

STATE MODEL SYLLABUS FOR UNDERGRADUATE

COURSE IN SOCIOLOGY







(Bachelor of Arts Examination)

UNDER

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

**MAPPING OF COURSES WITH LOCAL, NATIONAL,
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL NEEDS**

Mapping Colour Index:

	-	Local
	-	National
	-	Regional
	-	Global
	-	Local, National
	-	National, Regional, Global

SOCIOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE SYLLABUS FOR HONOURS

SL.No	Semester	Number	Title of the Course	Marks	Credit
1	1st	DSC.H.SOC.1	Introduction to Sociology-1	80+20	6
2		DSC.H.SOC.2	Introduction to Sociology-2	80+20	6
3		GE.H.SOC.1	Introduction to Sociology-1	80+20	6
4		AECC.H.SOC.1		80+20	4
5	2nd	DSC.H.SOC.3	Indian Society	80+20	6
6		DSC.H.SOC.4	Sociology of Environment	80+20	6
7		GE.H.SOC.2	Indian Society	80+20	6
8		AECC.H.SOC.2		80+20	4
9	3rd	DSC.H.SOC.5	Classical Sociological Thinkers	80+20	6
10		DSC.H.SOC.6	Social Change & Development	80+20	6
11		DSC.H.SOC.7	Sociology of Gender	80+20	6
12		GE.H.SOC.3	Social Change and Development	80+20	6
13		SEC SOC.1	Political Sociology	80+20	4
14	4th	DSC.H.SOC.8	Rural Sociology	80+20	6
15		DSC.H.SOC.9	Globalization & Society	80+20	6
16		DSC.H.SOC.10	Marriage, Family and Kinship	80+20	6
17		GE.H.SOC.4	Rural Sociology	80+20	6
18		SEC SOC.2	Industrial Sociology	80+20	4
19	5th	DSC.H.SOC.11	Research Methodology	80+20	6
20		DSC.H.SOC.12	Social Movements in India	80+20	6
21		DSE.H.SOC.1	Sociology of Health	80+20	6
22		DSE.H.SOC.2	Sociology of Education	80+20	6
23	6th	DSC.H.SOC.13	Population & Society	80+20	6
24		DSC.H.SOC.14	Social Disorganization & Deviance	80+20	6
25		DSE.H.SOC.3	Urban Sociology	80+20	6
26		DSE.H.SOC.4	Field Work & Dissertation / Tribes of India	80+20	6
TOTAL				2600	0

SOCIOLOGY

HONOURS PAPERS:

Core Paper – 14 papers

Discipline Specific Elective – 4 papers

Generic Elective for non Sociology students – 4 papers. In case University offers 2 subjects as GE, then papers 1 and 2 will be the GE paper.

Marks per paper - Midterm: 20 marks, End term : 80 marks, Total – 100 marks

Credit per paper – 6

Teaching hours per paper – 50 hours + 10 hours tutorial

CORE PAPER I

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-I

This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with Sociology as a social science and the basic concepts used in the discipline. It also focuses on the social processes and the social institutions that man encounters as a member of the society.

Objectives: After studying this paper the student can

- Can get to know the convergence and divergence of Sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about its historicity.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions man encounters as a member of the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

Unit-1: Discipline and Perspective

1.1 Meaning, Definition and Subject Matter

1.2 Emergence of Sociology

1.3 Nature and Scope of Sociology

1.4 Importance of Sociology

Unit-2: Sociology and other Social Sciences

2.1 Sociology, Anthropology and History

- 2.2 Sociology and Psychology
- 2.3 Sociology and Political Science
- 2.4 Sociology and Economics

Unit-3: Basic Concepts

- 3.1 Society and Community, Associations and Institutions
- 3.2 Social Groups and Culture
- 3.3 Role and Status.
- 3.4 Power and Social Norms

Unit-4: Social Stratification

- 4.1 Meaning, Definition, Characteristics
- 4.2 Forms of Stratification-Caste, class & gender
- 4.3 Theories of stratification: Functional, Marxian & Weberian
Theories of stratification
- 4.4 Elite Theory: Pareto, C Wright Mills.

Suggested Text Book:

1. Haralambos, M. & Holborn , Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Harper Collins; Eighth edition, 2014

Reference Readings:

1. C.N.Shankar Rao, Principles of Sociology: With an Introduction to Social Thought, S.Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised edt.), 2006
2. Inkle, A.,What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1964.
3. Mills, C.W., The Power Elite, Oxford:Oxford University Press, 1954.
4. Bottomore, T. B. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, New Delhi: S. Chand, 2008
5. Paul B. Horton, Chester L. Hunt.. Sociology, McGraw-Hill., 1984
6. Giddens, Anthony., Introduction to Sociology, Polity Press 1991

CORE PAPER II

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY-II

This part two introductory paper intends to provide some additional knowledge on the interrelationship between individual and society, the types of societies and the various social processes that contribute to sustain the society over a period of time.

Objectives: After studying these two papers, the student can

- Develop knowledge about the subject matter, nature and scope of the key topics and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about individual and society.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

Unit-1: Individual, Society and Culture:

1.1 Social Structure

1.2 Types of Society – Primitive, Agrarian and Industrial

1.3 Relationship between individual and society

1.4 Culture and Personality, Theories of Self: Cooley and Mead

Unit-2: Socialization

2.1 Meaning, Definitions & types

2.2 Stages of Socialization Process

2.3 Agencies of Socialization

2.4 Theories of Socialization- G H Mead, C.H Cooley

Unit-3: Social Control

3.1 Meaning, Definitions & Nature

3.2 Importance of social Control

3.3 Types of Social Control: Formal and Informal

3.4 Agencies of Social Control

Unit-4: Social Processes

4.1 Meaning and Definition

4.2 Associative Social Processes- Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation

4.3 Dissociative Social Processes- Competition and Conflict

4.4 Cooperation, Conflict and Competition: Interrelations and relevance

Suggested Text Books:

1. Rao ,C.N.Shankar, Principles of Sociology: With an Introduction to Social Thought, S.Chand& Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised edt.), 2006
2. Haralambos & Holborn , Sociology: Themes and Perspectives Harper Collins; Eighth edition, 2014

Reference Readings:

1. Mills, C.W.,*The Sociological Imagination*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1959.
2. Giddens ,Anthony, Introduction to Sociology, 1991
3. Rawat, H.K. Contemporary Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2013
4. Johnson, Harry M. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1995
5. Smelser Neil J. *Hand Book of Sociology*, Sage Publications, Inc. 1998
6. Dasgupta,Samir and Saha,Paulomi An Introduction to Sociology,Pearson,2014

CORE PAPER III

INDIAN SOCIETY

Every society has its own peculiar structure and there are some institutions universal to every society, but with their unique manifestations in each society. There are some change agents and initiatives that enable the society to change with the passage of time. This paper focuses on the structure of the Indian society and the changing aspects with the processes operating change agents and initiatives.

Objectives: After studying these two papers on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents and the interventions that bring about change in the Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents operating in Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

Unit-1: Composition of Indian Society and Approaches to the study of Indian Society:

1.1 Religious composition, Linguistic composition & Racial composition

1.2 Unity in diversity

1.3 National Integration—Meaning, Threats (Communalism, Linguism, Regionalism)

1.4 Approaches to the study of Indian society: Structural-Functional, Marxian and Subaltern

Unit-2: Historical Moorings and Bases of Hindu Social Organization

2.1 Varna Vyavastha and relevance

2.2 Ashrama and relevance

2.3 Purusartha and relationship with Ashramas

2.4 Doctrine of Karma

Unit-3: Marriage and Family in India

3.1 Hindu Marriage as Sacrament, Aims of Hindu marriage, Forms of Hindu Marriage.

3.2 Hindu Joint Family-Meaning & disintegration

3.3 Marriage among the Muslims & Tribes

3.4 Changes in Marriage and Family in India

Unit-4: The Caste System in India

4.1 Meaning, Definitions & features of Caste

4.2 Functions & Dysfunctions of Caste

4.3 Factors affecting caste system

4.4 Recent Changes in Caste System

Suggested Text Book:

1. Rao ,C.N.Shankar, Sociology of Indian Society, S.Chand& Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised edt.), 2004

Reference Readings:

1. Shah, A.M., *The Household Dimension of the Family in India: A Field Study in a Gujarat Village and a Review of Other Studies*, Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.
2. Uberoi, P. (ed.), *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
- 3.. Y. Singh , *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1986
- 4..Ram Ahuja, *Indian Social System*, Rawat Publications, 1993
5. Sharma, KL. *Indian Social Structure and Change*, Rawat Publication, 2008
6. Srinivas, M.N. *India: Social Structure*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation, 1980

CORE PAPER- IV

SOCIOLOGY OF ENVIRONMENT

Environment and society are in constant interaction with each other. It is the environment which sustains life in society and it is the society that is responsible for the preservation and the degradation of the environment. In the recent years environmental challenges have posed a threat to the lives on the planet. Keeping this in view, the present paper tries to create awareness among the students about the major environmental issues and the efforts geared to tackle them.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the close interaction between society and environment.
- Gain substantial idea about the environmental issues and their repercussions on humanity.
- Accumulate ideas about the ideological currents, issues that drive environment movements.
- Get aware about the global and national efforts to conserve environment.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to disseminate knowledge about the significance of environment for society, to change the practices that can protect and preserve the environment and to make the students participate in the mission to preserve, protect and promote the cause of environment.

