SYLLABUS

M.A. SOCIOLOGY

UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

(CBCS)

HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY
SUMMER-HILL, SHIMLA-5
2022

Programme Objectives

The Master of Arts in Sociology offered by the Department aims at training students to critically analyse the social environment in which they live and become self-aware and responsible citizens.

Programme Outcomes (PO's)

1. **Sociological Knowledge:** Apply the knowledge of Sociology to the solution of social problems. The sociological knowledge would be useful in the social engineering and social reconstruction of the social structure.

2. **Problem Analysis:** To make use of appropriate sociological knowledge and skills to identify, formulate, analyze and solve complex social problems in order to reach substantiated conclusions.

3. **Development of Solutions:** An ability to discover solutions for complex sociological problems and to develop systems or processes that meet specified needs with appropriate attention to societal, cultural, economic and environmental considerations.

4. **Investigation of Complex Social Problems:** An ability to conduct investigations of complex social issues on the basis of research based knowledge that include appropriate experiments, analysis and interpretation of data and synthesis of information in order to reach valid conclusions.

5. **Modern Tool Usage:** An ability to create, select, apply, adapt and extend appropriate techniques, resources, and modern sociological tools to a range of social activities, from simple to complex, with an understanding of the associated limitations.

6. **The Sociologist and Society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess socio-cultural, economic, political and legal issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the discipline of Sociology.

7. **Environment and Sustainability:** Understand the impact of the sociological solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

8. **Ethics:** An ability to apply ethical principles and commitment to responsibilities and accountability of the discipline.

9. **Individual and Team Work:** An ability to work effectively as a member and leader in teams, preferably in a multi-disciplinary setting.

10. **Communication:** An ability to communicate sociological concepts and theories within the sociological community and with society at large. Such ability includes the

ability to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, and to give and effectively respond to clear instructions.

11. **Project Management and Finance:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the sociological principles and apply these to one's own work to manage projects as well as in multidisciplinary environments.

12. **Lifelong Learning:** To attain the recognition of the need for, and an ability to engage in lifelong learning to maintain their competence and to allow them to contribute to the advancement of knowledge.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO's)

- To impart sociological knowledge and skills in students that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues.

- To comprehend the various features of Indian Society and culture including unity in diversity, Indian social structure and understanding rural, urban and tribal India.

- To impart knowledge and develop understanding of research methodology and its application for research relevant to social problems.

- To equip the students for seeking suitable employment ability.

- Sociological knowledge is helpful for understanding and planning of society. It is a vehicle of social reform and social reorganisation.

Course Structure of MA Sociology

The following Course structure for MA in Sociology under CBCS has been modified and reformulated w.e.f. the academic session 2022-23.

Semester	Course Code	Nature of Course	Course Name	Credits	Lectures Credits	Tutorial (Seminar/GD /Quiz) Credit	Theory	Internal Assessment
					Theory Contact Hours (L- 5hrs/Tut.- 1 hr)		Marks Scheme	
I	SOC-C-101	DSC	Classical Sociological Tradition-I	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-102	DSC	Methodology of Social Research	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-103	DSC	Social Stratification and Change	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-104	DSC	Sociology of Environment	6	5	1	80	20
	Total Credits			24	20	4	Total Marks = 400	
II	SOC-C-201	DSC	Classical Sociological Tradition-II	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-202	DSC	Perspectives on Indian Society	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-203	DSC	Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-O-204	GE	Social Demography	4	4	-	80	20
	Total Credits			22	19	3	Total Marks = 400	
III	SOC-C-301	DSC	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology-I	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-302	DSC	Sociology of Development	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-303	DSC	Gender and Society	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-304	AEC*	Social Statistics and Computer Analysis	4	4	-	80	20
	SOC-E-305	DSE-I or	Rural Sociology or	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-E-306	DSE-II or	Urban Sociology or	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-E-307	DSE-III	Dissertation	6	4 (Evaluation)	2 (Viva-Voce)	75 Evaluation + 25 Viva	
	Total Credits			24	20	4	Total Marks = 400	
	Mandatory Non CGPA AEC			04	04	-	Total Marks = 100	
IV	SOC-C-401	DSC	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology-II	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-C-402	DSC	Comparative Sociology	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-E-403	DSE-I or	Social Psychology or	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-E-404	DSE-II or	Sociology of Marginalised Communities or	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-E-405	DSE-III	Political Sociology	6	5	1	80	20
	SOC-O-406	GE	Crime and Society	4	4	-	80	20
	Total Credits			22	19	3	Total Marks = 400	
	Grand Total No. of Credits			92	78	14	Grand Total Marks = 1600	

Total Courses = 17 (DSC = 12, DSE = 02, GE = 02, AEC = 01)
Total Credits = 96 (DSC = 72, DSE = 12, GE = 08, AEC = 04)
Abbreviations Used: L – Lectures, Tut – Tutorials, hrs = Hours, GD = Group Discussion, C = Compulsory, E = Elective, O = Open, DSC = Discipline Specific Course,
DSE = Discipline Specific Elective, GE = Generic Elective, AEC = Ability Enhancement Course

*The Ability Enhancement Course on **'Social Statistics and Computer Analysis'** is mandatory Non-CGPA Course i.e. it shall have to be passed by all the students for the award of the degree of MA in Sociology but the marks of Ability Enhancement Course shall not be counted in the overall CGPA of the students. Further, the Ability Enhancement Course shall be evaluated internally by the faculty of the department although the paper setting shall be external.*

Note:

i) In the case of regular students, the Department will offer only one Elective Course at a time in III and IV Semesters. Another Elective Course will be offered only if there are a minimum of 05 students opting for it and it will be offered depending upon the Faculty expertise and strength.

ii) In the case of regular students, each student has to take two Generic Elective Courses, one in each of Semesters II and IV, of any other department of the University. One Generic Elective Course taught in the II and IV semesters respectively of the M.A. Programme in the subject of Sociology in the Department will be opened up as interdisciplinary Courses to all full-time students registered in any regular master's programme of the University. The total number of such students accepted in each semester will be equivalent to the intake in the M.A. Sociology programme in the academic session.

iii) Number of seats, eligibility, basis of admission, age limit, reservation, fee structure, scheme of examination and qualifying marks will be as per the University rules as prescribed in the HPU Ordinance and Handbook of Information from time to time.

Scheme of choice of the Courses: There will be four categories of Courses:
1. Core (Compulsory) Courses 2. Discipline Specific Elective Courses 3. Generic Elective Courses 4. Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)

i) There are 12 Core Courses, two Discipline Specific Elective Courses and two Generic Elective Courses and one Ability Enhancement Course which the students are required to complete during the M.A. Programme. A student will be required to complete four Core Courses in I Semester; three Core Courses and one Generic Elective in II Semester; three Core Courses, one Discipline Specific Elective Course and one Ability Enhancement Course in III semester; two Core Courses, one Discipline Specific Elective Course and one Generic Elective Course in IV Semester. The distribution of Courses is as follows:

Courses	Semester I	Semester II	Semester III	Semester IV	Total
Core Courses	04	03	03	02	12
Discipline Specific Elective Courses	-	-	01	01	02
Generic Elective Courses	-	01	-	01	02
Ability Enhancement Course	-	-	01	-	01
Total	04	04	05	04	17

Scheme of Examination

i) Each Course shall be of 100 marks and qualifying marks in each Course shall be 40% each in Theory and Internal Assessment.

ii) In the case of **regular students**, the distribution of 100 marks shall be 80 for Theory and 20 for Internal Assessment. The Internal Assessment of 20 marks shall comprise of 15 marks for House Test/Assignments/Presentations and 5 marks for attendance.

The attendance marks shall be given to the students as per the following criteria:

75% to 80%	:	1 Mark
81% to 85%	:	2 Marks
86% to 90%	:	3 Marks
91% to 95%	:	4 Marks
96% to 100%	:	5 Marks

iii) In the case of **ICDEOL students**, the distribution of 100 marks shall be 80 for Theory and 20 for Internal Assessment. The Internal Assessment of 20 marks shall be based on compulsory assignments submitted by the students in each Course in each Semester.

iv) In the case of **private students**, each Course shall be of 100 marks in each Semester.

v) There shall be four units in each Course. The question paper shall consist of eight questions in all i.e. two questions from each unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions, selecting at least one question from each unit. All questions carry equal marks.

SEMESTER I

Course Code: SOC-C-101   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Classical Sociological Tradition-I   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: This Course will familiarize the students with the historical and socio-economic background of the development of Sociology as a discipline. This course also introduces the students with the seminal thoughts of the classical sociological thinkers that include August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber.

