

Course Code	THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY	L	T	P	C
MSOCI20Y201		6	0	0	6
Pre-Requisites	Nil	Syllabus Version			
		100 Marks			
<b>Course Objectives:</b>					
This course is designed with two main objectives in mind. Firstly, it presents an overview of how the discipline of Sociology emerged in the West. Secondly, the course introduces students to the writings of classical thinkers such as Marx, Weber, and Durkheim in order to show how they broaden the nature and scope of Sociology. The course has been revised from time to time with a view to add new texts and suitable commentaries.					
<b>Course Outcome:</b>					
1: Origin and development of western sociology. 2: Contribution of modern thinkers. 3: Interactionism, phenomenology and post-modernism. 4: Contribution of classical thinkers 5: Contributions of Indian sociologists.					
<b>Student Learning</b>					
The course will demonstrate to students the manner in which particular theoretical frameworks emerged to understand society as an autonomous field not reducible to other disciplinary fields. The students will be able to engage with conceptual frameworks in sociology with ease and apply them to their understanding of social issues.					
<b>UNIT - I</b>					<b>18</b>
Introduction Nature of sociological theory- Levels of theorisation in sociology- Relationship between theory and research. Structural- Functionalism the idea of social structure : A.R. Radcliffe-Brown- The problems of role analysis S.F. Nadel- Functional dimensions of social system : T. Parsons - Codification, critique and reformulation of functional analysis : R.K. Merton - Neofunctionalism : J. Alexander.					
<b>UNIT-II</b>					<b>18</b>
Conflict Theory Marx critique and dialectics of conflict : R. Dahrendorf - Functional analysis of conflict L. Coser- Conflict and social change : R. Collins					
<b>UNIT-III</b>					<b>18</b>
Neo Marxism : Structuralism Marxism : L. Althusser : Action Theory. Pareto, Max Weber and Parsons.					
<b>UNIT-IV</b>					<b>18</b>
Interactionist perspective Symbolic Interactionism : G.H. Mead and H. Blumer – Phenomenological Sociology : A. Schutz - Social construction of reality : P. Berger and T.G. Luckmann, Ethnomethodology : H. Garflinkel					

Recent trends in sociological theorizing Structuration : Anthony Giddens - Habitus and field : Bourdieu - Postmodernism- Foucault and Botrilard.

**Reference Books:**

1. Parsons Falcott 1937-1949, The structure of social action, Vol. I & II McGraw Hill, New York.
2. Mukerjee R.N.- Samajik Vicharo ka Itihas
3. Emile Drkhem: Ek Samaj Shastriya Adhyayan.
4. Coser, L.A. 1977: Masters of Sociology thought , New York.



Course Code	PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY	L	T	P	C
MSOCI20Y202		6	0	0	6
Pre-Requisites	Nil	Syllabus Version			
		100 Marks			
<b>Course Objectives:</b>					
This course looks at the way in which the sociology and anthropology of India have been shaped by the colonial and post-colonial imperatives of science and politics. Students come to a critical and historically informed understanding of the standard tropes that are used to define Indian society – caste, kinship, village, tribe, and region.					
<b>Course Outcome:</b>					
This course is intended to introduce the students to basic social institutions to describe Indian society and culture of different periods from pre-history to modern era. It also provides knowledge about various social processes that play significant role in bringing about changes in Indian Society and Culture. Studying the course students will be able to					
1 Explore the roots of Indian civilization.					
2 Know economy, polity and society of ancient, medieval and modern India•					
3 Understand and analyze the key concepts of Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam and• impact of these religions on society.					
4 Understand and analyze the areas of interrelations between India and South Asia. •					
5 Demonstrate social, economic, political transformation of Indian society under colonial• rule.					
<b>Student Learning Outcome</b>					
The students will be enabled to develop a critical analysis of representations of Indian society and be able to engage with social issues with a more informed understanding.					
<b>UNIT - I</b>					<b>18</b>
Indological/Textual (G.S. Ghure) Conceptualizing Indian Society in terms of certain distinctive characteristics and configuration Dharma, Varna, Ashrama, Karma, Rhen and Purushartha.					
<b>UNIT-II</b>					<b>18</b>
Synthesis of Textual and Field views (Irawati Karve, K.M. Kapadia) Linkage and Network building reasons group and community family, marriage, kinship system and Indian social organization.					
<b>UNIT-III</b>					<b>18</b>
Structural functionalism (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube) The village as a nucleus of Indian Society, Social Hierarchy, Caste System, Caste and Class in Contemporary India.					
<b>UNIT-IV</b>					<b>18</b>
Civilizational View (N.K. Bose) The scal of magnitude of culture; religions, Institutional and Linguistic, Diversity in India. Tradition and modernity as a continuity between past and present institutions.					
<b>UNIT - V</b>					<b>18</b>