Unit-1: Conceptual Issues of Sociology of Environment

1.1 Sociology of Environment: Meaning, emergence and scope

1.2 Environment and Society – their inter-relations, Ecology and Environment.

1.3 Eco-system.

1.4 Sustainable Development

Unit-2: Environmental Movements

2.1 Narmada Bachao Andolan

2.2 Ganga Bachao Abhiyan

2.3 Silent valley movements

2.4 Eco-feminist movement

Unit-3: Major Environmental Issues:

3.1 Global Warming & Climate Change.

3.2 Loss of Biodiversity

3.3 Deforestation.

3.4 Urban Wastes, Industrial wastes

Unit-4: Environmental Protection:

4.1 Environment protection efforts at the global level

4.2 Efforts at national level

4.3 Role of Civil Society Organizations

4.4 Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in environmental protection

Suggested Text Books:

1. Biswas, Anupama Environment & Society, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS).
2. Giddens, Anthony "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis": 2nd edition New York. W.W.Norton and Co.,1996

Reference Readings:

1. Baviskar, A., In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts Over Development in the Narmada Vally, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
2. DharamGhai, (ed) Development and Environment: Sustaining People and Nature UNRISD Blackwell Publication,1994.
3. Schumacher, E. F., Small is Beautiful: A Study of Economics as if People Mattered,London: Blond and Briggs, 1973.
4. Prasad, A., Against the Ecological Romanticism: Verrier Elwin and the Making of an Anti-modern Tribal Identity, Delhi: Three Essays Collective, 2011.
5. Maria Mies&Vandana Shiva, Ecofeminism, Fernwood Pub. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, 1993
6. Gadgil Madhav& Ram Ch. Guha, Ecology & Equity: The use and abuse of Nature in contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP, 1996.

CORE PAPER V

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid nineteenth century European society. Its development over two centuries has been influenced by a variety of socio-economic and political conditions. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systemized. This paper is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. It deals with the contributions of the forerunners of the discipline and with the contributions of the founders who gave a systematic shape to the subject.

Objectives: After going through these two papers, the student can

- Gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in Sociology, and their contemporary relevance.
- Learn about the methodological shift in the discipline over the years.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's knowledge about the theoretical and methodological contributions of the classical contributors to the subject and the contemporary relevance of these theories.

Unit-1: Auguste Comte

1.1 Law of the Three Stages

1.2 Hierarchy of Sciences & Positivism

1.3 Organismic Analogy

1.4 Theory of Social Evolution

Unit-2: Karl Marx

2.1 Historical and Dialectical Materialism

2.2 Class struggle

2.3 Alienation

2.4 Theory of Capitalism

Unit-3: Emile Durkheim

3.1 Division of Labour in Society

3.2 Rules of Sociological Method

3.3 Theory of Suicide

3.4 Theory of Religion

Unit-4: Max Weber

4.1 Social Action

4.2 Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism

4.3 Ideal type

4.4 Bureaucracy, Authority

Suggested Text Books:

1. Morrison, Ken, Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of Modern Social Thought, London, Sage, 1995
2. Lewis A. Coser, Masters of Sociological Thought, New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (Text Book), 1977

Reference Readings :

1. F. Abraham & J.H. Morgan, Sociological Thought, Wyndham Hall Press, 1989.
2. Kenneth, A., *The Social Lens: An Invitation to Social and Sociological Theory*, London: Sage. 2011.
3. Ramond Aron, Main Currents in Sociological thoughts Vol. I & Vol. II Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1967 (1982 reprint).
4. Ritzer, George, Sociological Theory, New Delhi, Tata-McGraw Hill, 1996
5. Waters, M., *Modern Sociological Theory*, London: Sage, 2000
6. Fletcher, R. *The Making of Sociology: A Study of Sociological Theory*, Volume 1 and 2, Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd, 1972

CORE PAPER VI

SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change.
- Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so.
- Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.

Unit-1: Social Change:

1.1 Meaning and Nature

1.2 Social Evolution & Social Progress: Meaning and features

1.3 Social Development: Meaning and Features

1.4 Factors of Change: Cultural, Technological, Demographic

Unit-2: Theories of Social Change:

2.1 Evolutionary theory

2.2 Functionalist theory

2.3 Conflict Theory

2.4 Cyclical Theory

Unit-3: Models of development:

3.1 Indicators of Social Development

3.2 Capitalist

3.3 Socialist

3.4 Gandhian

Unit-4: Processes of Social Change in Indian Context:

4.1 Sanskritisation

4.2 Westernisation

4.3 Modernisation

4.4 Secularisation

Suggested Text Books

1. Steven, Vago, Social Change, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003 5th Rev. Edt

Reference Readings:

1. Jairam Kansal , Social Change & Development, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2004
2. Singh, Y., Modernization of Indian Tradition: A Systematic Study of Social Change, Faridabad: Thompson Press Limited, 1973.
3. Rudolf, L and Rudolf, S. H., Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984.
4. Moore, W.E Social Change, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1965.
5. Mishra, B Capitalism, Socialism and Planning, South Asia Books, 1998
6. Escobar, A., Encountering Development, London: Zed Books, 2012

CORE PAPER VII

SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

The biological basis to the differences between the sexes does not explain the inequalities faced by the sex groups in the society. In the society variations are marked in the roles, responsibilities, rights of and relations between sex groups depending on the social prescriptions relating to sex affiliations. The differences, inequalities and the division of labour between men and women are often simply treated as consequences of ‘natural’ differences between male and female humans. But, in reality the social norms, institutions, societal expectations play a significant role in deciding and dictating the behaviour of each sex group. This is the fundamental of the study of Gender and Society.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Conceptualize what is “Gender” and what is “Sex” and draw a line of distinction between the two.
- Note the difference in gender roles, responsibilities, rights and relations.
- Trace out the evolution and institutionalization of the institution of “Patriarchy”.
- Get to know the theories of Feminism that brought women issues and demands to the forefront.
- Assess the initiatives undertaken for gender development with the paradigm shift from time to time.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to generate ideas and sensitivity about gender in a student which he/she can put into practice in daily life. This will lead to change the prevalent biases and gender practices and create a gender neutral social world where both men and women can enjoy their basic rights and cherish to achieve their dreams.

Unit-1: Social Construction of Gender

1.1 Gender as a Social Construct

1.2 Gender Vs. Sex

1.3 Gender Stereotyping and Socialization

1.4 Gender Role

Unit-2: Feminism

2.1 Meaning and Definitions

2.2 Origin , Growth of Feminism, Waves of Feminism

2.3 Patriarchy

2.4 Theories of Feminism-Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Marxist, Post Modernism

Unit-3: Gender and Development

3.2 Approaches -WAD, WID and GAD.

3.3 Gender Mainstreaming: Meaning, Policies and Programmes

3.3 Gender Development Index

3.4 Women Empowerment: Meaning and Dimensions: Political, Economic and Social.

Unit-4: Women in India through ages

4.1 Status of Women in Ancient Period

4.2 Medieval Period

4.3 Women in Pre- independence India

4.4 Women in Contemporary Indian Society

Suggested Text Book:

1. Bhasin, Kamla, Understanding Gender, Kali for Women, 2003

Reference Readings:

1. Prabhakar, Vani Gender and Society, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2012
2. Choudhury, Maitry *Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2004.
3. Walby, S., *Theorizing Patriarchy*, John Wiley and Sons, 1990.
4. John, M. E. (ed.), *Women's Studies: A Reader*, New Delhi: Penguin India, 2008.
5. Pilcher, J and Whelehan, I. , *Fifty Key Concepts in Gender Studies*. London: Sage, 2004.
6. Forbes, G. *Women in Modern India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

CORE PAPER VIII

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Rural Sociology is a specialized branch of Sociology describing the society of villages and rural areas. As the rural areas or the villages mark the beginning of human civilization, this paper is designed to bring out the distinct features of the rural society with their typologies and typicalities. In the present paper an attempt is made to introduce the student with the development of this branch overtime with its focus on the typicality of Indian villages, their structures, changing features and social problems faced by the rural people.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Get an impression about the emergence of the sub discipline Rural Sociology and the forces contributing for its origin.
- Learn about the nature of this branch of knowledge, its subject matter and significance.
- Collect information and knowledge about the mooring of the sub discipline in the Indian context.
- Generate an idea about the typicality of the rural society and the institutions operating therein and their dynamics.
- Derive ideas about rural social problems of the country.

