

**Syllabus for
Bachelor of Arts in Sociology
Under NEP Choice Based Credit
System (FYUGP)**

**Academic Session :
w.e.f 2023 - 2027**



**for
All Constituent/Affiliated Colleges under
Binod Bihari Mahto Koyalanchal
University, Dhanbad.
JHARKHAND.**

Members of Board of Studies of CBCS (NEP) FYUGP


Syllabus as per Guidelines of

Binod Bihari Mahto Koylanchal University,

Dhanbad.

1. Chairman - Dr. D.K. Singh

Head university Dept. of Sociology
B.B.M.K.U. Dhanbad.



2. Member – Dr.P.K Singh

(Asso.Professor, Ex H.O.D University Department of Sociology)
Ranchi University , Ranchi. (Other University Member).


3. Member - Dr.G.N.Mishra

HOD Sociology, BSS Mahila College
Dhanbad.



4. Member - Prof. S.N.Choudhary

HOD Sociology, Baghmara College
Bagmara.



5. Member - Dr.A.K.Dubey

HOD Sociology, R.V.S. College
Chas.



6. Member - Dr.K.N.Bharti

HOD Sociology, Bokaro Mahila College
Bokaro.



Invited members:

i. Dr. Amit Mohan Rai

HOD, Sociology.DAV Mahila College
Katrassgarh.



ii. Dr. Abha Virendra Akinchan

Department of Sociology
B.S.S Mahila College, Dhanbad.



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Semester-wise Title of the Papers in Four years undergraduate program (Sociology)

Semester – 1

Paper code	Title of the Papers	Theory / Practical	Credits
MJ-01	Principles of Sociology	Theory	04
MINOR-01	Introduction to Sociology	Theory	04
MDC-01	Basic Concepts of Sociology	Theory	04

Semester – 2

Paper Code	Title of the Papers	Theory/ Practical	Credits
MJ- 02	History of Sociological Thought	Theory	04
MJ- 03	Rural Sociology	Theory	04
MDC-2	Sociology of Religion	Theory	03

Semester – 3

Paper Code	Title of the Papers	Theory/ Practical	Credits
MJ- 04	Social Research and Statistics	Theory	04
MJ- 05	Industrial Sociology	Theory	04
MN- 2	Social Research and Statistics	Theory	04
MDC-3	Social research	Theory	03

Semester – 4

Paper Code	Title of the Papers	Theory/ Practical	Credits
MJ- 06	Indian social thinkers	Theory	04
MJ- 07	Urban sociology	Theory	04
MJ- 08	Sociology of development and social change	Theory	04

Semester – 5

Paper Code	Title of the Papers	Theory/ Practical	Credits
MJ- 09	Social Psychology	Theory	04
MJ- 10	Economic Sociology	Theory	04
MJ- 11	Criminology	Theory	04
MN – 3	Indian social Institution	Theory	04

Semester – 6

Paper Code	Title of the Papers	Theory/ Practical	Credits
MJ- 12	Mass Media and Communication	Theory	04
MJ- 13	Sociology of Religion	Theory	04
MJ- 14	Political Sociology	Theory	04
MJ- 15	Field Work/Dissertation	Practical	04

Semester – 7

Paper Code	Title of the Papers	Theory/ Practical	Credits
MJ – 16	Social Demography	Theory	04
MJ – 17	Sociology of Labour and Social Welfare	Theory	04
MJ – 18	Environmental Sociology	Theory	04
MJ – 19	Social Anthropology	Theory	04
MJ – 20	Sociology of tribes	Theory	04


Bachelor in Sociology with Honours

Semester – 8

	AMJ-Gr-A		
GR-AMJ-1A	Visual Sociology	Theory	04
GR-AMJ-1B GR-AMJ-1C	Sociology of Gender & Society	Theory	04
	Kinship Marriage & Family	Theory	04
	AMJ-Gr-B		
GR-AMJ-2A	Indian society and Culture	Theory	04
GR-AMJ-2B GR-AMJ-2C	Classical Sociological Thinkers	Theory	04
	Globalization & Society	Theory	04
	AMJ-Gr-C		
GR-AMJ-3A	Sociology of Health	Theory	04
GR-AMJ-3B GR-AMJ-3C	Social Disorganization & Deviance	Theory	04
	Agrarian Sociology	Theory	04
	Or		
	Bachelor in Sociology with research		
RC-1	Research Methodology	Theory	04
RC-2	Field Work/Dissertation/Internship		08

Note: There will be three groups of Advanced major A B and C students will have to choose one of the following groups is group would have three papers from the specialisation.






SEMESTER - I

MJ-1

Principles of Sociology

Course outcome

Sociology aids in bettering your understanding of yourself, your interactions with others, and the institutions of society. The mechanisms by which the aforementioned general declarations of purpose are to be achieved are specified in the following learning aim and outcomes.

Introduction to Sociology

Unit -1 Sociology definition Nature and scope of Sociology relation with other Social Sciences – Psychology, Anthropology, Economics, Political Science. Relevance of sociology in modern world.

Unit- 2 Primary concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Folkways, Moors, Customs.

unit 3 - i. Group : definition characteristics types ,reference group ii- status and Roll- definition relation and types iii. Culture, civilization and personality.

unit 4 - Social change - meaning , types , patterns and factors .Social control –meaning, means and agency .

Reference Books :

1. पी.के.चौधरी - समाजशास्त्र के सिद्धांत, विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली।
2. सिंधी एवं गोस्वामी - समाजशास्त्र विवेचन , लक्ष्य पब्लिकेशन जयपुर।
3. दोषी एवं जैन - समाजशास्त्र -नई दिशा , नेशनल पब्लिकेशन जयपुर।
4. मुखर्जी रविंद्र नाथ एवं भारत अग्रवाल - समाजशास्त्र , एसबीपी पब्लिकेशन दिल्ली।
5. Bottomere T.B. 1972 . Sociology: A guicle to Problems and Literature. Allen andUnwin(India).
6. Dube, S.C. 2002. Manav Aur Sanskriti (H). New Delhi.
7. Harlambos M. 1998. Sociology : Themes and Perspectives. Dew Delhi Oxford University.

MN-1

Principles of Sociology

Course outcome

Sociology aids in bettering your understanding of yourself, your interactions with others, and the institutions of society. The mechanisms by which the aforementioned general declarations of purpose are to be achieved are specified in the following learning aim and outcomes.

Introduction to Sociology

Unit -1 Sociology- definition Nature and scope, relation with other Social Sciences – Psychology, Anthropology, Economics, Political Science. Relevance of sociology in modern world.

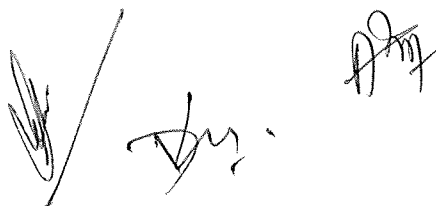
Unit- 2 Primary concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Folkways , Moors, Customs.

unit -3. i. Group : definition definition characteristics types reference group ii- Status and Roll- definition relation and types iii. Cultural civilization and personality.

unit 4 - Social change-meaning types patterns and factors .Social control- meaning types , means and agency of social control types

Reference Books :

1. पी.के.चौधरी - समाजशास्त्र के सिद्धांत, विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली ।
2. सिंधी एवं गोस्वामी - समाजशास्त्र विवेचन , लक्ष्य पब्लिकेशन जयपुर ।
3. दोषी एवं जैन - समाजशास्त्र -नई दिशा , नेशनल पब्लिकेशन जयपुर ।
4. मुखर्जी रविंद्र नाथ एवं भारत अग्रवाल - समाजशास्त्र , एसबीपी पब्लिकेशन दिल्ली ।
5. Bottomere T.B. 1972 . Sociology: A guicle to Problems and Literature. Allen andUnwin(India).
6. DubeyS.C. 2002. Manav Aur Sanskriti (H). New Delhi.
7. Harlambos M. 1998. Sociology : Themes and Perspectives. Dew Delhi Oxford University.



