

SOPHIA GIRLS' COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
AJMER



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

Choice Based Credit System

Semester – I to IV

Scheme for Choice Based Credit System (PG) – M.A. Sociology

SEM.	CORE COURSE	ELECTIVE COURSE		ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE (AEC) (2 CREDITS)	Non-CGPA Credit Courses
	CORE COURSE (DSCC) / (DSCP) (96 CREDITS)	DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE) (12 CREDITS)	GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE) (2 CREDITS)		Extra-curricular & Extension Activities (EEA) (2 CREDITS)
I	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	--	--	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach • Research Activities • Exchange Activities
II	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	--	--	> Advanced Communication Skill. > Advanced Computer Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship Programs • Internship • Specified Extra-Curricular Activities
III	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	DSE – V (A/B)	--	--	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certified Course Completion from MOOCs/ Swayam /NPTEL etc.
IV	DSCC – I DSCC – II DSCC – III DSCC – IV	DSCP / DSCC – V (A/B)	> Human Rights. > Advanced Tax Management	--	--

OUTLINE OF CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM FOR PG PROGRAMMES:

1. **Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course:

- *Discipline Specific Core Course (DSCC)*
- *Discipline Specific Core Project/ Dissertation (DSCP)*
- *Discipline Specific Core Practical (DSCL)*

2. **Elective Course:** Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses:

2.1 **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course or Project:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective.

2.2 **Generic Elective (GE) Course:** An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

3. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC):** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses are based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. These are mandatory for all disciplines. SEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC) - (2 Credits) These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based or skill-based knowledge and is aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc. It is a 2 credit course and the total duration will be 30 hours.

4. **Non-CGPA Credit Courses (NCCC):** These courses are co-curricular and extra-curricular activity based courses. It is mandatory that an UG student earns 2 credits through NCCC. It comprises of:

Extra-curricular & Extension Activities (EEA) - 2 Credits (Maximum 4 credits)
In addition, all students should take part in extension/extra-curricular activities (NCC, NSS, Outreach, Research Initiatives, Exchange Programs, Entrepreneurship Programs, specified extra-curricular activities, Internships, Certified Course Completion from MOOCs/ Swayam / NPTEL etc.) in order to earn two credits as part of Extra-curricular and Extension Credits.

MASTER OF ARTS

Eligibility for admission in Previous Year of MA Sociology is B.A/B.Sc./B.COM. Examination of any University with at least 48% 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 IV 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 III.
- ▲ 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 Semester shall be considered as having DUE in those papers.

Program Outcome

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

- Understand the basic concepts of Sociology along with its position in social sciences.
- Comprehend socio-political-economic processes in India and their related problems and challenges.
- Be acquainted with the structural changes in Economy and Society and critically analyze various social systems with special reference to India.
- Develop analytical and cognitive thinking about classical, modern and Indian Sociological thinkers.
- Understand the scope, models and aspects of socio economic development.

End Semester Examination Pattern

Maximum Marks: 70

Duration: 3 Hrs.

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 15 = 45 marks

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

Each Question carries 15 marks.

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

Course Structure M.A. Sociology Semester I

Paper Code	Nomenclature of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Duration
				CIA	ESE			
SOCM-101	Sociological Theory	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-102	Research Methodology	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-103	Indian Society	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-104	Rural Sociology	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs

SOCM – 101 : Sociological Theory**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning outcomes:** On successful completion of the course, the students 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 & 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.

Functionalism in Anthropological Tradition-

A.R.Radcliffe Brown, Bronislaw Malinowski.

Unit II

Social Interaction Theories and Sociological Hermeneutics:

G.H.Mead:

Karl Mannheim : Sociology of Knowledge.

Phenomenological Sociology of Alfred Schutz.

Unit III

Post Modernism ,Post Structuralism and Post Colonialism

Edward Said, Pierre Bourdieu, Michael Foucault .

Reference Books:

- N. Francis Abraham., Modern Sociological Theory: An introduction, Oxford University Press, 1982
- Jonathan H. Turner, The Structure of Sociological Theory (4th Ed) Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1987
- Don Martindale, The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2001
- Ian Craib, Classical Social Theory, Oxford University Press, U.K. 1979.
- Timaseff N.S., Sociological Theory: Its nature and growth, Random house, New York 1976.