Learning Outcomes: India thrives in her villages. By going through this paper, the student can have a grip on the grass roots of Indian society. This will enable the student to understand the society in a better manner, to note the heterogeneities in culture, institutions and their functions, changes, the contrasts found between the rural urban societies and the problems faced by the people.

Unit- 1: Introduction to Rural Sociology

1.1 Meaning, Definition & Nature

1.2 Origin & Subject Matter of Rural Sociology

1.3 Importance of Rural Sociology

1.4 Evolution and Growth of Village Community

Unit- 2: Rural Social Structure

2.1 Village Community-Meaning & Types

2.2 Rural-Urban Contrast & Continuum

2.3 Agrarian Economy

2.4 Dominant Caste, Emerging class structure in rural India

Unit- 3: Rural Social Problems

3.1 Poverty

3.2 Unemployment

3.3 Indebtedness

3.4 Rural factionalism

Unit- 4: Rural Development Programmes

4.1 Community development Programmmes, Cooperative Movements and Panchayati Raj System

4.2 Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

4.3 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

4.4 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Suggested Text Books:

1. Sharma, R.N. Rural Sociology,Media Promoters and Publishers. Pvt. Ltd. 1983
2. Singh , Kartar Rural Development: Principle Policies and Management, Sage, New Delhi,1995

Reference Readings:

1. Choudhury, Anjana Rural Sciology, Wisdom Press ,2004
2. S.L. Doshi, S.L &P.C.Jain , Rural Sociology, Jajpur, Rawat,2002.
- 3.Maheswari, S.R Rural Development in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi,1985.
4. Ahuja, Ram Rural Sociology,Popular Prakashan Ltd; New edition 2011
- 5.Desai, A.R .Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashn, Bombay, 1997
6. Ray E. Pahl "The Rural-Urban Continuum." *Sociologia Ruralis* 6(3-4):299-327. Reprinted in R. E. Pahl, ed. *Readings in Urban Sociology*. Oxford: Pergamon, 1970

CORE PAPER- IX
GLOBALISATION & SOCIETY

Globalization is the dominant process of social change in the contemporary world. It has resulted in the sinking of time and space and collapse of borders. It is a new coinage for an old process. It has its own dimensions, distinct features and impacts on society. It has given birth to new role players. All these are the focal points of discussion of this paper.

Objectives: By going through this paper, the student can

- Collect information about the meaning and nature of this process, its historical mooring.
- Amass knowledge about its dimensions and impacts, both positive and negative.
- Get introduced to the agencies that manage the process.

Learning Outcomes:

This paper is expected to acquaint the student with an ongoing social process; which can bring tremendous changes in the nations.

Unit-1: Globalisation

- 1.1 Meaning, characteristics of Globalisation
- 1.2 Emergence of Globalisation
- 1.3 Liberalisation- Meaning & characteristics
- 1.4 Privatisation- Meaning & characteristics

Unit-2: Dimensions of Globalisation

- 2.1 Economic
- 2.2 Technological
- 2.3 Political
- 2.4 Cultural

Unit-3: Consequences of Globalisation

- 3.1 Rising Inequality
- 3.2 Environmental Degradation
- 3.3 Consumerism
- 3.4 Health and Security

Unit-4: Impact of Globalisation in Indian Context:

- 4.1 Cultural Impacts
- 4.2 Impact on Education
- 4.3 Impact on Religion
- 4.4 Impact on Women

Suggested Text Books:

1. Biswas, Anupama Globalization and Society, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS)
2. Bhagawati, Jagdis, In Defence of Globalization, Oxford Univ. Press, Delhi 2004.

Reference Readings:

1. Pathak, A., Modernity, Globalization and Identity: A Reflexive Quest, Delhi: Aakar Books, 2006
2. Singh, Y. Culture Change in India: Identity and Globalization. Jaipur: Rawat, 2006.
3. Sengupta, A., Reforms, Equity and the IMF: An Economist's World, Delhi: Har-Anand Publications PVT limited, 2001
4. Jha, Avinash, Background to Globalisation, Centre for education and documentation. Mumbai, 2000
5. Arjun Appadurai, Modernity at large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization, Delhi, OUP, 1997.
6. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Globalization & its Discontents, W.W. Norton & Company, 2002

CORE PAPER- X

MARRIAGE, FAMILY & KINSHIP

This course provides a brief account of the classical approaches to the study of family and kinship. It exposes the students to the distinct aspects of these three interrelated institutions in the Indian context. Finally, it discusses some contemporary issues that pose a challenge to the normative model of these institutions.

Objectives: By going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the three institutions that are the foundations of the society.
- Comprehend the theoretical perspectives on these institutions.
- Get to know the rules governing these institutions.
- Estimate the changes coming over these institutions with the process of social change.

Learning Outcomes:

This paper is expected to instill knowledge about the foundational institutions, their governing principles and the continuity and change features of these institutions.

Unit-1: Marriage

- 1.1 Marriage as a social institution
- 1.2 Functions of marriage
- 1.3 Rules of marriage, Types of marriage
- 1.4 Changes in the institution of marriage

Unit-2: Family

- 2.1 Family as a social institution
- 2.2 Rules of Marriage and Types of family
- 2.3 Functions of family
- 2.4 Contemporary Changes in family

Unit-3: Kinship System

- 3.1 Meaning, Definition & Types
- 3.2 Kinship Terminologies & usages
- 3.3 Kinship system in North India & South India

3.4 Clan, Lineage

Unit-4: Contemporary Issues

4.1 Migration and its impact on family

4.2 Domestic Violence

4.3 Dowry

4.4 Divorce

Suggested Text Books:

1. Kapadia , K.M. Marriage and family in India : London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1966

Reference Readings:

1. Maya Majumdar, Maya Marriage, Family & Kinship, Wisdom Press (ISBN), (CBCS), 2005
2. Shankar Rao, C.N. Principles of Sociology: With an Introduction to Social Thought, S.Chand& Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised edt.), 2006
- 3 Karve, Irawati Kinship Organisation in India, Poona, Deccan college, 1953
5. Robin Fox , Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective, Pelican,1967
6. Patricia Uberoi, Family, Kinship & Marriage in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1993

CORE PAPER- XI

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Since the days of August Comte, a debate and a deliberate attempt has been initiated to provide a scientific character to social sciences. In this attempt empirical research has been introduced as an integral part of observing social reality and generalizing it objectively without any subjective predisposition. Gradually, research methods have been developed and introduced in social sciences to bring it in par with scientific observations. The essence of this paper lies in introducing the students with these methods of research to ensure objectivity as far as practicable in social research.

Objectives: By going through this paper, the student can

- Get an understanding of the nature of scientific methods, nature of social Phenomena and the way of attaining value neutrality.
- Have a grip over the basic steps involved in social research and the types of social research with their applicability
- Develop an insight into the need and types of research design and the use of sampling method for attending objectivity and scientific study.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is designed and incorporated to acquaint the students with the scientific ways of studying social phenomena. This provides them with a research insight that will enable them to capture the most relevant data in an objective manner. The market demand of this paper will be very high as the students well versed with this paper will be highly demanded in

academics, fundamental research, and policy research undertaken both by Government and Non-Government agencies.

Unit-1: Meaning & Significance of Social Research

1.1 Meaning ,Definitions & Utility of Social Research

1.2 Major Steps in Social Research

1.3 Scientific Method-Characteristics

1.4 Applicability of Scientific Method

Unit-: 2 Hypothesis & Sampling

2.1 Meaning, definitions and Characteristics of Hypothesis

2.2 Types of and sources of Hypothesis

2.3 Sampling-Meaning & Characteristics

2.4 Types of sampling-probability & non-probability

Unit -3: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

3.1 Qualitative methods and Quantitative methods

3.2 Observation

3.3 Interview Schedule, Questionnaire

3.4 Case study

Unit-:4 Data Analysis & Report Writing

4.1 Significance of Measures of Central Tendency

4.2 Mean, Median, Mode

4.3 Tabulation and Data Analysis

4.4 Report Writing

Suggested Text Books:

1. Goode William J and Paul K. Hatt. Methods in Social Research. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co, 1952
2. Wilkinson T.S& P.L. Bhandarkar, Methodology & Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House, 2010

Reference Readings:

1. Bajpayee, . S.R. Methods of Social Survey and Research, KitabGhar, 1960.
2. Seale, C. (ed), *Researching Society and Culture*, London: Sage, 2014.
3. Young , P.V.Scientific Social Survey and Research, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, (Ref.Book) 1939
4. Kothari, C.R Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Bangalore ,Wiley Eastern, 1985
5. Bryman, Alan Quality and Quantity in Social Research, Unwin Hyman, London, 1988.
6. Jayram , N. Sociology: Methods and Theory, Madras, Macmillan Madras, 1989.