Course Outcomes:

- To understand the historical context and the economic and social systems within which Sociology emerged in the west.
- To comprehend the theoretical foundations of Sociology.
- To develop critical thinking and analytical ability to interpret the social reality.
- To enable students to engage with conceptual frameworks in sociology with ease and apply them to their understanding of social issues.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Emergence of Social Thought**

Historical and Socio-economic Background of Emergence of Social Thought
August Comte- Law of Three Stages; Positivism; Hierarchy of Sciences
Herbert Spencer- Evolutionary Theory and Organic Analogy; Natural Selection

Unit-II   **Karl Marx**

Dialectical Materialism as a Perspective of Social Change; Materialistic Interpretation of History; Class and Class Conflict; Alienation in the Capitalist Society; Theory of Surplus Value

Unit-III   **Emile Durkheim**

Contribution to the Methodology of Sociology- Rules of Sociological Method and Social Facts; Division of Labor- Social Solidarity (Mechanical and Organic Solidarity); Suicide; Theory of Religion

Unit-IV   **Max Weber**

Verstehen; Objectivity in Social Sciences; Ideal Types; Social Action; Power and Authority; Bureaucracy; Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism

Suggested Readings

1. Abraham, F. and J.H. Morgan. 1985. *Sociological Thought*. Madras: McMillan India.
2. Aron, Raymond. 1990. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*, (Vol. I and II). London: Pelican.
3. Collins, Randall. 1997. *Sociological Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
4. Coser, Lewis.1996. *Masters of Sociological Thought*. Delhi: Rawat Publications.
5. Durkheim E. 1960. *The Division of Labour in Society*. Illinois: Free Press of Gilencoe.
6. Fletcher, Ronald. 1994. *The Making of Sociology.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
7. Giddens, A. 1997. *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of The Writing of Marx , Durkheim and Max Weber*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Hughes, John A. et al. 1995. *Understanding Classical Sociology – Max Weber and Durkheim.* London: Sage Publications.
9. Marx, Karl and F Engels. 1971. *The Manifesto of the Communist Party*. Moscow: Progress Publishers.
10. Morrison, Ken. 1995. *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formations of Modern Social Thought*. London: Sage Publications.
11. Nisbet, Robert. 1966. *The Sociological Tradition.* London: Heinemann Educational Books Ltd.
12. Ritzer, George. 1996. *Sociological Theory*. London: Sage Publications.
13. Stones, R (ed.). 2007. *Key Sociological Thinkers.* Basingstroke: Palgrave Macmillan.
14. Turner, J.H. 1995. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
15. Weber, Max. 1965. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Course Code: SOC-C-102   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Methodology of Social Research   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: The course intends to enable students to develop a primary idea about the concepts and processes of social research. The main focus of this course is to acquaint the students with the qualitative and quantitative survey research techniques. It further helps to train the students of Sociology in Basic statistical methods which are applicable in data analysis.

Course Outcomes:

- To understand the philosophical foundations of social research.
- To acquaint with the quantitative and qualitative methods of social research.
- To enhance the ability of the students to apply the research methods to practical issues.
- To enhance their ability to use basic statistical methods for the analysis of data.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Scientific Method in Social Research**

Nature of Science and Scientific Enquiry; Steps in Social Research; Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research; Hypothesis; Theory and Research; Theory Building

Unit-II   **Research Design and Sampling**

Research Designs: Meaning, Nature and Significance; Types- Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental

Sampling: Meaning and Significance; Probability and Non-Probability Sampling and their Sub-types

Unit-III   **Methods of Research**

Quantitative Methods- Meaning and Characteristics; Types- Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule

Qualitative Methods- Meaning and Characteristics; Types- Case study and Content Analysis

Scaling Techniques- Likert, Thurstone, Guttman and Bogardus

Unit-IV   <u>**Statistical Analysis of Data**</u>

Measures of Central Tendency- Mean, Median and Mode; Measures of Variability- Standard Deviation; Test of Significance- Chi-Square and t-test; Use of Computers in Social Research- MS-Word and MS-Excel

Suggested Readings

1. Babbie, Earl. 1995. *The Practice of Social Research*. California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
2. Bailey, K. D. 1997. *Methods of Social Research*. New York: The Free Press.
3. Black, James A. and Dean J. Champion. 1976. *Methods and Issues in Social Research*. New York: Wiley and Sons.
4. Bryman, Alan. 2001. *Social Research Methods*. New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Chava F. Nachmias; David Nachmias and Jack DeWaard. 2014. *Research Methods in Social Sciences.* New York: Worth Publishers.
6. Goode, W.J. and P.K. Hatt. 1981. *Methods in Social Research.* New York: Mcgraw Hill.
7. Gupta, S.P. 2002. *Statistical Methods*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons Publication.
8. Kerlinger. F. N. 1973. *Foundations of Behavioural Research*. Delhi: Surjit Publications.
9. Madge, J. 1976. *The Tools of Social Science*. London: Longman.
10. Moser, C.A. and G. Kalton. 1985. *Survey Methods in Social Investigation*. London: Routledge.
11. Neuman, Lawrence W. 2006. *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Boston: Pearson Publishers.
12. Sarantakos, S. 2005. *Social Research*. Hampshire: Palgrave MacMillian.
13. Sheltiz, Claire et. al. 1976. *Research Methods in Social Relations*. New York: Holt Rinehart & Winston.
14. Srivastava, V.K. (ed.). 2005. *Methodology and Fieldwork*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
15. Strauss, Anselm. 1990. *Basics of Qualitative Research Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
16. Wilkinson, T.S. and P.L. Bhandarkar. 2016. *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research.* New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House
17. Young, P.V. 1969. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

Course Code: SOC-C-103   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Social Stratification and Change   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: Social stratification besides being a persisting empirical reality is constantly changing. Social mobility and social movement acts as a reform and corrective measure to replace some of these inequalities. The students will learn how social inequality is structured, reproduced and experienced.

Course Outcomes:

- To acquaint students with the manner in which seemingly naturalised identities like race, caste, gender, and sexuality are constructed.

- To choose appropriate theoretical concepts to describe the real-world manifestations of social inequality and stratification and to produce coherent explanations of the mechanisms behind stratification systems.

- To critically evaluate empirical data to argue on the matters of social stratification

- To suggest mechanisms of mitigating the effects of social inequality through analyzing social processes on multiple levels.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   Social Stratification: Concept and Theories

Basic Concepts- Social Stratification, Social Inequality and Social Differentiation; Theories of Stratification- Karl Marx, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons and Davis & Moore

Unit-II   Forms of Social Stratification

Slavery (United States, South America and West Indies); Caste (Dumont, Hutton and Ghurye); Class (Industrial Societies- Capitalist System and Socialist System); Race and Ethnicity (South Africa, United States of America and United Kingdom)

Unit-III   Social Stratification and Change in India

Changing Dimensions of Caste- Structural, Cultural, Economic and Political; Decomposition of Social Class; Caste and Class Nexus; Emerging Middle Class; Changing Race, Ethnic and Minority Relations

Unit-IV   **Gender and Social Stratification**

Gender and Caste; Gender and Class; Gender and Inequality; Patriarchy and Power; Gender and Human Rights

Suggested Readings

1. Bendix, R and S. M. Lipset (eds.). 1970. *Class, Status and Power*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
2. Beteille, Andre (ed.). 1969. *Social Inequality*. Penguin Books.
3. D'Souza, V.S. 1981. *Inequality and its Perpetuation*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
4. Dumont, Louis. 1970. *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications*. New Delhi: Vikas Publications.
5. Eisenstadt, S.N. 1971. *Social Differentiation and Stratification*. London: Scott, Foresman & Co.
6. Ghurye, G.S. 2016. *Caste and Race in India.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
7. Giddens A. 1980. *The Class Structure of the Advanced Societies*. London: Unwin Hyman.
8. Gupta, Dipankar (ed.). 1991. *Social Stratification*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Haralambus, M. 1981. *Sociology – Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Hutton, J.H. 1969. *Caste in India.* London: Oxford University Press.
11. Johnson, D.L. (ed.). 1985. *Middle Classes in Dependent Countries*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.
12. Saunders, P. 1990. *Social Class and Stratification*. Routledge and Kegen Paul, London.
13. Sharma, K.L. (ed.). 1986. *Social Stratification in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
14. Singh G. 1985. *The New Middle Class in India: A Sociological Analysis*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
15. Singer, M. and B.S. Cohen. (eds). 2001. *Structure and Change in Indian Society*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
16. Singh, Yogendra. 1977. *Social Stratification and Social Change*. Delhi: Manohar Publications.
17. Singh, Y. 1998. *Modernisation of India Tradition*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
18. Srinivas, M.N. (ed.). 1996. *Caste: It's Twentieth Century Avatar*. New Delhi: Viking Publications.
19. Tumin, M.M. 1978. *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

Course Code: SOC-C-104   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Sociology of Environment   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: The course aims to provide the students with a conceptual, theoretical and empirical background to the issues of Environment and Sustainable Development. The course seeks to understand the emergence of sustainable development, environmentalism and environmental movements from the theoretical and conceptual perspectives.

Course Outcomes:

- The ability to understand various sociological approaches in studying the society and environment interaction.
- To sensitize students regarding environmental degradation, its impact on human society and understand changing nature of ecosystem from sociological approach.
- Students can be motivated to adopt sustainable development approach in everyday life
- The ability to comprehend various environmental issues, policy and action.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Concepts and Perspectives**

Concepts: Environmental Sociology; Ecology, Environment and Society and Inter-linkages; Ecology and Ecosystem

Perspectives: Marxist, Gandhian, Catton and Dunlap's New Ecological Paradigm, Ecological Modernisation Theory, Giddens and Beck's Risk Theory

Unit- II   **Environmental Issues and Problems**

Environment Degradation and Pollution of Natural Resources- Air, Water and Land Pollution; Environmental Degradation and Population; Global Warming and Climate Change; Construction of Dams and its Consequences- Displacement, Relocation and Rehabilitation; Deforestation and Ecological Imbalance- their Impact on Human Life and the Eco-System

Unit-III   **Environment Consciousness and Movements**

Environment Consciousness: Role of State, NGOs and Social Workers in Environmental Protection; Eco-Farming and Natural Farming

Environment Movements: Global Level; People's Initiatives- Chipko Movement; Movements against Big Dams-Narmada and Tehri; Movements against Mining.

