

**VEER NARMAD SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY,  
SURAT**

**M.A. PART-I**

**SOCIOLOGY COURSE**

**(REVISED AS PER THE U.G.C GUIDELINES)**

**M.A. PART -1**

**CORE COURS**

PAPER-1     Classical Sociological Tradition

PAPER-2     Methodology of Social Research

PAPER-3     Sociology of Change and Development

PAPER-4     Rural Society in India

**Elective COURSE: (Any one of the following to be opted by the candidate)**

PAPER-5 (A)     Social Movements in India

PAPER-5 (B)     Globalization and Society

## **M.A PART -1**

### **CORE COURSE PAPER-1**

#### **CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION**

##### **Objectives:**

The industrial revolution and consequent transformation of the mode of production brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal social structure of the European societies. These events have attracted the attention of the social thinkers to analyze the changed scenario in their own ways. That has shaped the discipline of sociology. They laid down the theoretical foundations of sociology on which modern sociological theories are erected. The present course aims at acquainting the students with these classical contributions.

##### **Unit-1 : KARL MARX**

Theory of social change- dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of changes and its laws.

Materialistic interpretation of history: As a perspective of transformation of human society through different states. Economics determination. Mode of production society through different stages. Economic determination, mode of production and social structure (Basic and superstructure)

Emergence and development of capitalism. Concept of surplus value and exploration.

Emergence of classes and class- conflict. Proletariat revolution. Alienation in the capitalist society.

## **UNIT -2 : EMILE DURKHEIM**

Intellectual background. Division of labour in modern society. Mechanical and organic solidarities abnormal form of division of labour.

Suicide and suicide rate. Sociological approach to study suicide. Types of suicide Religion- emergence and role of religion, structure of religion: Sacred and profane, role of beliefs and rituals.

Methodological contribution: Sociology as a science, concept of Social fact.

## **UNIT-3 : MAX WEBER**

Social action and its types and sources

Intellectual background. Analysis of modern capitalism. Role of ideas and values in social change with reference to relationship between protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism.

Theory of Authority and power, types of authority and bases of their legitimacy.

Bureaucracy: characteristic, function and dysfunctions. Concepts of class, status and power.

Methodological contribution – Sociology as interpretative science, concepts of verstehen and ideal types.

## UNIT-4 : VILFREDO PARETO

Intellectual background

Methodological contribution (logico-experimental method), classification of logical and non logical actions.

Non logical actions (explanation in terms of his theory of residues and derivations), classification of residues and derivatives. Theory of social change – Elites and masses, Types of elites and their circulation

**Unit - 5 :(a) AUGUST COMTE:** intellectual background; Law of human progress; contribution of Comte with reference to rational social order.

**(b) HERBERT SPENCER:** intellectual background; evolution theory; problem of objectivity in the social sciences; ultra conservative theory of non- interference in social change.

## REFRENECE BOOKS:

- Marx, K&F. Engles, 1969, Selected works s (3vols) progress publishers, Moscow.
- Durkheim, Emile , - 1933 The division of labour in society, Macmillan, New York.
- 1938, The rules of sociological method, Chicago University, Chicago
- 1951, The suicide, The free press, Illinois.
- 1915, The elementary forms of religious life, Allen Unwin, London
- Weber, Max, 1957 - The protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism, Allen and Unwin, London.

- 1964, The theory of social and economic organization, the free press, New York.
- 1949, The Methodology of social sciences, free press, New York
- Pareto, V, - 1935, The Mind and society, Translated by a Bongiorno and A Livingston and (edited) by a Livingston, Brace, and Co. Harcourt
- Comte, August, -1987: The Positive Philosophy, Ams, Pr. Inc.
- Fredrick, Ferre (Ed), -1988: Introduction to Positive Philosophy, Hackett Pub. Co. Inc.
- Peel, J.D., (Ed), -1972: Herbert Spencer on Social Evolution, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

## **M.A PART -1**

### **CORE COURSE PAPER-2**

#### **METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH**

##### Objectives

The course aims at providing an enhanced understanding of the fundamentals of the social research and its techniques. While offering the course emphasis shall be given to develop skills and critical outlook of the students for a systematic comprehension of social phenomenon. Further, the student shall be equipped to deal with the quantitative and qualitative data collected from the field. Hence emphasis has been given also to relevant statistical techniques for collection, classification and analysis of data. Thus the paper focuses on preparing appropriate mindset for carrying out research activities.

##### **UNIT-1:**

Nature of social reality, social theory and fact, formulation of a research problem.

Logic of inquiry in social science research, inductive and deductive methods.