CORE PAPER- XII

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Movements reflect the voices raised against the prevailing practices of a society. Every society witnesses social movement in some form or the other. Movements bring social change and transformation. It is a collective effort that is driven by particular issues and brings forth changes. The present paper tries to provide a rudimentary impression to the students about the concept, nature and types of movements with a thrust on the movements witnessed by Indian society.

Objectives:

- To introduce to the students with the concept of social movements and their dynamics.
- To introduce the students to the role of social movements in social transformation.
- To help them understand the various approaches to the study of social movements.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to disseminate knowledge about the concept of social movements and its process and change making role in the society.

Unit-1: Social Movement

1.1 Meaning, definitions

1.2 Nature and Characteristics of Social Movement

1.3 Causes of Social Movement

1.4 Types of Social Movement- Revolutionary, Reforms, Revival

Unit-2: Peasant Movements in India

2.1 Champaran Satyagraha

2.2 The Bardoli Movement in Gujarat

2.3 The Peasant Revolt in Telengana

2.4 The Tebhaga Movement in Bengal

Unit-3: Backward Castes & Tribal Movement in India

3.1 Mahar Movement in Maharashtra

3.2 Dalit & Non-Brahmin Movement in Tamilnadu, SNDP movement in Kerala

3.3 Santhal Insurrection

3.4 Jharkhand Movement

Unit-4: Women's Movement in India

4.1 The Social Reform Movement and Women

4.2 Women in the Indian National Movement

4.3 Women in Chipko Movement

4.4 Contemporary Women's Movement

Suggested Text Books:

1. Shah, Ghanashyam Social Movements in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1990

2. Rao, M.S.A.edt. ,Social Movements in India 1920-1950, OUP Delhi, 1983

Reference Readings:

1. Kumar, R.,History of Doing: An illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India , New Delhi: Zubban, 1997.
2. Agnihotri, I. and Mazumdar, V., Changing Terms of Political Discourse: Women's Movement in India, in T. K. Oomen (ed.), Social Movements II: Concerns of Equity and Security, New Delhi: OUP,2010.
3. Geetha, V and Rajadurai, S. V., Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: From Iyothee Thass to Periyar. Delhi: Popular Prakashan, 1998.
4. Dhanagare D. N. Peasants Movements in India, Oxford University Press, 1983
5. Omvelt, Gail Social Movements in India, Rowman& Littlefield, INC, Oxford, 1993
- 6.Singh, K.S. Tribal Movements in India, Foundation Pub. New Delhi, 1982

CORE PAPER- XIII

POPULATION & SOCIETY

Demography is both an index and instrument of development and change. India as a country is plagued by population explosion which retards, the economy and blocks social progress. Irrespective of several positive attempts undertaken by the government, India has failed to control its population problem. This paper is designed to provide an idea to the students about population dynamics and its impact on society.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the various facets of population studies and the theories that depict pollution change.
- Develop specific idea on Indian population structure, policies adopted and programmes launched in the country to check population.
- Assess the role of various agencies in population control.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with a perennial problem of the Indian society that is population growth and the measures introduced to control it.

Unit: 1 Population Studies

1.1 Meaning & Scope of Population Studies

1.2 Population & Society-Relationship

1.3 Importance of Population Studies

1.4 Causes and effects of Population Growth

Unit: 2 Population Theories

2.1 Malthusian Theory

2.2 Optimum Theory of Population

2.4 The Theory of Demographic Transition

2.4 Applicability of Population Theories in Contemporary Scenario

Unit: 3 Determinants of Population Growth

3.1 Fertility

3.2 Migration

3.3 Mortality

3.4 Measures to control population growth

Unit: 4 Population Compositions in India

4.1 Sex Composition

4.2 Age Compositions

4.3 Literacy Composition

4.4 Rural & Urban Composition

Suggested Text Book:

1. Hans, Raj Population Studies with special reference to India, Sujeet Publication, New Delhi, 1978

Reference Readings:

1. S.N. Agarwal, Population studies with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: Lok Surjeet Publication, 1989
2. Bose, Ashish Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991
3. Dubey, Surendra Nath Population of India, Delhi: Authors Press, 2001
4. Chandrasekhar S. (ed) Infant Mortality, Population growth and Family Planning in India, London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1974
5. Srivastava, O.S. Demography and Population Studies, Vikas Pub. House, New Delhi, 1998
6. Jain, R.K A Textbook of Population Studies, Neha Publishers & Distributors, 2013

CORE PAPER- XIV

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION & DEVIANCE

No society is fully organized in character. Disorganization is apt to occur from time to time. Disorganization is a manifestation of the deviant behavior found among some individuals. This deviance occurs when the individuals feel that the normative order of the society and its institutions are not need fulfilling in character. This present paper makes an attempt to provide an impression about the scenario of disorganization, its forms, causes and consequences with the theories explaining the situation.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the meaning, causes, consequences and forms of social disorganization.
- Learn about the theories explaining the disorganization situations.
- Comprehend the concept of crime and the existing theories of punishment.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is designed with an expectation to impress upon a student on the concept of deviant behavior leading to social disorganization, forms, theoretical foundations and criminal activities which he encounters in real life situations.

Unit-1 : Social Disorganization

1.1 Meaning and Nature

1.2 Causes and Consequences of Social Disorganization

1.3 Family Disorganization - Causes and Consequences

1.4 Personality Disorganization- Causes and Consequences

Unit- 2: Theories of Deviant Behaviour

2.1 Durkheim's Theory

2.2 Merton's Theory

2.3 Differential Association theory

2.4 Delinquent Sub-Culture theory

Unit- 3 : Crime and Punishment :

3.1 Crime-Definitions and types

3.2 Causes & Consequences of Crime

3.3 Juvenile Delinquency-Causes and consequences

3.4 Theories of Punishment: Retributive, Deterrant, Reformative

Unit-4: Social Problems:

4.1 Alcoholism

4.2 Terrorism

4.3 Human Trafficking

4.4 Drug Addiction

Suggested Text Book

1. Memoria, C.B.Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1980.

Reference Readings:

1. Prabhakar , Vani Social Disorganization & Deviance, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2012

2 Ahuja, Ram Social Problems in India, Rawat, 2014

3. Sharma, R.N.Criminology & Penology, Surjit Publication, New Delhi,2008

4. Ahuja, Ram Criminology, Rawat, 2001

5. Shankar Rao , C.N.Indian Social Problems, S.Chand& Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised ed.), 2015

6. Sharma, P.D.Criminal Justice Administration, Rawat, 1998

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE, PAPER-1

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Gain knowledge on the sociology of health and medicine.
- Can get an insight on socio-cultural dimensions in the construction of illness and medical knowledge.
- Can gain understanding on health sector reforms of Government of India.
- Gain knowledge on medical pluralism for treatment of disease.

Learning Outcome: Students are expected to know the concept of health from different perspectives. They can also learn about the contemporary trend of Sociology of Health in India. By knowing various health policies and programs in India student can expand the information base and disseminate the same to others.

Unit – 1: Sociology of Health

1.1 Meaning & Definition

1.2 Emergence of Health Sociology

1.3 Scope of Sociology of Health

1.4 Social Determinants of Health

Unit – 2: Sociological Perspectives of Health

2.1 Functionalist

2.2 Marxist

2.3 Post structuralist

2.4 Feminist

Unit-3: Health Programs in India

3.1 Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

3.2 Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

3.3 National Urban Health Mission

3.4 National AIDS Control Programme

Unit-4: Health Sector Reforms of the Government of India:

4.1 Health Policies of the Government of India

4.2 Role of ICDS

4.3 Protective & Preventive measures

4.4 Promotive measures (modern & indigenous)

Suggested Text Book:

1. Cockerham, William C. Medical Sociology Englewood, Cliffs, Prentice Hall 1978.

Reference Readings:

1. Dak, T.M. Sociology of Health in India, Kaveri Printers, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Blaxter, M., Health, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2004.
3. White, K., An Introduction to Sociology of Health and Illness, London: Sage, 2016, third edition
4. Prasad, Purendra and Amar Jesani ed. Equity and Access Health Care Studies, Oxford University Press, 2018

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES, PAPER-2

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Get to know the meaning and theoretical perspectives on sociology of education
- Get familiar with the relationship between education and society.
- Get insights on role of education in Nation building.
- Get an understanding on inequality in education that persists at various levels.
- Gain knowledge on constitutional provisions and various education policies

Learning Outcomes: The students are expected to learn various perspectives on education through the contributions of both Indian and western thinkers. Knowledge on education policies and constitution provisions can prepare the students for the development of their own higher education. Students can develop academic interest by knowing the contribution of education in nation building as well as the educational inequalities which persist in the society.

