

SNDT Women's University
1, Nathibai Thackersey Road, Mumbai- 400020

M.A. in Sociology

Faculty Name:	Social Sciences
Name of the Programme:	M. A. in Sociology
Credits:	80

Eligibility:

Students must have passed any undergraduate degree examination from the recognized university.

Objectives:

- * To equip the students to critically understand and interpret social reality.
- * To help student acquire skills that will be useful to them in their personal and professional life.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- The M. A. in Sociology programme is of 80 credits. There are five courses per semester. Each course will be of 4 credits. Each semester is of 20 credits. (5 x 4 = 20 Credits)
- For the M. A. in Sociology Programme, courses are classified into Core (compulsory) courses and Elective (optional) courses. In Semester I, Semester II and Semester III, students will study total five courses (including Core & Elective courses). In the fourth semester students will study one paper of 4 credits along with research component of 8 credits and internship component of 8 credits in the assigned institution.
- Students from other disciplines can opt for optional courses being offered by Sociology.
- In the fourth semester student will undertake research project of 8 credits and will have to complete internship of 8 credits in the assigned institution.

EVALUATION:

- Each course will have 50% Internal Evaluation and 50% External Evaluation.
- Minimum 40% marks are required in Internal & External assessment separately for passing in each Course.
- Student who fails in the internal assessment will not be allowed to appear for semester end (external) examination.

Syllabus Format

Scheme: Semester I

Sr. No.	Code No.	Subjects	L	Cr.	P/T	D	TP (E)	Internal	P/V	T
		(Core Modules)								
1	111001	Classical Sociological Tradition	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
2	111002	Sociology of Indian Society	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
		(Optional: any three from the following)								
3	111101	Social Anthropology	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
4	111102	Environment & Society	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
5	111103	Sociology of Religion	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
6	111104	Sociology of Social Movements	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
7	111105	Political Sociology	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
		Total	20	20	--		250	250	--	500

Scheme: Semester II

Sr. No.	Code No.	Subjects	L	Cr.	P/T	D	TP (E)	Internal	P/V	T
		(Core Modules)								
1	211004	Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
2	211006	Research Methodology	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
		(Optional: any three from the following)								
3	211106	Education and Society	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
4	211107	Social Demography	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
5	211108	Globalization & Society	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
6	211109	Sociology of Disaster Management	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
7	211110	Sociology of Health	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100

		Total	20	20	--		250	250	--	500
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Scheme: Semester III

Sr. No.	Code No.	Subjects	L	Cr.	P/T	D	TP (E)	Internal	P/V	T
		(Core Modules)								
1	311005	Recent Trends in Sociological Theory	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
2	311777	Research Component	--	4	--	--	--	100	--	100
		Review of Literature Writing Research Proposal								
		(Optional: any three from the following)								
3	311111	Sociology of marginalized Communities	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
4	311112	Sociology of Popular Culture & Mass Communication	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
5	311113	Urban Sociology	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
6	311114	Criminology	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
7	311115	Sociology of Agrarian Society	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
		Total	20	20	--		250	250	--	500

Scheme: Semester IV

Sr. No.	Code No.	Subjects	L	Cr.	P/T	D	TP (E)	Internal	P/V	T
		(Core Modules)								
1	411003	Sociology of Modernization and Development	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
	411007	Gender & Society	4	4	--	1.5	50	50	--	100
2	411777	Research Component	--	4	--	--	--	50	50	100
		Dissertation Viva Voce		2 2						
3	411999	Internship Component	--	8	--	--	--	100	100	200
		<i>Submission of Weekly Progress Report by the Student signed by the supervisor & counter-signed by the Head of the Department.</i>								

		<i>Completion Report from the Supervisor of internship</i>								
		Total	--	20	--		--	--	--	500

L = No. of Lectures / week, Cr. = Credits, P/T = Practical / Tutorial in hrs., D = Duration of Theory paper for Examination in hrs., TP = Theory paper-marks, Internal = Internal Assessment in marks, P / V = Practical / Viva Voce – marks, T = Total.

Classical Sociological Tradition

Credits: 4 Lectures: 60 Marks: 100

Objectives:

To equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyze and interpret the social scenario around them.

To familiarize students with the different sociological perspectives and theories.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Introduction :

1 15 25

Social and Intellectual forces responsible for Development of sociology.

II Karl Marx

1 15 25

Dialectical materialism, Historical materialism, Class, Class formation, Class Conflict, Concept of Surplus Value, Alienation, Role of the State.

III Emile Durkheim

1 15 25

1. Division of Labour
Intellectual background. His preoccupation with the order and disintegration of society. Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial revolution. Increasing division of labour in the capitalist society. Mechanical and organic solidarities. Explanation of increasing division of labour. Pathological forms of division of labour.
2. Types of suicide.
3. Views on Religion
4. The methodology of Sociology

IV Max Weber

1 15 25

1. Concepts of status, class and power.
2. Theory of social action
3. Protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism.
4. Theory of Authority, Authority and power,
Types of authority
5. Views on Bureaucracy.
6. Contribution to the methodology of social science

Bibliography

Aron, Raymond 1965 – 1967 : Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and II.

Bendix, Rinehard 1960 – Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait (For Weber) Double Day.
Contemporary theory . Jaipur : Rawat Publications .

Coser , Lewis A .- 1979 . Masters of sociological thought . New York : Harcourt Brace
Jovanovich.

