster Management Act 2005

IV Disasters & Civil Society:

- a) Role of Voluntary Organizations
- b) Political Organizations
- c) Citizens Associations & International bodies.

References:

- Barton A. H. 1969. *Communities in Disaster: A Sociological Analysis of Collective Stress*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday.
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- Sharma Dharendra, 1983. *India's Nuclear Estate*, New Delhi, Lancers.
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- Tobin, G., and Montz, B., 1997. *Natural Hazards*, New York: Guildford.
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