Unit-1: Sociology of Education

1.1 Meaning & Concept of Sociology of Education

1.2 Interrelationship between Education and Society

1.3 Literacy & Education

1.4 Education as Social Construct

Unit-2: Perspectives on Sociology of Education

2.1 Dominant Perspectives on Sociology of Education

2.2 Functionalist

2.3 Conflict

2.4 Critical Perspectives

Unit-3: Education, Social Process

3.1 Education and Socialization

3.2 Education and Social Change

3.3 Education and Social Mobility

3.4 Education and Development

Unit-4: Educational Programs, Policies & Issues in India

4.1 Educational Policies in India

4.2 Universalisation of Primary Education

4.3 Privatisation of Education

4.4 Right to Education in Contemporary India

Suggested Text Book:

- 1 Jayram, N., Sociology of Education in India. Rawat. Jaipur., 2015

Reference Readings:

1. Morish, I. The Sociology of Education. An Introduction. London. Unwin Publication, 1972.
2. Freire, P., *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, New York: Seabury Press, 1970.
3. Hooks, B. *Teaching to Transgress*, New York: Routledge, 1994
4. Aggarwal, J.C Yearbook of Indian Education. New Delhi, 1992
5. Dwivedi, Ramnath. Education and Society, Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi 2016.
6. Kilpatrick, M.O. Philosophy of Education. McMillan Company 1963

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES, PAPER-3

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Urbanisation is an important social process that changed the face of human civilization. It was initiated with the process of modernization, transport revolution, coming up of river valley civilizations, establishment of trade links and industrial revolution. Urbanisation has brought both prosperity and problems. It is one of the earnest tasks of Sociology to trace out the evolution of the process, social; problems associated with it and policy planning and measures undertaken to overcome these challenges. This paper Urban Sociology concentrates upon these tasks.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the specific traits of urban areas, its historical patterns of growth.
- Develop knowledge about urban social institutions and problems
- Gain insight into urban development plans, programmes and efforts.

Learning Outcomes: By going through this paper, the students can get an insight into the basic features of an urban area, the way cities grow, the major problem that encounter urban population

and the various urban development programmes designed by the Government of India, their implementations, achievements and limitations.

Unit-1: Introduction to Urban Sociology

- 1.1 Meaning, and Subject matter of Urban Sociology
- 1.2 Importance of Urban Sociology
- 1.3 Specific traits of Urban Community
- 1.4 Urbanism as a way of life

Unit-2: Theories of patterns of city growth:

- 1.1 Concentric zone theory
- 1.2 Sector model
- 1.3 Multiple nuclei theory
- 1.4 Exploitative Model & symbolic approach theory

Unit-3: Urban Social Problems

- 3.1 Urban Crime
- 3.2 Problem of Slums
- 3.3 Problem in Urban Basic Services
- 3.4 Urban Pollution

Unit –4: Urban Development Programmes in India

- 4.1 Smart City Mission (SCM)
- 4.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- 4.3 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- 4.4 National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

Suggested Text Book:

1.Sharma,R.N.Urban Sociology, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd,2014

Reference Readings:

1. Rao M. S. A. Urban Sociology in India: Reader and Sourcebook ,Sangam Books Limited; New edition ,1992Satish Sharma, Urban Sociology, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS)
2. Jayapalan, N . Urban Sociology, Atlantic Publishers,2002,
3. Dhandeva, M.S. Sociology & Slum, Archives Books, New Delhi, 1989.
4. Sandhu, R.S Urbanization in India: Sociological Contributions, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2003.
5. William G. Flanagan, William G. Urban Sociology: Images and structure, Allyn & Bacon, Boston. 1999.
- 6.Ramachandran, R Urbanization and Urban system in India, Oxford Univ. Press, New Delhi, 1989

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVES, PAPER-4

FIELD WORK AND DISSERTATION

(College can give this choice only for students with above 60% aggregate marks)

Objectives: This paper is designed

- To provide a basic exposure to the student to the fields and to acquaint him/her with the research process.
- To equip them with the capacity to browse secondary literature from right sources and with a process of reviewing relevant literature.
- To promote in them an ability to capture the right type of data and put them into documentation format.

(Dissertation: 80 marks and Viva-voce: 20 marks)

- Dissertation may be written on any social institution, problem or may be an evaluative study.
- It should be based on empirical study.
- Size of the dissertation should be around 5000 words.
- Dissertation paper will be examined jointly by one Internal and one External Examiner to be appointed by the University. Marks will be awarded jointly by the Internal and External Examiners on the basis of the written Dissertation and Viva-voce.

OR

TRIBES OF INDIA

Objectives: The present paper aims

- To provide a fair stock of knowledge to the students on the tribes and tribal life.
- To enable the students to understand the problems faced by the tribes
- To give impression and knowledge on the tribal development plans, policies and programmes.

Learning outcomes: After going through this paper it is expected that the students will gain fair idea about the Indian tribes, their demography and distribution. They will be sensitized about tribal situations and the challenges faced by them today. Finally, they can get an account of the safeguards created for them through the Constitution, legislations and programmes and the changes noted in the tribal society of the country today.

Unit-1: Tribes: Their Distribution and Demography

1.1 Tribe: definitions, characteristics and demography

1.2 Geographical distribution of the tribes

1.3 N.K.Guha's Classification on Tribes

1.4 Caste and Tribe

Unit-2: Social Organisation of the Tribes

2.1 Tribal economic system

2.2 Tribal political system

2.3 Tribal religion

2.4 Women in Tribal Society

Unit-3: Challenges Faced by the Tribes

3.1 Land alienation, Migration

3.2 Alcoholism and Indebtedness

3.3 Tribal Displacement

3.4 Tribal health and Sanitation

Unit-4: Changes and Upliftment of the Tribes

4.1 Constitutional safeguards for the tribes

4.2 Legal provisions for tribes

4.3 Flagship programmes of the Government for the tribes

4.4 Recent Changes in Tribal Life

Suggested Text Books:

1. Hasnain, Nadeem, Indian Anthropology, New Royal Book Co 2011
2. Majumdar, D.N. and T.N.Madan, An Introduction To Social Anthropology, Asia Pub. House, 2010

Reference Readings:

1. Hasnain Nadeem Tribal India, New Royal Book Company, 2017 edition
2. Joshi Vidyut and Chandrakant Upadhyaya (eds), Tribal Situation in India: Issues and Development ,Rawat Publications,2017
3. Rath Govind Chandra,edt. Tribal Development in India:The Contemporary Debate, Sage Publications,2006
4. Paul Mitra, Kakali Development Programmes And Tribals Some Emerging Issues, Kalpaz Publications,2004
5. Munshi, Indra The Adivasi Question, Orient Blackswan Private Limited,2018
6. Mohanty,P.K. _Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in India, Kalpaz Publications,2003

GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPER I
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with Sociology as a Social Science and the basic concepts used in the discipline. It also focuses on the social processes and the social institutions that man encounters as a member of the society.

Objectives: After studying these two papers, the student can

- Get to know the convergence and divergence of Sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about its historicity.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions man encounters as a member of the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

Unit-1: Discipline and Perspective

1.1 Meaning, Emergence of Sociology

1.2 Definition, Subject Matter

1.3 Nature and Scope of Sociology

1.4 Relationship of Sociology with Anthropology, Political Science, History and Economics

Unit-2: Basic Concepts

2.1 Society and Community

2.2 Associations and Institutions

2.3 Social Groups and Culture

2.4 Role and Status

Unit-3: Social Stratification

3.1 Meaning, Definition, Characteristics

3.2 Forms of Stratification-Caste, class & gender

3.3 Functionalist Theorists of stratification (Parsons, Davis & Moore)

3.4 Marxian & Weberian Theories of stratification

Unit-4: Socialization and Social Control

4.1 Meaning, Definitions, Stages of Socialization Process.

4.2. Agencies of Socialization

4.3 Social Control: Meaning, Definitions, importance of social control

4.4 Agencies of Social Control: Formal and Informal

Suggested Text Books:

1. Rao ,C.N.Shankar, Principles of Sociology: With an Introduction to Social Thought, S.Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised ed.), 2006
2. Haralambos & Holborn , Sociology: Themes and Perspectives Harper Collins; Eighth edition, 2014

Reference Readings:

1. Mills, C.W., *The Sociological Imagination*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1959.
2. Giddens ,Anthony, Introduction to Sociology, 1991
3. Rawat, H.K. Contemporary Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2013
- 4 Johnson, Harry M. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1995
5. Smelser Neil J. *Hand Book of Sociology*, Sage Publications, Inc. 1998
6. Dasgupta, Samir and Saha, Paulomi An Introduction to Sociology, Pearson, 2014

GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPER II

INDIAN SOCIETY

Every society has its own peculiar structure and there are some institutions universal to every society, but with their unique manifestations in each society. There are some change agents and initiatives that enable the society to change with the passage of time. This paper focuses on the structure of the Indian society and the changing aspects with the processes operating, change agents and initiatives.