SOCM – 101 : समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत**अधिकतम अंक : 100****श्रेय : 06****न्यूनतम अंक : 40****अवधि : 3 घंटे****इकाई-I**

समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत – अर्थ, प्रकृति, और महत्व

मानवशास्त्रीय परम्परा में प्रकार्यवाद :-

ए.आर. रेडक्लिफ ब्राउन, ब्रोनिस्लो मेलिनोवस्की

इकाई-II

सामाजिक व्याख्यात्मक एवं निर्वचनात्मक परम्पराएँ :

जी. एच. मीड

कार्ल मैन्हेम : ज्ञान का समाजशास्त्र

अल्फ्रेड शुट्ज का प्रघटनाशास्त्रीय समाजशास्त्र

इकाई—III

उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद, उत्तर संरचनावाद तथा उत्तर उपनिवेशवाद :

एडवर्ड सेड, पियरे बोर्दियू, मिशेल फूको

SOCM – 102 : Research Methodology**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course, the student will be able:

1. Discuss and infer to the scientific methods involved in a social research.
2. Differentiate between value neutrality and subjectivity. Students would be able to relate different types of social research designs.
3. Classify, explain as well as construct hypothesis. They'd be able to conduct a social research theoretically.
4. Hone and develop employability related skills for holistic development.

Unit I

Sociology as a Science, Scientific Method. Nature of Social Research. Ethical Issues in Social Research. Types of Research: Pure and Applied – Qualitative and Quantitative. Research Designs: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental – Their Advantages and Disadvantages. Theory and Research – Concepts and Variables.

Unit II

Hypothesis: types and sources, Sources of data collection: Primary and Secondary data. Sampling Design: Probability and Non-Probability Methods.

Unit III

Methods of Data Collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Case study method., Data Analysis: Data Processing, Classification, Tabulation and Analysis.

Reference Books:

- Blalock H.M.: Social Statistics 1987
- Yadava S & Yadav K.N.: Statistical analysis for Social Sciences
- Pauline V. Young: Scientific Social Survey and Research
- Krishna Swamy: Social Research and Surveys
- B.N. Ghosh: Social Research and Scientific Methods
- Ahuja Ram: Research Methods
- Kothari CR: Research methodology

SOCM – 102 : अनुसंधान पद्धतियाँ**अधिकतम अंक : 100****श्रेय : 06****न्यूनतम अंक : 40****अवधि : 3 घंटे****इकाई—I**

समाजशास्त्र एक विज्ञान, वैज्ञानिक विधि व सामाजिक अनुसंधान। सामाजिक अनुसंधान की प्रकृति, सामाजिक अनुसंधान में नैतिकता की समस्या।

अनुसंधान के प्रकार (रूप-रेखा) अन्वेषणात्मक, विवरणात्मक, प्रयोगात्मक, लाभ व हानियाँ।

इकाई—II

प्राक्कल्पना (उपकल्पना) : प्रकार व स्रोत। तथ्यों के स्रोत : प्राथमिक व दैतीयक।

निर्दर्शन चुनाव प्रणाली : संभावित व असंभावित।

इकाई—III

तथ्य संग्रहण की पद्धतियाँ : अवलोकन, प्रश्नावली, अनुसूची, साक्षात्कार, वैयक्तिक अध्ययन। तथ्य विश्लेषण : डाटाप्रोसेसिंग, वर्गीकरण, सारणीय विश्लेषण।

SOCM – 103 : Indian Society

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hr

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

1. Impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes.
2. Plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes.
3. Have a sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India.

Unit I

Indian Social Organization: Characteristics, Unity in diversity, Indian society through the ages. Continuity and Change in Indian society.

Unit II

Social Hierarchy and Stratification in Indian Society: Varna, Caste, Class and their Changing Dimensions.

Unit III

Social institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship, Economic and Political Institutions.

Reference Books:

- P.N. Prabhu : Hindu Social Organization.
- Louis Dumont : Homo Hierarchius.
- Yogendra Singh : Modernization of Indian Tradition.
- M.N. Srinivas : Caste in Modern India.
- M.N. Srinivas : Social Change in Modern India.
- G.S. Ghurye : Caste, Class and Occupation.
- D.P. Mukherjee : Dimensions of Modern Indian Culture.
- Ram Ahuja. Society in India.

SOCM – 103 : भारतीय समाज

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

भारतीय सामाजिक व्यवस्था : लक्षण, अनेकता में एकता, भारतीय समाज में युगों से।
भारतीय समाज में निरंतरता व परिवर्तन

इकाई-II

भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक पदानुक्रम व स्तरीकरण : वर्ण, जाति, वर्ग व उनके बदलते आयाम।

इकाई-III

सामाजिक संस्थाएँ : विवाह, परिवार, नातेदारी, आर्थिक व राजनैतिक संस्थाएँ।

SOCM – 104 : Rural Sociology

Max. Marks: 100

Credits:06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

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

1. Get acquainted with a basic understanding of rural society in India
2. Learn sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes.

3. Develop sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.
5. Hone and develop employability related skills for holistic development.

