

Folder 5040

बिलासपुर विश्वविद्यालय

बिलासपुर ( छत्तीसगढ़ )



पाठ्यक्रम

समाज विज्ञान - तैकाय

नियमन एवं पाठ्यक्रम

सम. स. (पूर्व) समाजशास्त्र

परीक्षा : 2014

:: प्रकाशक ::

कुलसचिव बिलासपुर विश्वविद्यालय

बिलासपुर ( छत्तीसगढ़ )

:: मुद्रक ::



गीता पब्लिकेशन

महामाईपारा, रायपुर ( छत्तीसगढ़ )

मूल्य : 25/-



only such subject/papers as are taught to the regular students at any of the University Teaching Department or College.

5. The subjects of the Examination shall be one of the Following.

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (i) English       | (ii) Hindi             |
| (iii) Economics   | (iv) Political Science |
| (v) History       | (vi) Sanskrit          |
| (vii) Mathematics | (viii) Geography       |
| (ix) Sociology    | (x) Psychology         |

6. A candidate who has passed the M.A. Examination of the University in any subject shall be allowed to present himself for the M.A. Examination in any one or more of the optional papers in that subject not taken by him at the said examination and is successful will be given a certificate to that effect.

No candidate shall be allowed to offer more than two additional papers in any one year.

7. From the session 1986-87 for the Previous Examination candidate must obtain for a pass at least 20% in each theory paper and Practical 36% of the aggregate marks in the Theory and practical separately in each Examination the above provision of 20% in each paper shall be applicable for final Examination from the academic session of 1987-1988.

8. No division will be assigned on the result of the Previous Examination the division in which a candidate is placed shall be determined on the basis of aggregate of marks obtained in both the M.A. Previous and M.A. Final Examination.

9. Successful candidates who obtain 60% or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the First Division; those obtaining less than 60% but not less than 48% in the Second Division and all other successful candidate obtaining less than 48% in the third Division.

10. Candidates who have passed the M.A. Examination of the University in any subject in Third or Second Division and desire to appear at the M.A. Examination in the same subject for improving division without attending a regular course of study in a college affiliated to the University or in a Teaching Department of the University be allowed to appear at the aforesaid examination as a non-collegiate student on the following conditions.

- (i) There shall be only two Division for such candidates the First Division and Second Division. The Marks required for obtaining these

division shall be the same as prescribed in the ordinance i.e.

examinees who are successful in Final of the Examination and have obtained 60% or more aggregate of the marks in Previous and Final Examination taken together shall be placed in the First Division and Examinees who are successful in Final Examination and have obtained less than 60% but not less than 48% of aggregate marks in previous and Final examination taken together shall be placed in the Second Division.

(ii) The result of the candidates obtaining less than 48% of the aggregate marks in Previous and Final Examination taken together shall not be declared.

(iii) Candidates shall have the option to appear at both the previous and final examination in one and the same year and for being successful at the examination, the candidates shall obtain 48% of the aggregate marks.

Provided that such candidates who want to appear in previous and final examination separately shall have to obtain minimum aggregate required for the previous examination but he will have to obtain at least 48% in the aggregate of previous and final examination taken together or else his result will be cancelled.

(iv) The Syllabus for the examination shall be same as prescribed for the year in which the examination is held.

(v) Not more than two attempt shall be allowed to such a candidate failure of appearance at the examination after permission has been accorded by the University shall be counted as an attempt.

Provided however such candidates who want to appear at the previous and final examination separately will be allowed only one attempt of the previous examination and two attempts in the final examination.

(vi) Candidates who wish to avail the opportunity given in fore going paras will have to apply for permission as required in the Ordinance relating to admission of non-collegiate students to the University examination along with registration fee.

(vii) In case, a student improves his division under provision of this para. The fresh Degree will be issued after cancelling his first Degree.