Dahrendorf, Ralph 1959 – Class and Class Conflict in an Industrial Society. Stanford.

Fletcher , Ronald -1994 .The making of sociology (2 vols.) Jaipur : Rawat Publications.

Giddens, Anthony 1997 : Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of
Harrington. Modern Social Theory. Oxford.

Morrison , Ken - 1995 . Marx , Durkheim , Weber : Formation of Modern social thought,
London : Sage Publication .

Nisbet 1966 – The Sociological Tradition. Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., London.
Penguin, Chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber.

Popper Karl 1945 – Open Society and its Enemies. Routledge, London.

Ritzer , George - 1996 . Sociological theory . New Delhi : Tata Mc Graw Hill .

Zeitlin , Irving - 1998 . (Indian edition) Rethinking sociology : A critique of
Contemporary theory . Jaipur : Rawat Publications .

Sociology of Indian society

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To acquire students with adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian Society.

To acquaint with the Development of Sociology in India.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Introduction:

1 15 25

Unity in Diversity
Culture and Civilization
Varna and Caste
Race & Ethnicity
Religious & Language diversities in India
Segments of Indian Society; Tribal, Rural, Urban.

II Approaches to the study of Indian Society:

1 15 25

Indological: G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumant
Structural Functionalism: M.N. Shrinivas of S.C. Dube.
Marxist: D.P. Mukharji, A.R. Desai.

III History and Development of Sociology in India:

1 15 25

Proto-Sociologists-Sociologists-Non-Sociologists,
Colonial period; Post Independence.

IV Subaltern Perspectives:

1 15 25

Ranjeet Guha,
David Hardiman.
Phule, Dr. Ambedkar

Bibliography

Mukherjee Ramkrishna: Sociology of Indian Sociology, Allied, Bombay, 1979.

Singh Yogendra: Indian Sociology, Social conditioning and Emerging concerns.

Dhanagare D.N. : Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat-1993.

Mukherjee Indian Sociology: Reflections and Perspectives. Popular, Bombay, 1986

Dumont, Louis 1970: Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its implications (New Delhi: Vikas)

Singh, Yogendra Modernization of Indian Tradition, Thompson, Delhi 1973.

Karve Irawati Hindu Society: An Interpretation, Deccan College, Pune, 1961

Momin A.R. The Legacy of G.S. Ghurye, Popular, Bombay, 1996

Singh N.K. Theory and Ideology in Indian Sociology, Rawat, Jaipur, 1996

Sharma K.L. Essays on Social Stratification, Rawat, Jaipur, 1980

Churya, G.S. Caste and Race in India, Popular, Bombay, 1969

Pramanik, S.K. Sociology of G.S. Ghurye, Rawat, New Delhi, 2001

Srinivas, M.N. Indias Villages, Asia, Bombay, 1960

Dube, S.C. The Indian Village, Routledge, London, 1955

Shah, A.M. Family and Marriage in India, New Delhi, 1970

Guha, Rajit(ed.) Subaltern Studies: Writing on South Asian history and Society, Oxford, Delhi, 1982

Hardiman, David The Coming of the Devi, Oxford, Bombay, 1987

Hardiman, David Feeding the Bania, Peasants and Usurers in Western India, Oxford, London, 1996

- Singh, K.S. The People of India, Seagull, Calcutta, 1992
- ICSSR: A survey of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology (different volumes), Recent Vol. ed. Gore M.S.) 1999
- Singer Milton and B.S. Cohn (ed.) Structure and Change in Indian Society, Harper and Row, NY, 1975
- Singer, Milton: When a great tradition modernizes, Vikas, Delhi 1972
- Shah, A.M. The Household Dimension of the Family in India, Orient Longmans, Delhi, 1978.
- Tyler, Stephen: India; An Anthropological Perspective
- Cohn, B. India: The Social Anthropology of a civilization. Prentice Hall, NY, 1971
- Gardener, Peter in Sylvia, Vatuk (ed.) American Studies in the Anthropology of India, New Delhi, 1969.
- Madan, T.N. Culture and Development, EFCS, Oxford London, 1983
- Gupta, Dipankar Culture, Space and the nation state, Sage, new Delhi 2000
- Millds, C. Wright, The sociological Imagination, Oxford, London 1959
- Motwani, Kewal (ed.) Sociology of Knowledge, Somaiya, Bombay 1976
- RajMohan and Don Martindale Handbook of Contemporary Developments in World sociology, Green Wood, London 1975
- Shah A.M. and B.S. Baviskar (eds) Social Structure and Change Vol. I (Evaluation of the Works of M.N. Srinivas)
- Desai, A.R. Social background of Indian nationalism, Oxford, Bombay, 1948
- Desai, A.R. Peasant Struggles in India, Oxford, Bombay, 1979
- Desai, A.R. (ed.) Introduction to Rural Sociology in India, Oxford
- Desai, A.R. Relevance of the Marxist Approach to the study of Indian society in Sociological Bulletin, vol. 1980
- Mukherjee, Ramkrishna Six villages of Bengal, Popular, Bombay 1958

Mukherjee, Ramkrishna The Dynamics of a Rural Society Academic Verlag, berlin, 1975

“Samkalin Bharatiya Samajshastra” Prof. Gajendragad, Prof. Marulkar, Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur 2000

Social Anthropology

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To introduce the students the history and contemporary changes in Anthropological theory and to understand the growth of Anthropology in India.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Introduction

1 15 25

Meaning and scope of Anthropology,
Distinction between Social and Cultural Anthropology,
Ethnography, Ethnology.