Unit-IV   **Environment Action and Management**

Forestation Programmes and Policies; Rio Summit and its Implications; Government Policies and Programmes; Environmental Legislation in India-Need and Importance; Women and Conservation of Environment; Disaster Management

Suggested Readings

1. Bandhu, Desh (ed.). 1981. *Environmental Management*. Dehradun: Natraj Publication.
2. Baviskar. Amita. 1995. *In the Valley of the River: Tribal Conflict over Development in the Narmada Valley*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Carolyn, Merchant (ed.). 1996. *Ecology: Key Concepts in Critical Theory.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
4. Chauhan, I.S. 1998. *Environmental Degradation.* Delhi: Rawat Publications.
5. Deoria, R.S. et al. 1990. *Man, Development and Environment.* New Delhi: Ashish Publications.
6. Dickens, Peter 1992. *Society and Nature: Towards a Green Social Theory*. Hemel-Hemsteed: Hawester Wheatsheaf.
7. Gadgil, Madhav and Ram Chandra Guha. 1996. *Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Giddens, Anthony 1996. *Global Problems and Ecological Crisis.* New York: W.W. Norton and Co.
9. Goldsmith, E. and N. Hildyard (ed.). 1984. *The Social and Environmental Effects of Large Dams: A Report to the European Ecological Action Group (ECOROPA).* Camelford, Cornwall, UK: Wadebridge Ecological Centre U.K.
10. Gould, K.A. and T.L. Lewis. 2009. *Twenty Lessons in Environmental Sociology.* New York: Oxford University.
11. Hannigan, John A. 1995. *Environmental Sociology.* London: Routedge.
12. Katyal, J. and M. Satako. 1989. *Environmental Pollution.* New Delhi: Anmol Publications.
13. Kothari, Ashish et. al. 1998. *Communities and Conservation.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
14. Krishna, Sumi. 1996. *Environmental Politics: People's lives and Development Choices.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
15. Owen, D.F. 1980. *What is Ecology?* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
16. Saxena, H.M. 2006. *Environmental Studies.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
17. Schnaiberg, A. 1980. *The Environment*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
18. Sheth, Pravin. 1997. *Environmentalism: Politics, Ecology and Development.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
19. Shiva, Vandana. 2009. *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
20. Wilson, D. (ed.). 1984. *The Environmental Crises*. London: Hinemann.

SEMESTER II

Course Code: SOC-C-201   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Classical Sociological Tradition-II   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: The course will introduce the students to the major theoretical approaches that continue to concern the practice of contemporary sociology. The course will focus on Structural Functionalism, Structuralism, Action Theory and Social Exchange Theory which could be used in understanding and analyzing the objective structures of social reality. The students will also be introduced to the way in which they could engage in sociological imagination using these theoretical frameworks with a critical mind.

Course Outcomes:

- The ability to familiarize oneself with the broad spectrum of the modern sociological approaches of 20th century.

- To provide the theoretical as well as methodological inputs to the learners.

- To understand the ideas of key thinkers associated with structural, functional, action and exchange theories.

- To examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Structural-Functionalism**

Bronislaw Malinowski: Cultural Functionalism and Theory of Needs

A.R. Radcliffe Brown: Social Structure and Function

Unit-II   **Structuralism**

Claude Levi-Strauss: Concept of Social Structure and Structural Perspective

S.F. Nadel: Social Structure and the Problem of Role Analysis

Unit-III   **Action Theory**

Vilfredo Pareto- Logico-Experimental Method, Logical and Non-Logical Actions, Residues and Derivatives, Theory of Elites

Max Weber- Social Action and its Typology

Unit-IV   **Exchange Theory**

George C. Homans; Peter Blau and Richard Emerson

Suggested Readings

1. Abraham, F. and J.H. Morgan. 1985. Sociological Thought. Madras: McMillan India.
2. Abraham, M. Francis. 2014. *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Adams, Bert N. and R.A. Sydie. 2002. *Contemporary Sociological Theory.* California: Pine Forge Press.

4. Brown, Radcliffe. 1952. *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Cohen & West.
5. Clarke, S. 1981. *The Foundation of Structuralism.* Brighton: Harvest Press.
6. Dahrendorf, R. 1979. *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. London: Routledge.
7. Giddens, A. 1987. *Social Theory and Modern Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
8. Giddens, A. and J.H. Turner. 1987. *Social Theory Today*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
9. Lane, M. (ed.) .1970. *Structuralism: A Reader*. London: Jonathan Cape.
10. Leach, Edmund. 1989. *Claude-Levi Strauss*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
11. Madan, G.R. 1991. *The Theoretical Sociology*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
12. Malinowski, Bronislaw. 2014. *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*. London: Routledge.
13. Merton, R.K. 1949. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: Free Press.
14. Ritzer, G. 1988. *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
15. Ritzer, George. 2000. *Modern Social Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.
16. Sorokin, Pitrim. 1978. *Contemporary Sociological Theories*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
17. Strauss, Claude-Levi. 1983. *Structural Anthropology, Vols. I and II*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
18. Upadhyay, V.S. and Gaya Pandey. 1993. *History of Anthropological Thought*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

Course Code: SOC-C-202   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Perspectives on Indian Society   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: The thrust of this paper is to acquaint the students with the Sociology of India. It focused on developing a clear perception of the nature of Indian Society. Further, this Course will examine the various theoretical perspectives for understanding the Indian society.

Course Outcomes:

* To get acquainted with the continuities and contradictions in Indian society.
* To gain knowledge regarding the contribution of Pioneers in Indian Sociology.
* Ability to apply sociological knowledge created by Indian sociologists to the study Indian society.
* To analyse the social institutions of caste and tribe from the lens of sociological perspectives.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Conceptualising Indian Society**

Historical Development of Indian Society and its Social Structure; Social System from Ancient to Modern Times (D.D. Kosambi and Romila Thapar) Contemporary Discourses: Contextualisation; Indigenisation; Use of Native Categories in the Analysis of Indian Society

Unit-II   **Indological and Structural-Functional Perspective**

Indological Perspective: G.S. Ghurye and Louis Dumont

Structural-Functionalism: M.N. Srinivas; S.C. Dube and McKim Marriot

Unit-III   **Marxian Perspective**

Marxian Perspective: D.P. Mukherjee; A.R. Desai; Radha Kamal Mukherjee; D.N. Dhanagre

Unit-IV   **Civilisational and Subaltern Perspective**

Civilisational Perspective: N.K. Bose and Surajit Sinha

Subaltern Perspective: B.R. Ambedkar and David Hardiman

Suggested Readings

1. Beteille, Andre. 1969. *Social Inequality*. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
2. Beteille, Andre. 2012. *Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in A Tanjore Village*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. De Souza, P.R. 2000. *Contemporary India- Transitions*. New Delhi: Sage.
4. Desai, A.R. 1966. *The Social Background of Nationalism*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
5. Dhanagre, D.N. 1993. *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
6. Dube, S.C. 1973. *Social Sciences in Changing Society*. Lucknow: Lucknow University Press.
7. Dumont, L. 1970. *Homo Hierarchicus.* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
8. Madan, T.N. 1994. *Pathways*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Marriot, McKim. 1990. *India through Hindu Categories*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
10. Mukherji, D.P. 1958. *Diversities*. New Delhi: People's Publishing House.
11. Mukherji, Ramkrishna. 1957. *The Dynamics of a Rural Society*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag.
12. Oommen, T.K. 1972. *Charisma, Stability and Change*. New Delhi: Thomson Press.
13. Oommen, T.K. and P.N. Mukherjee. 1986. *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections.* Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
14. Singh, K.S. 1992. *People of India*: *An Introduction*. Calcutta: Anthropological Survey of India.
15. Singh, Y. 1998. *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
16. Singh, Yogendra. 1986. *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
17. Singh, Yogendra. 2004. *Ideology and Theory in Indian Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
18. Srinivas, M.N. 1960. *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Course Code: SOC-C-203   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Sociology of Family, Marriage and Kinship   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: This course takes students through different approaches to the study of kinship, family and marriage, the study of which is a special prerogative of Sociology. The course content will expose students to classical as well as contemporary themes in the field.

