

SOPHIA GIRLS' COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
AJMER



Scheme of Examination
And
SYLLABUS
2023-24 (Batch)
FOR

Bachelor of Arts
(Sociology)
Honours with Research
(Sociology as Major Subject)

Choice Based Credit System

with

New Education Policy

Semester – I to VIII

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Eligibility for admission in First Year of BA is 10+2 examination of any Board with at least 45% marks. With regard to admission on reserved category seats government rules will be applicable.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

The number of the paper and the maximum marks for each paper together, with the minimum marks required to pass are shown against each subject separately. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in the theory as well as the practical part of a subject/paper, wherever prescribed, separately.

Classification of successful candidates shall be as follows:

First Division	60%	} of the aggregate marks prescribed in Semesters I to VI taken together
Second Division	50%	

All the rest shall be declared to have passed the examination.

- ▲ For passing a candidate shall have to secure at least 40% marks in each course (Theory and Practical separately).
- ▲ No division shall be awarded in Semesters I to V.
- ▲ Whenever a candidate appears for a due paper examination, she will do so according to the syllabus in force.
- ▲ A candidate not appearing in any examination/absent in any paper of term end examination shall be considered as having DUE in those papers.

Program Outcome

The arts undergraduate program is designed to achieve the following outcomes-

1. To provide opportunities for the holistic development of the students and to enable them to make an effective contribution to the community, society and nation
2. To strive for scholastic excellence, instill moral values, create responsible citizens and to build global competencies
3. To create a conducive environment for experiential learning
4. To instill the core values of faith, integrity, accountability and creativity
5. To enable the students to contribute in building a more sustainable and equitable world
6. To enhance historical, political, environmental, spiritual, moral and ethical consciousness
7. To develop analytical and critical thinking skills in the field of research
8. To sensitize young minds through education towards social, cultural, psychological and economic well-being and to reach out to the underprivileged
9. To integrate and interlink knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to action
10. To provide a general understanding of the concepts and principles of selected areas of study thus enabling the students to decide upon specialized professional choices
11. To mould young girls into mature, responsible, just and empowered women.

Program Specific Outcome

On successful completion of B.A. with Sociology, the students will be able to-

- Acquire a sense of ethical and social responsibility and develop the right perception towards human society.
- Motivate themselves to work in the fields of Social Work, Rural development and social welfare.
- Acquaint themselves with the basic principles of Sociology like society, community, institution and association.
- Build a conceptual understanding of Social Anthropology so as to enable students to think critically about societal issues.
- Obtain a scientific temper to develop research aptitude.

End Semester Examination Pattern

Maximum Marks : 50

Duration : 2½Hrs.

Section A

10 x 1 = 10 marks

Contains 10 Questions of 1 mark each and all are compulsory.

Three questions from each unit and one extra question from any one unit.

3 + 3 + 4 = 10 Questions

Section B

5 x 3 = 15 marks

Contains 3 questions with internal choice (Two questions from each unit).

Each Question carries 5 marks.

A student has to attempt 3 questions, choosing at least one question from each unit.

Section C

3 x 10 = 30 marks

Contains 3 questions with internal choice (Two questions from each unit).

Each Question carries 10 marks.

A student has to attempt 3 questions, choosing at least one question from each unit.

Course Structure for B. A. – I Year

Sociology Semester I								
Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
MJSOC-101	Introductory Sociology	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
Sociology Semester II								
MJSOC-201	Fundamentals of Social Research	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs

Semester – I

MJSOC – 101: Introductory Sociology

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Marks: 40

Credits: 04

Duration: 2 ½Hrs

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Recognize and compare the relationship of Sociology with other sciences and would be familiarized students with the applied aspects and uses of Sociology
2. Restate the structure and stratification system of society.
3. Examine the process of Socialization and to explain Social Control and its various agencies
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams

Unit I

The Meaning, Definition of Sociology.

Nature and Scope of Sociology

Origin of Sociology

Perspectives of Sociology

Unit II

Basic Concepts:

Society, Community, Institutions, Associations, Groups

Culture

Status and Role

Socialization – Meaning, Stages, Agencies, Theories (Cooley, Mead and Freud)

Unit 3

Social Control – Meaning, Characteristics, Types and Agencies

Social Stratification -Meaning, Forms and Theories of Stratification.

Social Processes – Meaning, Characteristics and Types-Assimilation, Co-operation, Competition, Conflict

Social Change: Meaning, Pattern, Factors and Theories

Reference Books:

- Merton, R.1968, Social theory and social structure
- Aron, R.1965, Main currents in sociological thought,voll.London:Penguin books

- Linton, R.1936.The study of man
- Bierstedt, R.1974. The social order New York: McGraw Hill
- Tumin, Melvin M. Social Stratification: The Forms and functions of in equality, Prentice Hall

MJSOC – 101: परिचयात्मक समाजशास्त्र

अधिकतम अंक: 100

श्रेय: 04

न्यूनतम अंक: 40

अवधि: 2½ घंटे

इकाई- I

समाजशास्त्र की अर्थ एवं परिभाषा
समाजशास्त्र की प्रकृति एवं विषय-क्षेत्र
समाजशास्त्र का उद्भव
समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य

इकाई - II

आधारभूत अवधारणाएं.
समाज, समुदाय, संस्था, समिति, समूह
संस्कृति.
प्रस्थिति एवं भूमिका
समाजीकरण अर्थ, चरण, अभिकरण, सिद्धांत (कूले, मीड, फ्रायड)

इकाई- III

सामाजिक नियंत्रण : अर्थ, विशेषताएं, प्रकार एवं अभिकरण
सामाजिक स्तरीकरण : अर्थ, स्वरूप एवं सिद्धांत
सामाजिक प्रक्रियाएं - अर्थ, विशेषताएं एवं प्रकार – आत्मसात्करण, सहयोग प्रतिस्पर्धा, संघर्ष
सामाजिक परिवर्तन : अर्थ, पैटर्न्स, कारक एवं सिद्धान्त - (सोरोकिन, मार्क्स, ऑगबर्न)

संदर्भ पुस्तकें:

- रावत हरिकृष्ण, 2010, समाजशास्त्र विश्वकोश, रावत पब्लिकेशन्स नई दिल्ली,
- मैक रेमंड डब्ल्यू. यंग किम्बाल, 1959, समाजशास्त्र के सिद्धांत, यूरेशिया पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, नई दिल्ली
- सिंह जे. पी., 2011, समाजशास्त्र के मूलतत्त्व, पी. एच. आई लर्निंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली
- शर्मा एवं गुप्ता, 2013, समाजशास्त्र के सिद्धान्त, साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन्स, आगरा
- शर्मा जी . एल एवं शर्मा वाई के, 2007, समाजशास्त्र के सिद्धांत, यूनिवर्सिटी बुक हाउस जयपुर

Semester II

MJSOC- 201 Fundamentals of Social Research

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Marks: 40

Credits: 04

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcomes:

1. Develop the habit of scrutinizing social assumptions and beliefs in the light of scientific evidence
2. Develop a better understanding of the nature of social phenomena, discuss and infer to the scientific methods involved in social research
3. Differentiate between value neutrality and subjectivity and to classify, explain as well as construct hypothesis & utilize various tools for data collection.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

UNIT I

Philosophical Issues in social science research, Positivism and Post Positivist Approaches, Reason and Science; Inductive and Deductive Logic; Value and Value-neutrality in Social Sciences; Ethics in Social Sciences; Concept, Variable, Measurement Scales and operationalisation. Steps in research, Research design, meaning and types.