Theories of Culture, Attributes of Culture,
Cultural Traits, Culture complex, Culture Area,
Integration of Culture, Paradoxes of Culture.

II Contemporary Anthropological Theories

1 15 25

From Functionalism to Structuralism:
Levi Strauss and Edmund Leach

Marx and Marxist Anthropology:
Terry, Godelier, Meillassoux

Cultural Anthropology to Postmodern Ethnography:
Clifford Geertz and James Clifford.

II Art, Aesthetics, Culture and Language

1 15 25

Forms of Music, Musical Instruments, Ritualistic
and Symbolic Painting and Types of Artifacts.

Origin and Evolution of Human Language,
Phonology Morphology, Syntax, Semantics,
Importance of language in Anthropological Research,
and Applied Linguistics.

IV Social Economic and Political Organization 1 15 25

Family, Marriage, Kinship, Kin-group,
Kinship terminology, Kinship behaviour

Primitive communism, value in primitive economy,
property, stages of economy, subsistence surplus
in market economy, system of trade exchange.

Law and Social control, Authority and Leadership.
Types of political organization band, Tribe and State,
kingship and chiefdom, Primitive law and justice,
Type of punishment.

Religion, Primitive religion, Animism, Bongaism,
Totemism, Types and functions of magic,
Magic religious functionalists like shaman, priest,
medicine man, sorcerer, witch-symbolism in religion and rituals.

Bibliography

Evans-Prichard. E.E. Social Anthropology

Homgman J. Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology

Mair. Lucy. An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Oxford University press

Barnet, H.G. Innovation, The Basis of Culture Change

Rogers, E.M. Diffusion of Innovation

Radcliffe Brown, A.R. Structure and Function in Primitive Society

Harris, marvin, cultural Antrhopology

Malinowski, B.A. Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays

Foster, G.M. Traditional Cultures and Impact of Technological Change

Dalton, George, Tribal and Peasant Economies: Readings in Economic Anthropology

Roger Keesing Cultural Anthropology

A.R. Radcliffe – Browne: Structure and function in primitive society.

Environment & Society

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To make students aware of current environmental issues, local, national & global.
To encourage critical & analytical thinking of these issues through the in depth study of specific cases.

To develop independent research skills in the students & help them to develop an analytical understanding of current issues & problems through the application of theory.

To work towards developing the sub- field of sociology of environment with an Indian perspective, utilizing theory to elucidate current issues & debates.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Approaches to the study of Environment

1 15 25

Marxian
Gandhian
Ecofeminist
Environmental History

II Environmental & Social Outcomes: Pre-Colonial, Colonial & Post- Colonial India

1 15 25

Pre-Colonial India:

Ecology, Settlement Patterns & Social Organization.

Colonial India:

Development of State policies & their consequences

Post- Colonial India:

Nehruvian Development State Policies

III Social & Environmental Issues in India 1 15 25

Impact of Big Infrastructure & Natural resources Development projects, Issues of Displacement, Rehabilitation, & Resistance movements (Chipko, Narmada, Tehri, Baliapal, Chilika Lake, Enron)
Issues of Urban Environment: pertaining to population, water, sanitation, pollution & health outcomes especially for women. (Eg. Bhopal Gas Tragedy & its consequences)

IV Global Environmental Issues & Initiatives of the State & International Agencies 1 15 25

Debate on Sustainable Development; Intellectual Property Rights & Patenting of Traditional Knowledge; Biodiversity; Climate change. Initiatives of International Agencies- Stockholm to Rio Conference Global Environmental Movements- North & South

Bibliography

Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha 1996. Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in contemporary India. New Delhi. OUP.

Arnold, David and Ramachandra Guha, 1995 Nature, Culture, Imperialism, New Delhi .Oxford University Press.

Guha. Ramchandra (ed.) 1994. Social Ecology. OUP. Delhi.

Guha. Ramchandra. 2000. Environmentalism: A Global History. New Delhi. OUP

Guha. Ramchandra & J. Martinez-Alier. 1998. Varieties of Environmentalism. OUP. Delhi.

Shiva. Vandana. 1988. Staying Alive: Women, Ecology & Survival. Kali for Women. Delhi.

Shiva. Vandana. Ecology & the Politics of Survival. Sage. New Delhi.

Baviskar. Amita. In the Belly of the River. OUP. New Delhi.

Baviskar. Amita. 1997. Ecology & Development in India: A Field & its future. Sociological Bulletin. 43 (2) 193-207.

Grove,R. & Damodaran, V. (ed). 1998. Nature & the Orient: Essays on the Environmental History of South & South-East Asia. OUP.

Venkateswaran, S. 1995. Environment, Development & the Gender Gap. Sage. New Delhi.

Mies.M. & V. Shiva. 1993. Ecofeminism. Kali for Women.

Agarwal, B. 1992. The Gender& Environment Debate: Lessons from India. Feminist Studies. 18 (1): 119-158.

Center for Science and Environment. The State of India's Environment Reports- I, II, III, IV,V. 1985.

World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. Our common future Brutland report, New Delhi. OUP.

Giddens, Anthony. 1996 "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology. 2nd Edition. New York: W.W. Norton and Co.