Objectives: After studying these two papers on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents and the interventions that bring about change in the Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents operating in Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

Unit-1: Composition of Indian Society and Approaches to the study of Indian society:

1.1 Composition of Indian Society: Religious, Linguistic and Racial

1.2 Unity in diversity

1.3 National Integration--Meaning & Threats (Communalism, linguism, regionalism)

1.4 Approaches to the study of Indian society: Structural-Functional, Marxian and Subaltern

Unit-2: Historical Moorings and Bases of Hindu Social Organization

- 2.1 Varna Vyavastha and relevance
- 2.2 Ashrama and relevance
- 2.3 Purusartha and relationship with Ashramas
- 2.4 Doctrine of Karma

Unit-3: Marriage and Family in India

- 3.1 Hindu Marriage as Sacrament, Aims of Hindu marriage, Forms of Hindu Marriage
- 3.2 Hindu Joint Family-Meaning & disintegration
- 3.3 Marriage among the Muslims & Tribes
- 3.4 Changes in Marriage and Family in India

Unit-4: The Caste System in India

- 4.1 Meaning, Definitions & features of Caste
- 4.2 Functions & Dysfunctions of Caste
- 4.3 Factors affecting caste system
- 4.4 Recent Changes in Caste System

Suggested Text Book:

1. Rao ,C.N.Shankar, Sociology of Indian Society, S.Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised ed.), 2004

Reference Readings:

1. Shah, A.M., The Household Dimension of the Family in India: A Field Study in a Gujarat Village and a Review of Other Studies, Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.
2. Uberoi, P. (ed.), Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
- 3.. Y. Singh , Modernisation of Indian Tradition, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1986
- 4..Ram Ahuja, Indian Social System, Rawat Publications, 1993
5. Sharma, KL. Indian Social Structure and Change, Rawat Publication, 2008
6. Srinivas, M.N. India: Social Structure. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation, 1980

GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPER III

SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change.
- Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so.
- Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.

Unit-1: Social Change:

1.1 Meaning and Nature.

1.2 Social Evolution & Social Progress: Meaning and features

1.3 Social Development: Meaning and Features

1.4 Factors of Change: Cultural, Technological, Demographic

Unit-2: Theories of Social Change:

2.1 Evolutionary theory

2.2 Functionalist theory

2.3 Conflict Theory

2.4 Cyclical Theory

Unit-3: Models of development:

3.1 Indicators of Social Development

3.2 Capitalist

3.3 Socialist

3.4 Gandhian

Unit-4: Processes of Social Change in Indian Context:

4.1 Sanskritisation

4.2 Westernisation

4.3 Modernisation

1.5 Secularisation

Suggested Text Books:

1. Steven, Vago, Social Change, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003 5thRev.Edt

Reference Readings:

1. Jairam Kansal , Social Change & Development, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2004
2. Singh, Y., *Modernization of Indian Tradition: A Systematic Study of Social Change*, Faridabad: Thompson Press Limited, 1973.
3. Rudolf, L and Rudolf, S. H., *Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984.
4. Moore, W.E Social Change, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1965.
5. Mishra, B Capitalism, Socialism and Planning, South Asia Books, 1998
6. Escobar, A., *Encountering Development*, London: Zed Books, 2012

GENERIC ELECTIVE PAPER IV

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Rural Sociology is a specialized branch of Sociology describing the society of villages and rural areas. As the rural areas or the villages mark the beginning of human civilization, this paper is designed to bring out the distinct features of the rural society with their typologies and typicalities. In the present paper an attempt is made to introduce the student with the development of this branch overtime with its focus on the typicality of Indian villages, their structures, changing features and social problems faced by the rural people.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Get an impression about the emergence of the sub discipline Rural Sociology and the forces contributing for its origin.
- Learn about the nature of this branch of knowledge, its subject matter and significance.
- Collect information and knowledge about the mooring of the sub discipline in the Indian context.
- Generate an idea about the typicality's of the rural society and the institutions operating therein and their dynamics.
- Derive ideas about rural social problems of the country.

Learning Outcomes: India thrives in her villages. By going through this paper, the student can have a grip on the grass roots of Indian society. This will enable the student to understand the society in a better manner, to note the heterogeneities in culture, institutions and their functions, changes, the contrasts found between the rural urban societies and the problems faced by the people.

Unit- 1: Introduction to Rural Sociology

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition & Nature
- 1.2 Origin & Subject Matter of Rural Sociology
- 1.3 Importance of Rural Sociology
- 1.4 Evolution and Growth of Village Community

Unit- 2: Rural Social Structure

- 2.1 Village Community-Meaning & Types
- 2.2 Rural-Urban Contrast & Continuum
- 2.3 Agrarian Economy
- 2.4 Dominant Caste, Emerging class structure in rural India

Unit- 3: Rural Social Problems

- 3.1 Poverty
- 3.2 Unemployment
- 3.4 Indebtedness
- 3.4 Rural factionalism

Unit- 4: Rural Development Programmes

- 4.1 Community development Programmes, Cooperative Movements and Panchayati Raj System
- 4.2 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- 4.3 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- 4.4 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Suggested Text Books:

1. Sharma, R.N. Rural Sociology, Media Promoters and Publishers. Pvt. Ltd. 1983
2. Singh, Kartar Rural Development: Principle Policies and Management, Sage, New Delhi, 1995

Reference Readings :

1. Choudhury, Anjana Rural Sociology, Wisdom Press, 2004
2. S.L. Doshi, S.L & P.C. Jain, Rural Sociology, Jajpur, Rawat, 2002.
3. Maheswari, S.R Rural Development in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1985.
4. Ahuja, Ram Rural Sociology, Popular Prakashan Ltd; New edition 2011
5. Desai, A.R. Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1997
6. Ray E. Pahl "The Rural-Urban Continuum." *Sociologia Ruralis* 6(3-4):299-327. Reprinted in R. E. Pahl, ed. *Readings in Urban Sociology*. Oxford: Pergamon, 1970

SOCIOLOGY PASS (4 PAPERS) AND 2 DSE

Number	Title of the Course	Marks	Credit
DSC-P-1	Introduction to Sociology-1	80+20	6
DSC-P-2	Indian Society	80+20	6
DSC-P-3	Social Change and Development	80+20	6
DSC-P-4	Rural Sociology	80+20	6
DSE.P-SOC.1	Urban Sociology	80+20	6
DSE.P-SOC.2	Tribes of India	80+20	6

SOCIOLOGY PAPERS FOR PASS STUDENTS

Discipline Specific Core – 4 papers

Discipline Specific Elective – 2 papers

Marks per paper – Mid term : 20 marks, End term : 80 marks, Total – 100 marks

Credit per paper – 6

Teaching hours per paper – 50 hours + 10 hours tutorial

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE, PAPER I

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

This introductory paper intends to acquaint the students with Sociology as a social science and the basic concepts used in the discipline. It also focuses on the social processes and the social institutions that man encounters as a member of the society.

Objectives: After studying these two papers, the student can

- Get to know the convergence and divergence of Sociology with other social science disciplines in terms of the subject matter, nature and scope of the discipline and its approach.
- Develop knowledge about its historicity.
- Can get acquainted with the basic concepts used in the subject.
- Can generate ideas about the social processes and social institutions man encounters as a member of the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to clarify and broaden the student's notion about the subject, the basic concepts used and some universal societal processes. This will provide a wholesome picture about what the subject is all about.

Unit-1: Discipline and Perspective

1.1 Meaning, Emergence of Sociology

1.2 Definition, Subject Matter

1.3 Nature and Scope of Sociology

1.4 Relationship of Sociology with Anthropology, Political Science, History and Economics

Unit-2: Basic Concepts

2.1 Society and Community

2.2 Associations and Institutions

2.3 Social Groups and Culture

2.4 Role and Status

Unit-3: Social Stratification

3.1 Meaning, Definition, Characteristics

3.2 Forms of Stratification-Caste, class & gender

3.3 Functionalist Theories of stratification: Parsons, Davis & Moore

3.4 Marxian & Weberian Theories of stratification

Unit-4: Socialization and Social Control

4.1 Meaning, Definitions, Stages of Socialization Process

4.2. Agencies of Socialization

4.3 Social Control: Meaning, Definitions, importance of social control

4.4 Agencies of Social Control: Formal and Informal

Suggested Text Books:

1. Rao ,C.N. Shankar, Principles of Sociology: With an Introduction to Social Thought, S.Chand& Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised ed.), 2006
2. Haralambos & Holborn , Sociology: Themes and Perspectives Harper Collins; Eighth edition, 2014

Reference Readings:

1. Mills, C.W.,The Sociological Imagination, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1959.
2. Giddens , Anthony, Introduction to Sociology, 1991
3. Rawat, H.K. Contemporary Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2013
4. Johnson, Harry M. Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1995
5. Smelser Neil J. Hand Book of Sociology, Sage Publications, Inc. 1998
6. Dasgupta, Samir and Saha, Paulomi An Introduction to Sociology, Pearson,2014

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE, PAPER 2

INDIAN SOCIETY

Every society has its own peculiar structure and there are some institutions universal to every society, but with their unique manifestations in each society. There are some change agents and initiatives that enable the society to change with the passage of time. This paper focuses on the structure of the Indian society and the changing aspects with the processes operating, change agents and initiatives.