MDC-1**Basic Concepts of Sociology****Course outcome**

Sociology aids in bettering your understanding of yourself, your interactions with others, and the institutions of society. The mechanisms by which the aforementioned general declarations of purpose are to be achieved are specified in the following learning aim and outcomes.

Unit -1 Sociology – Definition, Nature and scope , relation with other Social Sciences

Relevance of sociology in modern world.

Unit- 2 Primary concepts: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Folkways ,
Moors, Customs.

unit 3 - i. Group : definition definition characteristics types reference group

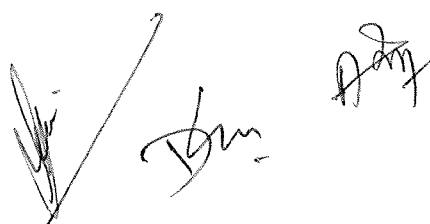
ii- status and Roll, definition relation and types

iii. cultural civilization and personality.

unit 4 - Social change-meaning types patterns and factors.Social control – meaning,
types ,means and agency of social control types.

Reference Books :

1. पी.के.चौधरी - समाजशास्त्र के सिद्धांत, विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली ।
2. सिंधी एवं गोस्वामी - समाजशास्त्र विवेचन , लक्ष्य पब्लिकेशन जयपुर ।
3. दोषी एवं जैन - समाजशास्त्र -नई दिशा , नेशनल पब्लिकेशन जयपुर ।
4. मुखर्जी रविंद्र नाथ एवं भारत अग्रवाल - समाजशास्त्र , एसबीपी पब्लिकेशन दिल्ली ।
5. Bottomere T.B. 1972 . Sociology: A guicle to Problems and Literature. Allen andUnwin(India).
6. Dube, S.C. 2002. Manav Aur Sanskriti (H). New Delhi.
7. Harlambos M. 1998. Sociology : Themes and Perspectives. Dew Delhi Oxford University.



SEMESTER - II

MJ - 02

History of Sociological Thought

Sociology was developed as an intellectual response to the challenging difficulties that European society was facing in the middle of the 19th century. It has changed throughout the past 150 years as a result of the many socioeconomic and political contexts in which it has been discussed and used. It is now acknowledged as an academic subject with multiple paradigms, a body of theoretical knowledge, and standardized methodological methodologies and procedures. Some of its core problems, however, persist today, as do some of its enduring theoretical and methodological pillars.

Unit-1: Auguste Comte: Positivism, The hierarchy of sciences, Law of three stages.

Herbert Spencer : Organismic theory of Society , Evolutionary theory of Society, Social control.

Unit-2 : Emile Durkheim : Social facts, Division of labour, Suicide.

Max Weber: Methodology, Authority, Bureaucracy, Sociology of Religion.

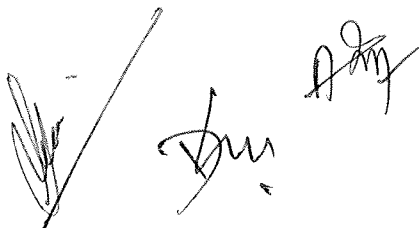
Unit -3 : Karl Marx : Historical materialism , Dialectical materialism, Class struggle.

Vilfredo Pareto : Residues and Derivations, Circulation of Elite.

Unit - 4 : T. Parsons : Social system, Social action , Structural functional theory.

Reference Books :

1. महाजन व महाजन - सामाजिक विचारधारा के आधार , विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली।
2. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी सामाजिक विचारधारा विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली।
3. डॉ रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी डॉ भरत अग्रवाल सामाजिक चिंतन के आधार एसबीपीडी पब्लिकेशन आगरा।
4. Aron, Raymond- Main Currents in Sociological thought (2 volumes)
Harmon'sworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1968
5. Morrison, Ken; Marx. Durkheim, Weber. Formation of Modern Social Thought London Sage, 1995
6. Jayram N.- Sociology: Method & Theory, Macmillan: Madras 1989.



MJ - 03.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

The characteristics of rural society, social institutions, culture, social values, and the relevance of agricultural extension are understood by the students. • Students comprehend the psychology of education, as well as the dynamics of learning and teaching.

Unit - 1 : Nature and scope of rural sociology, importance, origin, Sociology and rural sociology. Rural Society : concept and characteristics.

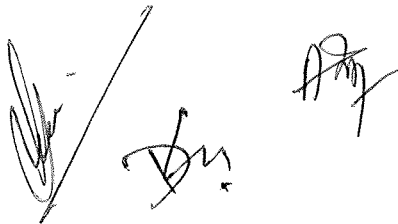
Unit -2. Rural family : Characteristics, function and types. Joint family, Rural marriage Patterns, Problems, Dowry, Divorce

Unit - 3. Rural leadership meaning, types and characteristics

Unit-4. Panchariraj: Gram Panchayat - formation function and works, problem of Gram Panchayat. Rural development Scheme- MGNREGA, Mission Antyodaya, Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana (RSVY), Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY), Sampurn Gramin Rojgar Yojana (SGRY) Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PGSY).

Reference Books :

1. बीएन सिंह एवं जन्मेजय सिंह ग्रामीण समाज विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली।
2. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी ग्रामीण समाचार साहित्य भवन नई दिल्ली।
3. ए. एल. दोषी एवं पीसी जैन भारतीय ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र रावत न्यू दिल्ली।
4. Desai, A.R. 1979 Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
5. Desai, A.R. 1996 Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
6. Dube, S.C. 1988 India's Changing Village, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay.
7. S.L.Doshi and P.C.Jain Rural Sociology Rawat Publication.



MDC- 02

Sociology of Religion

Outcomes:

Without a thorough investigation, it is impossible to comprehend human civilization because religion is such a constant and universal component of it. Socially of religion is the study of the social side of religion. This common to the group religious belief and practices are acquired by very individual as a member of the community does.

Unit :1 Definitions and Approaches : Religion - Sociological Perspectives. Anthropological Approaches, Historical and Comparative Approach, Psychological Approaches

Unit 2 : Classical Theorie : Marxian Theory, Durkheim and Functionalism.