The process of theory building

Scientific method in social research,

Hypothesis.

**UNIT -2 :** Quantitative methods and survey research

Survey techniques,

Sampling design

Questionnaire construction,

Measurement and scaling,

Reliability and Validity

Process of data,

Editing of data,

Auditing of data,

Tabulating of data,

Analysis and interpretation of data,

Report writing.

**UNIT -3:** Statistics in social research

Measurement of central tendency

Mean, Median, Mode

Measurement of Dispersion: Standard and Quartile Deviation

**UNIT – 4 :** Qualitative research techniques

Observation: Meaning and types, Interview; meaning, types and use of interview guide,

Case study method

Life history, Genealogy,

Problems of objectivity in qualitative research

Significance of qualitative data in social research

## **UNIT – 5:**

Declination of social research - ideographic and nomothetic explanation; Induction and Deduction, The Ethics of Social Research; Ethical Issues in Social Research; Anonymity and Confidentiality; The Ethical Controversies; The Politics of Research; Research and Action.

## **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

Jahoda, M. & others, 1965, Research Methods in social relation, Methven & Co. Ltd, New York.

Goode, W. & P. Hatt, 1952, Methods in social relations, Mc Graw Hill, New York.

Young, Pauline V, 1968, Scientific social survey and research, Prentice Hall of India Ltd, New Delhi.

Kuhn, T.S., 1970, The structure of scientific revolution, Uni. Of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Bryman, Alan, 1988, Quality and Quantity in social research Unwin Hyman, London.

Hughes, Jhon 1987, The philosophy of social research, Longman, London.

Mukherjee, PN, (Ed), 2000, Methodology in social research: Dilemmas and perspectives, sage, N. Delhi



**M.A. PART – I**  
**CORE COURSE PAPER – 3**  
**SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT**

Objectives:

Social change has always been a focal point of sociology study.

Development has emerged as a central concern for sociology as well as planners in our country as well.

The course is designed keeping in mind following objectives:

To develop conceptual and theoretical clarity;

To provide an insight into the manner in which social structure & impinges on development and development of social structure with a special reference to Indian experiences;

To develop skills for professional careers in the area of development planning.

**Unit – 1 :** Meaning and forms of social change – Social change Vs Social Development

Evolution, progress, transformation

Change in structure and change of structure

Theories and factors of social change:

Linear, cyclical and curvilinear; demographic; economic; religious; info-tech and mass media.

**Unit -2 :** Social change in contemporary India:

Trends of continuity and change, process of change sanskritization, westernisation, modernization and secularization.

**Unit –3:** Changing conception of development:

Economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development

**Unit -4 :** Theories of development and underdevelopment:

Modernization theories, center-periphery, world systems, unequal exchange

**Unit-5 :** Paths and agencies of development:

(Exogeneous and endogeneous forces of change)

Capitalist, socialist, mixed economy, Gandhian; state, market, governmental and non-governmental organizations, sociological appraisal of Five Years Plan and their consequences , socio cultural repercussions of globalisation.

## **REFERENCES BOOKS:**

Appadurai, Arjun 1977 Modernity at large: Cultural dimension of globalization, OUP, N. Delhi

Harrison, D 1989 The sociology of Modernization Development, Sage, N. Delhi

Moor, Wilbert& 1967 Social change, Prentice Hall, N. Delhi

Robert Cook

Srinivas, M.N. 1966 Social change in Modern India, Berkley Univ. Press, Berkley

Amin, Samir 1979 Unequal Development, OUP, N. Delhi

Chilcote, RH & 1983 Theories of Development, Sage, N. Delhi

DL Johnson,

Frank, A.G, 1967 Capitalism and under development in Latin America, MRP, New York

Webster.Andrew 1984 Introduction to the Sociology of Development, Mac Millan, London

Desai A.R., 1985 India's path of Development-A Marxist Approach, Popular, Prakashan, Bombay

Gore M.S., 1985 Social Aspect of Development, Rawat Publication, Jaipur

**M.A PART -1**  
**CORE COURSE PAPER-4**  
**RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA**

Objectives:

The course is designed to develop sociological skill on peasant and social structure in the following ways:

Understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India.

Imparting skills of reconstructing rural institution and making aware with prevailing approaches to study rural society viz. Rural community and peasantry

**UNIT-1 :** Concept of village and study of the rural questions:

Nature of village and city in India (static and dynamic)

**UNIT-2:** Rural social system: Family, Kinship. Caste-system.

Rural economic activity: production. Labour, capital, agricultural arrangement, exchange system- jajmani, distribution, consumption.

Rural religious life: Festival, religious tour.

