Peper - I  
Title - Sociology of Kinship Marriage and Family

Unit I  
Kinship- Definition and Types  
Classification of Kinship

Unit II  
Marriage  
Rules of Marriage: Endogamy, Exogamy, Prescriptive and Preferential  
Marriage, Monogamy, Polygamy, Levirate and Sororate, Hypogamy and  
Hypergamy; Marriage transactions: Dowry and Bride-wealth

Unit III  
Family- Definition and Functions of Family  
Types of family  
Family structure in India

Unit IV  
Changes in Indian Family  
Change in structure and function  
Change and continuity in Indian family value

Unit V  
Current Issues in Indian Family  
Impact of Globalization in Family  
System in India.  
Changing nature of Marriage in India

Essential Readings:
   Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Additional Readings:
3. गर्ग, देवेन्द्र, भारत में परिवार, विवाह और नातेदारी, रितु प्रकाशन, 2012.
Unit-I:
  Features of Contemporary Indian society and Culture;
  Component of Indian Society,
  Demographic, Religious, Caste Class etc

Unit-II:
  Culture- Definition & Attributes & Components of Culture,
  Little and Great Tradition in
  India, Acculturation and Enculturation

Unit-III:
  Organisations and Institutions
  Family and Marriage, Kinship and Clan,
  Rural and Urban Continuum

Unit IV:
  Groups
  Groups in Rural India,
  Tribal India, Urban India

Unit V:
  Monographs (Basics)
  An Indian Village- S C Dube
  The Kamar- S C Dube
  The City – D’Suza
With the fast tempo of change in contemporary society, the crime scene is also changing fast. This course is designed to acquaint the students with recent advances in criminology, changing profile of crime and criminals particularly in India and the correctional measures and programmes in prison

**Unit: I: Concept**
- Criminology-Meaning Scope & Subject Matter.
- Conceptual approaches to crime-legal and sociological.
- Crime against Women: Types and Extent;

**Unit-II: Theories**
- Concept of Deviance,
- Theoretical Perspectives of Social Deviance: Anomie theory;
- Typological Theory, Differential Association Theory; Labeling Theory; Multi-factorial Theory and others

**Unit-III: Forms of Deviance**
- Juvenile Delinquency; Alcoholism; Drug addiction;
- Mental Disorder; Homosexuality; Beggary.

**Unit-IV: Types of Crime**
- Organized Crime: Concept, characteristics, and structure;
- Occupational Crime: Concept, Elements, types, and effects;
- Professional Crime: characteristics, types; White color crime,
- Cyber Crime: Concept and types

**Unit-V: Correctional Programmes**
- Prison as a correctional Institute,
- Educational and Correctional Programmes in Prison
- Human Rights and Prison Management
- Reformatory Institutions

**Essential Readings**
- Lemert, Edwin (1972), *Human Deviance, Social Problems and Social Control*, Englewood
Unit I-
  - Tribes- Meaning and Characteristics
  - Tribal Population in India
  - Demographic Profile

Unit II-
  - Tribal Culture, Folk and Art
  - Indigenous Knowledge
  - Tribal Development

Unit III-
  - Tribal Problems
  - Landlessness, land alienation
  - Tribal Health and Education

Unit IV-
  - Tribal Studies in India
  - Tribes in India
  - Impact of ICT on Tribal Society

Unit V-
  - Impact of Globalization on Tribal Life
  - Govt Polies for Tribal Welfare
  - Role of NGOs in Tribal Welfare
Write an Essay on Any One