Contemporary Theories : Peter Berger: Phenomenology of Religion Lévi-Strauss': Totemism

Unit-3. Religious Pluralism : Sikhism ,Jainism and Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism

Unit-4. Religion Social Change : Secularism and Secularization , Communalism and Fundamentalism . Religious Conversion -

Unit-5. Transcendental Meditation : Hare Krishna Movement ,Radhasoami Satsang ,Sai baba of shirdi

Reference Books :

1. डा० एम एम लवानिया धर्म का समाजशास्त्र रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन जयपुर ।
2. दुर्गादत्त पाण्डेय धर्म दर्शन
2. Malinowski, Bronislaw. 1948. Magic, science and religion and other essays. Selected, and with an introduction by Robert Redfield. Boston: The Free Press, pp.119-124.
3. Max Weber. 2001. The Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism. Translated by Stephen Kalberg. England: Roxbury Publishing Press, pp. 103-126.
4. Emile Durkheim The Elementary Forms of Religious Life.
5. Robbins, Thomas. Cults, converts and charisma: The sociology of new religious movements. Sage Publications, Inc, 1988 .

SEMESTER - III

MJ-04

Social research

As it takes into account that people are part of society, a social survey aids in the study of social or public issues and circumstances. sociological surveys also allow for the testing of sociological theories, such as those relating to the issues that lower-class people face, such as poverty, squalor, illiteracy, crime, prostitution, unemployment, etc.

Unit -1. Social research and survey meaning scope and significance.

Conceptualization and formation of hypothesis

Unit-2. Methods of social research - quantitative and qualitative - ethnography
observation case study content analysis.

Unit-3. Techniques of Data Collection : Survey; sampling techniques questionnaire
schedule and interview guide primary and secondary sources of Data
Collection

Unit-4. Classification and presentation of data- coding ,table, graphs, histograms,
statistical analysis of correlation variance and covariance

Reference Books :

1. महाजन महाजन -सामाजिक अनुसंधान का प्रणाली विज्ञान विवेक प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली
2. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी सामाजिक शोध व सांख्यिकी विवेक प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली
3. रवि प्रकाश पांडे सामाजिक शोध शेखर प्रकाशन इलाहाबाद
4. Jayaram ,N.1989. Sociology : Methods and Theory. (Madras : MacMillian)
5. Kothari, C.R. 1989. Research Methodology : methods and Techniques. (Bangalore: WileyEastern).
6. Young, P.V. 1988 " Scientific Social Surveys and research . New Delhi : PrenticeHall).

MJ- 05


Industrial Sociology

Will be able to explain the fundamental theories and concepts of industry and work sociology. Will provide a definition of the term "work" and discuss how it has evolved over time. Describe the traditional and contemporary theories of the sociology of industry and work.

- Unit-1. Industrial Sociology Nature and scope importance of Industrial Sociology ,
relation of Industrial Sociology with other social science - sociology , economic,
Industrial Psychology , social psychology , Geography, philosophy
- Unit -2. Labour: meaning and characteristics and problems of child labour, Women
labour in India .
- Unit-3 . Industrialization and Urbanisation.
- Unit-4. Industrialisation organisation : Industrial Management labour participation in
Industrial Management work and legend industrial dispute collective
bargaining Trade union rationalization slum alcoholism unemployment
social security social welfare.

Books :

1. पी आर सिन्हा एवं इंदुबाला सिन्हा श्रम एवं समाज कल्याण भारतीय भवन पटना
2. विश्वनाथ झा औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र रावत पब्लिकेशन जयपुर
3. आरती शर्मा राठौड़ अजय सिंह औद्योगिक समाजशास्त्र रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन जयपुर
4. Millers for Industrial Sociology Harper and law New York 1964.
5. Ramaswamy ER 1978 industrial relation in India Macmillan New Delhi
6. Punekar S.D etd. 1978 Labour welfare Trade Union and Industrial Relations Himalaya publishing house Bombay.
7. Lakshman C. etd 1970 workers participation and industrial democracy Ajanta Publication New Delhi.




As it takes into account that people are part of society, a social survey aids in the study of social or public issues and circumstances. sociological surveys also allow for the testing of sociological theories, such as those relating to the issues that lower-class people face, such as poverty, squalor, illiteracy, crime, prostitution, unemployment, etc.

Unit – 1. Social research and survey meaning scope and significance.

Conceptualization and formation of hypothesis

Unit-2. Methods of social research - quantitative and qualitative - ethnography observation case study content analysis.

Unit-3. Techniques of Data Collection: Survey; sampling techniques questionnaire schedule and interview guide primary and secondary sources of Data ollection

Unit-4. Classification and presentation of data- coding ,table, graphs, histograms, statistical analysis of correlation variance and covariance.

Books :

1. महाजन महाजन - सामाजिक अनुसंधान की पद्धतियां विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
2. महाजन एंड महाजन - सामाजिक अनुसंधान का प्रणाली विज्ञान विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
3. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी - सामाजिक शोध व सांख्यिकी विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
1. Jayaram ,N. 1989. Sociology : Methods and Theory. (Madras : MacMillian)
2. Kothari, C.R. 1989. Research Methodology : methods and Techniques. (Bangalore: Wiley Eastern).
3. Young, P.V. 1988 “ Scientific Social Surveys and research . New Delhi : PrenticeHall).

Additional Readings:

1. Jayram N.- Sociology: Method & Theory, Macmillon: Madras 1989
2. Beteille A and T.N.Madan- Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1975

1. Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah- Fieldworker and the field oxford, Delhi, 1979

As it takes into account that people are part of society, a social survey aids in the study of social or public issues and circumstances. sociological surveys also allow for the testing of sociological theories, such as those relating to the issues that lower-class people face, such as poverty, squalor, illiteracy, crime, prostitution, unemployment, etc.

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observation case study content analysis.

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schedule and interview guide primary and secondary sources of Data
Collection.

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statistical analysis of correlation variance and covariance

Books :

1. महाजन महाजन -सामाजिक अनुसंधान का प्रणाली विज्ञान विवेक प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली।
2. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी सामाजिक शोध व सांख्यिकी विवेक प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली
3. रवि प्रकाश पांडे सामाजिक शोध शेखर प्रकाशन इलाहाबाद
4. Jayaram ,N.1989. Sociology : Methods and Theory. (Madras : MacMillian)
5. Kothari, C.R. 1989. Research Methodology : methods and Techniques. (Bangalore: WileyEastern).
6. Young, P.V. 1988 " Scientific Social Surveys and research . New Delhi : PrenticeHall).



SEMESTER - IV**MJ- 06****Indian Social Thinkers**

Indian moral thinkers and philosophers advocate for individuals to recognize and comprehend the realities of life and society, enabling them

Unit- 1. Development of sociological thought in India

Mahatma Gandhi- religion and principals Harijan or untouchability varna system non- violence Satyagraha Sarvodaya.

Unit-2. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar- social view dalit to Dhaar political view democracy

Govind Sadashiv Ghurey- cast and kinship cast class and occupation

Unit-3. A.R. Desai- Indian nationalism Marxist approach

R k Mukharji- theory of vehicle section social value

Unit-4- N.K.Bose- Civilization ,problem of National Integration

Iravati Karve - kinship Organisation in India , joint family

Reference Books :

1. बीएन सिंह भारतीय सामाजिक चिंतन विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
2. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी सामाजिक विचारधारा विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
3. महाजन महाजन सामाजिक विचारधारा के आधार विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली

MJ-07

Urban sociology

It is a normative sociological field that studies an urban area's structures, environmental processes, changes, and problems in order to inform urban planning and policy-making. the city, society, and science Urban sociology is the academic study of urban society, so to speak.