Objectives: After studying these two papers on Indian society, the student can

- Get an impression about the basic composition of Indian society, its historical moorings, basic philosophical foundations of the society and the institutions.
- Learn about the changing institutions, the processes, the agents and the interventions that bring about change in the Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to bring familiarity in a student about Indian society. It will present a comprehensive, integrated and empirically –based profile of Indian society. It is hoped that the structure and processes operative in the society, the change agents operating in Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

Unit-1: Composition of Indian Society and Approaches to the study of Indian society:

1.1 Religious composition, Linguistic composition & Racial composition

1.2 Unity in diversity

1.3 National Integration--Meaning & Threats (Communalism, linguism, regionalism)

1.4 Approaches to the study of Indian society: Structural-Functional, Marxian and Subaltern

Unit-2: Historical Moorings and Bases of Hindu Social Organization

2.1 Varna Vyavastha and relevance

2.2 Ashrama and relevance

2.3 Purusartha and relationship with Ashramas

2.4 Doctrine of Karma

Unit-3: Marriage and Family in India

3.1 Hindu Marriage as Sacrament, Aims of Hindu marriage, Forms of Hindu Marriage.

3.2 Hindu Joint Family-Meaning & disintegration

3.3 Marriage among the Muslims& Tribes

3.4 Changes in Marriage and Family in India

Unit-4: The Caste System in India

4.1 Meaning, Definitions & features of Caste

4.2 Functions & Dysfunctions of Caste

4.3 Factors affecting caste system

4.4 Recent Changes in Caste System

Suggested Text Books:

1. Rao ,C.N. Shankar, Sociology of Indian Society, S. Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd.(Revised edt.), 2004

Reference Readings:

1. 1.Shah, A.M., The Household Dimension of the Family in India: A Field Study in a Gujarat Village and a Review of Other Studies, Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.
2. Uberoi, P. (ed.), Family, Kinship and Marriage in India,New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.
3. 3.Y. Singh , Modernisation of Indian Tradition, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1986
4. Ram Ahuja, Indian Social System, Rawat Publications, 1993
5. Sharma, KL. Indian Social Structure and Change, Rawat Publication, 2008
6. Srinivas, M.N. India: Social Structure. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation, 1980SS

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE, PAPER 3**SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

Change is the law of nature and every society is subject to change. Social change has always been a central concern of Sociological study. Change takes different forms. Change has its pattern which is spelt out by various theories. Change is often propelled by various factors. This paper is designed to provide some ideas to the student about such process, theories and factors.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Derive knowledge about the meaning, nature, forms and patterns of change.
- Get an idea about the theories that explain change and their adequacy in explaining so.
- Get an impression about the factors that propel change in the society.

Learning Outcomes: This paper is expected to provide a wholesome idea to the students about the process of social change. They can relate their experience with the theoretical explanations.

Unit-1: Social Change:**1.1 Meaning and Nature****1.2 Social Evolution & Social Progress: Meaning and features****1.3 Social Development: Meaning and Features****1.4 Factors of Change: Cultural, Technological, Demographic****Unit-2: Theories of Social Change:****2.1 Evolutionary theory****2.2 Functionalist theory****2.3 Conflict Theory****2.4 Cyclical Theory**

Unit-3: Models of development:

3.1 Indicators of Social Development

3.2 Capitalist,

3.3 Socialist

3.4 Gandhian

Unit-4: Processes of Social Change in Indian Context:

4.1 Sanskritisation

4.2 Westernisation

4.3 Modernisation

4.4 Secularisation

Suggested Text Book

1. Steven, Vago, Social Change, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003 5th Revised Edition.

Reference Readings:

1. Jairam Kansal , Social Change & Development, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS), 2004
2. Singh, Y., *Modernization of Indian Tradition: A Systematic Study of Social Change*, Faridabad: Thompson Press Limited, 1973.
3. Rudolf, L and Rudolf, S. H., *Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984.
4. Moore, W.E Social Change, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1965.
5. Mishra, B Capitalism, Socialism and Planning, South Asia Books, 1998
6. Escobar, A., *Encountering Development*, London: Zed Books, 2012

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE, PAPER 4

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Rural Sociology is a specialized branch of Sociology describing the society of villages and rural areas. As the rural areas or the villages mark the beginning of human civilization, this paper is designed to bring out the distinct features of the rural society with their typologies and typicalities. In the present paper an attempt is made to introduce the student with the development of this branch overtime with its focus on the typicality of Indian villages, their structures, changing features and social problems faced by the rural people.

Objectives: After studying this paper, the student can

- Get an impression about the emergence of the sub discipline Rural Sociology and the forces contributing for its origin.
- Learn about the nature of this branch of knowledge, its subject matter and significance.

- Collect information and knowledge about the mooring of the sub discipline in the Indian context.
- Generate an idea about the typicality of the rural society and the institutions operating therein and their dynamics.
- Derive ideas about rural social problems of the country.

Learning Outcomes: India thrives in her villages. By going through this paper, the student can have a grip on the grass roots of Indian society. This will enable the student to understand the society in a better manner, to note the heterogeneities in culture, institutions and their functions, changes, the contrasts found between the rural urban societies and the problems faced by the people.

Unit- 1: Introduction to Rural Sociology

1.1 Meaning, Definition & Nature

1.2 Origin & Subject Matter of Rural Sociology

1.3 Importance of Rural Sociology

1.4 Evolution and Growth of Village Community

Unit- 2: Rural Social Structure

2.1 Village Community-Meaning & Types

2.2 Rural-Urban Contrast & Continuum

2.3 Agrarian Economy

2.4 Dominant Caste, Emerging class structure in rural India

Unit- 3: Rural Social Problems

3.2 Poverty

3.2 Unemployment

3.3 Indebtedness

3.4 Rural factionalism

Unit- 4: Rural Development Programmes

4.1 Community development Programmmes, Cooperative Movements and Panchayati Raj System

4.2 Swarnajayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

4.3 National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

4.4 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Suggested Text Books:

1. Sharma, R.N. Rural Sociology, Media Promoters and Publishers. Pvt. Ltd. 1983
2. Singh, Kartar Rural Development: Principle Policies and Management, Sage, New Delhi,1995

Reference Readings:

1. Choudhury, Anjana Rural Sciology, Wisdom Press ,2004
2. S.L. Doshi, S.L & P.C.Jain , Rural Sociology, Jajpur, Rawat,2002.
3. Maheswari, S.R Rural Development in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi,1985.
4. Ahuja, Ram Rural Sociology, Popular Prakashan Ltd; New edition 2011

5. Desai, A.R .Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashn, Bombay, 1997
6. Ray E. Pahl "The Rural-Urban Continuum." *Sociologia Ruralis* 6(3–4):299–327. Reprinted in R. E. Pahl, ed. *Readings in Urban Sociology*. Oxford: Pergamon, 1970

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE, PAPER I

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Urbanisation is an important social process that changed the face of human civilization. It was initiated with the process of modernization, transport revolution, coming up of river valley civilizations, establishment of trade links and industrial revolution. Urbanisation has brought both prosperity and problems. It is one of the earnest tasks of Sociology to trace out the evolution of the process, social; problems associated with it and policy planning and measures undertaken to overcome these challenges. This paper Urban Sociology concentrates upon these tasks.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the specific traits of urban areas, its historical patterns of growth.
- Develop knowledge about urban social institutions and problems
- Gain insight into urban development plans, programmes and efforts.

Learning Outcomes: By going through this paper, the students can get an insight into the basic features of an urban area, the way cities grow, the major problem that encounter urban population and the various urban development programmes designed by the Government of India, their implementations, achievements and limitations.