Michael Redclift, 1984 Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co.Ltd. New York.

Munshi, Indra. 2000 "'Environment' in Sociological Theory", Sociological Bulletin. Vol.49, No.2.

O L Riordan T, 1981 Environmentalism, Pion

Schnaiberg Allan, 1980 The Environment, Oxford University Press. N.Y.

Sharma, S.L. 1994 "Perspective on Sustainable Development In South Asia" in Samad (Ed.) Perspectives On Sustainable Development in Asia. Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA

South Commission, 1989 The need to re-orient development strategies and development the environment Oxford University Press, Delhi.

UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP.

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Sociology of religion

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives

To get introduced to various concepts pertaining to Sociology of religion,
To understand the interface between religion and society.
To analyse the social change in relation to religion.

Course Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I Introduction	1	15	25
Meaning, Nature & Scope of sociology of religion <u>Sociological interpretations of religion:</u> Durkheim and sociological functionalism Weber and Phenomenology Marx and Dialectical Materialism Levi-Strauss and Structuralism			
II Religions in India	1	15	25
Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. Socio- historical perspective of each religion. Demographic profile. Contemporary trends			
III Contestation over religion in India	1	15	25
Fundamentalism Communalism Secularism Proselytism			
IV Religion and Social Problems	1	15	25
Multiculturalism			

Communalism
Decline of religious values and norms
Religion and inequality
Conversion
Revival of religious beliefs

Bibliography

Baird, Robert D. (ed.). 1995 (3rd edition). Religion in modern India. Delhi: Manohar.

Jones, Kenneth W. 1989. Socio-religious reform movements in British India (The new Cambridge history of India III-1). Hyderabad: Orient Longman.

Madan, T.N. (ed.). 1992 (enlarged edition). Religion in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Muzumdar, H.T. 1986. India's religious heritage. New Delhi: Allied.

Roberts, Keith A. 1984. Religion in sociological perspective. New York: Dorsey Press.

Shakir, Moin (ed.). 1989. Religion, state and politics in India. Delhi: Ajanta Publications.

Turner, Bryan S. 1991 (2nd edition). Religion and social theory. London: Sage.

Sociology of Social Movements

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To sensitize students to the variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in social transformation.

To enable the students to look at social movements in a sociological perspective.

Course Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I Introduction	1	15	25
<u>Social movements</u> : Definition, Types of social Movements, Social movements and the distribution of power in society.			
<u>The social base of movements</u> : Caste, Class, Ethnicity, Gender.			
<u>Role and types of leadership</u> : Relationship between leaders and the masses, Role of media.			
II Theories of the emergence of Social Movements	1	15	25
Marxist and post-Marxist (Gramsci)			
Weberian and post-Weberian (Dahrendorf)			
Structural-functionalism (Smelser)			
III Specific Types of Movements	1	15	25
Millenarian, Naturist, Reform, Revivalist, Rebellion, Insurrection, Restorative, Revolutionary.			
IV Traditional & New Social movements in India	1	15	25
<u>Traditional social movements</u> : peasant movement,			

Labour and Trade union movement, Nationalist movement.

New social movements: Dalit movement, Women's movement, Environmental movement, Ethnic movements.

Bibliography:

Banks, J.A. 1972 : The Sociology of Social Movements (London : Macmillan).

Desai, A.R. Ed. 1979 : Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University Press)

Dhanagare, D.N., 1983 : Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950 (Delhi : O.U.P.)

Gore, M.S., 1993 : The Social Context of an Ideology : Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi : Sage)

Oomen T.K., 1990 : Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements (Delhi:Sage)

Rao, M.S.A., 1979 ; Social Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)

Rao, M.S.A., 1979 : Social Movements and Social Transformation (Delhi : Macmillan)

Singh, K.S., 1982 : Tribal Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)

Selliot, Eleanor, 1995 : From Untouchable to dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi : Manohar)

Oommen, T.K., 1972 : (Charisma, Stability and Change : An Analysis of Bhoodan Gramdan Movement. (New Delhi : Thomas Press)

Shah, Ghanshyam, 1977 : Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi : Ajanta.

Shah Ghanshyam,1990: Social Movements in India; a review of the literature (Delhi: Sage)

Shah, Nandita, 1992 : The Issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the Contemporary women's movements in India (New Delhi : Kali for Women)

Shiva, Vandana, 1991 : Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi : Sage)

Political Sociology

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of political system, and the political processes.

To generate in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as citizens of the state.

To make the students aware of the prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.

Course Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I Introduction Definition and subject matter of Political Sociology Interrelationship between political system and society. Democratic and totalitarian systems – socio-economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability.	1	15	25
II Political culture Meaning and significance. Political socialization – meaning, significance and agencies. Intellectuals – Political role of intellectuals – significance. <u>Pressure groups and interests groups:</u> Nature, bases, political significance.	1	15	25
III Political Bureaucracy in India Bureaucracy: its Characteristics, Types, Significance in Political development. Political Parties: Characteristics, Social composition of parties, Recruitment, Mass participation, Political apathy, its causes and consequences.	1	15	25
IV Political Process in India Role of caste, Religion,	1	15	25

Regionalism and language in Indian Politics.
Public opinion: Role of mass media,
problems of communication in illiterate societies;
its reference on parties and polity.
Politicization of social life.

Bibliography:

Dowse, R. E. & Hughes 1971 – Political Sociology, New York, Basic Book,.