Unit :1 -Urban sociology - meaning , subject matter, scope and importance,

Development of urban sociology in India - Urbanization , urbanism, Social consequences of urbanization,

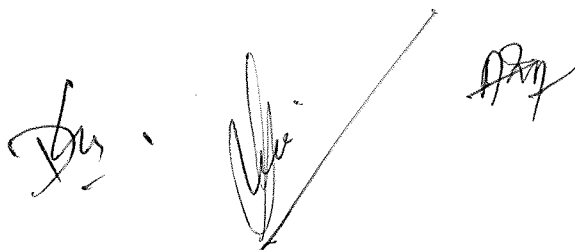
Unit:2- City- Definition, characteristics, types, development. Industrialization - Definition characteristics, development of industries in India causes and consequences.

Unit:3- Migration - Definition types causes factors

Unit:4- Slum, Alcoholism. Unemployment, Crime, juvenile delinquency ,Prostitution. Commutable disease. Pollution .

Reference Books :

- 1.Desai A R and Pillai S D (ed) 1970 Slums and Urbanisation, Popular prakashan,
2. Jayapalan, N. 2013, Urban Sociology, Atlantic Publishers
- 3.Patel, Sujata&Kushal Deb, 2009, Urban Studies, Oxford University Press
- 4.Rao, M.S.A., 1992, Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman
- 5.Ronnan, Paddison, 2001, Handbook of Urban Studies.



MJ- 08

Sociology of development and social change*Outcomes:*

The discipline tries to understand how far the social, cultural, political and institutional factors are facilitative or inhibitive to development. The ultimate aim of the subject is to trace the non-economic factors of economic development.

Unit:1- Sociology of development and social change - Definition, Nature and scope

Concept of development - political and social

Unit:2-Change, development, progress, evolution, revolution.

Unit:3- Approaches of development - ideal ,historical and marxist.

Unit:4- Social change definition characteristics factors ,patterns of social change

Planned-change and development, development and under development.

Reference Books :

1. जी आर मदन परिवर्तन एवं विकास का समाजशास्त्र विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
2. पांडे सुरेंद्र एवं संजय कुमार का विकास और परिवर्तन का समाजशास्त्र इसके पब्लिशिंग कंपनी रांची
3. योगेंद्र सिंह भारतीय परंपरा का आधुनिकीकरण रावत पब्लिकेशन जयपुर
4. Harry Sandy 1989 the sociology of modernisation and development sage Publication New Delhi
5. Sharma SL 1986 development socio cultural dimensions Rawat Publication Jaipur
6. Desai A. R 1985 India's path of development a marksheet approach popular Prakashan Bombay

SEMESTER - V

MJ-9

Social Psychology

Outcome:

Explains the process of socialization, organizes the stages of moral development, and determines a person's current stage of moral development. distinguishes between acts that conform to social influence and those that do not.

Unit.1- Social Psychology - Definition, Nature and scope, subject matter, relationship with Social Sciences.

Unit.2- Leadership - meaning and types merits of leadership.

Attitude: concept formation and change in attitudes

Unit.3- Public opinion: concept formation and change in attitude

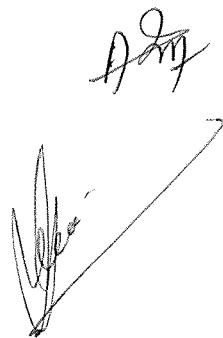
Crowd: meaning, difference between group and crowd

Unit.4- Rumour: meaning and types of rumour

Vote behaviour: what is vote behaviour in India? Pattern of voting process.

Reference Books:

1. Baron R.A. and Byrone (2002) Social Psychology 10th edition New Delhi parson education.
2. B Kuppuswamy introduction to social psychology book Asia publishing house New Delhi
3. Myres D.G.(1990) Social Psychology third edition New York Mc Graw Hill Inc.
4. सिंह .ए.के. उच्चतर सामाजिक मनोविज्ञान मोतीलाल बनारसीदास पब्लिशर्स
5. सिंगर सामाजिक मनोविज्ञान ओमेगा पब्लिकेशन नई दिल्ली
6. माथुर मीणा सामाजिक मनोविज्ञान विश्व भारती पब्लिकेशन नई दिल्ली

MJ- 10**Economic Sociology****Outcomes:**

The study of how social processes produce and reproduce the physical necessities of existence is known as economic sociology. The sociology of markets and the sociology of consumption can be used to categorize the study of economic sociology.

Unit -1. Economic sociology : definition Nature and scope relation with other Social Sciences

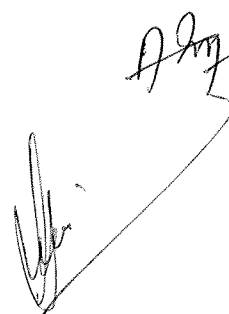
Unit – 2. Forms of Exchange: Primitive Economy and modern economy.exchange and money.

Unit – 3. Systems of production circulation and consumption:

Unit – 4. Some contemporary issues in Economics sociology - inflation and unemployment ,urban affairs and discrimination poverty and welfare programs , budget deficits and national debt and international aid and trade.

Reference Books :

1. Kumar, Dharma: The Cambridge Economic History of India Vol. II. Orient Longman
2. Polanyi, Karl : The Livelihood of Man. Academic Press
3. Smelser, Neil J. and Swedberg, Richard (ed) : The Handbook of Economic Sociology, Princeton University and Russell Sage Foundation
4. Weber, Max: Economy and Society. Ed. by Roth and Wittich. California Press, Berkley. Chap. Sociological categories of economic action

MJ- 11.**Criminology***Outcomes:*

Students will gain knowledge about basics of criminology and become familiar with basic criminal laws and criminal justice processes in country. Course Objectives : The subject attempts to develop an understanding about the interplay of various psychological factors behind the criminality.

Unit.1- Criminology- Definitions ,nature and scope , subject matter, aims and importance , Relation with other social sciences, Nature of crime, crime in ancient and medieval society, crime in modern society.

Unit.2-. Crime trends: crime in India and abroad . Crime under social and local law. Crime against person. Crime against weaker section, poverty with special reference to women and children, Cybercrime.

Unit.3- Crime prevention: crime and sense of security. social control and crime prevention. Community and crime prevention, Contemporary crime prevention strategies.

Unit.4-. Juvenile crime, women crime, kind of crimes and demerits and their prevention,

White collar Crimes

Reference Books :

1. एमएम लवानिया अपराध शास्त्र रिसर्च पब्लिकेशंस जयपुर
2. एमएम लवानिया भारत में सामाजिक समस्याएं रिसर्च पब्लिकेशंस जयपुर
3. डॉक्टर मुखर्जी एवं अग्रवाल सामाजिक विघटन एसबीपीडी पब्लिकेशन आगरा
- 4 . Dr.Y.K.Sharma Criminology Lakshmi Narayan Agrawal.

MN - 3**Indian social Institution***Outcomes*

These institution guides members from birth to death. It also helps to study social change and theories of social change. Indian society rural and urban.

Unit,1- Indian society and culture - Characteristics, Unity and Diversity .

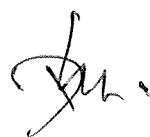
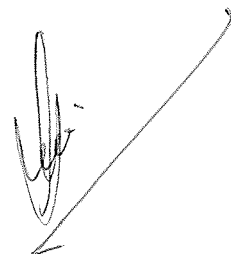
Impact of Christianity on Indian society, impact of Islam on Indian society

Unit.2- Verna system- Definition, origin ,types, function, characteristics , Ashram system – Definition, characteristics ,types .