## एम.ए. पूर्व (समाजशास्त्र)

1. नियमित छात्र छात्राओं को अनिवार्य प्रश्न पत्रों में से 03 सैद्धांतिक एवं एक प्रायोगिक प्रश्न पत्र तथा ऐच्छिक प्रश्न पत्रों में से एक प्रश्न पत्र-चयन करना होगा।
2. स्वाध्यायी छात्र/छात्राओं को अनिवार्य प्रश्न पत्रों में से 03 सैद्धांतिक एवं ऐच्छिक प्रश्न पत्रों में से दो सैद्धांतिक प्रश्न पत्र चयन करना होगा। प्रायोगिक प्रश्न पत्र स्वाध्यायी छात्र/छात्राओं के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं होगा।

### COMPULSORY PAPER - I A-1427 Classical Sociological Tradition

Objectives: ~~4446 A1 = 6517 A11484~~ M.M.100

Industrial revolution and consequent transformation of mode of production brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal structure of the societies in Europe through the emergence of capitalism. The changes that were brought by these events which have had far-reaching effects on the economic and social systems of these societies that they commanded attention of thinkers. That gave rise to the discipline of Sociology. Different thinkers viewed the societal changes from different perspectives, presented their distinct analysis, casual and otherwise of these changes made efforts to highlight the different features of the emerging modern industrial capitalist society and also attempted to predict the future of this society. Some of them engaged their attention on the issues related to development of Sociology as a Science. They laid down the theoretical foundation of Sociology on which edifice of modern Sociological theories is erected. Besides. They also tried to analyse and interpret other sociological issues such as education, power structures religion and the like. Among these sociological thinkers prominent are Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Vilfredo Pareto.

Acquaintance with the writings of these four thinkers would equip the students with theoretical insight to know, analyse and interpret the social scenario around them and would also familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories. While teaching, emphasis should be on critical analysis of the writing of these four thinkers.

#### Course Quline :

Historical Socio- Economic background of the emergence of Sociology.

Traditional feudal economy and social structure

Impact of Industrial revolution and of new mode of production on society and economy.

The emergence of capitalistic mode of production - Nature and features of capitalism.

The enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning.

## Karl Marx

Marx's theory of social change. Marxian Dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of change and its laws.

materialistic interpretation of history: As a perspective of explaining transformation of human society through different stages. Economic determinism. Mode of production and social structure Basic structure and super structure.

Marx's analysis of emergence and development of capitalism in terms of laws of increasing accumulation and concentration of capital and of increasing misery. Concept of surplus value and exploitation.

Emergence of Classes and class conflict. Proletariat revolution and future of capitalism Relon Less Society.

Allienation in the capitalist society - Factor responsible for alienation and its social implications.

#### Emile Durkheim

Intellectual background. His preoccupation with the order and disintegration of society. Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial revolution. Increasing division of labour in the capitalist society. Mechanical and organic solidarities. Explanantion of increasing division of labour. Pathological forms of division of labour.

Theory of Suicide : Review of earlier theories of suicide. Suicide rate. His distinctive sociological approach. Types of suicide. Problem of integration of the individual with society.

Theory of Religion - Earlier theories of the emergence and role of religion - structure of religion - sacred and profane source of sacredness of the sacred things as symbols of ultimate values. Society as a supreme. God. Religious rituals - their types. Social role of religious beliefs and rituals.

Contribution to the methodology of Sociology - Sociology as a Science - concept of social facts - Sociologism.

#### Max Weber

Theory of social action - tupes of social actions Intelcektual background. Analysis of modern capitalism. Views on the role of ideas and values in social change with reference to the relationship between protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism.

Theory of Authority - Authority and power- Types of authority and bases of their legitimacy - Their distinctive features methods of administration and modes of inheritance.

Theory of Bureaucracy. Capitalism and growing rationalism and emergence of modern bureaucracy. His model of Bureaucracy.

(3)



Relationship between political leaders and bureaucracy. Concept of verstehen and ideal types.