UNIT II

Hypothesis, Theory, Fact, Identification of Research Problem, Empirical Generalizations, Sampling and Sampling Procedure, Tools for qualitative research- Observation, Interview, case study, ethnography, Quantitative: Survey, questionnaire, schedule, structured interview

UNIT III

Data Analysis: Data Processing, Classification, Tabulation and Analysis, Diagrammatic and Graphical Representation of Data, Use of Statistics in Social Research, Central Tendencies – Mean, Median, Mode, report writing

Reference Books:

- Blalock H.M.: Social Statistics 1987, Mc Graw Hill Education, United Kingdom.
- Yadava S & Yadav K.N.: Statistical analysis for Social Sciences, 1995, Manak publications Delhi.
- Pauline V. Young: Scientific Social Survey and Research, 1911, Prentice Hall, Delhi.
- B.N. Ghosh: Social Research and Scientific Methods, 2015 Sterling publications Pvt Ltd Delhi.
- Ahuja Ram: Research Methods 2002, Rawat Publications Jaipur.
- Kothari CR: Research methodology 2009 New Age International (P) ltd, New Delhi.

MJSOC 201- सामाजिक अनुसंधान के मूलभूत**अधिकतम अंक: 100****न्यूनतम अंक: 40****श्रेय: 04****अवधि: 2½ घंटे****इकाई I**

सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान में दार्शनिक मुद्दे, प्रत्यक्षवाद और उत्तर प्रत्यक्षवादी दृष्टिकोण, कारण और विज्ञान; आगमनात्मक और निगमनात्मक तर्क, सामाजिक विज्ञान में मूल्य और मूल्य-तटस्थता; सामाजिक विज्ञान में नैतिकता; अवधारणा, चर, माप पैमाने, और संचालन, अनुसंधान के चरण, अनुसंधान प्रारूप - अर्थ एवं प्रकार

इकाई II

परिकल्पना, सिद्धांत, तथ्य, अनुसंधान समस्या की पहचान, अनुभवजन्य सामान्यीकरण, निदर्शन और निदर्शन प्रक्रिया, गुणात्मक अनुसंधान के लिए उपकरण- अवलोकन, साक्षात्कार, व्यक्तिअध्ययन, नृवंशविज्ञान, मात्रात्मक: सर्वेक्षण, प्रश्नावली, अनुसूची, संरचित साक्षात्कार

इकाई III

डेटा विश्लेषण: डेटा प्रोसेसिंग, वर्गीकरण, सारणीकरण और विश्लेषण, डेटा का आरेखीय और ग्राफिकल प्रतिनिधित्व, सामाजिक अनुसंधान में सांख्यिकी का उपयोग, केंद्रीय प्रवृत्तियां - माध्य, माधिका, बहुलक । रिपोर्ट लेखन संदर्भ पुस्तक:-

- महाजन एवं महाजन, 1998, सामाजिक अनुसंधान का प्रणाली विज्ञान विवेश प्रकाशन, मेरठ
- शर्मा, वीरेन्द्र प्रकाश, 2019, सामाजिक अनुसंधान की पद्धतियां आर. बी. डी पब्लिकेशन्स, आगरा
- गुप्ता एवं शर्मा, 2012, सामाजिक अनुसंधान 4 द्वतियां साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन्स, आगरा
- अहुजा राम, 2002, अनुसंधान पद्धतियां, रावत, पब्लिकेशन, जयपुर

Course Structure for B. A. – II Year

Sociology Semester III								
Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
MJSOC-301	Indian Social System: Structure and Change	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC-302	Indian Society: Its Issues and Challenges	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
Sociology Semester IV								
MJSOC-401	Founding Fathers Of Sociology	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC-402	Development Of Indian Sociological Thought	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs

Semester – III

MJSOC-301 Indian Social System: Structure and Change

Max. Marks: 100
Credits: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration: 2½ Hrs
Learning Outcome:

1. Understand and interpret the basic structure of the Indian society.
2. Relate and explain various elementary institutions and the functions they play in the Indian society.
3. Discuss the continuity between past and present occurring to Indian society,
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams

Unit I

Philosophical Basis of Indian Society: Varnashrama, Purusharthas, Sanskars and Karma.

Features of Indian Society: Unity in Diversity, Cultural and ethnic diversity: historically-embedded diversities irrespective of language and religious beliefs.

India as a Pluralistic Society: Concept and Evolution. Factors of Continuity and Change.

Unit II

The Structure and Composition of Indian Society: villages, towns, cities; rural-urban linkages; tribes, weaker section, Dalits, women and minorities: Their problems and Constitutional Safeguards.

Population profile and related issues: Child and Maternal Health, Skewed sex ratio and Migration.

Unit III

Indian Social Institutions: Family, Marriage (Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Sikh marriage), Kinship, Religion, Economy and Polity: meaning, functions and types.

Caste and class: meaning, nature, types and Theories; Difference between Varna and Caste

Pattern of Mobility, Exclusion and Inequality.