Unit.3- Indian caste system - Definition characteristics origin cast and class. Joint family - Definition, characteristics, importance , merits and demerits, recent changes

Unit.4- Marriage - Hindu marriage . Muslim marriage, tribal marriage

1. Indian Society, Institutions And Change by Rajendra Kumar Sharma
2. Indian Society and Social Institutions By- Dr. P.K. Gupta ISBN
3. Indian society Rajendra K Sharma Atlantic Publishers And Distributors Pvt Ltd
4. भारत अग्रवाल डीआर रवींद्राथ मुखर्जी भारतीय सामाजिक संस्थाएं एसबीडी आगरा


SEMESTER - VI

MJ- 12

Mass Media and Communication

Objectives

1. To analyse the role played by media in the development of Indian society.
2. To understand influence of media on socio- cultural change and development in present society.

unit 1 communication : Definition characteristics ,communication as social process,forms of communication, functions ,important .

unit 2 Mass communication and mass media definition characteristics functions characteristics of mass media functions of mass media merit demerits of mass media mass audience

Unit 3: Mass Media: Impact and Representation : Impact of television viewing on children, Impact of social media, Representation of women in the media: newspapers, cinema, television and and advertisements.

Unit 4 : Regional Language Media in India : (a) Regional language Print Media.(b) Regional language Television.(c) Regional language cinema.

Unit 5: The Role of Mass media in Social Transformation

Television and social change in rural Indian society.

The potential of cybercafés in community development.

Mobile technology and cultural change in rural India.

Readings

Aggrawal,Virbala and Gupta V.S(2001)-Handbook of Journalism and Mass Communication.Concept publishing Company,New Delhi.

ChiranjeevAvinash(2000):Electronic Media Management Authors Press-New Delhi

Chakravarty,Suhas;V(1997) Press and Media-The Global Demensions,KanishkaPublications,New

Delhi

Desai Ashok(2006):India's Telecommunication Industry History,Analysis Diagnosis-Sage Publiications-New Delhi

MJ- 13

Sociology of Religion

Outcomes :

Without a thorough investigation, it is impossible to comprehend human civilization because religion is such a constant and universal component of it. Socially of religion is the study of the social side of religion. This common to the group religious belief and practices are acquired by very individual as a member of the community does.

Unit :1 Definitions and Approaches : Religion - Sociological Perspectives. Anthropological Approaches, Historical and Comparative Approach, Psychological Approaches

Unit 2 : Classical Theorie : Marxian Theory, Durkheim and Functionalism.

Contemporary Theories : Peter Berger: Phenomenology of Religion Lévi-Strauss': Totemism

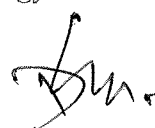
Unit-3. Religious Pluralism : Sikhism ,Jainism and Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism

Unit-4. Religion Social Change : Secularism and Secularization , Communalism and Fundamentalism . Religious Conversion -

Unit-5. Transcendental Meditation : Hare Krishna Movement ,Radhasoami Satsang ,Sai baba of shirdi

Reference Books :

- 1 डा0 एम एम लवानिया धर्म का समाजशास्त्र रिसर्च पब्लिकेशन जयपुर।
- 2 दुर्गादत्त पाण्डेय धर्म दर्शन
2. Malinowski, Bronislaw. 1948. Magic, science and religion and other essays. Selected, and with an introduction by Robert Redfield. Boston: The Free Press, pp.119-124.
3. Max Weber. 2001. The Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism. Translated by Stephen Kalberg. England: Roxbury Publishing Press, pp. 103-126.
4. Emile Durkheim The Elementary Forms of Religious Life.
5. Robbins, Thomas. Cults, converts and charisma: The sociology of new religious movements. Sage Publications, Inc, 1988 .


MJ- 14**Political Sociology***Outcomes*

Apply sociological theories to understand social phenomena. Critically evaluate explanations of human behavior and social phenomena. Apply scientific principles to understand the social world. Evaluate the quality of social scientific methods and data.

Unit.1- i. Political sociology : Meaning Nature and scope, importance , relation with other Social Sciences: Political Science , sociology , economics, social psychology , economics

Unit.2- Social stratification meaning characteristics bases types importance, present scenario of social stratification in India Cast - definition characteristics function demerits. influence of caste in Indian politics future of caste, caste and class.

Unit.3- Status and Role definition characteristics types relation, Power - influence recruitment political culture equality and inequality

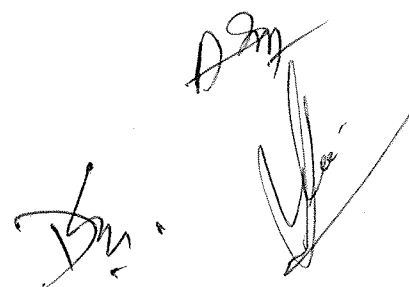
Unit.4- Social change - sanskritisation westernization secularisation. Political conflict , political parties, bureaucracy

Reference Books

1. Max Weber: Essays in Sociology
2. Hirschman, Albert O. 1970. Exit, Voice and Loyalty: Responses to Decline in Firms,
3. Organizations, and States. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
4. Lenin, Vladimir Illich, 1988. What is to be Done? New York: International Publishers.
5. Lukes, Steven. Power: A Radical View. London: Macmillan Press.
6. Machiavelli, The Prince.
7. Marx, Karl. 1993. Civil War in France: The Paris Commune. New York: International Publishers.
8. Publishers.
9. लवोनिया लवोनिया राजनीतिक समाजशास्त्र
10. बघेल व करचूली राजनीतिक समाचार विवेक प्रकाशन

MJ- 15**Field Work/Dissertation**

Paper Code	Title of the paper	Theory/Practical	Credits
MJ-15	Field Work/Dissertation	Field Work/Dissertation	04

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SEMESTER - VII

MJ – 16

Social Demography

Outcomes:

The topics that will be covered in the course are: Mortality, morbidity, fertility, migration, urbanization, age and sex structures and the social implications of demographic changes. Through this class students will also learn how to read and interpret graphs, data and demographic phenomena. Social demography investigates social inequalities in and the social determinants of health and mortality, as well as the impacts of health on social status.

1. Social demography - meaning and scope
2. Fertility - concept and determinants . Mortality – concept, causes and determinants
3. Infant mortality- concept and factors affecting infant mortality
4. Population explosion - meaning, causes and consequences.

BOOKS :

1. Bhende, Asha and Tara Kanitkar 2009. Principles of Population Studies. (14th edition) Mumbai; Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Premi, Mahendra K. A. Ramanamma and Usha Bambawale, 1983, An Introduction to Social Demography, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House. Gupta, S.P. 2012.

Further Readings:

1. Bose, A. 1991. Demographic Diversity of India. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
2. Bose, A. 1996. India's Population Policy: Changing Paradigm. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
3. Census of India- Reports.
4. Heer, M.D. and J.S. Grigsby 1994. Society and Population (3rd Edition). New Delhi Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

Outcomes:

The sociology of labor is a subfield of sociology that focuses on the field of labor and is connected to a variety of topics such as social systems, racial relations, and enterprise level in relation to the workplace of the labor. "Social welfare is an organized system of institutions and services that help people and groups meet basic human needs like food, shelter, health care, and education."