Course Outcomes:

- To identify the key elements of kinship, family and marriage and be able to appreciate their significance in diverse societies.
- The ability to understand the evolution of sociology of family and kinship, and related theoretical developments.
- The ability to examine the major issues in family and kinship both at the global as well as at the Indian context.
- The ability to analyse the changing nature of kinship relations in the Indian context.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   Kinship

Basic Terms and Concepts- Kinship, Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moiety and Incest Taboo; Degree and Types of Kinship; Kinship Usages and Kinship Terminology; Descent Groups and Descent Theory

Unit-II   Marriage

Marriage- Meaning, Evolution and Forms; Patterns of Selection of Spouse; Rules of Residence; Bride Price; Practice of Dowry; Divorce and Widow Remarriage; Alliance Theory: Symmetrical and Asymmetrical Exchange

Unit-III   Family

Family- Nature, Types and Functions; Theoretical Perspectives on the Study of Family; Family and Household; Alternatives to Family Institution; Changing Family Structure

Unit-IV   Indian Context

Emerging Family, Marriage and Kinship Patterns in India; Kinship Studies in India- Louis Dumont, Irawati Karve, Leela Dube and T.N. Madan; Household Dimension of Family- A.M. Shah; Joint-Nuclear Family Debate

Suggested Readings

1. Desai, I.P. 1964. *Some Aspects of Family in Mahuva*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
2. Dube, Leela. 1974. Sociology of Kinship. New Delhi: Indian Council of Social Science Research.
3. Engels, F. 1948. *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*. Moscow: Progress Publications.
4. Fox, Robin. 1967. *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.
5. Goode, William J. 1979. *World Revolution & Family Patterns*. New York: Free Press.
6. Goody, Jack (ed.). 1971. *Kinship*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.
7. Gore, M.S. 1968. *Urbanisation and Family Change in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
8. Kapadia, K.M. 1958. *Marriage and Family in India.* Bombay: Oxford University Press.
9. Karve, Irawati. 1990. *Kinship Organisation in India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.
10. Keesing, R.M. 1975. *Kin Groups and Social Structure*. New York: Free Press.
11. Kolenda, P. 1987. *Regional Differences in Family Structure in India.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
12. Levi-Strauss, Claude, 1969. *The Elementary Structure of Kinship*. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.
13. Madan, T.N. 2001. *Family and Kinship: A Study of the Pandits of Rural Kashmir*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Mayer, A.C. 1960. *Caste and Kinship in Central India*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
15. Parkin, Robert. 1997. *Kinship: An Introduction to the Basic Concepts.* Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
16. Radcliffe-Brown, Alfred and D. Forde (eds.). 1950. *African Systems of Kinship and Marriage*. London: Oxford University Press.
17. Shah, A.M. 1974. *The Household Dimension of the Family in India*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
18. Uberoi, Patricia (ed.). 1993. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Course Code: SOC-O-204   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Social Demography   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 4

Course Objectives: This Course will enable the students to understand the influence of population on the society. This Course intends to acquaint students with the demographic features and the different theories of population. It also deals with the trends of population growth in India and policies of the government of India for the population control and welfare of the society.

Course Outcomes:

- To make students conversant with the significance of demography in social life.
- The ability to describe the relationship between population and society.
- The ability to grapple with various intricate issues relating to population.
- To develop a critical orientation of students to public debates and policies regarding population.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Social Demography**

Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance; Demography and Other Social Sciences; Basic Concepts of Demographic Analysis; Sources of Demographic Data: Census, Civil Registration, Population Registers, Sample Survey and National Family and Health Survey (NFHS); Errors in Demographic Data and Methods of Adjustment of Data

Unit-II   **Theories of Population**

Biological and Natural Theories; Malthusian and Neo-Malthusian Theory; Optimum Theory of Population; Demographic Transition Theory; Marxian Theory

Unit-III   **Population Structure and Dynamics**

Population Structure- Age and Sex Composition; Fertility- Concept, Methods of Measurement, Determinants, Differentials and Consequences; Mortality- Concept, Methods of Measurement, Determinants, Differentials, Consequences, and Construction of Life Table; Migration-Concept, Methods of Measurement, Determinants, Differentials and Consequences

Unit-IV   <u>**Population Growth in India**</u>

Nature and Trends of Population Growth in India; National Population Policy; Family Planning and Family Welfare Programmes in India- Evaluation and Critique; Population Explosion and its Consequences

Suggested Readings

1. Agarwal, S.N. 1977. *India's Population Problems*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
2. Ahlawat, Neerja. 2009. 'Missing Brides in Rural Haryana: A Study of Adverse Sex Ratio, Poverty and Addiction', *Social Change*, 46-63.
3. Ahlawat, Neerja. 2013. 'Dispensable Daughters and Indispensable Sons: Discrete Family Choices', *Social Change,* 43 (3): 365-376.
4. Banerjee, D. 1971. *Family Planning in India: A Critique*. New Delhi: People's Publishing House.
5. Bhende, Asha and Tara Kanitkar. 1995. *Principles of Population*. Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
6. Bogue, Donald J. 1969. *The Principles of Demography*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
7. Bose, Ashish. 1996. *India's Basic Demographic Statistics*. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
8. Chandrasekhar, S. 1972. *Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
9. Dubey, S.N. 2001. *Population of India*. Delhi: Authors Press.
10. Government of India. 2011. *Census of India 2011*. New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs.
11. Heer, David M. 1975. *Society and Population*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India
12. Malthus, T.R. 1986. *An Essay on the Principle of Population*. London: William Pickering.
13. *National Family and Health Survey 2015-2016*. Bombay: IIPS.
14. Pachauri, Saroj. 1999. *Implementing a Reproductive Health in India: The Beginning,* New Delhi: Population Council.
15. Premi, M.K. 1991. *India's Population: Heading Towards Billion*. Delhi: B.R Publications.
16. Premi, M.K. 2003. *Social Demography: A Systematic Exposition.* Delhi: Jawahar Publisher.
17. Shryock, Henry S.; Jacob S. Seigel and Edward G. Stockwell. 1976. *The Methods and Material of Demography*. San, Diego, California: Academic Press.
18. Sinha, V.C. and E. Zacharia. 2002. *Elements of Demography*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
19. Speigelman, Mortimer. 1955. *Introduction to Demography*. Chicago: Society of Actuaries.
20. Srinivasan, K. 1996. *Population Policy and Reproductive Health*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

SEMESTER III

Course Code: SOC-C-301   Maximum Marks 100
Course Name: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology-I   Time: 3 hours
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today. The main focus of this course will be on functional, conflict and interaction theories.

Course Outcomes:

- To develop the understanding of major sociological theories.

- The ability to comprehend the key ideas of the leading thinkers of important sociological theories.

- With the understanding of major sociological perspectives, students can sharpen their analytical skills for research.

- Students equipped with sound knowledge of theoretical perspectives shall develop holistic view about society.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Sociological Theory**

Meaning, Nature and Functions of Sociological Theory; Types of Sociological Theory; Levels of Theorisation in Sociology; Problems of Sociological Theory

Unit-II   **Functional Theory and Neo-functionalism**

Talcott Parsons; Robert K. Merton and Jeffrey C. Alexander

Unit-III   **Conflict Theory**

Ralf Dahrendorf; Lewis A. Coser and Randall Collins

Unit-IV   **Symbolic Interactionism and Dramaturgical Approach**

Symbolic Interactionism: G.H. Mead and Herbert Blumer

Dramaturgical Approach: Erving Goffman

Suggested Readings

1. Abraham, M. Francis. 2014. *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Adams, Bert N. and R.A. Sydie. 2002. *Contemporary Sociological Theory.* California: Pine Forge Press.
3. Collins, Randal. 1997. *Sociological Theory: From Parsons to Habermass.* London: Harvester Press.
4. Coser, L.A. 1956. *The Functions of Social Conflict.* New York: The Free Press.
5. Craib, Ian. 1984. *Modern Social Theory.* Brighton: Harvester Press.
6. Dahrendorf, R. 1959. *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society.* Stanford, California: Stanford University Press.
7. David, G.W. 1949. *The Growth of Sociological Theory.* London: Sage Publications.
8. Derek, Layder. 2006. *Understanding Social Theory.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Martindale, Don. 1990. *The Nature and Types of Sociological Theory.* New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
10. Parsons, Talcott. 1937. *The Structure of Social Action.* New York: McGraw Hill.
11. Ritzer, G. 1988. *Sociological Theory.* New York: McGraw-Hill.
12. Ritzer, G. 2000. *Modern Social Theory.* New York: McGraw Hill.
13. Robert, J.H. and Byran S. Turner. 1986. *Talcott Parsons: On Economy and Society.* London: Sage Publications.
14. Sorokin, P. 1978. *Contemporary Sociological Theories.* New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
15. Turner, Jonathan H. 1995. *The Structure of Sociological Theory.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Course Code: SOC-C-302 **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Sociology of Development **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: This course provides an opportunity for the students to become familiar with the basic concepts in the field of sociology of development. Various theories of development are presented in order to become aware of the different interpretations of development. The course examines the process of development in the Indian context and also explains the development related issues and problems in the age of globalization.

Course Outcomes:

- Ability to comprehend concept of development from various sociological perspectives with global, comparative, and historical dimensions.
- Ability to examine the various paths and theories of development.
- To demonstrate connections between local, national and international dimensions of inequalities and disparities.
- Ability to grasp the contemporary issues and challenges centered on the ideas and practices of development in Indian context.