Unit I

Rural Sociology – Meaning, Scope & significance Basic characteristics of Peasant and Agrarian society Caste Tribe Settlements

Unit II

Agrarian Social Structure and Emergent Class Relations Land Ownership and Agrarian Relations, Jajmani System Decline of Agrarian Economy, De-Peasantization

Unit III

Human Migration, Agrarian Unrest, Peasant Movements –meaning, definition, causes, types Changing Inter -Community Relations and Violence

Reference Books:

- Mackim Marriot (1995) : Village India, Chicago, Chicago University Press
- Beteille Andre (1971), Caste, Class & Power, London, University of California Press.
- Beteille Andre (1983), Studies in Agrarian Social Structure, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- Chauhan B.R. (1974) “Rural Studies”, A Trend Report in A Survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology (Vol-1), Bombay Prakashan.
- Desai, A.R. (1978), Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.
- Desai, A.R. (Ed) (1979), Peasant Struggles in India, New Delhi, Oxford Universities Press.
- Doshi, S.L. (2001), Rural Sociology, Jaipur, Rawat.
- Dube, S.C. (1995), Indian Village, London, Routledge Kegan Pau.

SOCM – 104 : ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय: 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र –अर्थ, विषय वस्तु, और महत्व
ग्रामीण एवं खेतिहार समाज की मौलिक विशेषताएँ
जाति जनजाति, बस्तियाँ

इकाई-II

कृषक सामाजिक संरचना और उभरते वर्ग सम्बन्ध
भूस्वामित्व और कृषक सम्बन्ध, जजमानी व्यवस्था
कृषक अर्थव्यवस्था का ह्रास, विकृषिकरण

इकाई-III

प्रवासन

कृषक असन्तोष

खेतिहार आन्दोलन – अर्थ, परिभाषा, कारक, प्रकार

बदलते अन्तर – समुदाय सम्बन्ध और हिंसा

Course Structure in Semester II

Paper Code	Nomenclature of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Duration
				CIA	ESE			
SOCM-201	Sociological Theory II	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-202	Social Statistics	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-203	Indian Society: Issues and challenges	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-204	Urban Sociology	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs

SOCM – 201 : Sociological Theory-II**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning outcomes:** On successful completion of the course, the students 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

Functionalism-Talcott Parsons

Robert K Merton

Structuralism- Claude Levi.Strauss

Unit II

Interpretative and Hermeneutic tradition

H.Garfinkel

Erving Goffman

Clifford Geertz

Unit III

Post Colonial Sociologists:

Jurgen Habermass

Anthony Giddens

Manuel Castell

Reference Books:

- N. Francis Abraham., Modern Sociological Theory: An introduction, Oxford University Press, 1982
- Jonathan H. Turner, The Structure of Sociological Theory (4th Ed) Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1987
- Don Martindale, The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2001
- Ian Craib, Classical Social Theory, Oxford University Press, U.K. 1979.
- Timaseff N.S., Sociological Theory: Its nature and growth, Randomhouse, Newyork 1976.
- Giddens and Turner(eds). Social Theory Today,Cambridge:Polity Press,1987

SOCM – 201 : समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

प्रकार्यवाद-टालकॉट पारसंस
 राबर्ट के मर्टन
 सरचनावाद – क्लाड लेवी स्ट्रास

इकाई-II

व्याख्यात्मक एवं निर्वचनात्मक परम्पराएँ
 हेरोल्ड गारफिंकल
 इरविंग गौफमैन
 क्लिफर्ड गीर्टज़

इकाई-III

उत्तर उपनिवेशवाद (विचारक) समाजशास्त्रीय :
 जर्गेन हेबरमास
 एंथनी गिंडेस
 मैनुएल कैसेल्स

SOCM – 202 : Social Statistics**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Examine and explain the fundamental concepts of statistics.
2. Comprehend introductory notions about qualitative and quantitative researches.
3. Get equipped with the knowledge & skills of various statistical tools and their uses.
4. Hone and develop employability related skills for holistic development.

Unit I

Social Statistics: Meaning and Measurement, Importance, Usage,
 Limitations Diagrammatic or Graphical Representation of data.

Unit II

Measures of Central Tendency- Mean, Mode, Median.
 Measures of dispersion: Range, Quartile deviation, Mean Deviation,
 Standard deviation.