Subaltern perspectives (B.R. Ambedkar) Elites, Backward classes, Minorities and Tribes, Problems of Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, Indian society and Legislation, Casteism, Untouchability communalism, Regionalism and National integration.

**Reference Books:**

1. For, Robin, 1967: Kinship and Marriage: An anthropological perspective, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.
2. Uberoi, Patricia (ed) 1993: Family Kinship and marriage in India, New Delhi
3. Dube, Leela, 1974: Sociology of Kinship: an Analytical survey of literature, Bombay



Course Code	INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA	L	T	P	C
MSOCI20Y203		6	0	0	6
Pre-Requisites	Nil	Syllabus Version			
		100 Marks			
<b>Course Objectives:</b>					
<p>In this course the aim is to make students aware about the sociology of economic life. The economic man for the economists is largely an isolated individual, who works with the notion of profit maximization and has access to all the information necessary for sound decision making. In this view social and cultural factors act as obstacles to the individual in pursuing his economic endeavours. For the economic sociologist, however economic activities are embedded in social relations and his or her economic activities are conditioned by the overall social domain in which he or she lives</p>					
<b>Course Outcome:</b>					
<p>1 Define urban sociology and demonstrate the nature and scope of urban sociology.  2 Develop an understanding about trends of urbanization in India and impact of urbanization on Indian society.  3 Develop awareness about urban problems and policies adopted to solve such problems.  4 Define industrial sociology and demonstrate the nature and scope of industrial sociology.  5 Develop an understanding of the process and trends of industrialization in India and impact of industrialization on Indian society.</p>					
<b>Student Learning Outcome:</b>					
The main thrust of the course is to understand the tension between the logic of the economy as a self-referential system and its relation with other socio-cultural institutions..					
<b>UNIT - I</b>					<b>18</b>
Division of labour, Anomie, Bureaucracy, rationality, production relations surplus value and alienation. E, Durkheim KMarx and M Weber					
<b>UNIT-II</b>					<b>18</b>
Family, religion, stratification, habitat, settlement and environmental problems through industrialization process.					
<b>UNIT-III</b>					<b>18</b>
Work, work process, technology and labour, work culture work ethics and human relation work. The concept of organization (formal and informal organization) its structure and functions, personnel management scope and function.					
<b>UNIT-IV</b>					<b>18</b>
Industrial relations, conflicts, causes and types Resolution of conflict, conciliation, collective bargaining. Trade union, their growth, functions and their role in industrial organization.					
<b>UNIT - V</b>					<b>18</b>
Participatory management - varieties of such management, Industrial community labour migration, Women and child labour, family, Industrial city, social and environmental issues.					