- 1 - Labour and social welfare - concept scope and principles. Industrial health and hygiene industrial accidents and safety occupational diseases.
- 2- Social security- concept and scope social assistance and social assistance .Trade union definition and function merits and demerits problem of trade union in India.
- 3 - Labour market - features demand and supplier flavour nature and composition of Indian labour force unemployment .Wages - concept ,types, factorsinfluencing wages wages theory and wage difference.
- 4 - Industrial dispute - factors ,forms, trends prevention and settlement , role of state and Central level administration, strike, Lockout.

Reference Books:

1. Pathak s S social welfare and evolutionary and development perspective Delhi Macmillan 1981.
2. Patil B.R. the Economics of social welfare in India Bombay Somayya 1978.
3. Samsung law and social change New Delhi Ashish publishing house 1991.
4. Kulkarni P.D. Social policy and social development in India Madras ASSWI 1979



Outcomes: Environmental sociology explores the dynamic relationship between societies and their environments. Its outcomes include increased awareness of how social behaviors, institutions, and power structures contribute to environmental degradation. It has influenced environmental policies by highlighting issues like climate change, pollution, and environmental justice. The field promotes sustainable development, encourages public participation in environmental decision-making, and emphasizes the importance of cultural values in shaping ecological attitudes. Environmental sociology also sheds light on the unequal distribution of environmental risks, often affecting marginalized communities, and advocates for more equitable solutions. Overall, it bridges ecological concerns with social responsibility and transformative action.

Environment and Society

1 Concepts and theoretical approaches = Environment; ecology, social ecology,

Perspectives: Environmental sociology, Eco spiritualism, Natural capitalism, Eco-Socialism

2. Environment and Development - Sustainable development, global warming, Loss of Bio-diversity, The Stockholm conference and The Earth summit

3. Environmental politics - Environmentalism- early development; Gandhiji's view on Environmentalism, International environmental politics- Green revolution, environmental groups and grassroots

4. Environmentalism - Deforestation, Desertification and Role of environmental NGOs

Reference Books:

1. Agarwal, Anil and Narain, S. (1992). Towards a Green World, New Delhi: Centre for Science & Environment.
2. Guha Ramchandra and Gadgil, M. (1995). Ecology and equity: the use and abuse of nature in contemporary India, New Delhi: Penguin.
3. Guha, Ramchandra, and Martinez. (1998). Varieties Of Environmentalism: Essays North And South, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Merchant, C. (2003). Ecology: Key concepts in critical theory, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
5. Pawar, S.N. and Patil R.B. (ed) (1998). Sociology of Environment, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

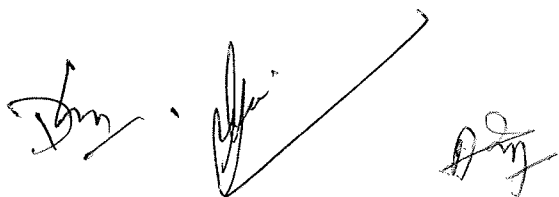
Outcomes

Studies of people's lives that are empirically supported by anthropology are used to address current social challenges. You discover the theoretical and methodological tools that anthropologists have created for carrying out such research. By creating your own research project, conducting ethnographic fieldwork, and analyzing qualitative research data, you can also learn how to put these concepts into practice for yourself.

1. Social Anthropology definition Nature and scope relation with
other Social Sciences- sociology, psychology, history..Methods of social
anthropology- historical, comparative, functional, archaeological.
2. Race and tribe- racism, status of women in primitive society, Totem and Taboo.
Family- Origin, types and functions, Tribal marriage - types prohibitions, way of
acquiring mates, divorce, kinship - categories , usages . Decent groups - lineage
clan, phratry and moiety. Youth organisation.
- 3- Tribal religion and magic, primitive economy law, justice and government,
primitive art and music
4. Tribes of India – Khasi, oron, Gond, Bhil, Bodo,

Reference Books:

1. Bose N.K 1967 culture and Society in India Asia publishing house
2. Hasnain and 1983 tribes in India Publication New Delhi
3. Sharma Suresh 1994 travel identity and modern world sage Publication New Delhi.
4. Singh KS 1995 the scheduled tribes Oxford University Press New Delhi
5. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी सामाजिक मानव शास्त्र की रूपरेखा विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
6. डॉक्टर मुखर्जी एवं अग्रवाल सामाजिक मानव शास्त्र एसबीपीडी पब्लिकेशन



Course out come : The *Sociology of Tribes* course aims to give students a thorough understanding of the social, cultural, economic, and political aspects of tribal communities. It covers the variety, traditions, and changes in tribal societies, especially in the face of modernization, globalization, and government policies. The course encourages critical discussion on topics like identity, marginalization, displacement, and development. By the end, students will be able to sociologically analyze tribal issues, value indigenous knowledge, and evaluate the effects of social change on tribal life. This equips students for roles in research, policy-making, and advocacy related to tribal communities.

1. Sociology of Tribes definition Nature and scope, Historical back ground.

2. Race and tribe- racism, status of women in primitive society, Totem and Taboo.

Family- Origin, types and functions, Tribal marriage - types prohibitions, way of acquiring mates, divorce, kinship - categories , uses. decent groups - lineage clan, phratry and moiety. Youth organisation.

3- Tribal religion and magic, primitive economy law, justice and government, primitive art and music

4. Tribes of Jharkhand Santhal Munda oron Ho

Tribal problem and movement

Reference Books:

1. Bose N.K 1967 culture and Society in India Asia publishing house
2. Hasnain and 1983 tribes in India Publication New Delhi
3. Sharma Suresh 1994 travel identity and modern world sage Publication New Delhi.
4. Singh KS 1995 the scheduled tribes Oxford University Press New Delhi
5. रविंद्र नाथ मुखर्जी सामाजिक मानव शास्त्र की रूपरेखा विवेक प्रकाशन दिल्ली
6. डॉक्टर मुखर्जी एवं अग्रवाल सामाजिक मानव शास्त्र एसबीपीडी पब्लिकेशन




SEMESTER – VIII

Visual Sociology

GROUP-AMJ-1A

VISUAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Outcome

Visual Sociology enables students to critically analyze and interpret social life through visual media such as photographs, films, and digital content. Learners gain skills in using visual methods for sociological research, including data collection and representation. The course fosters awareness of how images influence social perception, identity, and power dynamics. Students also learn ethical considerations in visual documentation and develop the ability to communicate sociological insights visually and analytically in academic and applied settings.

1. Visual Sociology as Method of Sociological Enquiry - An Introductory Survey of Visual and Visual Sociology, Vision, Visuality, Scopic regime, Simulacrum, visual cultures.
2. Ways of seeing : John Berger
3. Methodological tools for Visual Sociology.-Site, Production, Image, Photography , Audience, Modalities
4. Discourse and visual culture. -Inter textuality Discursive formation Power/knowledge, Regime of truth
5. Documentary Photography, Photo journalism, Poster design, Film

Reference:

1. Gillian Rose. 2001. Visual Methodologies: An Introduction to interpretation of visual materials'. Sage. New Delhi.
2. Terry Barrett, 2000. 'Criticizing Photographs: An Introduction to Understanding Images'. Mountain View, California: Mayfield Publishing Co., 3rd edition.
3. Catherine Lutz and Jane Collins, 1993. 'Reading National Geographic.' Chicago: University of Chicago Press
4. Fred Ritchin, 2009. 'After Photography'. WW. Norton Additional Readings:

SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER & SOCIETY

GROUP – AMJ- 1B

Course Outcome

The Sociology of Gender course equips students with a critical understanding of how gender shapes social structures, identities, and relationships. Students explore the construction of gender roles, intersectionality, and power dynamics across cultures and institutions. The course fosters analytical skills to examine gender inequality and challenge stereotypes. By engaging with feminist theories and global perspectives, learners become capable of evaluating and addressing gender-based issues in both academic inquiry and real-world contexts.