References:

- Ahuja, Ram, 1999, Indian Social System, Rawat Publications.
- Karve, Irawati, 1961: Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona Deccan College)
- Ghurye, G.S., Caste and Class in India, Bombay, 1957, Indina Sadus, Bombay, 1958
- Uberoi, Particia, 1993: Family, Kinship and Marriage in India (New Delhi Oxford University Press)
- Singh, Yogendra, 1973: Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi: ThoSOCn Press)
- Kapadia, K.M. Marriage and Family in India, Oxford University Press

MJSOC 301- भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था: संरचना एवं परिवर्तन**अधिकतम अंक: 100****न्यूनतम अंक: 40****श्रेय: 04****अवधि: 2½ घंटे****इकाई I**

भारतीय समाज का दार्शनिक आधार: वर्णाश्रम, पुरुषार्थ, संस्कार और कर्म। भारतीय समाज की विशेषताएं: विविधता में एकता, सांस्कृतिक और संजातीयता ऐतिहासिक अन्तः स्थापित विविधताएं: भाषा और धार्मिक विश्वास. भारत एक बहुल समाज के रूप में: अवधारणा एवं विकास |
निरंतरता और परिवर्तन के कारक |

इकाई II

भारतीय समाज की संरचना एवं रचना: ग्रामीण, नगरीय, शहर, ग्रामीण शहरी संपर्क, जनजाति, कमजोर वर्ग, दलित, महिलाएं और अल्पसंख्यक: समस्याएँ और संवैधानिक सुरक्षा उपाय। जनसंख्या प्रोफ़ाइल और संबंधित मुद्दे: बाल एवं मातृ स्वास्थ्य, विषम लिंगानुपात और प्रवास

इकाई III

भारतीय सामाजिक संस्थाएँ: परिवार, विवाह (हिंदू, मुसलमान, ईसाई और सिख विवाह), नातेदारी, धर्म, अर्थव्यवस्था और राजनीति: अर्थ, कार्य और प्रकार। जाति और वर्ग: अर्थ, प्रकार और सिद्धांत; वर्ण और जाति में अंतर गतिशीलता, बहिष्करण और असमानता का पैटर्न।

MJSOC 302- Indian Society: Its Issues and Challenges**Max. Marks: 100****Min. Marks: 40****Credits: 04****Duration: 2½ Hrs****Learning Outcomes:**

1. To bring awareness and sensitivity among the students towards contemporary issues.
2. To inculcate responsibilities and promote equality.
3. To understand the constitutional provisions and welfare goals of the state in India.
4. To understand the social welfare programmes initiated by governments, their implementation, their successes and failures.
5. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams

Unit I

Contemporary Societal Issues: increasing urbanization, problem of housing and sanitation; environment and sustainability, changing lifestyle, crisis of values and impact on culture, education and developmental issues, health; Agrarian distress, regional disparities, development induced displacement and language conflicts.

Unit II

Family Problems: Problems at individual and family level, changing parenting styles, Dowry, Divorce, Separation and Patriarchy.

Issues relating to Elderly, Disabled persons, Tribals and Dalits.

Family Planning and population policy of India

Unit III

Social Policy: need and models; Directive principles of State Policy.

Role of Social Policy in integration, planning and administration.

Welfare schemes in India with regard to: Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Elderly, Women and Disabled.

References:

- G. Myrdal – Beyond the welfare state
- G.R. Madan – Welfare State
- Preventing Violence against Women and Children- Ronald B. Taylor
- Social Disorganisation In India- C.B. Memoria
- R.N. Sharma – Social Policy and Social Welfare.
- A.L. Srivastava: “Untouchability among untouchables” Social Welfare
- Roy Turner (ed.): Indian's Urban Future.

MJSOC 302- भारतीय समाज: मुद्दे एवं समस्याएं**अधिकतम अंक: 100****श्रेय: 04****न्यूनतम अंक: 40****अवधि: 2½ घंटे****इकाई I**

समसामयिक सामाजिक मुद्दे: बढ़ता नगरीकरण, आवास एवं स्वच्छता की समस्या, पर्यावरण और संधारणीयता, बदलती जीवनशैली, मूल्यों का संकट और संस्कृति पर प्रभाव, शिक्षा और विकास संबंधी मुद्दे, स्वास्थ्य, कृषि संकट, क्षेत्रीय असमानताएँ, विकास प्रेरित विस्थापन और भाषाई संघर्ष.

इकाई II

पारिवारिक समस्याएं: व्यक्तिगत एवं पारिवारिक स्तर पर समस्याएँ, माता पिता की बदलती हुई शैली, दहेज, तलाक, अलगाव और पितृसत्ता।

बुजुर्गों, विकलांग व्यक्तियों, जनजातीय और अनुसूचित जाति से संबंधित मुद्दे ।

भारत की परिवार नियोजन और जनसंख्या नीति।

इकाई III

सामाजिक नीति: आवश्यकता और मॉडल, राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांत।

एकीकरण, योजना और प्रशासन में सामाजिक नीति की भूमिका।

भारत में कल्याणकारी योजनाएं: अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, बुजुर्ग, महिलाएं और विकलांग।

Semester IV

MJSOC-401 Founding Fathers of Sociology

Max. Marks: 100**Min. Marks: 40****Credits: 04****Duration: 2½ Hrs****Learning Outcome:** On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Develop theoretical insights to know, analyze and interpret the social scenario around them
2. Get familiarized them with the different sociological perspectives and theories.
3. Critically analyze writings of these thinkers.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.
5. Hone and develop employability related skills for holistic development

Unit I

Enlightenment: Social, Economic and Political forces

Auguste Comte: Law of Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences, Positivism

Hebert Spencer: Social Darwinism, Classification of societies

Unit II

Emile Durkheim: Social facts, Suicide, Division of Labour in Society.

Max Weber: Study of Religions. Bureaucracy. Social Action.

Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Class Conflict, Alienation

UNIT III

Georg Simmel: Formal Sociology, Individual & Society, Classification of Forms: Form and Content, Dialectics in Forms.

Vilfredo Pareto: Conception of Scientific Sociology, Logical Action – characteristics. Objective & Subjective Norms, Non Logical Action: Its methods of study, Residues : its importance & classes, Derivations, Theory of Circulation of Elites

Reference Books:

- Aron, R. 1967. Main Currents in Sociological Thought London: Weidenfield and Nicholson Vol. (pp. 107-180).
- Barnes. H.E. 1959. Introduction to the history of sociology. Chicago, university of Chicago press
- Zeitlin, Irving 1998: Rethinking sociology a critique of contemporary sociological theory, Jaipur, Rawat publication

MJSOC-401– समाजशास्त्र के संस्थापक जनक

अधिकतम अंक: 100**न्यूनतम अंक: 40****श्रेय: 04****अवधि: 2½ घंटे**

इकाई I

पुनर्जागरण-सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा राजनैतिक शक्तियां