---

**Reference Books:**

1. Ramaswamy EA, 1988, Industry and labour OUP
2. Mamoria CB and Mamoria, 1992, Dynamics of industrial
3. Laxmanna C 1990, Workers participation and industrial

  


Ashish



Course Code	Crimonology (Elective)	L	T	P	C
MSOCI20Y204	अपराधशास्त्र	6	0	0	6
Pre-Requictives	Null	Syllabus Version			
		100 Marks			
<b>Course Objectives:</b>					
<p>Crime is an integral feature of social order. The nature and types of crime have changed with times, and so have its explanations. Present-day societies are witnessing eruption of certain types of crimes which were either not known in times past or were not so rampant. Similarly, the socio-economic milieu from which criminals are drawn today is not the same as yesterday. With the advances in our knowledge of crime causation, there has come about a significant shift in our approaches to crime control and prevention. Correction has emerged as an important alternative /compliment to punishment. Hence the relevance of the course on Crime and Society</p> <p>The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 to acquaint the students with the changing profile of crime and criminals</li> <li>2 to equip them with the emerging perspectives of crime causation with particular stress on sociological explanations</li> <li>3 to sensitize them to the emerging idea of correction, its types and measures</li> </ol>					
<b>Course Outcome:</b>					
<p>Conceptions and Types of Crimes: legal, behavioral, sociological; crime &amp; delinquency, types of crime, white-collar crime, terrorism-related crimes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Early Explanations: classical, positivist, psychological, geographical</li> <li>2 Sociological Explanations: differential association, group processes, delinquent subculture,</li> <li>3 opportunity structure, social structure and anomie, marxian perspective, labelling theo</li> <li>4 C1hanging Profile of Crime and Criminals in Contemporary India</li> <li>5 Theories of Punishment: retributive, deterrent, reformative</li> </ol>					
<b>Student Learning Outcome</b>					
<p>Students graduating with a M.A. degree from the Department of Sociology and Criminology will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Students will apply theory to the analysis of substantive topics.</li> <li>2: Students will use research methods to address formal questions or hypotheses</li> <li>3: Students will present a clear and well-written analysis of a criminological or sociological issue.</li> <li>4: Students will communicate in oral form at a scholarly and professional level.</li> </ol>					
<b>UNIT - I</b>					<b>18</b>
Conceptual Approaches to Crime : legal, behavioral and sociological ; deviance, crime and delinquency ; types of crime - economic, violent, white-collar.					
<b>UNIT-II</b>					<b>18</b>
Perspectives on Crime Causation : classical, positivist, psychological, sociological, marxian, geographical ; recent theoretical advances - the criminal personality, labelling theory					
<b>UNIT-III</b>					<b>18</b>

Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals : organized crimes, crimes against women and children, cyber crimes, corruption, changing socio-economic profile of criminals in contemporary India.  
Theories of punishment : retributive, deterrent, reformatory, utility and cost of punishment

**UNIT-IV**

**18**

Correction and its Forms : meaning and significance of correction : forms of correction-prisonbased, community-based Correctional Programmes in prisons : history of prison reforms in India, national policy on prisons : scientific classification of prisoners ; modernization of prison industry and involvement of private sector ; correctional programmes - educational, vocational, psychiatric, meditation, recreation, etc.

**UNIT - V**

**18**

Problems of Correctional Administration : antiquated jail manual and prison act. overcrowding, custodial mindset : lack of inter-agency coordination among police, prosecution, judiciary and prison ; human rights and prison management, limitations and prospects of correction .  
Alternatives to Imprisonment : probation, parole, open prisons, after-care and rehabilitation

**Reference Books:**

1. Bedi, Kiran It Is Always Possible. New Delhi : Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd. 1998.
2. Gill, S.S. : The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi : Harper Collins Publishers (India) 1998.
3. Goel, Rakesh M. and Manohar S. Powar, Computer Crime : Concept, Control and Prevention. Bombay : Sysman Computers Pvt. Ltd. 1994.
4. Lilly, J, Robert, Francis T, Wallen and Richard Ball A. Criminological Theory, Context and Consequences. New Delhi : Sage Publications 1995.
5. Makkar, S.P. Singh and Paul C. Friday, Global perspectives in Criminology, Jalandhar : ABC Publications 1993
6. Ministry of Home Affairs, Crime in India. New Delhi : Government of India 1998.
7. Reid, Suetitus. Crime and Criminology, Ikinayse : Deydan Press 1976.
8. Shankardas, Rani Dhavan, Punishment and the Prison : India and International Perspective. New Delhi : Sage Publications 2000.
9. Sutherland, Edwin H. and Konald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. Bombay : The Times of India Press 1968.
10. Walklete, Sandra, Understanding Criminology. Philadelphia : Open University Press 1998.

