

Course Code	Sociological Thinkers (DSE/GE/3A)	L	T	P	C
BSOCI20Y301	समाजशास्त्रीय विचारक	3	2	0	5
Pre- requisite	Nil	Syllabus Version			
		50 Marks			
Course Objective					
Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the midnineteenth century European society. Its development over a century and a half since then has been influenced by a variety of socioeconomic and political conditions where it has been taught and practised. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systematised. Nevertheless, some of its original concerns have persisted and some of its classical theoretical and methodological landmarks are relevant even now.					
Course Outcome					
Conceptions and Types of Crimes: legal, behavioral, sociological; crime & delinquency, types of crime, white-collar crime, terrorism-related crimes 1 Early Explanations: classical, positivist, psychological, geographical 2 Sociological Explanations: differential association, group processes, delinquent subculture, 3 opportunity structure, social structure and anomie, marxian perspective, labelling theo 4 Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals in Contemporary India 5 Theories of Punishment: retributive, deterrent, reformative					
Student Learning Outcome					
The student at the end of this course would be able to: 1 Trace the origin of sociological thought from philosophical thought. 2 Discuss the historical and political influences on sociology 3 Describe development of sociology in India.					
UNIT - I					15
Auguste Comte - Hierarchy of Sciences, Law of Three Stages, Positivism. Emile Durkheim - Theory of Suicide, Theory of Religion, Devision of Labour. Pitirim Sorokin - Theory of Culural Change. अगस्ट कॉम्टे – विज्ञानों का संस्तरण, तीन स्तरों का नियम, प्रत्यक्षवाद। इमाइल दुर्खीम – आत्महत्या का सिद्धांत, धर्म का सिद्धांत श्रमविभाजन। पिट्रिम सोरोकिन – सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन का सिद्धांत।					
UNIT - II					15
Max Weber - Theory of Authority, Bureaucracy, Social Action, Ideal Type Karl Marx - Class Struggle, Theory of Surplus Value, Dialectical Materelism. Thorstein Veblem - Technological Change, Theory of Leisure Class. मैक्स बेबर – सत्ता, नौकरशाही, सामाजिक क्रिया, आदर्श प्रारूप। कार्ल मार्क्स – वर्ग संघर्ष, अतिरिक्त मूल्य का सिद्धांत द्वन्द्वात्मक भौतिकवाद। थॉर्स्टीन वेब्लिन – प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तन विलासी वर्ग का सिद्धांत।					
UNIT - III					15
R.K. Merton - Theory of Functionalism, Reference Group, Conformity & Deviance. Vilfredo Pareto - Circulation of Elites, Resdues and Derivations. Talcott Parsons - Theory of Social Action, Social System, Pattern Variables. G.H. Mead - Self & Identity. आर.के. मर्टन – प्रकार्यवाद का सिद्धांत, संदर्भ समूह अनुरूपता एवं विचलन।					
UNIT - IV					15

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Mahatma Gandhi - Non Violence, Satyagraha, Trusteeship. Radhakamal Mukerjee- Sociology of Values. Dr. B.r. Ambedkar - Sociology Justice, Casteless Equalitarian Society. G.S. Ghureye- Indology.	
महात्मा गांधी – अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह, संरक्षकता। राधाकमल मुखर्जी – मूल्यों का समाजशास्त्र। डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर – सामाजिक न्याय, जातिविहीन समतामूलक समाज। जी.एस. घुरिये– भारत विद्याशास्त्र।	
UNIT - V	15
M.N. Srinivas - sanskritization, Westernization, Securization. A.R. Desai - Social background of Nationalism in India. Yogendra Singh - Moderniation of Indian Tradition.	
एम.एन. श्रीनिवास – संस्कृतिकरण, पश्चिमीकरण लौकिकीकरण। ए.आर.देसाई – भारत में राष्ट्रवाद की सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि। योगेन्द्र सिंह – भारतीय परंपरा का आधुनिकीकरण।	

Textbook

- 1 Singh, Y. (1986). Indian Sociology. New Delhi: Vistar Publications.
- 2 Ritzier, G. (1996). Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
- 3 Barnes, H.E. (1959). Introduction to the History of Sociology. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- 4 Coser, L. (1979). Masters of Sociological Thought. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Reference Books

- 1 Singh, Y. (2004). Ideology and Theory in Indian Society. Jaipur: Rawat.
- 2 Zellin, I. (1998). Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory. Jaipur: Rawat.