Horowitz, Irving L., 1972 – Foundation of Political Sociology, New York, Harper and Row.

Kothari R. 1979 – Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.

Merton R. K. 1952 (ed) – Reader in Bureaucracy. Glenco The Free Press.

Key V. O. 1964 – Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups, Crowell New York,.

Samuel P., Huntington, 1969 – Political Order in Changing Societies. Yale University Press : New Haven.

Almond A. Gabriel et.al. 1973, Crises, choice and change : Historical studies of Political Development, Boston.

P. Blau 1956 –Bureaucracy in Modern Society. Random House, New York.

Lipset S. M. 1959 – Political Man, H.E.B.

William Riker et.al., 1973 – An Introduction to Positive Political Theory. Englewood, Cliff.

Robert Michels, 1949 – Political Parties, Glencko Free Press.

Benedict Anderson, 1983 – Imagined Communities : Reflections on the origin and Spread of Nationalism, Beso, London

Dipti Kumar Biswas 1989 – Political Sociology, Firma KLM Private, Calcutta,

Rajani Kothari 1973 (Ed) – Caste in Indian Politics – Orient Longmans Ltd., 1973

Barrington Moore Jr., 1958 – Political Power and Social Theory. Cambridge, Harward University Press.

Mitra, Subratha K. 1992 – Power protest and participation – Local Elides and the politics of development in India. Routledge.

Marris, Jones, W.H., 1982 – Government and Politics in India. Cambridge.

Jangam R.T. 1980 – Text Book of Political Sociology, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.

Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking.

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 Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I Introduction	1	15	25
Historical & Intellectual background of Sociological Theory Structuralism: C. Levi-Strauss. Structural-Functional approach: Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown, T. Parsons, R.K. Merton. Critique of Structural- Functional approach — C.W. Mills, Dahrendorf & Gouldner.			
II	1	15	25
Conflict theory: R.Dahrendorf, L.Coser, R.Collins.			
III	1	15	25
Symbolic interactionism: G.H.Mead and H.Blumer.			
IV	1	15	25
Ethnomethodology: H.Garfinkel.			

Phenomenological Sociology: A.Schutz , Husserl

Bibliography:

Craib, Ian. 1992. Modern social theory: From Parsons to Habermas (2nd edition). London: Harvester Press.

Collins, Randall. 1997 (Indian edition). Sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Giddens, Anthony. 1983. Central problems in social theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis. London: Macmillan.

Ritzer, George. 1992 (3rd edition). Sociological theory. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Sturrock, John (ed.). 1979. Structuralism and since: From Levi Strauss to Derida. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). The structure of sociological theory. Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

Zeitlin, Irving M. 1998 (Indian edition). Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

Research Methodology

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods.
To introduce certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences.
To sensitize students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research.

Course Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I Positivism & Methods of research The nature of scientific method: Concepts Measurement Reliability and Validity Hypothesis	1	15	25
II Research design Survey techniques Sampling techniques Techniques of Data collection Content Analysis	1	15	25
III Participant observation, Ethnography, Field- work. Encounters and experiences in field work. Subjectivity & Objectivity Value neutrality in research.	1	15	25
IV Report Writing Statistics in Social Research: Measures of central tendency: Mean, median, mode.	1	15	25

Measures of Dispersion: Standard/Quartile Deviation
Correlational Analysis: Tests of Significance and Covariance
Regression Analysis

Bibliography:

- Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995: Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR.
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Education & Society

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To acquaints the students with major concepts, theoretical approaches and development of sociology of education.

To focus on some important aspects which are salient in any discussion of the interface between education and society.

Course Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I Introduction	1	15	25
Socialization, Family and Social Class. Education and Social Stratification, Social Change and Social Mobility			
II Education: Progress & Development	1	15	25
<u>Access to Educational Opportunity:</u> Equity, Excellence and Efficiency. <u>Gender Inequalities:</u> Education; Employment. Education and Information Technology.			
III Process of Education	1	15	25
Language as Medium of Instruction Curriculum and Identity Assessment and Evaluation. Teacher as agent of social change.			
IV Education & Society in India	1	15	25
<u>Socio-Historical Context:</u> Education in Pre-colonial and Colonial India.			

Education, Diversities and Disparities: Region, Tribe, Caste, Gender, Rural-Urban.
Equity and Equality: Reservations Policy, Role of the State.
Higher Education: skill development, globalization and social mobility.

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Social Demography

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives :

To understand the basic concepts in demographic studies.

To introduce the students with various dimensions of Indian and world population.

To acquaint students with the demographic features & trends in India.

To understand Population Control in terms of Social needs.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Nature of Demographic Studies

1 15 25

Meaning, Nature and Importance of Social Demography.

Development of Demography.

Sociology of Demography.

Demography and Population Studies.

II Theories of Population growth

1 15 25

Malthusian theory of population

Biological theories of population

Theory of Optimum population

Theory of Demographic Transition.

III Population Growth

1 15 25

World Population growth and current trends.

Population growth in Asian countries and current trends.

Population growth in India: Past and Present.

Factors responsible for population growth in India.

India's Population Structure: Age, Sex, Literacy,
Rural- Urban, Caste and Religion, Economic Status..

IV Demographic Trends and Population Policy in India 1 15 25

Population dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Population policy: Meaning and Objectives.

Population policy of the Government of India after Independence.