Unit-1: Introduction to Urban Sociology

1.1 Meaning, and Subject matter of Urban Sociology

1.2 Importance of Urban Sociology

1.3 Specific traits of Urban Community

1.4 Urbanism as a way of life

Unit-2 Theories of patterns of city growth:

2.1 Concentric zone theory

2.2 Sector model

2.3 Multiple nuclei theory

2.4 Exploitative Model & symbolic approach theory

Unit-3: Urban Social Problems

3.1 Urban Crime

3.2 Problem of Slums

3.3 Problem in Urban Basic Services

3.4 Urban Pollution

Unit –4: Urban Development Programmes in India

4.1 Smart City Mission (SCM)

4.2 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

4.3 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

4.4 National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

Suggested Text Book:

1.Sharma, R.N.Urban Sociology, Atlantic Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd,2014

Reference Readings:

1. Rao M. S. A. Urban Sociology in India: Reader and Sourcebook , Sangam Books Limited; New edition ,1992Satish Sharma, Urban Sociology, Wisdom Press (ISBN) (CBCS)
2. Jayapalan, N . Urban Sociology, Atlantic Publishers,2002,
3. Dhandeva, M.S. Sociology & Slum, Archives Books, New Delhi, 1989.
4. Sandhu, R.S Urbanization in India: Sociological Contributions, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2003.
5. William G. Flanagan, William G. Urban Sociology: Images and structure, Allyn & Bacon, Boston. 1999.
6. Ramachandran, R Urbanization and Urban system in India, Oxford Univ. Press, New Delhi, 1989

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE, PAPER 2

TRIBES OF INDIA

Course Objective: The present paper aims

- To provide a fair stock of knowledge to the students on the tribes and tribal life.
- To enable the students to understand the problems faced by the tribes
- To give impression and knowledge on the tribal development plans, policies and programmes.

Learning Outcome: After going through this paper it is expected that the students will gain fair idea about the Indian tribes, their demography and distribution. They will be sensitized about tribal situations and the challenges faced by them today. Finally, they can get an account of the safeguards created for them through the Constitution, legislations and programmes and the changes noted in the tribal society of the country today.

Unit-1: Tribes: Their Distribution and Demography

1.1 Tribe: definitions, characteristics and demography

1.2 Geogrpahic distribution of the tribes

1.3 N.K.Guha's Classification on Tribes

1.4 Caste and Tribe

Unit-2: Social Organisation of the Tribes

2.1 Tribal economic system

2.2 Tribal political system

2.3 Tribal religion

2.4 Women in Tribal Society

Unit-3: Challenges Faced by the Tribes

3.1 Land alienation, Migration

3.2 Alcoholism and Indebtedness

3.3 Tribal Displacement

3.4 Tribal health and Sanitation

Unit-4: Changes and Upliftment of the Tribes

4.1 Constitutional safeguards for the tribes

4.2 Legal provisions for the tribes

4.3 Flagship programmes of the Government for the tribes

4.4 Recent Changes in Tribal Life

Suggested Text Books:

1. Hasnain, Nadeem, Indian Anthropology, New Royal Book Co 2011
2. Majumdar, D.N. and T.N. Madan, An Introduction To Social Anthropology, Asia Pub. House, 2010

Reference Readings:

1. Hasnain Nadeem Tribal India, New Royal Book Company ,2017 edition
2. Joshi Vidyut and Chandrakant Upadhyaya (eds), Tribal Situation in India: Issues and Development ,Rawat Publications, 2017
3. Rath Govind Chandra,edt. Tribal Development in India:The Contemporary Debate, Sage Publications,2006
4. Paul Mitra, Kakali Development Programmes And Tribals Some Emerging Issues,Kalpaz Publications2004
5. Munshi,Indra_The Adivasi Question, Orient Blackswan Private Limited,2018
6. Mohanty,P.K_ Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in India, Kalpaz Publications,2003

SEC -01

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Polity constitutes a vital part of every society. It helps in the system of governance. But the social variables to a great extent determine the course of polity. They decide and detect the system of governance, distribution of power, political institutions like parties and pressure groups, nature of

political participation, political socialization. In the same vein, the political institutions, political processes, political culture influence the society and the course of its progress. The present paper highlights the close nexus between society and polity and how dynamism in one brings dynamism in the other.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Comprehend the existing forms of states and their relative merits and demerits.
- Differentiate between power, authority and influence which guide and govern the political processes.
- Get to know about the political processes, participation types and determinants and the political institutions.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to generate an insight in the student about the political institutions, political processes, political culture he/she encounters in his/her daily life as a member of the society.

Unit-1 State, Power and Authority

1.1 State: Characteristics

1.2 Aristotle's classification of types of state: Theological, Monarchical, Aristocratic, Democratic and Totalitarian forms

1.3 Power and Authority: Characteristics of Power, distribution of power: the Constant sum and the Variable sum approach to power, Weberian classification of authority

1.4 Theories of political elites: Pareto, Mosca and C. Wright Mills

Unit-2 Political Culture and Political Socialization

2.1 Political Culture: Meaning and dimensions of political culture

2.2 Political Socialization: Meaning and types of political socialization

2.3 Agencies of political socialization and their role

2.4 Voting behavior: Determinants and trends

Unit-3 Political Participation

3.1 Political Participation: Meaning and types of political participation

3.2 Political Apathy: Meaning, reasons for political apathy

3.3 Determinants of political participation – Economic, psychological, social and political

3.4 Emerging trends in political participation

Unit-4 Political Parties and Pressure Groups

4.1 Political parties – features and functions, structures of political parties, Defection

4.2 Political parties: Types: National, regional and upcoming trends in political party formations

4.3 Pressure Groups: Meaning of pressure groups and their relationship with political parties

4.4 Types of pressure groups and their role in the polity and decision making process

Suggested Text Books:

1. A.K. Mukhopadhyay, A.K. Political Sociology, K.P. Begchi & Company. Calcutta, 1980
2. Ali Ashraf and Sharma B.N. Political Sociology, University Press, Hyderabad, 2001

Reference Readings:

1. Bottomore, T. Political Sociology, Blackie & Sons, Bombay, 1975
2. Lipset S.M. Modern Political Analysis, Printice Hall, New Delhi 1983
3. Keith Faulks, Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction, Edinburgh University Press, 1999
4. Das gupta, Samir Political Sociology Pearson Education India ,2011

SEC -02

INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Industrialisation as a social process has changed the face of humanity over the years. Industrialisation in its wake has brought several social problems and changes in social institutions, practices. The aim of this paper is to analyse the structure and process of industrial organisations from the sociological perspective. It also deals with the social effects of industrialization on Indian Social Systems and institutions.

Objectives: After going through this paper, the student can

- Understand the nature and scope of industrial sociology as branch of Sociology.
- The developmental stages of industry.
- The organizational structure of industries and employee and employer relations in the industry.

Learning Outcomes: The very aim of this paper is to impress upon the students of sociology the role they can play in creating effective industrial relations with their knowledge of sociology.

Unit-I Industrial Sociology:

- 1.1 Meaning and definition of Industrial sociology
- 1.2 Nature and scope of Industrial Sociology.
- 1.3 Emergence of Industrial Sociology as a sub discipline
- 1.4 Significance of Industrial Sociology in India.

Unit-2 Ideas of theorists relating to Industrialization and Industrial Society

- 2.1 Classical Theories: Adam Smith, Karl Marx
- 2.2 Max Weber, Durkheim and Mayo
- 2.3 Likert, Herzberg
- 2.4 Maslow, McClelland.

Unit-3 The Development of Industries

- 3.1 The Manorial system, the Guild system
- 3.2 Domestic system, the Factory system
- 3.3 Industrial revolution in the west
- 3.4 Evolution and growth of industries in India

Unit-4 Industrial and Labour Relations

4.1 Industrial Relations, International Labour Organisation, Labour Legislations

4.2 Industrial Relations in India.

4.3 Workers' participation in Management (WPM): Industrial Democracy

4.4. Labour legislation in India: History, Evolution of Labour laws in India, Indian Constitutions and protection of labour rights, Classification of labour laws in India, Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Factories Act, 1948, Laws related to wages, Laws related to child labour, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Women labour and the Law

Suggested Text Books:

1. Schneider, Eugene Industrial Sociology, Mcgraw Hill- London, 1971
2. Labour Laws in India, ebook, 2012

Reference Readings:

1. Gisbert, Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, New Delhi, Tata Mcgraw Hill, 1972
2. Davis, Keith, 1984 Human Behaviour at work, New Delhi, Mcgraw Hill, 1984
3. Ramaswamy, E.A. Industrial Relations in India, Delhi, MacMillan, 1978

Areas of Training

Sl. No.	Name of the Paper	Units needing a coverage under training	Days required	Total no. of training sessions needed
1.	Sociology of Environment	4 units	4 days	16
2.	Research Methodology	2 units	2 days	8
3.	Social Movements in India	4 units	4 days	16
4.	Population & Society	2 units	2 days	8
5.	Sociology of Health	4 units	4 days	16
6.	Sociology of Education	4 units	4 days	16
Total	06 Papers	20 Units	20 Days	80 sessions