Unit III

1. Correlation Analysis
2. Test of hypothesis- Two tailed & one tailed, T-test.
3. Introduction to non-parametric test (Chi- square)
4. Introduction to SPSS

Reference Books:

- Chanders: Statistical calculations for beginners
- Fisher: Statistical methods for research work.
- Gupta SP: Statistical methods
- Hagood M and others: Statistics for Sociologists.
- Kothari C R: Research Methodology

SOCM – 202 : सामाजिक सांख्यिकी

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

सांख्यिकी : अर्थ, माप, महत्व, उपयोग, सीमाएं
तथ्यों का वर्गीकरण प्रदर्शन : सारणीय व चित्रमय

इकाई- II

केन्द्रीय प्रवृत्ति की माप : माध्य, बहुलक, मध्यिका (गणना व अर्थ)
विक्षेपण की माप : रेंज, चतुर्थक विचलन, माध्य विचलन, मानक विचलन

इकाई- III

1. सहसम्बन्ध विश्लेषण
2. उपकल्पना के परीक्षण- एक वृद्धि पुच्छीय, टी-परीक्षण।
3. अप्राचालित परीक्षण – परिचय (काई-स्कायर)
4. एस.पी.एस.एस- परिचय

SOCM – 203: Indian Society: Issues and Challenges**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hr****Learning Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the social policies regarding various sections of the societies.
2. Assess the social laws governing in the society and also students to appraise the planning programs in Indian society.
3. Analyze and infer to the impacts that these programs have had on the community. They'd learn the concepts and processes of change in Indian society.

Unit I

Social Legislation and Social Upliftment with regard to (a) Scheduled Caste (b) Scheduled Tribes (c) Other Backward Classes (d) Minorities (e) Women.

Unit II

Planned Change and Development: Historicity of Planning, Five Year Plan.

Multi sectoral Development in India: Tribal, Rural and Urban Development: Approaches, Concept, Characteristics, Impact, Programs and Appraisal.

Unit III

Social change and Modernization: Planning and Social change, Factors of Planned Change, Processes of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernization. Modernization: Concept, Indicators, Nature, and Problems.

Reference Books:

- Veena Das: Structure and Cognition-Aspects of Hindu Caste and Rituals.
- Roy Turner (ed.): Indian's Urban Future.
- L.K. Mahapatra : Tribal Development in India : Myth and Reality.
- N.B. Dasgupta & J.L. Rania & H.M. Ja (ed.) : Nehru and Planning in India.
- M.M. Batra : Planning in India – Development Perspective in 21st Century.
- A.L. Srivastava : “Untouchability among Untouchables” Social Welfare.

SOCM – 203 : भारतीय समाज: मुद्द एवं समस्याएं

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

सामाजिक विधान व सामाजिक उत्थान (अ) अनुसूचित जाति (ब) अनुसूचित जनजाति (स) अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (द) अल्पसंख्यक (य) महिला के संदर्भ में।

इकाई-II

नियोजित परिवर्तन व विकास : नियोजन की ऐतिहासिकता, पंच वर्षीय योजनाएं
भारत में बहु खंडीय विकास : जनजातीय, ग्रामीण व शहरी विकास : दृष्टिकोण, अवधारणा, विशेषता, प्रभाव, योजना व मूल्यांकन।

इकाई-III

सामाजिक परिवर्तन व आधुनिकीकरण : नियोजन व सामाजिक परिवर्तन, नियोजित परिवर्तन के कारक।
सामाजिक परिवर्तन की क्रियाएँ : संस्कृतिकरण, पश्चिमीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण : अवधारणा, सूचक, प्रकृति व समस्याएं।

SOCM – 204 : Urban Sociology**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning outcomes:** On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Explore several topics related to urban society like urbanization, cities etc.
2. Discuss urban living like gated communities and how urban living affects social interaction.
3. Understand economic aspects of urban societies like digital economy and business.

Unit I

Urban Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope
Urbanism, Urbanity and Urbanization
Towns, Cities and Mega Cities

Unit II

Industry, Service and Business
Neighborhood, Slums and Ethnic Enclaves
Middle class and Gated Communities

Unit III

Urban Movements and Violence
Digital Economy, E-Commerce
Business and Family

Reference Books:

- J.A. Quinn, 1955 Urban Sociology, S Chand and co. New Delhi
- Peter Saunders, 1981: Social theory and urban
- Paddison Ronnan, 2001: Handbook of Urban Studies, Sage India
- J.B. Colling Worth, 1972: Problems of urban society, George and unwind ltd.

