

Course Code	Social Processes and Change Course-3A)	(Core	L	T	P	C
BSOCI20Y201	सामाजिक प्रक्रियाएं एवं परिवर्तन		3	2	0	5
Pre- requisite	Nil	Syllabus Version				
						50 Marks
Course Objectives						
<p>1. Conversant with banking law"s historic development and how it shaped today"s bank regulatory regime.</p> <p>2. Familiar with and able to navigate the various overlapping legal and regulatory regimes applying to banks and bank holding companies</p> <p>3. Have Knowledgeable of the root causes of bank panics and wholesale runs (including particularly the wholesale runs which occurred during the 2008 financial crisis) and the regulatory framework which has evolved to address this systemic risk.</p> <p>4. Be able to critically compare the bank regulatory system in the US comprised of multiple state and federal regulators with the "single financial regulator" system operating in many other jurisdictions:</p>						
Course Outcome						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the social and cultural changes in Indian society. • Understand the theory of Social change and co-relate with contemporary Society • Analyze the cultural process • Understand the social movement in present and post scenario. <p>Research Methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the Research and Social Research. • Understand the basic knowledge of Social Research. • Development the comparative understanding of technique of research. 						
Student Learning Outcome						
The faculty of the Department of Sociology agreed on the following statement of its mission, goals, and learning outcomes: The Sociology Department seeks to develop in students the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues. Through coursework, internships, independent studies and collaborative research with faculty, the Department encourages a commitment to social justice based on an appreciation of social and intellectual diversity and an awareness of social inequality.						
UNIT - I						15
Social Structure Concept and Characteristics, Function. Concept and Characteristics, Social Structure and Fuction, (According to Redeliffe-Brown and T. Parsons)						
सामाजिक संरचना – अवधारणा एवं विशेषताएं प्रकार्य – अवधारणा एवं विशेषताएं सामाजिक संरचना एवं प्रकार्य – रेडलिफ ब्राउन एवं टी. पारसंस के अनुसार						
UNIT - II						15
Social Organization -Concept and Characteristics, Social Process- Cooperation, Accomodation. Assimililation, Adaptation. Adjustment Socialorganization of work in different types of Society, Slave Society feudal Society, industrial/Capitalist Society.						

Ashishya

सामाजिक संगठन की अवधारणा एवं विशेषताएं सामाजिक संगठन की प्रक्रियाएं – सहयोग, व्यवस्थापन, सात्मीकरण, अनुकूलन, सामंजस्य विभिन्न प्रकार के समाजों में कार्य का सामाजिक संगठन, दास, सामंत औद्योगिक पूंजीवादी समाज।	
UNIT - III	15
Social Disorganization-Concept and Characteristics, Process of Social Disorganization- Competition, Conflict, Deviant behaviour, War	
सामाजिक विघटन की अवधारणा एवं विशेषताएं। सामाजिक विघटन की प्रक्रियाएं – प्रतिस्पर्धा, संघर्ष, विचलित व्यवहार, युद्ध	
UNIT - IV	15
Social Legislation -Domestic Violence Act 2005, The scheduled caste and tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989) Human Right Act 1993 Right to information 2005, Protection of women under Indian constitution and criminal law, Environment Protection Act 1986, Consumer Protection Act 1986, Information Technology Act 2000, Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantees Act 2010.	
सामाजिक विधान –घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम 2005, अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति अत्याचार निरोधक अधिनियम 1989, मानव अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम 1993, सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005, भारतीय संविधान एवं अपराधिक नियमों के अंतर्गत महिलाओं को प्राप्त सुरक्षा, पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986, सूचना औद्योगिकी अधिनियम 2000, म.प्र. लोकसेवाओं के प्रदान की गारंटी अधिनियम 2010।	
UNIT - V	15
Process of Social Change- Social Movement, Planning Urbaniation, Industrilization, Modernization.	
सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रियाएं – सामाजिक आंदोलन, नियोजन, नगरीयकरण, औद्योगीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण।	

Textbook

Harrison, D. (1989). The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage.