Performance appraisal of Family Welfare Programmes. .

Bibliography:

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Globalization and society

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To delineate the characteristics of and the issues relating to globalization.

To explain the various agencies involved in the process of globalization.

To examine its socio-economic and cultural impact.

To examine the Indian experience of globalization and reflects on its problems and prospects.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I The nature and dynamics of globalization

1 15 25

The historical and social context of globalization —

World capitalism, modernization and globalization —

Distinctive characteristics of globalization —

The role of information and communication technology —

Benefits and disadvantages of globalization.

II Agencies of globalization

1 15 25

Political economy of globalization- Agencies of

Globalization: Multinational Corporations (MNCs),

Nation-State, Media, Market,

Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs),

International agencies-

(International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.).

III Globalization & Culture

1 15 25

Cultural Homogenization, Hegemony and Dominance —

Globalization and the Resurgence of Ethnic Consciousness:

Global Tourism, Diasporic Communities,

Transnational Ethnic and Religious Movements,

Religious Fundamentalism.

IV Social Consequences of Globalization & the Indian Experience 1 15 25

Inequality within and among nation states —
Differential perception of globalization among
nations and their populations — Socio-economic
impact of globalization — Impact on individual and
group identities. Globalization and public policy —
Debate on globalization —
Impact of globalization: Trends and prospects.

Bibliography:

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Waters, Malcolm. 1996. *Globalization*. London: Routledge.

Sociology of Disasters & Disaster Management

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To familiarize students with the concepts, theories related to disaster management.

To understand the role of the state & civil society in disaster management

Course Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I Concepts, Definitions, & Nature of Disasters.	1	15	25
II Causes, Types & Effects of Disasters: Famines, Floods, Earthquakes, Tsunami, Nuclear, Industrial disaster, Wars. Victims & Survivors of disasters.	1	15	25
III Welfare State & Disasters: Role of State in preventing, apprehending & managing disaster.	1	15	25
IV Disasters & Civil Society: Role of Voluntary Organisations, Political Organisations, Citizens Associations & International bodies.	1	15	25

Bibliography:

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Sharma Dharendra: India's Nuclear Estate, 1983, New Delhi, Lancers.

Bajaj J.: The Bhopal Tragedy- Responsibility of Scientific Community.

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Sen Amartya: Poverty & Famines, 1981, New Delhi, O.U.P.

Sociology of Health

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To introduce the student the concepts of health.

To make students understand that health is one of the basic rights of every citizen.

To understand the problems of health in India.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I The Concept of Sociology of Health

1 15 25

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Sociology of Health.

The Concept of Health and Disease.

Medical and Social Definition of Sickness and Illness.

Sociological Perspectives on Health:

Functional approach, Conflict approach,

Interactionist approach, Labeling approach.

II Causes of Sickness and Modes of Treatment

1 15 25

Social Causes of Sickness.

Socio- Cultural attitudes, beliefs and values associated with illness.

The role of traditional and religious institutions in health and disease.

Various modes of treatment with reference to

Indian society- Primitive, Medieval, Contemporary.

Systems of medicine in India: Indigenous, Ayurveda,

Onami, Allopathy, Homeopathy and

their different approaches to Health Care.

III Hospital System and Types of Hospitals

1 15 25

Hospital as a social system.

Inter personal relationship in hospital settings:
Doctors, Nurses, Patients & Paramedicals.
Hospital Administration
Types of hospitals: General hospitals, Special hospitals,
Teaching and corporate hospitals,
Voluntary hospitals & Polyclinics.

IV Health Care and Health Policy 1 15 25

Health Care and Responsibility of State.
National health Programme and Health Planning.
Public Health Act.
Primary Health Centres.
Drug- control,
Control of Food Adulteration: Legal and Administrative Provisions.
Welfare and Socialist State and Health Policies.

Bibliography:

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Hill.

Scrambler, Graham and Paul Higgs. 1998. Modernity, medicine and health: Medical sociology towards 2000. London: Routledge.

Recent Trends in Sociological Theory

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

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.

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 Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Introduction

1 15 25

The Frankfurt school: J.Habermas.
Contemporary Marxist Theory:
L.Althusser, A.Gramsci.
Neofunctionalism: J.Alexander.

II Central Issues in Sociological Theory

1 15 25

Agency & Structure integration:
Anthony Giddens , Margaret Archer, Bourdieu.
Macro- Micro debate.

III Post-structuralism & Post- modernism

1 15 25

Poststructuralist: M. Foucault.
Postmodern Theory: Jameson, Baudrillard.

IV Feminist Theory

1 15 25

Radical, Liberal, Marxist,
Psychoanalytical, Post-Modern.

Bibliography:

Alexander, Jeffrey C. 1987. *Twenty lectures: Sociological theory since world war II*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Bottomore, Tom. 1984. *The Frankfurt school*. Chester, Sussex: Ellis Horwood and London: Tavistock Publications.

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Research Component

Credits: 4 Marks: 100

Course Content:	Credit	Marks
Review of Literature		
Writing Research Proposal	4	100

Sociology of Marginalized Communities

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To sensitize students to the significance of the sociological study of Dalits, Tribal communities and Nomadic Castes and Tribes.