SOCM – 204 : नगरीय समाजशास्त्र

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

नगरीय समाजशास्त्र –अर्थ, प्रकृति, विषय-क्षेत्र
नगरवाद, नगरीयता, नगरीकरण
नगर, शहर, महानगर

इकाई-II

उद्योग, सेवा, व्यवसाय
प्रतिवेश, गन्दी बस्तियाँ, नृजातीय परिक्षेत्र
मध्यम वर्ग, सामुदायिक चाहार दीवारियाँ

इकाई-III

नगरीय आन्दोलन, हिंसा
डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था, ई – वाणिज्य
व्यवसाय एवं परिवार

Course Structure in Semester - III

Paper Code	Nomenclature of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Duration
				CIA	ESE			
SOCM-301	Perspectives on Indian Society	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-302	Marriage, Family and Kinship	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-303	Symbolic Transformations and Way of Life	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-304	Social Movements in India	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-305	A. Environment and Society OR B. Industrial Sociology	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs

SOCM – 301: Perspectives on Indian Society**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcomes:** On successful completion of the course, the students 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

Sociological perspectives: Major perspectives in Sociology,
Development of Sociology in India
Recent Trends in Indian Sociology
M.K Gandhi, B.R Ambedkar

Unit II

Indian Thinkers
Irawati Karwe, A.R Desai
M.N Srinivas, S.C Dube,

Unit III

Sociological studies on Indian Society:

Village studies: Andre Beteille,
Urban Studies: MSA Rao

Reference books:

- Dube ,S.C.1958,India's Changing Village,London ,Routledge &Kegan Paul
- Joshi,P.C.2000,'Remembering M.N.Sriniwas'Sociological Bulletin ,Vol49,No.6
- Desai,A.R.,1966,Social Background of Indian Nationalism ,Bombay:Popular Prakashan
- Beteille,Andre,1966,Caste ,Class and Power,Delhi,Oxford University Press

SOCM - 301: भारतीय समाज के परिप्रेष्य

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि: 3 घंटे

इकाई—I

समाज शास्त्रीय परिप्रेष्य: समाज शास्त्र में प्रमुख परिप्रेष्य।
भारतीय समाजशास्त्र का विकास, भारतीय समाजशास्त्र में आधुनिक प्रवृत्तियाँ।
महात्मा गाँधी, बी. आर. अम्बेडकर।

इकाई—II

भारतीय विचारक:
ईरावती कर्वे, ए. आर. देसाई।
भारतीय विचारक: एम. एन. श्रीनिवास, एस. सी. दूबे।

इकाई—III

भारतीय समाज पर समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन।
ग्रामीण अध्ययन —आंद्रेबेते।
नगरीय अध्ययन — एम. एस. ए. राव।

SOCM-302 : Marriage, Family and Kinship

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3Hrs

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

1. Understand and discuss the diverse perspectives related to family as an institution.
2. Establish relationship between gender and power, sex and reproduction and role of segments of the population.
3. Analyze the changing functions of care and support along with the notions of inheritance, succession.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Family: Theoretical Approaches- Structural Functionalist, Interactionist and Conflict
Emotions and Changing Marriage Practices
Family Laws

Unit II

Gender Relations and Power dynamics,
Sexuality and Reproduction
Children, Youth and Elderly

Unit III

Changing Care and Support System,
Inheritance, Succession and Authority.

Reference Books

- Levi-Strauss, Claude, 1969. The Elementary Structure of Kinship. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.
- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. and D. Forde (eds.) 1950. African Systems of Kinship and Marriage. London: Oxford University Press.

- 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.
- Dube, Leela 1974. Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature. Bombay: Popular Prakashn.

SOCM – 302 : परिवार, विवाह एवं नातेदारी

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3घंटे

इकाई-I

परिवार, सैद्धान्तिक परिप्रेक्ष्य – संरचनात्मक प्रकार्यवादी,
अन्तःक्रियावादी, संघर्षवादी।
भावनाएँ तथा विवाह की बदलती परिपाटियाँ।
पारिवारिक कानून।

इकाई-II

लिंग सम्बन्ध और शक्ति गतिकी।
लैंगिकता एवं प्रजननता।
बच्चे, युवा, वयस्क।

इकाई-III

देखभाल और सम्पोषक प्रणालियों के बदलते रूप।
विरासत, उत्तराधिकार, प्राधिकार।

SOCM-303 : Symbolic Transformations and Way of life

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3Hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course, the students 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.

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,Bryan S ,1991:Religion and Social Theory :London :Sage
- Roberts,Keith A ,1984:Religion in sociological perspective, New York :Dorsey press

SOCM-303 : रूपान्तरण एवं जीवन शैली

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

संस्कृति : अर्थ, वि"षयताएँ, संस्कृति एवं समाज भौतिक संस्कृति में परिवर्तन, सांस्कृतिक पहचान एवं लामबन्दी, 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 नूतन धार्मिक आन्दोलन।

इकाई-III

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

SOCM-304 : Social Movements in India

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hr

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the course, the students 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

Meaning and nature of Social Movement

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

Unit II

Political factions, Pressure groups,

Civil society and Citizenship

Unit III

NGOs, Activism and Leadership

Reservation and Politics

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.