### Pareto

Intellectual background

Contribution to the methodology his logico experimental method.

Classification of logical and non-logical actions.

Explanation of Non-logical actions in terms his theory of Residues and Derivatives.

Classification of Residues and Derivations.

Theory of social change - Elites and masses. Types of elites their classification, circulation of Elites.

### Essential readings:

Parsons Talcott 1937 - 1949. The structure of social Action, Vol I & II. Mc Graw Hill, New York.

Nisbet 1966 - The Sociological Tradition. Heinemann educational Books Ltd. London.

Zeitlin Irvin 1981 - Ideology and the Development sociological Theory. Prentice Hall.

Dahrendorf. Ralph. 1959 - Class and class conflict in an Industrial Society. Stanford University Press.

Bendix, Rinehard 1960 - Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait (for Weber) Double Day.

Popper Karl 1945 - Open Society and its Enemies. Routledge London.

Aron, Raymond 1965 - 1967. Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol I & II Penguin Chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber.

Giddens Anthony 1997. Capitalism and Modern Social Theory - An analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber Cambridge University Press. Whole Book.

Coser, L.A. 1977. Masters of Sociological thought, New York: Hagcourt Brace pp. 43 - 87, 129 - 174, 217 - 260.

Hughes, John A. Martin Peter, J. and Sharrock W.W. 1995: Understanding Classical Sociology, Marx, Weber and Durkheim, London, Sage Publications Whole Book.

### COMPUSORY PAPER - II

1447 AL-6518 AM-1485 M.M.100

### Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

#### Objective

This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century and which

Continue to concern the practioners of sociology today, the main focus of this course will be on structural, functional and conflict theories, and symbolice interactionism, phenomenology, ethnomethodology and neomarxism. The course will also examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in under standing social structure and change.

### Course Outline

#### Introduction :

Nature of Sociological theory - Levels of theorisation in sociology  
- Relationship between theory and research.

#### Structural - Functionalism:

The idea of social structure : A.R. Radcliffe Brown - The problems of role analysis:

S.F. Nadel - Functional dimensions of social system:

T. Parsons - Condification critique and reformulation of functional analysis R.K. Merton - Neofunctionalism: J. Alexander.

#### Structuralism and post-structuralism

Human nature and cultural diversity : C. Live - strauss-  
Structuralism and post structuralism : M. Faucault.

#### Conflict theory

Marx critique and dialectics of conflict : R. Dahrendorf - functional  
analysis of conflict. L. Coser - Conflict and social change : R. Collins.

#### The critical and neo Marxism

The frankfurt school - Lifeworld and system - J. Habermas  
Structuralism Marxism : L. Althusser -

#### Interactionist Perspective

Symbolic Interactionism:

Phenomenological Sociology:

A. Schutz - Social contruction of reality : P. Berger and

T.G. Luckmann - Ethnomethodology: H. Garfinkel

Postmodernism - Seminoties - Convergence

#### ESSENTIAL READINGS :

Alexander, Jeffrey, C. 1987. Twenty lectures : Sociological theory  
since world war II. New York. Columbia University. Press.

Bottomore, Tom, 1984. The frankfurt school. Chester, Sustex.



- Ellis Horwood and London : Tavistock Publications. Craib, Ian. 1992. Modern social theory. From Parsons to Habermas (2nd edition.) London : Harvester Press.
- Collins, Randall, 1997 (Indian Edition.) Sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
- Giddens, Anthony 1983. Central problems in social theory : Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis: London Macmillan.
- Kuper, Adam 1975. Anthropologists and anthropology: The British School, 1922 - 72, Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.
- Kuper, Adam. and Jessica Kuper (eds.) 1996 (2nd edition). The social science encyclopaedia. London and New York: Routledge.
- Ritzer, George. 1992. (3rd edition). Sociological theory. New York: McGraw-Hill
- Sturrock, John (ed), 1979 Structuralism and since : From Livestrauss to Derrida. Oxford : Oxford University Press.
- Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). The structure of sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
- Zeitlin, Irvin M. 1998 (Indian edition) Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory. Jaipur and New Delhi : Rawat.