To understand the groups and communities which have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

Course Content:

	Credit	Lectures	Marks
I	1	15	25
Marginalization and its socio-economic indices: Poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness; inequality.			
A critical view of the caste system; untouchability: historical and social roots, dysfunctions.			
II	1	15	25
The social structure and culture of marginalized communities: the status of SC, ST, Nomadic Castes and Tribes and De-notified Tribes; problems; social mobility; identity formation.			
III	1	15	25
<u>Perspectives on marginalization:</u> Views of Jotirao Phule, Periyar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohiya.			

Marginalization and affirmative action:
Constitutional provisions; implementation;
impact on marginalized communities;
limitations; critical review.

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Beteille, Andre, 1992 : The Backward Classes in Contemporary India (Delhi : Oxford University Press)

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Gore, M.S. 1993 : The Social Context of an Ideology : The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar (New Delhi : Sage)

Gupta, Dipankar, 1991 : Social Stratification (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
Jogdand, P.G., 2000 : New Economic Policy and Dalits (Jaipur : Rawat)

Jogdand P.C., 1991 : Dalit Movement in Maharashtra (New Delhi : Kanak Publications, 1991)

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Omvedt, Gali, 1999 : Dalits and the Democratic Revolution (New Delhi : Sage)

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Singh, K.S., 1998 : The Scheduled Castes (Delhi : Anthropological survey of India)

Singh, K.S. 1995 : The Scheduled Tribes (Delhi : Oxford University Press)

Zelliot, Eleanor, 1995 : From Untouchable to Dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi : Manohar)

Sociology of Popular Culture and Mass Communication

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To provide a sociological perspective on the role of popular culture and the mass media in modern society.

To emphasize the Socio- cultural dimensions of communication in society.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I The Popular culture

1 15 25

The concept of Popular Culture, Mass Culture, Folk Culture, Elite Culture.

Cultural Diversity and Cultural Exchange.

Little and Great traditions

The medium as the message.

II The Indian Context:

1 15 25

Folk groups of musicians in traditional Indian society.

Popular culture as reflected in festivals, pilgrimages,

Folklore, films; their social significance and impact.

Folk Media: Folk Songs, Folk Dance & Theatricals.

Commercialization of folk culture.

Development of Information Technology and its Impact on Popular Culture. Satellite Television and its impact on youth culture. Television as an agency for the dissemination and popularization of classical and folk music.

III Communication and Mass Communication

1 15 25

Concept of Communication

Concept of Sociology of Mass Communication

Models of Mass Communication
Upward and downward Communication
Horizontal and Vertical Communication
Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Communication
Verbal and Non- Verbal Communication

IV Mass Media: Audio- Visual Media 1 15 25

Forms of Mass Media: Radio, Television Video,
Cinema, Computers, Internet Communication,
Satellite Communication.
Print Media, Newspapers, and Advertisements.
The Impact of Media
Abuse of the Media
Violence and the Media
Media Policy in India
The Press and Prasar- Bharati
Use of Media for Development Communication.

Bibliography:

- Bathla, Sonia, 1998 : Women, Democracy and the Media : Cultural and Political Representation in the Indian Press (Delhi : Sage)
- Brosius, C. and M. Butcher, 1999, eds.: Image Journey : Audio Visual media and cultural change in India (Delhi : Sage)
- Curran, J and M. Gurevitch, 1991, eds : Mass Media and Society (London : Edward Arnold)
- French, D and Michael Richard, 2000, eds.: Television in Contemporary Asia (London: Sage)
- Gunaratne, S. 2000, eds. : Handbook of the Media in Asia (London : Sage)
- Johnson, K., 2000,: Television and social change in rural India (London : Sage)
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Press)

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Preston, P., 2001 : Reshaping Communications (London : Sage)

Tunstall, J., 1977 : The Media are American (New York : Columbia University.

Urban Sociology

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To acquaint students with basic concepts in Urban Sociology.

To sensitise students on urban dimensions of society, its social structure and social process in India.

To analyse different Urban problems in India.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Introduction

1 15 25

Basic Concepts: City, Towns, Metropolis, Urban Community, Urbanization, Urbanism.

Urban sociology in India:
Perspectives & Emerging trends.

II Urban Community and Spatial Dimensions

1 15 25

Park, Burgers and Mc kenzie.
George Simmel: Metropolis, Louis- Wirth- Urbanism
Redfield Rural-Urban continuum as cultural form.

III Urbanization in India

1 15 25

Process of Urbanisation after Independence.
Social consequences of urbanisation.
Industry centered developments.
Trends of Migration, Problems of Housing,
Slum Development.

IV Urban planning and problems of urban

1 15 25

management in India

Concept of Urban Planning.

Factors affecting planning.

Regional planning and the links -
between social and spatial theory.

Urban Planning Policy.

Bibliography:

Pickwance C G (ed) 1976, Urban Sociology; Critical Essays, Methuen.

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Alfred de Souza 1979 The Indian City ; Poverty, ecology and urban developement,
Manohar, Delhi.

Desai A R and Pillai S D (ed) 1970 Slums and Urbanisation, Popular prakashan,
Bombay.

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Edward W Soja 2000 Post Metropolis; Critical Studies of cites and regions. Oxford
Blakwell.

Fawa F. Sylvia, 1968 : New Urbanism in World Perspectives – a Reader. T.Y.Cowell,
New York.

Criminology

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To acquaint the students with recent advances in criminology; changing profile of crime and criminals, particularly in India.