Ashishig

Ajay

R

R



Course Code	POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY ( Elective )	L	T	P	C
MSOCI20Y205	राजनीतिक समाजशास्त्र	6	0	0	6
Pre-Requictives	Nil	Syllabus Version			
		100 Marks			
<b>Course Objectives:</b>					
This course introduces students to the emergence of, and the theoretical debates, and basic concepts in the field of Political Sociology. It covers themes such as locallevel politics, citizenship and welfare state and politics and society in India, and offers comprehensive readings that deal with the political system over time and space					
<b>Course Outcome:</b>					
This Course attempts to provide the significance of gender studies and Womens' studies to students of Political Science. It deals with: Womens' Movements globally and in India; Provides the necessary theoretical perspectives; major issues in women's studies and in the fourth and final unit provides empowerment policies in India. Another area with immense potential for further research in non-governmental sectors, both nationally and globally					
<b>Student Learning Outcome</b>					
Students will be able to learn complexities in the Indian political system and be enabled to examine them in an informed manner					
<b>UNIT - I</b>					<b>18</b>
Definition and subject matter of Political Sociology, distinctive approach of Political Sociology, Interrelationship between political system and society. Democratic and totalitarian systems : socio-economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability.					
<b>UNIT-II</b>					<b>18</b>
Political Culture : meaning and significance, political socialization-meaning, significance and agencies. Elite theories of distribution of power in society (with reference to Mosca, Pareto, R. Mitchels and C.W. Mills and Others.					
<b>UNIT-III</b>					<b>18</b>
Pressure groups and interests groups - Nature, bases, political significance. Bureaucracy, its characteristics, its types, its significance in political development with special reference to India.					
<b>UNIT-IV</b>					<b>18</b>
Political Parties : Characteristics, social composition of parties, recruitment, mass participation, political apathy, its causes and consequences (with special reference to India.)					
<b>UNIT - V</b>					<b>18</b>
Political Process in India : Role of caste, Religion, Regionalism and language in Indian Politics. Public Opinion : Role of mass media, problems of communication in illiterate societies ; its reference on parties and polity, politicization of social life.					

---

### Reference Books:

1. Dowse, R.E. & Hughes : Political Sociology, New York, Basic Book 1971.
2. Horowitz, Irving L. : Foundation of Political Sociology, New York, Harper and Row 1972.
3. Ruciman W.G. : Social Sciences and Political Theory, Cambridge University Press, London 1965.
4. Eisenstadi, S.N. (ed.) : Political Sociology, New York, Basic Book 1971.
5. Krrnhauser, W. : The Politics of Mass Society, Penguin 1971.
6. Kothari R. : Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd 1979.
7. Merton, R.K. (ed.) : Reader in Bureaucracy : Gienco The Free Press 1952.
8. Key V.O. : Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups, Crowell, New York 1964.
9. Mills C.W. & Hans Gerth : Essays in Sociology, Oxford, New York 1946.
10. P. Blau : Bureaucracy in Modern Society : Random House, New York 1956.

Ashobraj

Course code	Dissertation/Project work	L	T	P	C
MSOCI20Y206	लघु शोध निबन्ध/परियोजना कार्य	4	0	6	10
Pre-requisite	Nil	Syllabus version			
		100 MARKS			

### Course Objectives:

1. समाजशास्त्र का विशेषज्ञता के साथ ज्ञान प्रदान करना।
2. समाजशास्त्र विषय की समग्र और व्यापक जानकारी प्रदान करना।
3. छात्रों में समाजशास्त्र के प्रति रुचि जाग्रत करना।
4. समाजशास्त्र के अभ्यास की प्रवृत्ति को विकसित करना।
5. समाजशास्त्र में कुशलता एवं दक्षता को विकसित करना।
6. समाजशास्त्र विषय से संबंधित सैद्धांतिक एवं प्रयोगिक दोषों को दूर करना।
7. शोध कार्य को बढ़ावा देना।