1: Social Construction of Gender

Gender as a Social Construct ,Gender Vs. Sex,Gender Stereotyping and Socialization , Gender Role

2: Feminism : Meaning and Definitions ,Origin , Growth of Feminism, Waves of Feminism

Patriarchy ,Theories of Feminism-Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Marxist, Post Modernism

3: Gender and Development : Approaches -WAD, WID and GAD. Gender Mainstreaming:

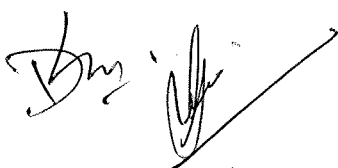
Meaning, Policies and Programmes , Gender Development Index ,Women Empowerment: Meaning and Dimensions: Political, Economic and Social.

4: Women in India through ages ,Status of Women in Ancient Period , Medieval Period

Women in Pre- independence India ,Women in Contemporary Indian Society

Reference Readings:

1. Prabhakar,Vani Gender and Society, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2012
2. Choudhury , Maitry Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, Kali for Women, New Delhi,2004.
3. Walby, S.,Theorizing Patriarchy, John Wiley and Sons,1990.
4. John, M. E. (ed.),Women's Studies: A Reader, New Delhi: Penguin India, 2008.
5. Pilcher, J and Whelehan, I. , Fifty Key Concepts in Gender Studies.London: Sage, 2004.




SEMESTER – VIII

KINSHIP ,MARRIAGE &FAMILY

GROUP –AMJ- 1C

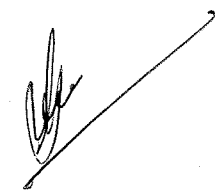

Course Outcome of Kinship, Marriage & Family

This course provides students with a comprehensive understanding of kinship systems, marriage practices, and family structures across different societies. Learners explore cultural variations, theoretical perspectives, and the changing dynamics of familial relationships. The course enables students to critically analyze the role of kinship in social organization and identity formation. By examining contemporary issues like divorce, gender roles, and alternative family forms, students develop the ability to engage with debates on family, tradition, and social change.

- 1: Marriage : Marriage as a social institution ,Functions of marriage , Rules of marriage, Types of marriage ,Changes in the institution of marriage.
- 2: Family : Family as a social institution , Rules of Marriage and Types of family Functions of family ,Contemporary Changes in family.
- 3: Kinship System : Meaning, Definition & Types , Kinship Terminologies & usages Kinship system in North India & South India ,Clan, Lineage
- 4: Contemporary Issues : Migration and its impact on family ,Domestic Violence Dowry ,Divorce.

Reference Readings:

1. Maya Majumdar, Maya Marriage, Family & Kinship, Wisdom Press (ISBN), (CBCS), 2005
2. Shankar Rao, C.N. Principles of Sociology: With an Introduction to Social Thought, S.Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised ed.), 2006
3. Karve, Irawati Kinship Organisation in India, Poona, Deccan college, 1953
5. Robin Fox , Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective, Pelican, 1967
6. Patricia Uberoi, Family, Kinship & Marriage in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1993

Dr.  

SEMESTER -VIII

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INDIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

GROUP- AMJ -2A

****Course Outcome of Indian Society and Culture**

This course offers students a deep insight into the diverse social structures, cultural practices, and value systems of Indian society. It enables learners to understand the historical roots, regional variations, and contemporary changes in caste, religion, family, and gender relations. Students critically examine issues like social stratification, secularism, and modernization. The course equips them with analytical tools to appreciate India's pluralistic society and engage thoughtfully with its cultural complexity and evolving social dynamics.

1: Composition of Indian Society and Approaches to the study of Indian Society:

Religious composition, Linguistic composition & Racial composition

Unity in diversity, National Integration—Meaning, Threats (Communalism,

Linguism, Regionalism) Approaches to the study of Indian society: Structural-

Functional, Marxian and Subaltern

2: Historical Moorings and Bases of Hindu Social Organization : Varna Vyavastha and

Relevance , Ashrama and relevance , Purusartha and relationship with Ashramas

Doctrine of Karma

3: Marriage and Family in India : Hindu Marriage as Sacrament, Aims of Hindu marriage,

Forms of Hindu Marriage. Hindu Joint Family-Meaning & disintegration,

Marriage among the Muslims & Tribes , Changes in Marriage and Family in India

4: The Caste System in India : Meaning, Definitions & features of Caste , Functions &

Dysfunctions of Caste , Factors affecting caste system , Recent Changes in Caste

System.

Reference Readings:

1. Shah, A.M., The Household Dimension of the Family in India: A Field Study in a Gujarat Village and a Review of Other Studies, Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.
2. Uberoi, P. (ed.), Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
3. . Y. Singh , Modernisation of Indian Tradition, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1986
4. . Ram Ahuja, Indian Social System, Rawat Publications, 1993
5. Sharma, K.L. Indian Social Structure and Change, Rawat Publication, 2008

SEMESTER-VIII

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

GR -AMJ - 2B.

- 1: Auguste Comte :Law of the Three Stages, Hierarchy of Sciences & Positivism,
Organismic Analogy,Theory of Social Evolution
- 2: Karl Marx : Historical and Dialectical Materialism,Class struggle ,Alienation,Theory of
Capitalism
- 3: Emile Durkheim : Division of Labour in Society,Rules of Sociological Method,
Theory of Suicide, Theory of Religion
- 4: Max Weber : Social Action, Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism,Ideal type,
Bureaucracy, Authority

Suggested Text Books:

1. Morrison, Ken, Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought, London, Sage, 1995
2. Lewis A. Coser,Masters of Sociological Thought, New York, Harcourt Brance Jovanovich (Text Book), 1977
- 3.G.N.Mishra &A.K.Thakur :Gateway of Sociological Thought:BFC Publications

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GROUP-AMJ-2C

GLOBALISATION & SOCIETY

GROUP -AMJ-2C

Globalization is the dominant process of social change in the contemporary world. It has resulted in the sinking of time and space and collapse of borders. It is a new coinage for an old process. It has its own dimensions, distinct features and impacts on society. It has given birth to new role players. All these are the focal points of discussion of this paper.