ए.काम्ट: मानव विकास के तीन अवस्थाओं के नियम

विज्ञानोंकासोपान, प्रत्यक्षवाद

एच. एपेन्सर: सामाजिकडार्विनवाद, समाजों के प्रकार

इकाई II

इमार्शलदुर्खीम: सामाजिकतथ्य, आत्महत्या एसमाज में श्रम विभाजन

मेक्सवेबर: धर्मों का अध्ययन, नौकरशाहीसामाजिक क्रिया,

कालमार्क्स: द्वंद्वात्मक भौतिकवाद

वर्गसंघर्ष, अलगाव की अवधारणा

इकाई III

जॉर्जसिमिल : स्वरूपात्मकसमाजशास्त्र, व्यक्ति और समाज, स्वरूपोंकावर्गीकरण : स्वरूप और अंतर्वस्तु, स्वरूपोंमेंद्वंद्व

विल्फ्रेडो पारेटो : वैज्ञानिक समाजशास्त्र की अवधारणा, तार्किक क्रिया : लक्षण। वस्तुनिष्ठ और व्यक्ति निष्ठ मानक, अतार्किक क्रिया : अध्यनकी विधि। अवशिष्ट : महत्व एवं वर्ग, भ्रांत तर्क, अभिजन का चक्रीय सिद्धांत

संदर्भ पुस्तकें:

- रावत हरिकृष्ण, 2007, रावत पब्लिकेशन्स, नई दिल्ली
- दोषी, जैन (2001), प्रमुख समाजशास्त्रीय विचारक, रावत पब्लिकेशन्स, नई दिल्ली
- महाजन धर्मवीर महाजन कमलेश, (2004), सामाजिक विचारधारा के आधार, विवेक प्रकाशन, जवाहर नगर, नई दिल्ली
- शर्मा रामनाथ, शर्मा राजेन्द्र, 1996, प्रमुख समाजशास्त्रीय विचारक, एटलांटिक पब्लिशर्स एण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स
- गुप्ता सम.एल. 2012, समाजशास्त्रीय चिन्तन के आधार, साहित्य भवन पब्लिकेशन्स, आगरा

MJSOC-402: Development of Indian Sociological Thought

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Marks: 40

Credits: 04

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcome On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Get acquainted with the varying perspectives in order to understand the Indian society.
2. Recognize and comprehend the valuable contributions made by Indian sociologists.
3. Apprise the role of village society through a sociological lens.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams

Unit I

Perspectives on Indian Society. Development of Sociology in India.

Indological /Textual Perspective: G.S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont

Unit II

Structural- Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube

Marxist Perspective: D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai, R.K. Mukherjee.

Unit III

Synthesis of Textual and Field Views: Irawati Karve and A.M. Shah.

Civilizational Perspective: N.K. Bose and Surajit Sinha

Subaltern Perspective: B.R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman.

Yogendra Singh: Modernization of Indian Tradition

Reference books:

1. Dube, S.C. 1958, India's Changing Village, London, Routledge & Kegan Paul
2. Joshi, P.C. 2000, 'Remembering M.N. Srinivas' Sociological Bulletin, Vol 49, No. 6
3. Desai, A.R., 1966, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay: Popular Prakashan
4. Beteille, Andre, 1966, Caste, Class and Power, Delhi, Oxford University Press
5. Nagla B.K. 2014, Indian Sociological Thought, Rawat Pub

MJSOC-402: भारत में समाजशास्त्रीय विचार का विकास

अधिकतम अंक: 100

न्यूनतम अंक: 40

श्रेय: 04

अवधि: 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

भारतीय समाज के परिप्रेक्ष्य

भारत में समाजशास्त्र का विकास

इंडोलॉजिकल पर्सपेक्टिव: जी एस घुर्ये लुइस डूमोंट

इकाई II

संरचनात्मक प्रकार्यात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य: एम एन श्रीनिवास, एस सी दुबे

मार्क्सवादी परिप्रेक्ष्य डी पी मुखर्जी, ए आर देसाई, आर के मुखर्जी

इकाई III

क्षेत्रीय एवं पाठ्य दृष्टिकोण का संश्लेषण: इरावती कर्वे, ए एम शाह
सभ्यतामूलक परिप्रेक्ष्य :N के बोस ,सुरजीत सिन्हा
अधीनस्थ परिप्रेक्ष्य :बी आर अम्बेडकर,डेविड हार्डिमन
योगेंद्र सिंह :मॉडर्नाइजेशन ऑफ़ इंडियन ट्रेडिशन

Course Structure for B. A. – III Year

Sociology Semester V								
Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
MJSOC-501	Marriage, Family and Kinship	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC-502	Gender and Society	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
Sociology Semester VI								
MJSOC-601	Crime and Society	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC-602	Sociology of Health	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs

Semester – V

MJSOC-501 Marriage, Family and Kinship

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 04

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand and discuss the diverse perspectives related to marriage as an institution.
2. Associate family and its transforming patterns from a global perspective.
3. Assess Kinship in Indian society along with the notions of inheritance and succession.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Marriage: Meaning and Evolution, Alliance Theory: Symmetrical and Asymmetrical exchange, Marriage transactions, Rules of Residence, Forms of marriage among different communities in India, contemporary issues arising in India – inter- caste and inter- faith marriages, marriage and third gender, surrogacy, live- in relations

Unit II

Definition, Structure and Function, Theoretical perspective on study of family, Alternatives to family institution, Changing family structure, Development cycle. Joint Nuclear family debate, Household dimension of family: A.M. Shah.

Family as a basic social institution: (types, Cross-Cultural practices, adoption, fictive kinship, etc. family in post-modernist contexts)

Unit III

Defining Kinship, Incest Taboo, Descent Groups and Descent Theory, Inheritance and Succession, Kinship Usages and Kinship Terminology. Kinship Studies in India: Specific Studies by Dumont, Irawati Karve and T.N. Madan

Reference Books

- Brown, A.R. and D. Forde (eds.) 1950. African Systems of Kinship and Marriage London: Oxford University Press.
- Dube, Leela 1974. Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature. Bombay: Popular Prakashn.
- Levi-Strauss, Claude, 1969. The Elementary Structure of Kinship. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.