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Course Code	Methods of Social Research (DSE/GE/3B)	L	T	P	C
BSOCI20Y302	सामाजिक अनुसंधान विधि	3	2	0	5
Pre-requisite	Nil	Syllabus Version			
50 Marks					
Course Objective					
This course is designed to acquaint students with the theory-in-practice of anthropology and sociology as well as explore. ethical debates and controversies in sociology and anthropology.					
Course Outcome					
<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					
Students will understand the epistemological basis of different theories and different disciplines, and the way that disciplines are defined by their methods. In addition to Annexure No.-104 traditional place-based ethnography, the students will become acquainted with a variety of different contexts in which ethnography can be carried out (e.g. virtual, visual) as well as a variety of different methods (e.g. archives, oral history, life histories, content analysis).					
UNIT - I					15
Social Research- Meaning, importance and Characteristics, Basic steps of scientific Research, Importance of Scientific Method, Fact, Objectivity. Formulation of Hypothesis & Testing Research Design, Social Survey-Meaning Definition, Characteristics, Objectives. Types.					
सामाजिक अनुसंधान – अर्थ, महत्व, विशेषताएं। वैज्ञानिकशोध के प्रमुख चरण, वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का महत्व, तथ्य वस्तुनिष्ठता, उपकल्पना निर्माण एवं परीक्षण, शोध प्ररचना, सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण –अर्थ, परिभाषा, विशेषताएं, उद्देश्य, प्रकार।					
UNIT - II					15
Research Methodology - Case Study Method, Sampling Method, Qualitative & Quantitative Method. Techniques of Data Collection - Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Observation.					
अनुसंधान पद्धति – वैयक्तिक अध्ययन पद्धति, निदर्शन पद्धति, गुणात्मक एवं परिणात्मक पद्धति। तथ्य संकलन की प्रविधियां – प्रश्नावली अनुसूची, साक्षात्कार, अवलोकन।					
UNIT - III					15
Scaling Techniques 0 Types of Scales: Likert and Bogardus Scales. Classification and Tabulation of Data - Meaning, Characteristics, Objectives and Basis. Report Writing.					
अनुमापन प्रविधियां – अनुमापन के प्रकार : लिक्ट एवं बोगार्डस के पैमाने, तथ्यों का वर्गीकरण एवं सारणीयन –अर्थ, विशेषताएं, उद्देश्य, आधार। प्रतिवेदन लेखन।					
UNIT - IV					15
Meaning of Statistics, Utility and Limitations. Central Tendency. Meaning Characteristics and Importance. Measure of Central Tendency - Mean, Median, Mode.					
सांख्यिकी का अर्थ, उपयोगिता एवं सीमाएं। केन्द्रीय प्रवृत्ति का अर्थ, विशेषताएं महत्व। केन्द्रीय प्रवृत्ति का मापन – माध्य, माध्यिका, बहुलक।					
UNIT - V					15
Presentation of Data, Diagrammatic and Graphic Presentation, Use of Computer in Social Research.					
तथ्यों का प्रस्तुतीकरण – चित्रमय एवं रेखाचित्र के माध्यम से प्रस्तुति, सामाजिक अनुसंधान में संगणक का उपयोग।					

Referance Books

1. Bajaj and Gupta. 1972. Elements of Statistics. New Delhi: R.Chand and Co.
- 2 .Beteille, A and T.N.Madan. 1975. Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- 3 . Bryman, Alan. 1988. Quality and Quantity in Social Research. London: Unwin Hyman.
- 4 .Jayaram, N. 1989. Sociology: Methods and Theory. Madras: MacMillian.

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