### Pedagogy.

The biographical details of the sociologists mentioned may be used only to place their theoretical contributions in appropriate intellectual contexts.

It is necessary to evaluate the relevance and significance of the perspectives listed for understanding society in general and society in India a particular. Illustrations. may be drawn from empirical studies influenced by or bearing on these perspectives.

### A-1429 COMPULSORY PAPER - III

~~4448 AL 6519 AM 1486~~ M.M.100  
**Methodology of Social Research** ~~8468~~

**Objective** This course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative) it tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes. In the first qualitative section, it introduces certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. The second and third

sections attempt to sensitize post graduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research. Teaching certain quantitative methods. Statistical Techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them. Exposure to the fieldwork at the post graduate level is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research.

### Course Outling :

#### Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it :

Inductive and deductive

Theory building

Scientific method in social research

Objectivity

Hypothesis

Quantitative methods and survey research

Survey techniques

Operationalisation and research design

Sampling design

Questionnaire construction, interview schedule

Measurement and Scaling

Limitations of Survey

Statistics in social research:

Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode Measures of Dispersion: Standard / Quartile Deviation

#### Qualitative Research Techniques :

Techniques and methods of qualitative research

Participant observation/ethnography, Interview guide Case study method.

Content analysis

Application of Computers in Social research

#### Essential readings :

Barnes, John A. 1979. Who should know what ? Social

Science, Privacy and Ethics. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Bleicher M. 1988. The Hermeneutic Imagination. London

Routledge and Kegan Paul (Introduction only).

Bose, Pradip kumar. 1995: Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR.



- Bryman Alan, 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research London: Unwin Hyman.
- D.A. de Vaus, 1986 Surveys in Social Research London: George Allen and Unwin.
- Hughes John, 1987. The Philosophy of Social Research London: Longman.
- Irvine, J.I. Miles and J. Evans (eds.) 1979 Demystifying Social Statistics. London: Pluto Press.
- Madge, John 1970 The Origins of Scientific Sociology. London Tavistock.
- Marsh. Catherine, 1988. Exploring Data. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Punch Keith, 1986. Introduction to Social Research. London: Sage.
- Srinivas, M. N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field Worker and the field New Delhi: Oxford.

### References :

- Beteille A. and T.N. Mandan, 1975. Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- Fayeraband, Paul, 1975. Against Method Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of knowledge. London: Humanities Press.
- Hawthorne, Geoffrey, 1976. Enlightenment and Despair: A History of Sociology. Cambridge. Cambridge University.
- Kuhn, T.S. 1970 The structure of Scientific Revolutions, London: The University of Chicago Press.
- Mukherjee, P.N. (eds.) 2000, Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives. New Delhi: Sage (Introduction).
- Popper K. 1999. The Logic of Scientific Discover, London: Routledge.
- Shipman, Martin, 1988. The Limitations of Social Research, London: Longman.
- Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Nett. 1997 Methodology for Social Research, Jaipur: Rawat.
- Smelser, Neil J. Comparative Methods in Social Science.

### Pedagogy.

This course, especially the first section, is communicating the message that methodologies and methods do not evolve or emerge in a vacuum. Thus, the teacher is expected to constantly connect research methods to a theoretical framework so as to explain explicitly the linkages between theory and practice.

Discussions and practical exercise may form an integral part of the course. Daily discussion on specific topic among students will provide feedback to the teacher and also arouse the interest of the students.

A field visit may also be organized depending upon the resources, time and convenience. Students may be made to do exercises in class such as the construction of questionnaires, schedules etc, and also test them in the field so as to sharpen their research skills. The section on statistics should also be regorously explained along with adequate exercises.