Course Contents:

Unit-I **Social Development**

Concept, Dimensions and Critical Appraisal; Changing Conceptions of Development- Economic Growth, Social Development, Human Development, Sustainable Development and Multiple Sustainability; Development Planning- Centralised, Decentralised and Alternative Models

Unit-II **Paths and Theories**

Capitalist; Socialist; Mixed Economy; Gandhian; Dependency and World System

Unit-III **Development in India**

Planning and Strategies with Special Reference to Five-Year Plans; Rural Development- Land reforms and Green Revolution; Role of Civil Society and NGOs in Development; Development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and Women

Unit-IV   <u>**Globalisation and Development**</u>

India's Experience of Industrial and Urban Development with Special Reference to Globalisation and its Socio-Cultural and Ecological Implications; Socio-cultural Sustainability; Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals

Suggested Readings

1. Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Basu, D.K. and R. Sisson (eds.). 1986. *Social and Economic Development in India.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Choudhary, K. 2007. *Globalisation, Governance Reforms and Development in India.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Desai, A.R. 1985. *India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
6. D'Souza, Victor S. 1990. *Development Planning and Structural Inequalities: The Response of the Underprivileged.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
7. Dube, S.C. 1973. *Modernisation and Development: In Search of Humane Alternatives.* New Delhi: Vistar Publication.
8. Harrison, D. 1989. *The Sociology of Modernisation and Development*. New Delhi. Sage Publications.
9. Hobhouse, L.T. 1924. *Social Development: Its Nature and Condition*. London: Allen and Unwin.
10. Horowitz, I.L. 1966. *Three Worlds of Development*. New York: Oxford University Press.
11. Hoselitz, Bert F. 1961. *Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth.* Glen Coe, Illinois: Free Press.
12. Haq, Mahbub Ul. 1991. *Reflections on Human Development.* London: Oxford University Press.
13. Joshi, P.C. 1976. *Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives.* Bombay: Allied Publisher Ltd.
14. Papola, T.C. 1981. *Urban Informal Sector in a Developing Economy*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
15. Pitt, David C. 1976. *Social Dynamics of Development.* New York: Pergamon Press.
16. Phandis, Urmila and Rajat Ganguly. 2001. *Ethnicity and Nation Building in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
17. Scholte, J.A. 2000. *Globalisation: A Critical Introduction*. Basingstoke: Palgrave.
18. Sharma, S.L. 1986. *Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

19. Singh, Yogendra. 2000. *Culture Change in India: Identity and Globalisation*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
20. United Nations Development Programme. 2016. *Human Development Report*. New York: Oxford University Press.
21. Wallerstein, Immanuel. 1974. *The Modern World-System.* New York: Oxford University Press.
22. Waters, Malcolm. 1995. *Globalisation*. New York: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
23. World Bank. 2016. *World Development Report*. New York: World Bank

Course Code: SOC-C-303   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Gender and Society   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: The Objective of this course is to trace the evolution of Gender as a category of social analysis and the major debates that have emerged related to it. It is hoped that exposure to the course will sensitize and familiarise the students about gender perspective and gender related problems of the society.

Course Outcomes:

- To comprehend the basic concepts of gender and gender inequality.

- To analyse the gendered nature of major social institutions.

- To understand the challenges to gender inequality.

- The students will be able to problematise the ways in which gender is naturalized by examining various theoretical perspectives and aspects of social reality that deconstruct this view.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Social Construction of Gender**

Gender v/s Biology; Equality v/s Difference; Gender Role Socialisation; Gendered Division of Labour; Household Work; Invisible Work; Patriarchy as Ideology and Practice

Unit-II   **Theoretical Perspectives on Gender**

Liberal; Radical; Marxian; Socialist and Post-Modernist

Unit-III   **Women and Society in India**

Status of Women in India: Pre-Colonial, Colonial and Post-Colonial; Women Movements; Constitutional Provisions and State Initiatives; Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD), and Gender and Development (GAD); Gender and Empowerment

Unit-IV   **Gender Issues in India**

Demographic, Social, Economic and Political Dimensions; Health and Education; Property Rights; Crime and Violence against Women; Female Foeticide and Neglect of Girl Child

Suggested Readings

1. Aggrawal, Bina. 1999. *Gender and Legal Rights in Landed Property in India*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
2. Agnes, Flavia. 2001. *Law and Gender Inequality*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Andal, N. 2002. *Women in Indian Society*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
4. Bhasin, Kamla. 2000. *What is Patriarchy?* New Delhi: Kali for Women.
5. Bhattacharya, Rinki. 2004. *Behind Closed Doors*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. Chakarvarti, Uma. 2003. *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist lens*. Calcutta: Stree.
7. Chaudhari, Maitrayee. 2004. *Feminism in India*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
8. Delamont, Sara. 1980. *The Sociology of Women*. London: George Allen and Unwin.
9. Desai, Neera and Usha Thakkar. 2003. *Women in Indian Society*. New Delhi: NBT.
10. Evans, Judith. 1998. *Feminist Theory*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
11. Freedman, Jane. 2002. *Feminism*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
12. Geetha, V. 2002. *Gender*. Calcutta: Stree.
13. Government of India. 1975. *Towards Equality: A Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India*. New Delhi: Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.
14. Krishnaraj, M. and K. Chanana. 1989. *Gender and the Household Domain*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
15. Kumar, Radha. 1998. *History of Doing*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
16. Oakley, Ann. 1972. *Sex, Gender and Society*. New York: Harper and Row.
17. Pernau, Margrit. 2003. *Family and Gender*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
18. Rege, Sharmila. 2003. *Sociology of Gender*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
19. Seth, Mira. 2001. *Women and Development*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
20. Shiva, Vandana. 1995. *Staying Alive*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Course Code: SOC-C-304   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Social Statistics and Computer Analysis   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 4

Course Objectives: To train the students of Sociology in basic statistical methods which are applicable in Sociological problems and data analysis. The course also intends to acquaint the students with the different computer applications and their use in the research.

Course Outcomes:

- The ability to understand the salience of quantification in social science research.
- The ability to learn the principles and applications of basic descriptive and inferential statistics.
- To select, apply and interpret hypothesis testing methods in social science research.
- The ability to learn the basic computer applications and their use in social science research.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion**

Measures of Central Tendency- Mean, Median and Mode

Measures of Dispersion- Range, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation and Mean Deviation

Unit-II   **Correlation and Regression Analysis**

Correlation Analysis- Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation, and Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient; Regression Analysis

Unit-III   **Statistical Tests**

Testing of Hypothesis; Tests of Significance- Student's t-test, F-test and Chi-square Test

Unit-IV   **Computers Analysis**

Statistics and Use of Computers

MS Word- Creating, Opening, Closing and Printing a File; Clipboard Operations

MS Excel- Creating, Opening, Closing and Printing a File; Clipboard Operations; Creating Formula, Graphs and Database

MS Power Point- Creating a Power Point Presentation

Suggested Readings

1. Agarwal, B.L. 2000. *Basic Statistics*. New Delhi: New Age International Pvt.
2. Argyrous, G. 1997. *Statistics for Social Research*. New York: McMillan Press.
3. Blalock, H. 1979. *Social Statistics*. New York: McGraw Hill.
4. Bohrnstedt, George W. and David Knoke. 1994. *Statistics for Social Data Analysis*. Itasca, Illinois: F.E. Peacock Publishers.
5. Gupta, S.C. 1981. *Fundaments of Statistics.* Bombay: Himalayan Publishing House.
6. Gupta, S.P. 1995. *Statistical Methods*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons.
7. Healey, Joseph H. 1990. *Statistics: A Tool for Social Research*. California: Wadsworth Publications.
8. Kanji, Gopal K. 1999. *100 Statistical Tests*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Loether, H.J. & D.G. Tavish. 1974. *Descriptive Statistics for Sociologist*: *An Introduction*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
10. Majumdar, P.K. 2002. *Statistics: A Tool for Social Sciences*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
11. Miles, Jeremy and Mark Shelvin. 2001. *Applying Research & Correlation*. London: Sage Publications.
12. Mueller, J.H. and Karl F. Schuessler. 1961. *Statistical Reasoning in Sociology.* New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publications.
13. Ram, B. 2000. *Computer Fundamental.* New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
14. Smith, Gray. 1998. *Introduction to Statistical Reasoning*. New York: McGraw Hill.
15. Walsh, A. 1990. *Statistics for the Social Sciences.* New York: Harper and Row.
16. Weiss, Roberts. 1986. *Statistics in Social Research*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
17. Xavier, C. 1996. *Introduction to Computers and Basic Programming*. New Delhi: New Age International.
18. Young, P.V. 1969. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. New Delhi: Prientice-Hall of India.

Course Code: SOC-E-305   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Rural Sociology   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: To develop greater understanding of the rural society and the interaction of rural people. Attempt will be made to understand the rural development issues and the various developmental programmes prevalent in Indian society.

Course Outcomes:

- To gain the comprehensive understanding of Rural Society and the Agrarian Social Structure.

- To familiarise students with recent debates and discussions on agrarian structure in India and takes them through issues such as agrarian distress, farmers' suicides, rural poverty, etc.

- Understand the changes that are taking place in rural society with reference to agrarian reforms and rural development programmes.