1. Social Problems
2. Family welfare
3. Rural Development
4. Tribal Welfare
5. Crime Against Women
6. Child Labour
7. Cyber Crime
8. Covid-19 Pandemic
10. Drug Addiction
11. Sociology for Nation Building
12. Women Empowerment
13. Human Rights
14. Panchayati Raj
15. Environment and Society
The development of sociology in India took place much later than in Europe. The root of the discipline can be traced to the initial study taken up by the colonial rulers to understand the culture and people of India for their administrative purposes. Gradually the efficacy of the discipline was understood and it was started in different universities as part of other departments to acquire a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions. This course aims at sensitizing the students to the diversity as well as interconnectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Unit I: Development of Sociology in India
   The colonial intervention and sociological knowledge
   Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar and the subject matter of Indian sociology
   Sociology of India and Sociology for India

Unit II: Indological /Textual
   Ghurye and L. Dumont

Unit III: Structural-functionalism
   M.N Srinivas; S.C Dube

Unit IV: Marxian perspective
   A.R Desai; D.P Mukherjee

Unit V: Subaltern Perspective
   D. Hardiman; B.R Ambedkar

Essential Readings
Studies of planning and development have long been concerned with the relationship between the transparent and supposedly anonymous forces of markets, states and bureaucracies, on the one hand, and the particular local and national forms of social organization in which actor’s daily lives are embedded. This course deals with an understanding of various approaches to the change of cultural and societal values, the social structure and its relation with the changes of economic institution and vice-versa.

**Unit I: Concept of Social Change:**
Growth, Development and Change
Meaning and Factors of social change.

**Unit II: Theories of Social Change:**
Evolution, Revolution, Diffusion and Cyclical,
Social structure and Technology (R.K Merton)
The passing of traditional society (D. Lerner)
Barnet Views of Social change

**Unit III: Understanding Development**
Development and change
Models of development
Poverty and inequality

**Unit IV: Process of social change in India**
Sanskritisation; Islamisation; Westernization
Secularism; Modernisation and Globalisation
Great tradition and little tradition

**Unit V: Indian Experiences of Development:**

**Essential Readings**
Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi, OUP
Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley : University of Berkley
Unit I
Industrial Sociology Nature and Scope
Development of Industrial Structure
Division of Labour

Unit II
Industrial Bureaucracy
ILO- Structure and Functions

Unit III
Work – concept and work ethics
Labour Migration
Labour relations in India

Unit IV
Industrial Society
Women and Child in Industrial Society

Unit V
Power, Industry and Capitalism
Chhindwara University Chhindwara MP

Syllabus
MA Sociology/Final 20020-21

Paper – IX
Political Sociology

MM: 50

Unit I - Political Sociology
Definition Subject matter and Scope
Political Development, Political Socialization
Political Participation.

Unit II- Political System- Definition, Classification
Political Elite – Pareto, Millis
Political Culture

Unit III
Democratic System
Democracy in India

Unit IV
Political Parties
Voting Behavior Political process in India
Bureaucracy - Concept and characteristics, Max Weber on Bureaucracy

Unit V
Public Opinion in Democracy
Decentralization of Polity
Panchayati Raj
Chhindwara University Chhindwara MP

Syllabus
MA Sociology/Final 20020-21

Paper – X
(A). Social Demography

MM: 50

Unit I-
Social Demography, Concept, Meaning, Definition, Method of Study
Relationship between Social Demography and other Social Sciences
Population Structure in India

Unit II-
Census, Importance of Census,
Census policy in India.
Methods of findings and analyzing of birth rate and death rate

Unit III-
Theories
Malthus and Neo-Malthusian theories
Biological and Socio-cultural theories
Optimum theory of Population

Unit IV-
Welfare
Family Welfare Programmes in India
Family Welfare and Health

Unit V-
Policies
Demographic Role in India
Govt polies regarding population control, Role of NGOs

Essential Readings

Davis: The Population Change in India
Pollack: Family planning
Shrivastava OS : Jansankhya shastra ka Adhyayan evam Samajhashtra
The dissertation work is distributed into two major parts. Each part of the dissertation carries equal credit for evaluation.

a. Theoretical Discussion, Literature Review and Development of Research Proposal

b. Field Work, data analysis and Presentation of the findings (Dissertation)