To prepare the students for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration, particularly in prisons and correctional institutions.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I The Concept of Crime

1 15 25

Definition of Crime

Conceptual Approaches to Crime:

Legal, Behavioral and Sociological.

Types of crime, Classification of Criminals.

II Theoretical Perspectives & Sociological Explanations on Crime Causation

1 15 25

Perspectives on Crime Causation: Classical, Geographical, Positivist & psychological.

Sociological Explanations: Social Disorganization theory,

Multiple Factors theory, Control theory,

Differential Association theory, Anomie theory,

Differential Opportunity theory & Labeling theory.

III Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals

1 15 25

Juvenile Delinquency

Organized Crimes

White- Collar Crime

Female Criminality

IV Correctional Administration

1 15 25

Prison Administration:

Role of prisons in modern Penology,

Problem of overcrowding in prisons,

Problem of Under-trial prisoners.

Prison Reforms in India.

Alternatives to Imprisonment:

Probation, Parole, Open prisons.

New Delhi Model of Correction.

Criminal Justice System:

Process of Criminal Justice System.

Crime Prevention:

Distinction between Crime prevention & Treatment.

Perspective of Crime Prevention.

Bibliography:

Bedi, Kiran. 1998. *It Is Always Possible*. New Delhi: Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Bhosle Smriti, 2008. *Female Crime in India & Theoretical Perspectives of Crime*, New Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

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Shankardas, Rani Dhavan, 2000. *Punishment and the Prison: India and International Perspective*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

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Sociology of Agrarian Society

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To familiarize students to the concepts of Agrarian Sociology.

To make the students aware of contemporary agrarian issues & protests.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

Bibliography: I The Concept of Peasant Society
25

1 15

Features of Agrarian, Tribal & Peasant society.
Approaches to study of Peasant society.
Women in Agriculture, Agricultural Labour.

II Growth of Agrarian Structure in India

1 15 25

Colonial and Post- colonial era.
Caste and Class relations in Agrarian society.
Land Reforms in India.

III Development Programme:

1 15 25

Community Development Programmes.
Green Revolution
IRDP, NREP, EGS,
Poverty Alleviation programme.
Globalization and Agriculture.
Farmers' Displacement.

IV Agrarian Movements in India

1 15 25

Peasant Movement

Agricultural Labour Movement

Farmers Movement

Women's Struggle.

Desai A.R., Rural Sociology in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1977.

Beteille A., Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, New Delhi, O.U.P., 1974.

Dhanagare D.N., Peasant Movements in India, New Delhi, O.U.P., 1988.

Thorner D. & Thorner A., Land and Labour in India, Bombay, Asia Publication, 1962.

Agarwal B., Who Sows? Who Reaps? Institute of Economic Growth Booklet, New Delhi.

Sociology of Modernization and Development

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives:

To understand the process of modernization in India.

To know the various concepts of development.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Introduction:

1 15 25

Meaning & concept of Social Modernization

Characteristics of Modernization.

Attributes & Pre-conditions to Modernization.

II Theories of Modernization:

1 15 25

Contributions of Daniel Learner –

Passing of Traditional Society.

Marion Levy – Modernization &
the structure of societies.

Parsons & Smelson- Theory of Social Action
& Pattern Variables.

Huttington – The clash of Civilizations.

III Theories of Development & Underdevelopment:

1 15 25

Dependency theory

Centre – Periphery analysis

Imperialism & Under-development of
Third – World Countries.

Theory of World Capitalist System

Women & Development.

IV Alternative World Views:

1 15 25

M.K.Gandhi
E.F.Schumacher ‘ Sustainable Development.

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Waters, Malcolm, 1995, Globalizations New York: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Desai A.R. Essays on Modernization of Underdeveloped Societies. Vol. I - II, Bombay.

Gender and Society

Credits: 4

Lectures: 60

Marks: 100

Objectives

To familiarize students with the basic concepts developed in gender studies.

To understand the linkages between state policies & gender issues in Indian Society.

To trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century.

Course Content:

Credit Lectures Marks

I Basic Concepts in Gender Studies & Theories

1 15 25

Gender vs. Biology
Women in the family: Socialization,
Nature vs. Gender, Gender Roles, Private–Public
dichotomy, Sexual division of labour.
Patriarchy as ideology and practice.

II Gender & Sociological Analysis

1 15 25

Feminism, Feminist Methodologies as Critique,
Theorising women & subordination.
Emergence of women's studies

III Women in India: The changing profile

1 15 25

Pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial.
Demographic profile.
Alternative conceptions of gender–
caste and gender; class and gender.
The role of the state and the NGOs.
Gender and Society in India

IV Contemporary Trends in Sociology

1 15 25

Issues affecting the quality of life of women:
Ecology, Development, Health, Communalism & Violence.
Development and Women's Empowerment.

Bibliography:

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- Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. Women and Society in India. Delhi: Ajanta.
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- Forbes, G. 1998. Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.
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- Myers, Kristen Anderson et.al. (eds.) 1998. Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology. New Delhi: Sage.
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Concerned Asian Scholars.

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Research Component

Credits: 4 Marks: 100

Course Content:	Credit	Marks
Dissertation	2	50
Viva Voce	2	50

Internship Component

Credits: 8 Marks: 200

The student will undertake an Internship with an NGO or any other reputed organizations.

Submission of Weekly Progress Report by the Student signed by the supervisor & counter-signed by the Head of the Department as well as completion report from the Supervisor of internship is needed.