- Madan TN and Majumdar DN, 2020. An introduction to Social Anthropology, Mayur Publications, New Delhi
- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. 1952. Structure and Function in primitive Society. London: Cohen and West.
- Shah, A.M. 1974. The Household Dimension of the Family in India. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Uberoi, Patricia (ed) 1993. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

MJSOC-501 विवाह, परिवार और नातेदारी

अधिकतम अंक: 100

श्रेय: 04

न्यूनतम अंक: 40

अवधि: 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

विवाह: अर्थ और विकास, गठबंधन सिद्धांत: सममित और असममित आदान-प्रदान, विवाह लेनदेन, निवास के नियम, भारत में विभिन्न समुदायों के बीच विवाह के रूप, भारत में उभरते समसामयिक मुद्दे- अंतरजातीय और अंतरधार्मिक विवाह, विवाह और तीसरा लिंग, सरोगेसी, लिव-इन सम्बन्ध

इकाई II

परिभाषा, संरचना और कार्य, परिवार के अध्ययन पर सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य, पारिवारिक संस्था के विकल्प, पारिवारिक संरचना में परिवर्तन, विकास चक्र।, संयुक्त एकल परिवार वाद-विवाद, परिवार का घरेलू आयाम: ए.एम. शाह। एक बुनियादी सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में परिवार: (प्रकार, अंतर-सांस्कृतिक प्रथाएं, गोद लेना, काल्पनिक रिश्तेदारी, आदि। आधुनिकतावादी संदर्भों में परिवार)

इकाई III

नातेदारी को परिभाषित करना, अनाचार वर्जित, वंश समूह और वंश सिद्धांत, वंशानुक्रम और उत्तराधिकार, नातेदारी उपयोग और नातेदारी शब्दावली। भारत में नातेदारी अध्ययन: ड्यूमॉन्ट, इरावती कर्वे और टी.एन. मदन द्वारा विशिष्ट अध्ययन।

MJSOC-502: Gender and Society

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 04

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. To introduce the basic concepts relating to gender and provide logical understand gender roles.
2. To present various perspective of body and discourse on power relationship.
3. To sensitize the students on cultural construction of masculinity and femininities

Unit I

Basic Concepts:

- Sex and Gender
- Masculinities & Femininities
- Patriarchy, Socialization and Stereotypes
- Sexual division of labour
- Gender gaps
- Gender discrimination, Gender Equality and Equity

Unit II

Feminisms:

- Liberal
- Socialist
- Radical
- Post modernism

Women's movements including eco feminism

Unit III

Women's Labour:

- Gendered definition of work
- Types of women's and men's work
- Wage differentials
- Sexual harassment at work place
- Gender Sensitization
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Gender Audit and Gender Budgeting

Reference Books:

- Bhatia, Reema. (2021). Gender: A Sociological Understanding. Pearson Education.
- Butler, Judith. (1990). Gender Trouble. Routledge
- Criado-Perez, Caroline. (2019). Invisible Women: Exposing Data Bias in a World Designed for Men. Vintage Digital.
- Desai, Neera & Thakkar, Usha. (2001). Women in Indian Society. National Book Trust India, New Delhi.
- Gates, Melinda French. (2019). The Moment of Lift: How Empowering Women Changes the World. Bluebird.
- Hooks, Bell. (2000). Feminist Theory: From Margin to Center. London: Pluto Press.
- Jackson S. & Scott S. (2002). Gender: A Sociological Reader. New York: Routledge.

MJSOC-502: जेंडर एवं समाज

अधिकतम अंक: 100

श्रेय: 04

न्यूनतम अंक: 40

अवधि: 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

सेक्स एवं जेंडर

पुरुषत्व

स्त्रीत्व

पितृसत्तात्मकता समाजीकरण रूढ़ प्रारूप

लैंगिक श्रम विभाजन

लैंगिक अंतर

लिंग भेद, लिंग समानता एवं हिस्सेदारी

इकाई II

नारीवाद

उदार

सामाजिक

उग्र

उत्तर आधुनिक

नारी आंदोलन पर्यावरण नारीवाद समेत

इकाई III

नारी श्रम

कार्य की लैंगिक परिभाषा

औरतों एवं पुरुषों के कामों के प्रकार
 वेतन अंतर
 कार्य स्थल पे यौन उत्पीड़न
 लैंगिक संवेदनशीलता
 लिंग मुख्यधारा
 जेंडर ऑडिट एवं जेंडर बजटिंग

Semester VI

MJSOC – 601: Crime and society

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 04

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning outcomes: On the successful completion of the course- Crime and Society, the students will be able to –

1. Understand and relate to the processes of socialisation and its role in shaping up an individual, differentiate between deviance and crime
2. Critically analyse various theories of Crime.
3. Provide an outline to various theories of punishment and corrective measures
4. Assess the trends of crime in India and examine a few crime related laws in India
5. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Socialisation, social disorganization, concept of deviance and crime, characteristics of crime, causes of criminal behaviour. Theoretical perspectives: Anomic theory (Durkheim and Merton), Differential Association (Sutherland), Labelling theory. Punishment – definition, nature and scope. Types of Punishment- Corporal and Capital Punishment

Unit II

Theories of Punishment: Retributive theory, Preventive theory, deterrence theory, Reformation theory. Corrective institutions: Central, District and Sub Jails, Observation Homes, Vigilance Home, Open Prisons, Community based Corrections-Probation: Concept and Scope, Probation in India, Parole: Meaning and Scope, after Care services

Unit III

Emerging Crime trends in India- meaning, causes and prevention- Domestic Violence, Terrorism, Cybercrime, White collar crime, Crime against marginalised communities- Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Elderly, and the Disabled, Drug related Crime, Juvenile justice amendment Act 2021, an introduction to - Protection of women from domestic violence Act, 2005, Right to Information Act, 2005, IT amendment Act 2008.

Readings

- Ahuja, Ram. (2000), Criminology. Rawat Publication
- Brien, Martin O. (2008), Criminology: Routledge Publishers.
- Karan, Raj. (2002). Dictionary of Terrorism and Bio terrorism. IVY Publishing House, Delhi
- Barnes, H. E., & Teeters, N. K. (1959). New horizons in criminology (2nd ed.). New York, NY: Prentice-Hall.
- Gandhirajan, C. K. (2004), Organized crime. A P H Publication Corporation.
- Paranjape, N. V. (2009). Criminology and Penology. Central Law Publications.
- Tappan, Paul w. (1960). Crime, Justice, and Correction: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. New York, Toronto, London.
- Shah, Giriraj. (2002). Encyclopaedia of international terrorism. Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
- Situ, Yingyi. (2000). Environmental crime: The criminal justice system's role in protecting the environment. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Grover, V. (2002). Encyclopedia of international terrorism. Vol.1,2,&3, Deep & Deep

- Publication, Delhi.