- Ability to understand the importance of Indian rural society and to get involved in any activity required to improve the lives of rural people.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   Rural Sociology

Origin, Nature and Scope; Rural Social Structure- Family, Caste and their Changing Dimensions; Basic Concepts: Peasant and Agrarian Society, Village Community, Little and Great Traditions, Parochialisation and Universalisation, Rural-Urban Continuum

Unit-II   Rural Power Structure

Leadership- Changing Patterns; Mode of Production and Agrarian Relations in Traditional and Contemporary India; Agrarian Class Structure; Peasantry as an Emerging Political Force; Major Agrarian and Peasant Movements in Contemporary India

Unit-III   Rural Planning and Reconstruction in India

Land Reforms; Community Development Programme; Green Revolution; Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGOs; IRDP and other Planned Programmes; Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Unit-IV   <u>**Current Issues**</u>

Impact of Industrialisation, Urbanisation and Globalisation on Agriculture; Pauperisation and Depeasantisation; Rural Poverty; Rural Social Mobility; Agrarian Distress and Farmers' Suicide; Migrants and Landless Labourers

Suggested Readings

1. Beteille, A. 1975. *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Chauhan, B.R. 1967. *A Rajasthan Village*. New Delhi: Associated Publishing House.
3. Chitambar, J.B. 2007. *Introducting Rural Sociology*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
4. Desai, A.R. 1938. *Rural Sociology in India*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
5. Desai, A.R. 1979. *Rural India in Transition*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
6. Dube, S.C. 1955. *Indian Village*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
7. Dube, S.C. 1988. *India's Changing Village: Human Factor in Community Development*. Mumbai: Asia Publishing House.
8. Mahajan, Sanjeev. 2008. *Rural Sociology*. New Delhi: Arjun Publication House.
9. Ommen, T.K. 1989. *Social Transformation in Rural India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
10. Pradhan, P.K. 1998. *Land Labour and Rural Poverty*. Mumbai: Himalayan Publication.
11. Redfield, Robert. 1956. *Little Community and Peasant Society and Culture*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
12. Saran, Parmatma. 1978. *Rural Leadership in Context of India Modernisation*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
13. Sharma, K.L. 1998. *Rural Sociology*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
14. Singh, R.V. 2009. *Rural Sociology*. New Delhi: Arjun Publication House.
15. Srinivas, M.N. 1960. *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
16. Srinivas, M.N. 1976. *Remembrered Village*. California: University of California Press.
17. Vivek, R.B. 1885. *The New Strategies Development in Village India.* Govt. of India: Metropolitan Publication.

Course Code: SOC-E-306   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Urban Sociology   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: Social processes such as urbanization has become an important feature of contemporary life and are altering institutions and social structure. The aim of this paper is to familiarize the students with the related studies and perspectives on this sub-discipline. By historically tracing the process of urbanization in India, students shall be made to analyze its social impact and study the resultant problems.

Course Outcomes:

- The ability to understand the key sociological concepts on urbanization.
- Awareness of the historical trajectory of urbanization and its forms in different contexts.
- Knowledge of the various issues regarding urban planning and governance.
- To understand the various issues and challenges pertaining to urban life and urbanization in India.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Urban Sociology**
                    Meaning, Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology; Concepts of Urban, Urbanism and Urbanisation; Classification of Urban Areas- Urban Agglomeration, Town and City; Urban Way of Life; Rural-Urban Contrast; Emerging Issues in the Urban Areas

Unit-II   **Origin and Growth of Urban Areas**
                    Pre-Industrial Cities, Industrial Cities, and Post-Industrial Cities; Theories of Urbanisation- Max Weber, Park and Burgess, Lewis Mumford, and Louis Wirth

Unit-III   **Urban Social Structure in India**
                    Urban Social Structure in India- Caste, Class, Gender, Family, Religion, Education and Occupation; Urban Growth in India- Trends, Migration and Social Mobility; Urban Problems- Pollution and Environment, Housing, Slums, Urban Poverty, Crime and Violence

Unit-IV   <u>Urban Policy and Planning</u>

Urban Planning and Factors affecting Urban Planning; Urban Governance in India; Urban Policies and Programmes in India; Role of State, Planning Agencies, Civic Action, NGO's and Civil Society in Urban Planning

Suggested Readings

1. Bose, Ashish. 1973. *Studies in India's Urbanization 1901-1971*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill
2. Bounds, M. 2004. *Urban Social Theory*. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Castells, Manuel. 1997. *The Urban Question*. London: Edward Arnold.
4. Desai, A.R. and S. Devdar Pillai. 1989. *Slums and Urbanisation*. Bombay: Population Prakashan.
5. Ellin, Nan. 1996. *Postmodern Urbanism*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
6. Gill, Rajesh. 2009. *The Contemporary Indian Urban Society: Gender, Ethnicity and Governance*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
7. Guglar, Joseph (ed.). 1988. *Urbanisation of the Third World.* London: Oxford University Press.
8. Harvey, D. 1989. *The Urban Experience*. New York: Basil Blackwell.
9. Hatt, P.K. and A.J. Reiss (eds.). 1951. *Cities and Society*. Illinois: The Free Press.
10. Hauser, Phillip M. and Leo F. Schnore. 1965. *The Study of Urbanisation.* New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
11. Jayaram, N. and R.S. Sandhu. 1988. *Housing in India: Problems, Policy and Perspectives.* Delhi: B.R. Publishing.
12. Kosambi, M. 1994. *Urbanisation and Urban Development*. New Delhi: Cambridge Press.
13. Kumari, P. Tara. 1999. *Women in Urban India*. Delhi: Vedams Books.
14. Kundu, Amitabh. 1994. *Urban Development and Urban Research in India*. Delhi: Khama Publishers.
15. Patel, Sujata and K. Deb. 2006. *Urban Studies*, Delhi: OUP.
16. Rao, M.S.A. (ed.). 1992. *Urban Sociology in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
17. Ronnan, Paddison. 2001. *Handbook of Urban Studies*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
18. Sandhu, R.S. (ed.). 2003. *Urbanisation in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
19. Saunders, Peter. 1981. *Social Theory and the Urban Question*. London: Hutchionson
20. Sharma, K.R. 1997. *Urban Sociology*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
21. Sjoberg, Gideon. 1960. *The Pre-Industrial City*. Illinois: The Free Press.
22. Theodorson, G.A. (ed.). 1982. *Urban Patterns: Studies in Human Ecology*. Pennsylvania: State University Press.
23. Weber, Max. 1960. *The City*. London: Heinemann.
24. Wirth, Louis. 1938. 'Urbanism as a Way of Life', *American Journal of Sociology*, 44: 1-24.

Course Code: SOC-E-307   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Dissertation   **Time: One Semester**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: The objective of this Course is to train students to do field work and write a dissertation on any sociological relevant issue. This Course will prepare students for pursuing further research in the discipline.

Course Outcomes:

- Ability to identify a research problem.

- Ability to review existing literature in the subject domain, selecting appropriate methodological tools and techniques for research and write a research proposal.

- Ability to engage with community and carry out field based research.

- Ability to analyse the collected data and describe the findings of research.

- Ability to communicate the findings of research in adherence with the ethics of research

Course Contents:

The dissertation will be on any of the sociological relevant area of study to be decided by the candidate in consultation with his/her supervisor. The dissertation based on empirical data will be of about 50 pages. The dissertation will be offered only to those students who qualify all the papers of Ist and IInd semesters securing at least 55 per cent marks in aggregate in both semesters. The candidates will submit two copies in the department at the end of the semester. The dissertation will be of 100 marks, of which 75 marks will be for the dissertation evaluation and 25 marks for viva-voce examination. The evaluation of the dissertation will be done by the external examiner decided by the Vice-Chancellor upon the recommendations of the Chairperson. TA/DA for external examiner will be paid as per the rules of the University. The examiner while evaluating the dissertation will take into consideration the following four components of the dissertation and each component shall be of equal weightage.

1) Formulation of the research problem and objectives
2) Methodology and sampling used
3) Data analysis and interpretation
4) Summary and conclusions

SEMESTER IV

Course Code: SOC-C-401   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology-II   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century. The main focus of this course is on Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology, Neo- Marxism, Post-Structuralism, Post-Modernism and some recent trends like Theory of Structuration and Reflexive Sociology.

Course Outcomes:

- This course gives a thorough knowledge about the recent and advanced social theories.

- The ability to comprehend the key ideas of the leading social thinkers in contemporary times.

- The make students competent to address the significance of these theories in understanding the changing social realities of the West and in India.