SOCM-304 : सामाजिक आन्दोलन

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि: 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

सामाजिक आन्दोलन का अर्थ, विशेषताएं।
नृजातियता, विचारधारा, लिंग, दिव्यांगता।
धर्म एवं क्षेत्र पर आधारित आन्दोलन।

इकाई-II

राजनीतिक गुट, दबावगुट।
सिविल सोसायटी एवं नागरिकता।

इकाई-III

गैर सरकारी संगठन।
सक्रियतावाद और नेतृत्व।
आरक्षण एवं राजनीति।

SOCM - 305 (A) : Environment and Society

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

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

1. Develop an overall understanding of the changing patterns and the impacts a society experiences within the ambit of its environment.
2. Focus and get sensitized towards the challenges faced by specific genders. It also tries to touch upon the exclusion and deprivation faced by the 'Adivasis'.
3. Further probe the deeper impacts of environmental pollution and how it is going to turn a functioning society into a risk society.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Social and Cultural Ecology: Diverse forms, Technological Change, Agriculture and Biodiversity. Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Ethno-medicine.

Unit II

Gender and Environment. Forest policies, Adivasis, Exclusion and Migration. Environmental Pollution.

Unit III

Ecological degradation.
Water and Social Exclusion. Disasters and Community Response.
Public Health and Disability, Climate Change and International Policies,
Environmental Movements.

Reference Books

- Chandna R.C. : Environmental Awareness, Kalyani Publishers, 1998.
- Agarwal S.K. 'Environmental Issues and Themes'. APH Publishing corporation
- Gadgil, Madhav and Ramachandra Guha: Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP, 1996
- Gole Prakash: Nature conservation and sustainable development in India. Rawat publications Jaipur and New Delhi.

- Guha Ramachandra: Social Ecology, New Delhi ,1994.
- Kaushik and Kaushik: Perspectives in Environmental studies. New age international limited publishers
- Munshi, indra: “Environment in sociological Theory”, in Sociological Bulletin, Vol 49, No2
- Pawar S. N. Patil. R.B: Sociology of Environment.

SOCM – 305 : पर्यावरण एवं समाज

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितिकी-विविध रूप
प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तन, कृषि और जैव विविधता
देशी ज्ञान प्रणालियाँ एवं देशीय औषधि

इकाई-II

लिंग और पर्यावरण
वन नीतियाँ, आदिवासी, अपवर्जन और प्रवास
पर्यावरण प्रदूषण

इकाई-III

परिस्थितिकीय ह्रास
जल एवं सामाजिक अपवर्जन आपदा एवं सामुदायिक प्रतिक्रियाएँ
जन स्वास्थ्य, दिव्यांगता
जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्तराष्ट्रीय नीतियाँ,
पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी आन्दोलन

SOCM-305 (B) : Industrial Sociology

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

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

1. Delve into the realms of industry and its sociological understanding.
2. Get acquainted with the history and basics of industrial sociology and what importance does it hold in developing societies.
3. Develop a comprehension towards work and leisure. The role of incentives on productivity within the lines of industrial development and its significance.

Unit I

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology
Socio Cultural Growth in Developing Societies.
Importance of the Study of Industrial Sociology

Unit II

Work and leisure; Innovations and adjustment, Incentive and Productivity
Models of Industrial development, Sociological and Ideological Conceptions

Unit III

Trade Union: Growth, Functions and Role in Industrial Organization, Collective bargaining
Participatory Management: Labour migration, Women and Child labour. Problems of Industrial Societies.

Reference Books:

- Schneider E.V.1957,Industrial Sociology,New york ,McGraw Hill
- Seth N.R. Patel P.J. ,Industrial Sociology in India,jaipur,Rawat Publications
- Gisbert,1972 Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology,Bombay,Tata Mc Graw Hill
- Hyman 1975,Industrial Relations:A Marxist Introduction,London ,Mac Millan
- Seth ,N.R. 1982 Social framework of Indian Factory,Delhi ,Hindustan Publishing,Co.

SOCM – 305 : औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र**अधिकतम अंक : 100****श्रेय : 06****न्यूनतम अंक : 40****अवधि : 3घंटे****इकाई-I**

औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र का अर्थ, प्रकृति एवं विषय क्षेत्र
विकासशील समाजों में सामाजिक – सांस्कृतिक वृद्धि
औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र के अध्ययन का महत्त्व

इकाई-II

कार्य एवं अवकाश (विश्राम), नवीनीकरण एवं समायोजन, प्रेरणाएँ एवं उत्पादकता
औद्योगिक विकास के विभिन्न मॉडल, समाजशास्त्रीय एवं विचाराधारात्मक धारणाएँ

इकाई-III

श्रम संघ : वृद्धि, कार्य एवं औद्योगिक संगठन में भूमिका, सामूहिक सौदेबाजी
भागीदारी प्रबन्ध : श्रम प्रवास, महिला एवं बाल श्रम
औद्योगिक समाजों की समस्याएँ