MJSOC – 601: अपराध एवं समाज

अधिकतम अंक: 100

श्रेय: 04

न्यूनतम अंक: 40

अवधि: 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

समाजीकरण, सामाजिक अव्यवस्था, विचलन और अपराध की अवधारणा, अपराध की विशेषताएं, आपराधिक व्यवहार के कारण। सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य: एनोमिक सिद्धांत (दुर्कहेम और मर्टन), डिफरेंशियल एसोसिएशन (सदरलैंड), लेबलिंग सिद्धांत। दण्ड – परिभाषा, प्रकृति एवं कार्यक्षेत्र। सज़ा के प्रकार- शारीरिक और मृत्युदंड

इकाई II

सज़ा के सिद्धांत: प्रतिशोधात्मक सिद्धांत, निवारक सिद्धांत, निवारण सिद्धांत, सुधार सिद्धांत। सुधारात्मक संस्थान: केंद्रीय, जिला और उप जेल, निरीक्षण गृह, सतर्कता गृह, खुली जेल, समुदाय आधारित सुधार-परिवीक्षा: अवधारणा और दायरा, भारत में परिवीक्षा, पैरोल: अर्थ और दायरा, देखभाल के बाद की सेवाएं

इकाई III

भारत में उभरते अपराध के रुझान- अर्थ, कारण और रोकथाम- घरेलू हिंसा, आतंकवाद, साइबर अपराध, सफेदपोश अपराध, हाशिए पर रहने वाले समुदायों के खिलाफ अपराध- दलित, आदिवासी, महिलाएं, बुजुर्ग और विकलांग, नशीली दवाओं से संबंधित अपराध, किशोर न्याय संशोधन अधिनियम 2021, एक परिचय - घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005, सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005, आईटी संशोधन अधिनियम 2008

MJSOC-602: Sociology of Health

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 04

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcome: On Successful completion of the course, student will be able to:

1. Develop a new way of looking at the social contextualization of health which otherwise has been overlooked in the discourse on medicalisation and health care in general
2. Pay Special attention to health and its relationship with diverse social institutions in India
3. To focus on recent advances, agencies and stakeholders in this area

Unit I

Sociology and Health: basic concepts and approaches

Perspectives on Sociology of Health: Functionalist, Conflict, Interactionist, and Post-Modern

Health, Illness, healing, hygiene;

Hospitals and Health Care: Hospital as a social organization (Doctors, Nurses and Patients); Community

Health Care; Rural Health Programs; Commercialization of health care services Indigenous Knowledge

systems of medicine in developing countries

Unit II

Application of knowledge of sociology in occupational therapy

Family and Health care: The elderly, gender

Social problems of the disabled

State and health Care: Health for all; maternal and child health; family welfare programs; Drug policies and patents

Unit III

Health Policy & Health care delivery systems, NGOs and Health Care; Social Health Insurance

National Health Programs, National Health Mission, Sustainable development goals and Ayushman Bharat

MJSOC-602: स्वास्थ्य का समाजशास्त्र**अधिकतम अंक: 100****श्रेय: 04****न्यूनतम अंक: 40****अवधि: 2½ घंटे****इकाई I**

समाजशास्त्र एवं स्वास्थ्य : मुख्य अवधारणाएं, दृष्टिकोण
 स्वास्थ्य का समाजशास्त्र के परिप्रेक्ष्य : प्रकार्यात्मक, संघर्षात्मक, अंतर्क्रियात्मक, उत्तर आधुनिक
 स्वास्थ्य, बीमारी, चिकित्सा स्वच्छता
 चिकित्सालय, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल
 चिकित्सालय एक सामाजिक संगठन के रूप में (डॉक्टर, नर्स, मरीज)
 सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सेवाओं का व्यवसायीकरण
 चिकित्सा की स्वदेशी ज्ञान प्रणाली

इकाई II

ऑक्यूपेशनल थेरेपी में समाजशास्त्रीय ज्ञान का प्रयोग
 परिवार एवं स्वास्थ्य देखभाल : प्रौढ़
 विकलांगों की सामाजिक समस्याएं
 राज्य एवं स्वास्थ्य देखभाल : स्वास्थ्य सबके लिए ; माँ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य ; परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम
 दवा नीतियां एवं पेटेंट्स

इकाई III

स्वास्थ्य नीति
 स्वास्थ्य देखभाल वितरण प्रणाली, एन जी ओ एवं स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य बीमा
 नेशनल हेल्थ प्रोग्राम्स, नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन, सतत विकास लक्ष्य, आयुष्मान भारत

Course Structure for B. A. – IV Year

Sociology Semester VII								
Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration
				CIA	ESE			
MJSOC-701	Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC-702	Social Movements in India	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC-703	Economy and Society	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
Sociology Semester VIII								
MJSOC - 801	Media and Society	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC – 802	Sociology of Religion	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs
MJSOC - 803	Political Processes in India	04	04	30	70	100	40	2½ Hrs

Semester – VII

MJSOC-701: Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology

Max. Marks: 100

Min. Marks: 40

Credits: 04

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Understand the theoretical perspectives of Sociology on which edifice of modern sociological theories are established.
2. Develop the analytical abilities and interpret the social scenario around them.
3. Develop research orientation with the understanding of major theoretical approaches.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.
5. Hone and develop employability related skills for holistic development.

Unit I

Sociological Theory: Meaning, Nature, and Significance.

Idea of Social structure: A.R. Radcliffe Brown, Bronis law Malinowski

Structural-Functionalism: R.K Merton and Talcott Parsons

Neo Functionalism: Alexander

Unit II

Conflict Theory: Dahrendorf, Coser,

Critical theory & Neo Marxian theories: Habermass and Althusser

Ethnomethodology: Harold Garfinkel

Phenomenology: Alfred Schutz

Unit III

Symbolic-Interactionism: Mead and Blumer

Structuration-Anthony Giddens

Structuralism & Post Structuralism: C Levi Strauss, James Derrida & Michel Foucault

Concepts of Modernity and Post Modernity

MJSOC-701:समाजशास्त्र के सैद्धांतिक परिप्रेक्ष्य**अधिकतम अंक: 100****श्रेय: 04****न्यूनतम अंक: 40****अवधि: 2½ घंटे****इकाई I**

समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत :अर्थ ,प्रकृति ,महत्व
 समाजिक संरचना :ब्राउन ,मालिनोव्स्की
 संरचनात्मक प्रकार्यवाद:मैर्टन,पारसंस
 नव प्रकार्यवाद :एलेगेंडर

इकाई II

संघर्ष सिद्धांत :डहरेन्डोर्फ,कोसर
 नव मार्क्सवाद सिद्धांत :हेबरमास एवं अल्थुसेर
 लोकविधिविज्ञान :गारफिनकाल
 प्रघटनाशास्त्र :शुटज़

इकाई III

सांकेतिक अंतर्क्रियावाद :मीड एवं ब्लूमर
 संरचनाकरण :गिड्डेन्स
 संरचनावाद एवं उत्तर संरचनावाद :लेवि स्ट्रास ,देरिदा एवं फूको
 आधुनिकता एवं उत्तर आधुनिकता की अवधारणाएं