### Course Outcome:

1. समाजशास्त्र विषय की क्षमताओं एवं विशेषताओं का ज्ञान करना।
2. समाजशास्त्र की दक्षता और उसकी सूक्ष्मता का ज्ञान प्रदान करना।
3. समाजशास्त्र विषय के ज्ञान को विस्तारित एवं प्रसारित करना।
4. शोध कार्य एवं अनुसंधान का ज्ञान प्रदान करना।

### Student Learning Outcomes

#### (SLO):

1. छात्रों में लेखन कौशल का विकास होना।
2. छात्रों में लेखन के अनुकूलन की सोच विकसित होना।
3. समाजशास्त्र विषय के अभ्यास के लिए नूतन तकनीक, कौशल विधियों एवं प्रयोगों का विकास।
4. समाजशास्त्र विषय की विषयगत समस्याओं का निदान करने की क्षमता का विकास होना।
5. समाजशास्त्र में विशेषज्ञता के साथ छात्र को दक्ष बनाना।
6. शोधकार्य की समस्याओं का निदान होना।
7. शोध कार्य को गति प्रदान करना।

प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी प्रश्नपत्र संख्या सप्तम से दशम तक पढ़े गये विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लघु शोध निबन्ध तैयार करना।





Course Code	Subjective Presentation and Comprehensive viva	L	T	P	C
MSOCI20Y207	विशय प्रस्तुति एवं विस्तृत मौखिकी	0	0	6	6
Pre-Requictives	Nil	Syllabus Version			
		100 Marks			
<b>Course Objective</b>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>समाजशास्त्र का विशेषज्ञता के साथ ज्ञान प्रदान करना।</li> <li>विशय की समग्र और व्यापक जानकारी प्रदान करना।</li> <li>छात्रों में राजनीति विज्ञान के प्रति रुचि जाग्रत करना।</li> <li>समाजशास्त्र के अभ्यास की प्रवृत्ति को विकसित करना।</li> <li>समाजशास्त्र विषय में कुशलता एवं दक्षता को विकसित करना।</li> <li>समाजशास्त्र से संबंधित सैद्धांतिक एवं प्रायोगिक दोषों को दूर करना।</li> <li>समाजशास्त्र विषय के भोध कार्य को बढ़ावा देना।</li> </ol>					
<b>course outcomes</b>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>समाजशास्त्र की क्षमताओं एवं विशेषताओं का ज्ञान करना।</li> <li>समाजशास्त्र दक्षता और उसकी सूक्ष्मता का ज्ञान प्रदान करना।</li> <li>समाजशास्त्र के ज्ञान को विस्तारित एवं प्रसारित करना।</li> <li>समाजशास्त्र के भोध कार्य एवं अनुसंधान का ज्ञान प्रदान करना।</li> </ol>					
<b>Students Learning Outcomes</b>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>छात्रों में शोध कौशल का विकास होना।</li> <li>छात्रों में अनुकूलन की सोच विकसित होना।</li> <li>शोध के अभ्यास के लिए नूतन तकनीक, कौशल विधियों एवं प्रयोगों का विकास होना।</li> <li>शोध एवं विषयगत समस्याओं का निदान करने की क्षमता का विकास होना।</li> <li>विषय का विशेषज्ञता के साथ छात्र को दक्ष बनाना।</li> <li>शोध कार्य की समस्याओं का निदान होना।</li> <li>शोध कार्य को गति प्रदान करना।</li> </ol>					
<p>प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी प्रश्नपत्र संख्या सप्तम से दशम तक पढ़े गये विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर प्रस्तुति और विस्तृत मौखिकी देना होगी।</p>					

Ashish