Course Structure in Semester-IV

Paper Code	Nomenclature of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	Total Marks		Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Duration
				CIA	ESE			
SOCM-401	Political Processes in India	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-402	Economy and Society	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-403	Science, Technology and Society	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-404	Development of Indian Sociological Thought	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs
SOCM-405	A. Dissertation OR B. Introduction to Criminology	06	06	30	70	100	40	3 hrs

SOCM-401 : Political Processes in India**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 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

Tribe, Nation, State and Border
Bureaucracy, Governance and Development

Unit II

Public policy: Health, Education and Livelihood,
Political Culture and Grass root Democracy

Unit III

Law and Society
Gender and Development
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

SOCM -401 : भारत में राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाएँ

अधिकतम अंक : 100

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

श्रेय : 06

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई—I

जनजाति, राष्ट्र, राज्य एवं सरहद
अधिकारी तन्त्र अभिशासन और विकास

इकाई—II

लोकनीति : स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा एवं आजीविकाएँ,
राजनीतिक संस्कृति और तृण-मूल प्रजातन्त्र

इकाई—III

विधि और समाज
लिंग और विकास
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संगठनों की भूमिका

SOCM-402 : Economy and Society**Max. Marks: 100****Min. Marks: 40****Credits: 06****Duration: 3 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

Concepts: Exchange, gift, capital, labour, market
Mode of Production- debates
Property and Property Relations

Unit II

State and Market: Welfarism and Neo- liberalism
Models of Economic development
Factory and Industry Systems

Unit III

Changing Nature of Labour Relations
Gender and Labour Processes
Tourism and Consumption

Reference books:

- Weber ,Max ,Economy and Society, Route ledge 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

SOCM-402 : अर्थव्यवस्था और समाज

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

अवधारणाएँ : विनिमय, उपहार, पूँजी, श्रम और बाजार
उत्पादन की विधियों पर बहस
सम्पत्ति और सम्पत्ति सम्बन्ध

इकाई-II

राज्य और बाजार : कल्याणवाद और नव-उदारवाद
आर्थिक विकास के मॉडल
कारखाना और उद्योग प्रणालियाँ

इकाई-III

श्रम सम्बन्ध की बदलती प्रकृति
लिंग और श्रम प्रक्रिया
पर्यटन और उपभोग

SOCM-403: Science, Technology and Society

Max. Marks: 100

Credits:06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

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

1. Relate the upcoming dimensions of sociology of science. They would be able to describe the timeline of history of science in a sociological perspective.
2. Categorize the various platforms of science and media. They would also be able to critically analyze the state policies.
3. Develop an understanding of increasing dependence of science in society in several institutions.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

History of Technological Development
Changing Notions of Time and Space
Flows and Boundaries, Virtual Community

Unit II

Media- Print and Electronic, Visual and Social Media
E- Governance and Surveillance Society
State Policy, Digital Divide and Inclusion

Unit III

Technology and Changing Family Relations
Political and Health Systems
Food and Technology

Reference Books

- Kleinman Lee Daniel ,Science and Technology in society, John wiley and Sons Ltd
- Martin, Bridgstock ,Science and Technology in society, Cambridge University Press
- Wakhlu, O.N., Science ,Technology and Development, B.R.Publishing Corporation

- Webster, Andrew ,Science, Technology and Development, Palgrave Macmillan publication

SOCM-403 : विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और समाज

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3घंटे

इकाई—I

प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास का इतिहास
समय और स्पेस की बदलती धारणाएँ
प्रवाह और सीमाएँ, आभासी समुदाय

इकाई—II

मीडिया : मुद्रित और इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, दृश्यात्मक और सामाजिक मीडिया
ई-अभिशासन और निगरानी समाज
राज्य नीति, डिजिटल डिवाइड तथा समावेशन

इकाई—III

प्रौद्योगिकी और बदलते पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध
राजनितिक प्रक्रियाएँ एवं स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्थाएँ
खाद्य एवं प्रौद्योगिकी

SOCM-404 : Development of Indian Sociological Thought

Max. Marks: 100

Credits: 06

Min. Marks: 40

Duration: 3 Hrs

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of the course, the students 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. Analyze the debate regarding Indian Sociology and Sociology in India
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Sociology for India: An Issue for Indian Sociology

N.K. Bose

David Hardiman

Unit II

Yogendra singh

D.P. Mukherjee

Amartya Sen

Unit III

M.S Ghore

Louis Dumont

D.N. Dhanagare

Reference books:

- Singh, Yogendra : Indian Sociology ,Delhi : Vistaar
- Dhanagre, D.N. 1993: Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Jaipur :Rawat
- Dumont, Louis ,1970: Homo Hierarchus: The caste system and its implications, New Delhi :Vikas
- Gore ,M.S. 1993 The Social Context of a Ideology, New Delhi, SAGE

SOCM-404 : भारतीय समाजशास्त्रीय विचार का विकास

अधिकतम अंक : 100

श्रेय : 06

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

अवधि : 3 घंटे

इकाई-I

भारत के लिए समाज शास्त्र : भारतीय समाज शास्त्र के लिए मुद्दा

एन.के. बोस

डेविड हॉरडीमैन

इकाई-II

योगेन्द्र सिंह

डी पी मुखर्जी

अमर्त्य सेन

इकाई-III

एम.एस. घोरे

लूईस ड्यूमो

डी. एन. धनाग्रे

SOCM – 405 (A) : Dissertation**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hr****Learning outcome:** On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Get equipped with improved analytical and cognitive abilities
2. Get acquainted with the academic writing
3. Enhance their subject knowledge and research skills
4. Hone and develop employability related skills for holistic development.

The dissertation based on field work /secondary sources can be carried out by student under the general guidance and supervision of faculty members. Students can voluntarily obtain dissertation. This will comprise of 75-100pages. Typed copies will be submitted by the students duly signed by head of department and supervisor

The evaluation of the dissertation will be made on the basis of the report from external evaluator and Viva -Voice Examination.

SOCM – 405 (B) : Introduction to Criminology**Max. Marks: 100****Credits: 06****Min. Marks: 40****Duration: 3 Hrs****Learning Outcome:** On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Relate to various the concepts of crime and classify them.
2. Critically analyze various theories of crime and underlying perspectives in order to compare and contrast these perspectives.
3. Develop insights into the correctional measures of crime and rehabilitation.
4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

Unit I

Criminology -meaning, definition, nature and scope.

Its relation with other social sciences.

Concept of Crime. characteristics, classification

Who is a Criminal ,Types of criminals.

Unit II

Theoretical Explanations of Crime

Early Explanation-Classical, Positivist, Psychological, Economic, Geographical,

Sociological Explanations-Views of Sutherland, Cloward and Ohlin, Merton, Clifford Shaw.

Multi Factor Approach

Unit III

Remedy of Criminals

Concept of Punishment and its Theories-Retributive, Deterrent, Reformative

Punishment System in India ,Types of Prisons, Concept of Probation, Criminal Suitable for Probation, Parole

Juvenile Delinquency in India-Features , Factors and Preventive Measures

White Collar Crime-Features, Factors and Theories

Reference Books:

- Ahuja, Ram: Social Problems in India, Rawat Publication, Delhi and Jaipur.
- Ahuja, Ram: Criminology, Rawat Publication, Delhi and Jaipur
- Chander D.: Open Air Prisons (A Sociological study), Vohra Publishers and Distributors, Allahabad.
- Dr. S.S. Srivastava - Criminology and Criminal Administration; Central Law Agency
- Gill, S. S., 1998: The Pathology of Corruption, New Delhi, Harper Collin-Ministry of Home Affairs

SOCM – 405 (B) : अपराध शास्त्र का परिचय

अधिकतम अंक : 100

न्यूनतम अंक : 40

श्रेय : 06

अवधि : 3घंटे

इकाई-I

अपराध शास्त्र – अर्थ, परिभाषा, प्रकृति एवं विषय क्षेत्र
इसका संबंध अन्य सामाजिक विज्ञानों के साथ,
अपराध की अवधारणा, विशेषताएँ, वर्गीकरण
अपराधी कौन, अपराधियों का वर्गीकरण

इकाई-II

अपराध के सैद्धान्तिक व्याख्याएँ –
प्रारम्भिक व्याख्या –शास्त्रीय व्याख्या, प्रत्यक्षवादी व्याख्या, मनोवैज्ञानिक व्याख्या, अर्थशास्त्रीय व्याख्या, भौगोलिक व्याख्या,
समाजशास्त्रीय व्याख्या – सदरलैण्ड, क्लोवार्ड और ओहलिन, मर्टन, क्लिफोर्ड शा का मत, बहुकारकवादी सिद्धान्त

इकाई-III

अपराधियों का उपचार
दण्ड की अवधारणा, सिद्धान्त – प्रतिरोधात्मक , प्रतिरोधात्मक, सुधारात्मक,
भारत में दण्ड व्यवस्था, जेलों के प्रकार, परिवीक्षा की अवधारणा, परिवीक्षा योग्य अपराधी, परोल,
भारत में बाल अपराध –विशेषताएँ एवं कारण, निवारक साधन
सफेदपोश अपराध –विशेषताएँ, कारण एवं सिद्धान्त