### COMPULSORY PAPER - IV Practical / प्रायोगिकी

नियमित छात्र/छात्राओं के लिए अनिवार्य M.M.100

इस पत्र में कुल 10 (दस) अभ्यास (Exercise) होंगे। प्रैक्टिकल फाईल पर 70 अंक तथा मौखिकी में 30 अंक होंगे। इस 100 अंकों का मूल्यांकन वाह्य एवं आंतरिक परीक्षक संयुक्त रूप से करेंगे।

इसमें निम्नलिखित अभ्यास रहेंगे।

1. सेमिनार पेपर लिखना और प्रस्तुत करना।
2. पुस्तक समीक्षा
3. शोध पत्र तैयार करना
4. संदर्भ लिखना
5. एकल अध्ययन विधि द्वारा एकल अध्ययन करना।
6. साक्षात्कार अनुसूची/प्रश्नावली तैयार करना।
7. समाजशास्त्र के किसी एक संदर्भ पुस्तक का अध्ययन करना तथा उसके आधार पर उस पुस्तक की सामग्री को विस्तार से लिखित में प्रस्तुत करना।
8. तथ्यों को विभिन्न प्रकार के चित्रों एवं ग्राफों के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत करना।
9. शोध-प्रारूप बनाना
10. शोध प्रारूप को मौखिक रूप से प्रस्तुत करना।

### OPTIONAL PAPER - I A-1430

Rural Society in India

M.M.100

**Objectives:** The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal sources of approach to study the rural society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social structure.

To provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India. To Impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes. To acquaint



students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural society.  
Rural Community and peasantry.

**Course Outline:** Rural Society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure.

Basic Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society.

Family, caste, religious habitiat and settlement.

Debates of mode of production and agrarian relation - tenancy lands and labour.

Agrarian legislation and rural social structure.

Rural Poverty, emigration, landless labour.

Planned change for rural society, panchayatraj, local self govt. and community development programmes and rural development strategies.

Major agrarian moments in India - A critical analysis  
Globalisation and its impact on agriculture.

Water and Agriculture: Irrigation mangement Practices.

### Essential Readings

Berch, Berberogue, Ed. 1992 : Class, State and Development in India 1,2,3 and 4 Chapters, Sage, New Delhi.

Desai A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India. Popular Prakashan Bombay.

Mencher. J.P. 1983. Social Anthropology of Peasantry Part- III, OUP

P.Radhakrishnan, 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land Reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836-1982 Sage Publications : New Delhi.

Thomer, Daniel and Thomer Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publication, Bombay.

Andre Bettle 1974: Six Essays in Comaritive Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.

(Relevant Chapters)

Dhanagare. D.N. 1988: Peasant Movement In India OUP, New Delhi.

Ashish Nandy 1999: Ambiguous journey to the City, New Delhi. OUP.

### Reference

Research and review articles as appearing in standard national

and international Journals and the current published monographs and books on thematic lines may be relied upon.

### Pedagogy

The classroom teaching should be reinforced with the field visit and the presentation of case experiences in a monthly seminar. The teachers should make full use of the available friend report on rural sociology in India as published by the ICSSR in its survey Research in Sociology and Anthropology.

### ऐच्छिक प्रश्न पत्र - द्वितीय - सामाजिक जनांकिकी

जनांकिकी - उत्पत्ति और विकास : अर्थ, परिभाषा, क्षेत्र, प्रकृति महत्व जनांकिकी का समाजशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र और भूगोल से संबंध ।

जनसंख्या सिद्धांत पूर्व माल्थसवादी सिद्धांत, नवीन माल्थस का सिद्धांत माल्थवाद, जनसंख्या का प्राणी शास्त्रीय सिद्धांत, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक सिद्धांत, आर्थिक सिद्धांत, अनुकूलन सिद्धांत, जनानंकिकी परिवर्तन के सिद्धांत ।