**UNIT-3:** Rural social activities: Tribes & tribal Panchayat.

Caste Panchayat, village Panchayat, interactions between Panchayats, rural leadership

**UNIT – 4:** Rural studies: Little community and its feature, peasant society (critical analysis), contribution of Srinivas Dube

**UNIT – 5 :** Rural development programmes : History of development programmes in India, MGNREGA, SGSY(Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana), Indira Aawas Yojana, NSAP(National Social Assistance Program) and etc.

### **REFRENCE BOOKS:**

Desai, A.R 1977, Rural sociology in India, popular prakashan Bombay.

Chauhan, Brij Raj, 1988, Bharat me gamin samaj,(Hindi), A.C. Brothers, Jaipur-Bhopal.

Ashish, Nandi, 1999, Ambiguous Journey to the city, OUP, New Delhi

Redfield, Robert, 1960, The little community and peasant society, Chicago Uni, Press, Chicago.

Majumdar, D.N, 1955, Rural Profile (Ed), Ethnographic and folk culture society, Lucknow.

**M.A PART –I**  
**ELECTIVE COURSE – PAPER- 5 (A)**  
**SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA**

Objective:

The course is designed to provide knowledge about the variety and dynamics of collective behavior and mass mobilization and their role in social transformation. The course will provide to look at social movements in a sociological and comparative perspective.

**Unit-1:** Meaning and concept of social movement; social movement as a form of collective organization, career of social movement. Social movement as an agent of social change.

**Unit -2:** Structural component of social movement:

Ideology; goals, norms, leadership and followers; stages of social movement; views of Herbert Blumer, Neil S, Elser.

**Unit-3:** Theories of social movement: Theory of Relative Deprivation; Strain Theory and theory of Revitalization.

**Unit -4:** Types of social movements:

Reformative, Revolutionary and Revivalist movements

**Unit-5:** Role of social movements in India

- (a) Social Reform movements
- (b) Religious movements; Devi Andolan
- (c) National freedom struggle movements
- (d) Women's Movements
- (e) Dalit movement
- (f) Tribal movement
- (g) Peasant movement

## **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- Banks, J.A., 1972 The Sociology of Social Movements, Macmillan, London
- Dhanagre, D.N., 1983 Peasant movements in India 1920-1950, Oxford University, Press, Delhi
- Oomen, T.K., 1990 Protest and change: Studies in Social Movement, Sage, Delhi
- Shingh K.S., 1982 Tribal movements in India, Manohar Praksshan, Delhi
- Selliot E., 1995 From untouchable to Dalit: Essaus on the Ambedkar Movement, Manohar Prakashan , Delhi
- Singh, M.P., 2007 Social Movements, Anmoal Publication, N. Delhi
- Singh, Rajendra, 2001 Social Movements, Old and new, Sage, New Delhi
- Wilkinson, Paul 1971 Social Movements, Macmillan, London
- Wilson John 1973 Introduction to social movements Basic Books, Inc Publishers, New York

**M.A. PART- I**  
**ELECTIVE COURSE PAPER – 5 (B)**  
**GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY**

**Objectives**

Presently the society is passing through the process of globalization. The process is so fast that it has attracted attention of social scientists to think over the issues relating to this process. The dynamic nature of globalization, the various agencies involved in this process are to be understood. Further socio-economic as well as cultural impacts are to be examined with reference to Indian society.

**UNIT-1:**

The nature and dynamics of globalization, Globalization: historical and social context (world capitalism, modernization), Features of globalization (the role of information and communication technology), Advantages and disadvantages of globalization.

**UNIT-2:**

Agencies of globalization; Agencies: Multinational corporations (MNCs), Nation state, media market. Non-governmental organizations (IMF, World Bank, etc.)

**UNIT-3:**

Globalization and culture, The ethos of globalization (individualism and consumerism); Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media, cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance.

**UNIT-4:**

Social & Political consequences of globalization (Inequality within and among nation states, differential perception of globalization among nations and their people).

- North-South Divide
- South-South Co-operation

**UNIT-5 :**

- Globalization and the Indian experience
- Globalization and public policy,
- Groups such as SCs, STs and Women
- Problems of Technology-transfer



**References:**

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

Hoogvelt, Ankie, 1997: *Globalization and Post-Colonial World, The New political Economy of Development*, Macmillan, London.

Kiely, Ray & Phil Marfleet 1998: *Globalization and third world*, RKP, (Ed), London.

Waterr, Malcoim, 1996: *Globalization*, RKP, London.

Smith, Pamela Shurmer 2000: *Indian: Globalization and change* Oxford University Press, New York.