- 1: Globalisation : Meaning, characteristics of Globalisation,, Emergence of Globalisation, Liberalisation- Meaning & characteristics, Privatisation- Meaning & characteristics
- 2: Dimensions of Globalisation :Economic, Technological,Political,Cultural
- 3: Consequences of Globalisation :Rising Inequality,Environmental Degradation, Consumerism,Health and Security.
- 4: Impact of Globalisation in Indian Context: Cultural Impacts, Impact on Education, Impact on Religion, Impact on Women

Reference Readings:

1. Pathak, A., Modernity, Globalization and Identity: A Reflexive Quest, Delhi: Aakar Books, 2006
2. Singh, Y. Culture Change in India: Identity and Globalization. Jaipur: Rawat, 2006.
3. Sengupta, A., Reforms, Equity and the IMF: An Economist's World, Delhi: Har-Anand Publications PVT limited, 2001
4. Jha, Avinash, Background to Globalisation, Centre for education and documentation. Mumbai, 2000
5. Arjun Appadurai, Modernity at large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, Delhi, OUP, 1997.
6. Joseph E. Stiglitz,Globalization & its Discontents,W.W. Norton & Company, 2002



SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**GROUP- AMJ-3A**

Objectives: Upon completing the course Sociology of Health, students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the social determinants of health, illness, and healthcare systems. They will be able to analyze how factors such as class, gender, ethnicity, and culture influence health outcomes. The course enables students to critically examine health policies, healthcare inequalities, and the role of medical institutions in society, fostering a sociological perspective on health-related issues and promoting informed approaches to health and well-being.

1: Sociology of Health: Meaning & Definition, Emergence of Health Sociology, Scope of Sociology of Health, Social Determinants of Health

2: Sociological Perspectives of Health: Functionalist, Marxist, Post structuralist, Feminist

3: Health Programs in India : Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), National Urban Health Mission, National AIDS Control Programme

4: Health Sector Reforms of the Government of India: Health Policies of the Government of India, Role of ICDS, Protective & Preventive measures, Promotive measures (modern & indigenous)

Suggested Text Book:

1. Cockerham, William C. Medical Sociology Englewood, Cliffs, Prentice Hall 1978.

Reference Readings:

1. Dak, T.M. Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printers, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Blaxter, M., Health, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2004.
3. White, K., An Introduction to Sociology of Health and Illness, London: Sage, 2016, third edition
4. Prasad, Purendra and Amar Jesani ed. Equity and Access Health Care Studies, Oxford University Press, 2018

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION & DEVIANCE**GROUP- AMJ-3B**

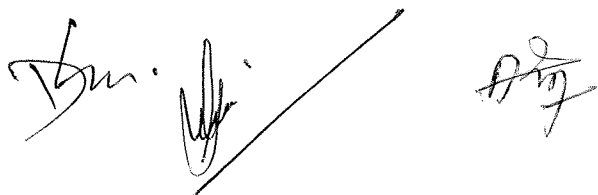
Course outcomes : Upon completing the course *Social Disorganization & Deviance*, students will understand the causes and consequences of social disorganization and various forms of deviant behavior. They will be able to analyze how societal structures influence crime and deviance using key sociological theories. The course equips students with skills to critically assess social issues, policy responses, and the role of community and institutional factors in shaping deviant behavior and maintaining or restoring social order.

Unit-1 : Social Disorganization

1. Meaning and Nature : Causes and Consequences of Social Disorganization
2. Family Disorganization - Causes and Consequences, Personality Disorganization - Causes and Consequences
3. Theories of Deviant Behaviour : Durkheim's Theory, Merton's Theory, Delinquent Sub-Culture theory
- 4 : Crime and Punishment : Crime-Definitions and types, Causes & Consequences . Juvenile Delinquency-Causes and consequences, Theories of Punishment: Retributive, Deterrent, Reformative
5. Social Problems: Alcoholism, Terrorism, Human Trafficking

Drug Addiction**Reference Readings:**

1. Prabhakar , Vani Social Disorganization & Deviance, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2012
- 2 Ahuja, Ram Social Problems in India, Rawat, 2014
3. Sharma, R.N. Criminology & Penology, Surjit Publication, New Delhi, 2008
4. Ahuja, Ram Criminology, Rawat, 2001
5. Shankar Rao , C.N. Indian Social Problems, S.Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Revised ed.), 2015
6. Sharma, P.D. Criminal Justice Administration, Rawat, 1998



SEMESTER - VIII

Agrarian Sociology

GROUP- AMJ-3C

Course Objective: This course explores the traditions of enquiry and key substantive issues in agrarian sociology. It is comparative in nature, but pays attention to Indian themes. It also introduces emerging global agrarian concerns.

Rural Society in India

1 Distinctive features of Rural Society; Institutions of Village Community: Caste; Family and Jajmani system.

2 Rural Agrarian Societies - Agrarian Societies: Agrarian class structure; Social Consequences of Land Reforms; Changing Dimensions of rural social structure. Themes in Rural & Agrarian Sociology

3. Labor and Agrarian Class Structure; Markets, Land Reforms and Green Revolution; Agrarian Movements;

4 Caste, Gender and Agrarian Realities. Agrarian Futures, Rural Poverty; Agrarian Crisis & Unrest: Peasant Suicides; Contemporary Peasant Movements in India


1.1.2. Ludden, David. (1999), 'Agriculture' from, An Agrarian History of South Asia, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1999, Pp . 6-35

1.2 Agrarian Studies

1.2.1. Beteille, Andre. 'The Study of Agrarian Systems: An Anthropological Approach', from Marxism and Class Analysis, New Delhi: Oxford. 2007. Pp. 84-93

1.2.2. Thorner, Daniel and Alice Thorner. 'The Agrarian Problem in India Today', from, Land and Labour in India, Bombay: Asia Publishing House. 1962. Pp. 3-13

2. Key Issues in Agrarian Sociology (Weeks: 3-6)



SEMESTER - VIII

Field Work/Dissertation

Paper Code	Title of the Papers	Theory/Practical	Credits
RC -1	Research Methodology	Theory	04
RC -2	FieldWork/ Dissertation/Internship	*****	08

Advance major (AMJ) - There will be three groups of advance measure (A,B and C) students will have to choose one of the following groups Each group will have three papers from the specialisation group A group B group C.



SEMESTER – 8

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RC – 1

Course objective : The objective of the Research Methodology course is to equip students with the knowledge and skills required to conduct systematic and scientific research. It aims to develop an understanding of various research designs, data collection methods, and analytical techniques. The course fosters critical thinking, enhances the ability to formulate research problems, and guides learners in interpreting and presenting findings ethically. Ultimately, it prepares students to apply research methods effectively in academic and professional contexts.

1: Meaning & Significance of Social Research : Meaning ,Definitions & Utility of Social Research ,Major Steps in Social Research, Scientific Method-Characteristics,Applicability of Scientific Method.

2 Hypothesis & Sampling : Meaning, definitions and Characteristics of Hypothesis : Types of and sources of Hypothesis, Sampling-Meaning & Characteristics, Types of sampling-probability & non-probability

3: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection : Qualitative methods and Quantitative methods, Observation, Interview Schedule, Questionnaire, Case study,

4 Data Analysis & Report Writing : Significance of Measures of Central Tendency, Mean, Median, Mode,Tabulation and Data Analysis, Report Writing

Books:

1. Goode William J and Paul K. Hatt. Methods in Social Research. New York: McGraw-Hill Book

2. G.N.Mishra & A.K.Thakur, Social Research and Statistics (Authors Click

Publising,Bilaspur ,Chhattisgarh.

3. Wilkinson T.S& P.L. Bhandarkar, Methodology & Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House,

4. Bajpayee, . S.R. Methods of Social Survey and Research, KitabGhar, .

5. Young , P.V.Scientific Social Survey and Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, (Ref.Book)