- The students develop skills to compare advanced theories with the classical theories.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   Phenomenology and Ethnomethodolgy

Phenomenology: Edmund Husserl; Alfred Schutz; Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann

Ethnomethodology: Harold Garfinkel

Unit-II   Neo-Marxism

Structural Marxism- Antonio Gramsci and Louis Althusser

Frankfurt School and Critical Theory - Jurgen Habermas and Herbert Marcuse

Unit-III   Post-Structuralism and Post-Modernism

Post-Structuralism- Jacques Derrida

Post-Modernism- Michel Foucault and Jean-Francois Lyotard

Unit-IV   Recent Trends in Sociological Theory

Theory of Structuration- Anthony Giddens; Theory of Practice- Pierre Bourdieu; Reflexive Sociology- Alvin Gouldner

Suggested Readings

1. Abraham, M.F. 1982. *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Alexander, J. 1982. *Theoretical Logic in Sociology.* Berkeley Hills, California: University of California Press.
3. Alexander, J.C. (ed.). 1985. *Neo-Functionalism. California*: Sage Publications.
4. Baudrillard, J. 1983. *Simulations.* New York: Semiotext.
5. Bauman, Z. 1976. *Towards a Critical Sociology: An Essay on Commonsense and Emancipation.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
6. Beck, Ulrich. 1992. *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*. London: Sage Publications.
7. Berger, Peter L. and Thomas Luckmann. 1966. *The Social Construction of Reality*. London: Penguin Books.
8. Cohen, P.S. 1968. *Modern Social Theory*. London: Heinemann.
9. Colfax, D. and J.L. Roach. (eds.). 1971. *Radical Sociology*. New York: Basic Books.
10. Colman, J.S. 1990. *Foundation of Social Theory*. Cambridge: Bleknap Press.
11. Colomy, P. (ed.).1990. *Neo-Functionalist Sociology*. London: Edward Elgar.
12. Craib, Ian. 1984. *Modern Social Theory*. Brighton: Harvester Press.
13. Gibbs, Jack P. 1972. *Sociological Theory Construction*. Hinsdale, Illinoi: The Dryden Press.
14. Giddens, A. 1984. *The Construction of Society: Outline of a Theory of Structuration*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
15. Jones, Pip. 2003. *Introducing Social Theory*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
16. Ritzer, George. 2000. *Modern Social Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.
17. Wallace, R.A. & A. Wolf. *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Continuing the Classical Tradition*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
18. Zeitlin, Irving M. 2015. *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Course Code: SOC-C-402   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Comparative Sociology   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: Comparative Sociology Course will sensitize the students to the salience of the comparative perspective in sociology by highlighting the historical and social context of its development. It will deal with key issues and themes in Comparative Sociology and also contextualize the above issues to the Indian situation.

Course Outcomes:

- To identify the distinctive contribution made by the comparative perspective to sociological analysis.
- To understand the key concepts and theoretical perspectives used in the analysis of the development of modern societies and the nature of modernity.
- To employ the comparative method in the analysis of social phenomena.
- To examine the key issues and themes in Comparative perspective and by contextualizing them to the Indian situation.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Comparative Sociology**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Sociology; Methods of Study- Comparative, Evolutionary and Diffusionistic; Indices of Comparison- Culture, Nation, Class, and Gender

Unit-II   **Central Themes in Comparative Sociology**

Cultural Relativism; Diversity; Pluralism; Multiculturalism; Identity; Ethnicity; Modernity; Ecology and Globalisation

Unit-III   **Sociology in South Asia**

South-Asia Region; Culture and Society; Geo-Political Importance; Religion, Politics and the State; Ethnic Conflicts and Ethnic Movements; Conflict and Cooperation between South Asian States

Unit-IV   **Indian Context**

Influence of Colonisation on Development and Growth of Sociology in India; Continuance of Colonial Legacy; Debate on Colonisation, Contextualisation and Indigenisation; Focus on National and Regional Concerns

Suggested Readings

1. Andeski, S. 1964. *Elements of Comparative Sociology*. London: Widenfeld and Nicolson.
2. Beteille, Andre. 1987. *Essay in Comparative Sociology*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Beteille, Andre 1992. *Society and Politics in India: Essays in Comparative Perspective*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Dube, S.C. 1973. *Social Sciences in Changing Society*. Lucknow: Lucknow University Press.
5. Oommen, T.K. and P.N. Mukherjee (eds.). 1986. *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections.* Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
6. Parekh, Bhikhu. 2000. *Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory*. London : Macmillan.
7. Saraswati, B.N. 1994. *Interface of Cultural Identity and Development.* New Delhi: Indira Gandhi National Centre of the Arts.
8. Genov, Nikolai. 1989. *National Traditions in Sociology*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
9. Dube, Leela. 1997. *Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South East Asia*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
10. Farmer, B.H. 1993. *An Introduction to South Asia*. London: Methuen.
11. Alavi, Hamza. 1973. "Peasants and Revolution", in Kathleen Gough and Hari Sharma (eds.): *Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
12. Mallick, Ross. 1998. *Development, Ethnicity and Human Rights in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
13. Phadnis, Urmila. 1990. *Ethnicity and National Building in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
14. Shand, Ric (ed.). 1999. *Economic Liberalisation in South Asia*. New Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd.
15. Smith, Donald E. (ed.) 1966. *South Asian Politics and Religion*. Princeton, New Jerssey: Princeton University Press.
16. Rothermund, Dietmar. 2000. *The Role of the State in South Asia and Other Essays*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
17. Tambiah, S. 1997. *Levelling Crowds: Ethno-nationalist Conflicts and Collective Violence in South Asia.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Course Code: SOC-E-403   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Social Psychology   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: This course intends to provide students with a general introduction to social psychology. It will develop an understanding of the individual in relation to the social world and introduce students to the realm of social influence, as to how individuals think, feel and behave in social situations.

Course Outcomes:

- Demonstrate the ability to state the fundamental principles of Social Psychology.
- Demonstrate the ability to articulate independently and creatively about human Social Behavior and the cultural influences that affect our behavior.
- Describe, discuss and analyze major issues and concepts in the field of Social Psychology.
- Compare and contrast the research methodologies used in the scientific study of human Social Behavior.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Social Psychology**

Meaning, Nature, Scope and its Growth as a Specialised Science; Relationship of Social Psychology with Psychology and Sociology; Attitudes; Public Opinion; Propaganda; Prejudices and Stereotypes

Unit-II   **Individual and Society**

Mind, Self and Society; Culture and Personality; Theories of Personality; Leadership- Concept, Characteristics, Functions and Types; Techniques of Leadership; Theories of Leadership- Trait, Functional and Situational

Unit-III   **Psychological Processes**

Motivation- Concept, Functions and Types of Motives; Theories of Motivation; Motives and Human Behaviour

Perception- Concept, Nature and Processes; Perception and its Correlates; Factors in Perception; Laws of Perception

Learning- Concept, Nature, Importance and Types; Factors of Learning; Laws of Learning; Theories of Learning

Unit-IV　　　　**Group Dynamics**

Nature and Types of Social Groups; Group Formation and Development; Inter-Group and Intra-Group Relations; Competition and Conflict between the Groups; Collective Behaviour- Audience, Public, Crowds and Mobs

Suggested Readings

1. Allport, G.W. 1954. *The Nature of Prejudice*. Cambridge: Addison Wesley.
2. Baron, R.A. and Byrne, D.H. 1995. *Social Psychology*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
3. Brown, C. 2006. *Social Psychology*. London: Sage Publications.
4. Eiser, J.R. 1986. *Social Psychology: Attitude, Cognition and Social Behavior.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Krech, D. and R.S. Crutchifild. 1975. *Theory and Problems of Social Psychology*. New York: McGraw Hill.
6. Kuppuswami, B. 1980. *An Introduction to Social Psychology*. Bombay: Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt Ltd.
7. Lindgren, H.C. 1973. *An Introduction to Social Psychology*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.
8. Lindzey, G. and E. Aronson (eds.). 1964. *Handbook of Social Psychology*. London: Wiley.
9. Mannheim, K. 1966. *Essay on Sociological and Social Psychology*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.
10. McDavid, J. and H. Harari .1986. *Social Psychology* .New Delhi: CBS Publications.
11. Newcomb,T.M. 1950. *Social Psychology*. New York: Drvdon Press.
12. Rose, E.A. 1911. *Social Psychology*. New York: Macmillan Publishers.
13. Rossenberg, M. and R.H. Turner (eds.). 1981. *Social Psychology: Sociological Perspective*. New York: Basic Books.
14. Sanderson, C.A. 2010. *Social Psychology.* New Jersey: Wiley.
15. Sargent, S.S. and R.C. Williamson. 1952. *Social Psychology: An Introduction to the Study of Social Relations.* New York: The Ronald Press Co.
16. Shaw, Marvin E. 1981. *Group Dynamics: The Psychology of Small Group Behaviour*. New York: McGraw Hills.
17. Sherif, Muzafer and Carolyn W. Sherif. 1969. *Social Psychology*. New York: Harper and Row.
18. Sprott, W.J.H. 1952. *Social Psychology*. London: Methuen and Co.
19. Toch, Hans. 2013. *The Social Psychology of Social Movements*. London: Routledge.
20. Young, K. 1963. *A Hand Book of Social Psychology*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.

Course Code: SOC-E-404   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Sociology of Marginalised Communities   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 06

Course Objectives: The focus of the Course is on groups and communities who have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time. This Course will sensitise students about the significance of the sociological study of Dalits, Tribals, women and minorities.

Course Outcomes:

- To obtain knowledge of marginalised sections of Indian society.
- To understand inequalities on the basis of caste, class and gender.
- To comprehend the social protests organized by the marginalized sections against injustices meted out to them.
- To evaluate the impact of the policy and legal measures for betterment of the vulnerable section.