जीवन संमक - अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में जीवन संमक, जन्म मृत्यु पंजीकरण, दोष एवं सुझाव, जनसंख्या एवं आर्थिक विकास, अर्धविकसीत देशों की जनांकिकी विशेषताएँ ।

जन्म दर और मृत्युदर - प्रभावित करने वाले कारण, प्रजननता अर्थ, प्रजननता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, विवाह की आयु, भारतीय जनसंख्या भारत में जनगणना, भारतीय जनसंख्या, आकार एवं वृद्धि बनावट प्रवासिता ग्रामीण नगरीय वर्गीकरण तथा प्रवृत्तियों, खाद्यपूर्ति, जनसंख्या और बेरोजगारी, जनसंख्या और जीवन स्तर ।

जनसंख्या नीति - अर्थ महत्व एवं सिद्धांत, भारत में जनसंख्या नीति, परिवार नियोजन अर्थ एवं महत्व भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम जनसंख्या का सुप्रजनन जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा विश्व जनसंख्या: एक नजर ।

### OPTIONAL PAPER - II ~~AL-6521~~

### ~~4470~~ SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY A - 1431

~~4450~~ ~~AM-1438~~ M.M.100

Demography origin and development, Meaning, Definition scope, Nature and importance, Relations of Demography with sociology Economics and Geography.

Population Theory - Pre Malthusian Theory, New Mathusia. Biological Theories of population. Socicultural Theories. Economic Theories Octimum



theory. Theories of Demographic transition.

Vital Statistics- Meaning and importance, Vital statistics in India Registration of Birth and Death, Defects and suggestions, Population and Economic Development Demography Characteristics of under developed countries.

Birth rate and Death Rate - Factors affecting, fertility meaning, factors affecting, fertility Age of marriage.

India population Census in India. Indian population size and Growth Composition. Migration Rural, Urban classification and trends. Food supply, population and unemployment. population and standard of living.

Population Policy - meaning, importance and theories population policy in India. Family planning - Meaning and importance. Family planning programme in India. Eugenics of population education and world population. At Glance.

### OPTIONAL PAPER - III

~~AM 1489~~ ~~AL-6522~~ ~~SLA~~ ~~4454~~ A-1432

M.M.100

Political Sociology

Objective In modernized societies the political system has become one of the most dominant components of the total social structure. Accordingly, the major objectives of teaching this course are :

To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of political system (s), and the political processes.

To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of political System (s), and the political processes.

To generate in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as citizens of the state.

To make the students aware of the prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.

### Course Outline

Definition and subject matter of political Sociology. Distinctive. Approach of political Sociology. Interrelationship between political system and society.

Democratic and totalitarian systems-socio - economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability.

Political Culture- Meaning and significance. Political socialization - meaning, significance and agencies.

Elite theories of distribution of power in society (with reference

to Mosca, Pareto, R. Michels and C.W. Mills and others.)

Intellectuals - Political role of intellectuals, significance.

Pressure groups and interests groups- Nature bases political significance.

Bureaucracy, its characteristics, its types, its significance in political development with special reference to India.

Political Parties. Characteristics, Social composition of parties recruitment, mass participation, political apathy, its causes and consequences (with special reference to India.)

Political process in India: Role of caste, religion, Regionalism and Language in Indian politics.

Public opinion.: role of mass media, problems of communication in illiterate societies, its reference on parties and polity.

Politicization of social life.

### Essential Reading :

Doswe. R.E. & Hughes 1971 - Political Sociology, New York Basic Book.

Horowitz, Irving, L. 1972 Foundation for political Sociology, New York harper and Row.

Runciman W.G. 1965 - Social Science and political Theory, Cambridge University Press, London.

Eisentadt S.N. (Ed) 1971 Political Sociology .New York Basic Book.

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### Pedagogy

The course is designe to be tauth throught the lecture method. However, Group discussions and seminar presentations on current topics touching upon the couse may be organised.

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