

# MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY ROHTAK UNDER GRADUATE SYLLABUS OF SOCIOLOGY

## Scheme of Examination

Maximum Marks	-	100 Marks
Theory	-	90 Marks
Internal Assessment	-	10 Marks

### Important Note:-

The question paper will consist of four Units, having eight questions with internal choice from each unit i.e. two questions from each unit. The candidate will be required to answer four questions from the units and each question will carry 18 marks i.e.  $4 \times 18 = 72$  and the fifth compulsory question i.e. Multiple Choice Question (MCQ) will consist of 9 questions of 2 marks each i.e.  $9 \times 2 = 18$ . Thus making the total weightage to 90 marks.

### Papers and their nomenclature for three years degree course

B.A. Part – I	Introduction to Sociology
B.A. Part – II	Research Methodology
B.A. Part – III	

#### Optional Papers \*

- i) Indian Society
- ii) Social Problems in India
- iii) Population and Society

**\* The candidate will have to opt for only one optional paper amongst the three papers listed above.**

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**Session 2010-2011**

**B.A.-II  
Research Methodology**

Maximum Marks – 100  
Theory – 90  
Internal Assessment – 10  
Time – 3 hours

**UNIT – I**

**Basic Concepts in Social Research :** Meaning, Scope, Steps, Types and Significance of Social Research, Concept, Hypothesis, Fact and Theory

**Unit – II**

**Scientific Study of Social Phenomena :** Nature and Characteristics of Scientific Method; Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research; Social Survey; Research Design: Its Meaning and Types

**Unit – III**

**Methods and Techniques of Data Collection :** observation, Interview, Case Study Method, Questionnaire, Schedule; Sampling and its types

**Unit – IV**

**Data, Classification and Statistics :** Sources, Types of Data : Primary and Secondary; Qualitative and Quantitative Data; Classification and Tabulation of Data; Measure of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Use of Computers in Social Research

**Readings :**

Ahuja, Ram (2001): **Research Methods, New Delhi : Rawat Publication.**

Goode, W.J. and P.K.Hatt(1952) : **Methods in Social Research,** New York : McGraw International.

Seltiz, Claise et al; (1959): **Research Methods in Social Relation,** New York: Henry Holt and Co.

Srivastava, Prakash G.N.(1994) : **Advances Research Methodology,** Delhi: Radha Publication.

Thakur, Devender (2003): **Research Methodology in Social Science,** Delhi : Deep & Deep Publication.

Young, P.V. (1988): **Scientific Social Survey and Research,** New Delhi Prentice Hall.

**Session 2011-2012**

**B.A.-III  
Indian Society  
(Optional – I)**

Maximum Marks – 100  
Theory – 90  
Internal Assessment – 10  
Time – 3 hours

**UNIT – I**

**Conceptual Issues :** Evolution of Indian Society, Types of Society: Rural, Urban, Tribal and Industrial; Post Industrial Society; Unity and Diversity in India

**Unit – II**

**Indian Social Institutions :** Kinship, Family, Marriage, Religion, Caste and their Changing Dimensions.

**Unit – III**

**Social Movements and Processes of Social Change :** Social Reform Movements, Processes of Change : Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization and Globalization.

**Unit – IV**

**Social Issues and Problems :** Gender Discrimination, Religious Minorities, Dalits, OBC and Casteism

**Readings :**

- Ahuja, Ram (1997): **Society in India: Concept, Theories and Recent Trends**, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Beteille, Andre (1992): **Backward Classes in Contemporary India**, New Delhi; OUP.
- Dube, S.C. (1991) : **Indian Society**, New Delhi : National Book Trust.
- Ghurye, G.S. (1968): **Social Tension**, Bombay : Popular Prakashan.
- Karve, Iravati (1961): **Hindi Society : An Interpretation**, Pune : Daccan College.
- Mandelbaum, D.G. (1970) : **Society in India**, Bombay : Popular Prakashan.
- Sharma K.L.(ed.)(1994) : **Caste and Class**, Jaipur, Rawat Publication.
- Srinivas, M.N.(1980) : **India's Social Structure**, New Delhi : Hindustan Publication.
- Srinivas, M.N. (1985): **Social Change in Modern India**, New Delhi : Orient Longman.