Course Contents:

Unit I   **Understanding Marginalised Communities**

Meaning and Nature of Marginalised Communities; Concepts of Marginal, Marginalisation and Social Exclusion; Basis of Marginalistaion- Poverty, Discrimination, Deprivation, Segregation and Displacement

Unit II   **Perspectives on Marginalisation**

Ideology and Marginalisation; Views of M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, Jyotirao Phule, Periyar, Sree Narayana Guru and Ram Manohar Lohiya

Unit III   **Marginalised Communities in India**

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Women and Minorities (Socio-economic Status, Mobility, Problems and Atrocities); Policies and Programmes for the Welfare and Upliftment of Marginalised Communities; Role of NGO's

Unit IV   **Social Movements among Marginalised Communities**

Concept, Nature, Dynamics and Types of Social Movement; Dalit, Tribal, Backward Class and Women Movements in India

Suggested Readings

1. Ambedkar, B.R. 1984. *The Untouchables*: *Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables.* New Delhi: Amrit Book Company.
2. Gore, M.S. 1993. *The Social Context of an Ideology: The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
3. Jaffrelot, Christophe. 2003. *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India*. Columbia: Columbia University Press.
4. Rodrigues, Valerian (ed.). 2002. *The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Zelliot, Eleanor. 1995. *From Untouchables to Dalit*: *Essay on the Ambedkar Movement*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
6. Deshpande, G.P. 2002. *Selected Writings of Jotirao Phule*. Delhi: Leftword.
7. Keer, Dhanajay. 1997. *Mahatama Jotirao Phooley: Father of our Social Revolution*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
8. Chhina, S.S. 2013. *Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: A Veteran Socialist.* New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
9. Faizi, Amir Afaque Ahmad. 2009. *Self-Help Groups and Marginalised Communities*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
10. Singharoy, Debel. K. (ed.). 2001. *Social Development and the Empowerment of Marginalised Groups*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
11. Saxena, Ashish. (ed.). 2013. *Marginality, Exclusion and Social Justice.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
12. Dass, Arvind. 2005. *Caste Characteristics and Marginal Communities*. New Delhi: Dominant Publishers and Distributors.
13. Natn, Jyoti Bikash. 2002. *Socialist Leadership in India*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
14. Bagchi, Santanu. 2002. *Ideas on Socialism and Social Justice*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
15. Nene, S.R. 2010. *Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Remembered*. New Delhi: Rupa and Company.

Course Code: SOC-E-405   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Political Sociology   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 6

Course Objectives: The aim of this course is to acquaint students with the nature and functioning of political systems and the political processes and to generate in their minds an awareness regarding their status and rule as citizens of the state. It also intends to make the students aware of the prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.

Course Outcomes:

- Knowledge about theoretical perspectives on the relationship between polity and society.
- Ability to comprehend the concepts and theoretical perspectives related to power dynamics.
- Capacity to work for addressing the problems that face Indian democracy.
- The students will be able to learn complexities in the Indian political system and be enabled to examine them in an informed manner.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Political Sociology**

Meaning, Nature, Scope and Emergence of Political Sociology; Basic Concepts- Bureaucracy, Power, Authority, Legitimacy, Nation-State, State and Civil Society; Theoretical Approaches in Political Sociology- System, Functional and Marxian

Unit-II   **Political Sociological Theories**

Marxist Theory; Weberian Theory; Elite Theory; Pluralist Theory; Discourse Theory

Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and M.N. Roy

Unit-III   **Political Systems and Political Participation**

Democratic and Totalitarian Systems; Political Culture; Political Socialisation; Political Participation; Political Modernisation; Voting Behaviour; Political Parties; Pressure and Interest Groups.

Unit-IV   <u>**Political Sociology in India**</u>

Power Structure; Crises of Governance; Ethnicity and Politics; Regionalism and Communalism; Caste and Politics; Making of Indian Nation and National Identity; Party Politics in India

Suggested Readings

1. Anderson, Benedict. 1991. *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism.* London: Verso.
2. Ashraf, Ali & L.N. Sharma. 1983. *Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics.* Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
3. Blau, P. 1956. *Bureaucracy in Modern Society.* New York: Random House.
4. Bottomore, T.B. 1979. *Political Sociology.* Bombay: B.I. Publications.
5. Brass, Paul. 1999. *Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. Chandhoke, Neera (ed.). 2000. *State and Civil Society.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
7. Coser, Lewis. 1966. *Political Sociology.* New York: Harper and Row.
8. Dowse, R.E. and J.A. Hughes. 1971. *Political Sociology.* New York: Basic Book.
9. Eisenstadt, S.N. (ed.) 1971. *Political Sociology.* New York: Basic Books.
10. Ernst, Gellner. 1983. *Nations and Nationalism.* Ethaca, New York: Cornell University Press.
11. Gupta, Dipankar. 1995. *Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends.* New Delhi: Orient Longman.
12. Huntington, Samuel P. 1969. *Political Order in Changing Societies.* New Haven: Yale University Press.
13. Jena, Saroj K. 2002. *Political Sociology.* New Delhi: Anmol Publishers.
14. Kaviraj, Sudipta. (ed). 1997. *Politics in India.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
15. Kohli, Atul. 1987. *The State and Poverty in India: The Politics of Reform.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
16. Kothari, Rajni. 1973. (ed.). *Caste in Indian Politics.* New Delhi: Orient Longman.
17. Kumar, Anand (ed.). 1999. *Nation Bulding in India: Culture, Power and Society.* New Delhi: Radient Publishers.
18. Lapalombaa, J. (ed.) 1963. *Bureaucracy and Political Development.* Princeton University Press.
19. Lipset, S.M. 1959. *Political Man.* London: Mercury Books.
20. Michels, Robert. 1949. *Political Parties.* Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press.
21. Morris-Jones, W.H. 1982. *Government and Politics in India.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
22. Mukhopadhyay, A.K. 1977. *Political Sociology: An Introduction Analysis.* Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi and Company.
23. Nash, K. 2000. *Contemporary Political Sociology: Globalisation, Politics and Power.* Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
24. Sharma, S.L. & T.K. Oommen. 2002. *Nation and National Identity in South Asia.* New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Course Code: SOC-O-406   **Maximum Marks 100**
Course Name: Crime and Society   **Time: 3 hours**
Credits: 4

Course Objectives: The aim of the paper is to familiarize the students with the interdisciplinary understanding of Law and Society. Legal system is a reflection of society as all laws emanate from the society and are applied in the society for the welfare of all its members. Students shall be exposed to deeper understanding of the interaction between society & law with special reference to deviant behavior.

Course Outcomes:

- To aid students to critically analyse the criminal and deviant behavior from a sociological perspective.

- Students will acquaint with recent trends in Criminology and various theories.

- They can understand changing nature of Crime and recent issues and challenges.

- Students can be correctional agents, with sociological understanding of this complex phenomenon.

Course Contents:

Unit-I   **Conceptual Understanding**

                Crime- Concept and Nature; Types of Crime- White Collar, Organised, Professional, Cyber and Political; Approaches to Crime- Legal, Behavioral and Sociological; Crime and Deviance

Unit-II   **Theories on Crime Causation**

                Classical; Biological; Psychological; Marxian; Differential Association Theory; Anomie Theory and Labelling Theory

Unit-III   **Punishment and Corrections**

                Punishment- Meaning and Nature; Theories of Punishment- Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive and Reformative; Corrections- Meaning, Nature and Significance; Forms of Corrections- Family, Community and Prison

Unit-IV   **Changing Profile of Crime and Deviance in India**

                Changing Trends of Crime in India; Crime against Women and Children; Forms of Deviance- Juvenile Delinquency, Beggary, Corruption, Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Mental Disorder, Homosexuality and Prostitution

Suggested Readings

1. Ahuja, Ram. 2000. *Criminology.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications
2. Bedi, Kiran. 1998. *It is Always Possible*. New Delhi: Sterling Publication.
3. Bequi, A. 1978. *Computer Crime*. Toronto: Lesington Books.
4. Buckland, J. 1992. *Combating Computer Crime: Prevention, Detection and Investigation*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
5. Gill, S.S. 1998. *The Pathology of Corruption*. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers.
6. Goel, R.M. and M.S. Powar. 1994. *Computer Crime: Concept, Control and Prevention*. Bombay: Sysman Computers Pvt. Ltd.
7. Lilly, J. Robert; Francis T. Wallen & Richard Ball A. 1995. *Criminological Theory Context and Consequences.* New Delhi: Sage Publications.
8. Makkar, S.P. Singh and P.C. Friday. 1993. *Global Perspectives in Criminology*. Jalandhar: ABC Publications.
9. Pace, D.F. 1991. *Concept of Vice, Narcotics and Organised Crime*. London: Prentice Hall of India.
10. Reid, S. 1976. *Crime and Criminology*. Illinayse: Deydan Press.
11. Revid, J. 1995. *Economic Crime*. London: Kejon Paul.
12. Ryan, P.J. and Georg Rush. 1997. *Understanding Organised Crime in Global Perspective*. London: Sage Publications.
13. Shankardas, R.D. 2000. *Punishment and Prison: India and International Perspective*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
14. Sutherland, E.H. and D.R. Cressey. 1968. *Principle of Criminology*. Bombay: The Times of India Press.
15. Walklete, S. 1998. *Understanding Criminology.* Philadelphia: Open University Press.
16. Weisburd, Dand and Kip Schlegal. 1990. *White Collar Crime Reconsidered*. Boston: North-Eastern University Press.
17. Williams, F.P. and M.D. Mcshane. 1998. *Criminological Theory*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall of India.
18. Williamsan, H.E. 1990. *The Correction Profession*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.