MJSOC-702: Social Movements in India**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 04****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 2½ Hrs****Learning Outcome:** On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Comprehend and distinguish the various social movements based on various parameters like gender, religion, region etc.
2. Analyze and discuss the roles of pressure groups, emerging role of civil societies and political disturbances and their impact on the societal framework.
3. Elaborately discussing the functioning of political organizations, NGOs, role of reservation in improving the conditions of the citizens and a tool for political polarization.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Social Movements- Meaning, Nature, Features, Stages, Causes, Types, Theories, Importance of social movements in contemporary society

Social Movements based on Ideology, Gender, Disability, Religion and Region

Unit II

Political factions- meaning, functions, types and challenges, Pressure groups- meaning, characteristics, types, trade unions

Civil society and Citizenship

Unit III

NGOs- meaning and functions, Activism and Leadership

Reservation- what, how and why, Reservation and politics- current debate

Reference Books

- Banks J. A., Sociology of Social Movements,

- Gore M. S., Non-Brahmin Movement of Maharashtra, Segment Book Distributors, New Delhi, 1989
- Jogdand P.G. 1991, Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, New Delhi: Kanak Publications.
- Katzenstein Ray, Social Movements in India, OUP, 2005.
- Kohli Atul, State and Poverty in India, Cambridge University Press, 1987
- Oommen T.K.: Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements, Sage, Delhi, 2004.
- Omvedt, Gail 1994: Dalit and the Democratic Revolution, New Delhi: Sage.
- Rao, M.S.A.: Social Movements in India, Vol. I and II, Manohar, Delhi, 1978.
- Shah Ghanshyam: Social Movements and the State, Sage, New Delhi, 2002.

MJSOC-702: भारत में सामाजिक आंदोलन

अधिकतम अंक: 100

श्रेय 04

न्यूनतम अंक: 40

अवधि: 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

सामाजिक आंदोलन- अर्थ, प्रकृति, विशेषताएं, चरण, कारण, प्रकार, सिद्धांत, समकालीन समाज में सामाजिक आंदोलनों का महत्व विचारधारा, लिंग, विकलांगता, धर्म और क्षेत्र पर आधारित सामाजिक आंदोलन

इकाई II

राजनीतिक गुट- अर्थ, कार्य, प्रकार और चुनौतियाँ, दबाव समूह- अर्थ, विशेषताएँ, प्रकार, ट्रेड यूनियन, नागरिक समाज और नागरिकता

इकाई III

गैर सरकारी संगठन- अर्थ और कार्य, सक्रियता और नेतृत्व आरक्षण- क्या, कैसे और क्यों, आरक्षण और राजनीति

MJSOC-703: Economy and Society

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 04

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Comprehend and explain the relationship between society and economic institutions.
2. Understand various models of economic development. The students would be able to critically analyze various systems.
3. Understand changing patterns of gender and labour, tourism etc.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Relationship between Economy and society Sociology of consumption- theoretical aspects Concepts: Exchange, gift, capital, labor Market as a social institution Mode of Production- debates Property and Property Relations

Unit II

State and Market: Meaning and relationship, Welfarism and Neo- liberalism debate Models of Economic development- Harrod Domar Model, Joan Robinson model and Kaldor's model of economic growth Factory and Industry Systems

Unit III

Changing Nature of Labor Relations
Gender and Labor Processes- labor welfare and unions
Digital Economy and e- commerce- components, advantages and drawbacks
Tourism and Consumption- relationship and changing dimensions

Reference books:

- Weber, Max, Economy and Society, Routledge Publisher

- Fligstein, Neil, Economic Sociology,
- Swedberg, Richard ,2007, Principles of Economic Sociology, Princeton University Press
- Dobbin Frank ,2004, The New Economic Sociology, Princeton University Press
- Portes Alejandro ,2010, Economic Sociology ,Princeton University Press

MJSOC-703: अर्थव्यवस्था और समाज

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय 04

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

अर्थव्यवस्था और समाज के बीच संबंध
उपभोग का समाजशास्त्र- सैद्धांतिक पहलू
अवधारणाएँ: विनिमय, उपहार, पूंजी, श्रम
एक सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में बाज़ार
उत्पादन का तरीका- बहस
संपत्ति और संपत्ति संबंध

इकाई II

राज्य और बाज़ार: अर्थ और संबंध, कल्याणवाद और नव-उदारवाद बहस
आर्थिक विकास के मॉडल- हैरोड डोमर मॉडल, जोन रॉबिन्सन मॉडल और काल्डोर का आर्थिक विकास मॉडल
फैक्टरी और उद्योग प्रणालियाँ

इकाई III

श्रम संबंधों की बदलती प्रकृति
लिंग और श्रम प्रक्रियाएँ-श्रम कल्याण और यूनियनों
डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था और ई-कॉमर्स- घटक, फायदे और नुकसान
पर्यटन और उपभोग- संबंध और बदलते आयाम

Semester VIII

MJSOC - 801: Media and Society

Max marks: 100

Credits: 04

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcomes: On the successful completion of the course on Society and Media, students will be able to-

1. Comprehend the concepts relating to media, growing relationships and changes occurring in the society due to media
2. Analyse media and its role in serving the public, social movements, national integration
3. Critically assess the credibility of media, factors affecting and impact on the society
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams

Unit I

Mass media and society: Characteristics of various media: traditional, print, electronic, social and digital. Importance of media, critical analysis of the role of media, media impact on society, family, marriage, relationships, divorce etc. social responsibility of media. Use of electronic media in education, development, polity and jurisprudence.