**B.A.-III**  
**Social Problems in India**  
**(Optional – II)**

Maximum Marks – 100  
Theory – 90  
Internal Assessment – 10  
Time – 3 hours

**UNIT – I**

**Social Problems** : Concept and Meaning; Importance of Study of Social Problems; Anomie; Alienation; Isolation; Deviance and Social Disorganization

**Unit – II**

**Structural Issues** : Inequality of Caste, Class and Gender; Minorities, Backward Classes and Dalits.

**Unit – III**

**Gender and Developmental Issues** : Patriarchy, Gender discrimination, Female Foeticide, Dowry, Domestic Violence, Divorce and their Protective Measures

**Unit – IV**

**Disorganizational issues:** Crime and delinquency, White Collar Crime, Corruption, Drug Addiction, Suicide, HIV/AIDS.

**Readings :**

- Ahuja, Ram (2000): **Social Problems in India**, New Delhi : Rawat Publication.
- Beteille, Andre (1992): **Backward Classes in Contemporary India**, New Delhi; OUP.
- Beteille, Andre (1974): **Social Inequality**, New Delhi; OUP.
- Bereman, G.D. (1979) : **Caste and Other Inequalities : Essay in Inequality** , Meerut : Folklore Institute.
- Dube, Leela (1997) : **Women and Kinship, Comparative perspectives on Gender in South and Southeast Asia**, New Delhi : Sage Publication.
- Desai, Neera & Usha Thakkar (2007) : **Women in Indian Society**, National BookTrust, India.
- Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha (1996): **Ecology and Equality : The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India**, New Delhi : OUP
- Gill, S.S.(1998): **The Pathology of Corruption**, New Delhi : Harper Collin Publishers.
- Lewis, Oscar (1966): **Culture of Poverty “Scientific American”** Vol-II and V No.IV PP-19-25.
- Satya Murty, T.V. (1996): **Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India**, New Delhi : OUP.

**B.A.-III**  
**Population and Society**  
**(Optional – III)**

Maximum Marks – 100  
Theory – 90  
Internal Assessment – 10  
Time – 3 hours

**UNIT – I**

**Population Studies** : Meaning, Scope and Significance; Fertility, Morality and Migration: Determinants and Consequences

**Unit – II**

**Theoretical Issues** : Biological, Malthusian, Demographic Transition and Optimum Population Theory.

**Unit – III**

**Composition of Population in India** : Age and Sex Structure, Sex-Ratio, Religion, Rural Urban, Literacy, Working – Non-Working.

**Unit – IV**

**Population Planning and Control** : Family Planning Programme, Population Policy of India, Infanticide, Female Foeticide, National Rural Health Mission

**Readings :**

Agarwal, S.N. (1989): **Population Studies with Special Reference to India**, New Delhi : Lok Surjeet Publication.

Bose, Ashish (1991): **Demographic Diversity in India**, Delhi : B.R. Publishing Corporation.

Banarjee, D. (1985); **Health and Family Planning Services in India**, New Delhi : Lok Parkashan

Chandrasekhar, S. (ed.)(1974) : **Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India**, London : George A;en and Unwin Ltd.

Dubey, Surendra Nath (2001) : **Population of India**, Delhi : Authors press.

Kohli, S. (1977): **Family Planning in India**, New Delhi.

Malthus, T.R. (1986): **An Essay on the Principle of Population**, London: William Pickering.

Premi , M.K.(2004) : **Social Demography**, Delhi, Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.

Sharma, Rajendra (1997): **Demography and Population Problems**, New Delhi : Atlantic Publishers.

Srivastava, O.S. (1998): **Demography and Population Studies** , New Delhi : Vikas Publishing House.

National Rural Health Mission (2006), Govt. Of India, New Delhi.