Reference Books

- 1 Dreze, J. & Sen, A. (1996). India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 2 Haq, M. (1991). Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 3 Srinivas, M.N. (1966). Social Change in Modern India. Berkley: University of Berkley
- 4 Webster, A. (1984). Introduction to the Sociology of Development. London: McMillan

Ashis Das

Course Code	Rural, Urban and Tribal Society (Core Course-3B)	L	T	P	C
BSOCI20Y202	ग्रामीण, नगरीय एवं जनजातीय समाज	3	2	0	5
Pre- requisite	Null	Syllabus Version			
		50 Marks			
Course Objectives					
<p>1 Drawing from recent and classical research, this course lays down the foundation for a sociological study of the city or the urban. In addition, it introduces students to the multidisciplinary nature of contemporary urban studies by taking them through relevant theories from across the social sciences, including cultural geography, history, political science, and memory studies. Using a cross-cultural approach, the city is studied as part of global and transnational networks, spatial and cultural maps, formations of class, urban dislocation, and violence.</p> <p>2 Sociology considers society as a moral system and religion becomes one of the most important sources of morality. The course is a blend of anthropological and sociological aspects of religion combining a study of communitarian affairs where religious beliefs and rites bring order in social life with a study of schisms and changes in religious doctrines and their relation with different classes and strata. The course is built around the notion that religion not only stabilises social life but also is a major source of ethics and values affecting economic and political domains.</p>					
Course Outcome					
<p>1 Define Rural Sociology and demonstrate nature, subject-matter and importance of studying Rural Sociology.</p> <p>2 Understand and analyze social, economic and political aspects of rural society</p> <p>3 Demonstrate how caste system operates and its importance in rural society.</p> <p>4 Define urban sociology and demonstrate the nature and scope of urban sociology.</p> <p>5 Develop an understanding about trends of urbanization in India and impact of urbanization on Indian society.</p> <p>6 Develop awareness about urban problems and policies adopted to solve such problems</p> <p>6 Understand social, economic and cultural features of minorities and other weaker section in India</p> <p>7 Learn about the Constitutional Provision for the protection of minorities and other weaker section in India.</p> <p>8 Learn about the Reservation Policy in India.</p>					
Student Learning Outcome					
<p>1 The students will appreciate the significance of ritual sustaining the social fabric and develop an understanding of ethics as part of the domain of society rather than of the individual. It will help in making them more conscious about moral and ethical choices in their roles as active citizens.</p> <p>2 In addition to gaining proficiency in concepts prevalent in a wide range of urban research, students will be trained competently towards undertaking professional research, consultancy, governmental and non-governmental work, urban policy.</p>					
UNIT - I					15
Characteristic of Rural and Peasant Societies, Rural Family, Caste, Occupation and its Changing Status Jajmani System.					
ग्रामीण एवं कृषक समाज की विशेषताएं, ग्रामीण परिवार, जाति, व्यवसाय एवं उनकी परिवर्तित स्थिति, जजमानी व्यवस्था।					
UNIT - II					15
Rural Leadership and Factions, Peasant Tension, Cooperatives, Changing Status of Rural Women, Migration, Panchyati Raj & Decentralization of Authority.					
ग्रामीण नेतृत्व एवं गुटबंदी, कृषक तनाव, सहकारिता, ग्रामीण महिलाओं की परिवर्तनशील स्थिति, प्रवास, पंचायती राज एवं सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीयकरण।					
UNIT - III					15
Urban Society- Housing. Slums, Juvenile Delinquency. Alcoholism, Drug, Addiction, Environmental Pollution.					

नगरीय समाज – आवास गंदी बस्तियां, बाल अपराध, मद्यपान एवं मादक द्रव्य व्यसन, पर्यावरण प्रदूषण।	
UNIT - IV	15
Urban Society - Social Disorganization - Meaning, Characteristics and Causes, Crime, Poverty and unemployment, Impact of information technology on society, Curroption & its Prevention.	
नगरीय समाज – सामाजिक विघटन –अर्थ लक्षण तथा कारण अपराध, निर्धनता तथा बेरोजगारी, भ्रष्टचार एवं निवारण समाज पर सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रभाव	
UNIT - V	15
Tribes - Meaning and Characteristics, Geographical spread, Trible Development & walfare Program, Tribal Problems, Indebtendness, Land Alienation, Life Style of Gond. Bhil, Bhilala and Korku tribes.	
जनजाति : अर्थ एवं विशेषताएं, भौगोलिक वितरण, जनजातीय विकास एवं कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रम जनजातीय समस्याएं – ऋणग्रस्तता, भूमि पृथक्करण, गौड़, भील, भिलाला एवं कोरकू जनजातियों की जीवन शैली।	

Referance Books

- 1 Bose, N. K. : (1967) Culture and Society in India (Asia Publishing House)
- 2 Desai, A. R. : (1979) Peasant struggles in India (Oxford University Press, Bombay)
- 3 Dube, S.C. 1977 : Tribal Heritage of India (New Delhi : Vikas)
- 4 Hasnain, N. : (1983) Tribes in India (Harnam Publications, New Delhi)
- 5 Rao, M.S.A. : (1979) Social Movements in India (Manohar : Delhi)