Unit II

Mass media and public interest: A critical study of media, Analysis of media contents, its role in serving public; marginalized groups. Role of media in social movements: political – cultural movements, national integration, communal harmony. Social Media platforms

Unit III

Ownership of media, content – control, Internal and external threats, pressures on media – media regulations, issues of social class, poverty, development and public health. Media credibility: factors affecting media credibility, contemporary issues, media performance and its role, critical analysis of media credibility: Paid news

References:

- Media and culture an introduction to mass communication - Richard Campbell
- Mass media issues analysis and debate – George Oddman
- Media and Democracy in Asia - An AMIC compilation, 2000
- Dynamics of mass communication: Media in Transition - Joseph Dominick
- Conflict sensitive journalism - Ross Howard
- Media power in politics - Graber, Doris. 1980
- Media and Society - Arthur Asa Berger
- Media and Society: challenges and opportunities - Edited by VirBala Aggarwal
- New Media and Society - Ed: Nicholas Jankowski - Pub: Sage Publications
- Communication and Persuasion by CI, Hovland / I.L.Janies/H H Kelly, Yale University, New York, 1953

MJSOC-801: मीडिया और समाज**अधिकतम अंक : 100****श्रेय 04****न्यूनतम अंक : 40****अवधि : 2½ घंटे****इकाई I**

मास मीडिया और समाज: विभिन्न मीडिया की विशेषताएं: पारंपरिक, प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, सामाजिक और डिजिटल। मीडिया का महत्व, मीडिया की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण, समाज, परिवार, विवाह, रिश्ते, तलाक आदि पर मीडिया का प्रभाव, मीडिया की सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी। शिक्षा, विकास, राजनीति एवं न्यायशास्त्र में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया का उपयोग।

इकाई II

मास मीडिया और सार्वजनिक हित: मीडिया का एक महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययन, मीडिया सामग्री का विश्लेषण, जनता की सेवा में इसकी भूमिका; हाशिये पर पड़े समूह। सामाजिक आंदोलनों में मीडिया की भूमिका: राजनीतिक-सांस्कृतिक आंदोलन, राष्ट्रीय एकता, सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव। सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म

इकाई III

मीडिया का स्वामित्व, सामग्री - नियंत्रण, आंतरिक और बाहरी खतरे, मीडिया पर दबाव - मीडिया नियम, सामाजिक वर्ग के मुद्दे, गरीबी, विकास और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य। मीडिया की विश्वसनीयता: मीडिया की विश्वसनीयता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, समसामयिक मुद्दे, मीडिया का प्रदर्शन और उसकी भूमिका, मीडिया की विश्वसनीयता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण: पेड न्यूज

MJSOC-802: Sociology of Religion**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 04****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 2½ Hrs**

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Understand the diverse nature and role of culture in different arenas and the vitality of cultural traits in different institutions.
2. Understand the changing aspects of religion, its expansion and developing relationship with institutions like economy, tourism etc.
3. Develop an exposure to the ongoing changes in the field of art, culture and religious aspects.

4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Culture: Meaning, Characteristics, Culture and Society, Change in Material Culture, Cultural Identity and Mobilization, Culture and Politics, Culture and Environment, Sports and Culture, Gender Body and Culture.

Unit II

Religion and Spirituality, Religion and Economy

Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage

Religious Organizations, Piety and New Religious Movements.

Unit III

Ethics and Morality, Moral Economy, Signs and Symbols, Rituals, Beliefs and Practices, Commodification of Rituals Art and Aesthetics

Reference Books:

- Morgan.Lewis,1990, The work of culture: Symbolic transformation in Psychoanalysis and Anthropology, University of Chicago press
- Wagoner, Brady, 2015, Symbolic Transformation: The mind in movement through culture and society, Routledge Publisher
- Storey, John, Cultural Theory and Popular Culture: an introduction, Pearson Publisher
- Turner, BryanS,1991: Religion and Social Theory: London: Sage
- Roberts, Keith A, 1984: Religion in sociological perspective, New York: Dorsey press

MJSOC-802: धर्म का समाजशास्त्र

अधिकतम अंक: 100

श्रेय 04

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

संस्कृति : अर्थ, विशेषताएँ, संस्कृति एवं समाज, भौतिक संस्कृति में परिवर्तन, सांस्कृतिक पहचान एवं लामबंदी, संस्कृति एवं राजनीति, संस्कृति एवं पर्यावरण, संस्कृति एवं खेलकूद, लिंग शरीर एवं संस्कृति।

इकाई II

धर्म और आध्यात्मिकता, धर्म और अर्थव्यवस्था
धार्मिक पर्यटन और तीर्थाटन,
धार्मिक संगठन, धर्मनिष्ठा और नूतनधार्मिक आंदोलन

इकाई III

आचारशास्त्र एवं नैतिकता, नैतिक अर्थव्यवस्था
संकेत एवं प्रतीक, धार्मिक अनुष्ठान, आस्थाएँ एवं प्रथाएँ
धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों का वस्तुकरण
कला और सौंदर्यशास्त्र विज्ञान।

MJSOC-803: Political Processes in India

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 04

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students will be able:

1. Apprise the basics of political sociology by focusing on concepts like country, nation, governance and its related structures like bureaucracy etc.

2. Understand the various vital policies like health, education etc. and their reach to the citizens. It also encompasses extension of political democracy at the grass root level.
3. Examine the role of gender in society and laws that govern the society. They would also acquire knowledge about various roles of international organizations.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Polity, Law and society- meaning and relationship

Law as an institution- factors affecting law in a society

Bureaucracy- characteristics, advantages and disadvantages, Governance and Development- indicators and challenges

Unit II

Public policy: Major schemes on Health, Education and Livelihood in India- an overview

Political Culture- Nature, Socio- economic factors, Political culture in Indian context

Grass root Democracy- Panchayati raj system

Unit III

Gender and Development perspective- Women in Development in India

Nation, State and Border – meaning and characteristics

Tribe and issues of survival, tribal movements

Role of International Developmental Organizations

Reference books:

- Bottomore, T, 1979, Political Sociology, Bombay: B I Publications
- Kothari, R, 1973, Caste in Indian Politics, New Delhi: Orient Longman
- Mills, C Wright, 1956 The Power Elite, New York: Oxford University Press
- Michels, Robert, 1949, Political Parties, Glenko Free Press
- Pareto, Vilfredo, 1963, Mind and Society: Treatise on General Sociology, New York

MJSOC-802: भारत में राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाएँ

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय: 04

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 2½ घंटे

ईकाई I

राज्यव्यवस्था, कानून और समाज- अर्थ और संबंध

एक संस्था के रूप में कानून- किसी समाज में कानून को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक

नौकरशाही- विशेषताएँ, फायदे और नुकसान, शासन और विकास- संकेतक और चुनौतियाँ

ईकाई II

सार्वजनिक नीति: भारत में स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आजीविका पर प्रमुख योजनाएँ- एक सिंहावलोकन

राजनीतिक संस्कृति- प्रकृति, सामाजिक-आर्थिक कारक, भारतीय संदर्भ में राजनीतिक संस्कृति

ज़मीनी लोकतंत्र- पंचायती राज व्यवस्था

ईकाई III

लिंग और विकास परिप्रेक्ष्य- भारत में विकास में महिलाएँ

राष्ट्र, राज्य और सीमा - अर्थ और विशेषताएँ

जनजाति और अस्तित्व के मुद्दे, जनजातीय आंदोलन

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकासात्मक संगठनों की भूमिका