महात्मा गाँधी केन्द्रिय विश्वविद्यालय

MAHATMA GANDHI CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, BIHAR

[A Central University established by an Act of Parliament]
Dr Ambedkar Administrative Building, Near OP Thana, Motihari – 845 401, District – East Champaran, Bihar

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

M.A. SOCIOLOGY
DETAILED COURSE STRUCTURE AS PER NEP 2020

Credits Equivalent: 4 Credits (One credit is equivalent to 10 hours of lectures/ organized classroom activity/contact hours)

Attendance Requirements:
Students are expected to attend all lectures in order to be able to fully benefit from the course. A minimum of 75% attendance is a must failing which a student may not be permitted to appear in an examination.

Evaluation Criteria:
1. Mid-Term Examination: 20%
2. End-Term Examination: 60%
3. Continuous Internal Assessment: 15%
4. Attendance: 5%

First Semester				
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Nature of Course**	**Type**	**Credits**
SOCY4101	Introduction to Sociology	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4102	Classical Sociological Traditions	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4103	Anthropological Theory	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4104	Indian Society: Structure and Processes	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4105	Methodology of Social Sciences	Core	Theory	4
Total Credits				**20**

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4101 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

The present course attempts to introduce and familiarize students with the discipline of Sociology. The course begins with a discussion on the emergence of Sociology and aims at critically engaging with the various concepts and major perspectives in detail with the objective to develop a holistic understanding of the relationship between the individual the society. It ends by raising the question of reflexivity in contemporary sociological writings.

Course Contents:

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Unit I: Emergence of Sociology

Early Sociology: Historical Circumstances, Content and Methodological Issues. Sociology and Social Sciences: Approaches and Perspectives

Unit II: Concepts and Subject-Matter of Sociology

Society, Community, Institution, Association, Status and Role, Social Control, Social Groups, Religion, Culture, Individual and Society: Socialization, Self and Agency; Stratification and Social Change

Unit III: Major Perspectives

Functionalism, Marxism, Interpretive Approach, Structuralism, Feminism, Postmodernism

Unit IV: Reflexivity

Sociological Imagination; Social-Humanistic Perspective; Sociology as an Art Form; Reflexive Sociology

Suggested Readings:

1. Bauman, Z.2010.*Towards a Critical Sociology: An Essay on Common‑sense and Imagination.* London: Routledge.
2. Berger, P. 1963. *Invitation to Sociology*. New York: Doubleday.
3. Beteille, A. 2005. *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Choudhary, Sujit Kumar. 2022. Founding Fathers of Sociology: Comte, Spencer, Marx, Durkheim, and Weber. New York: Notion Press.
5. Durkheim, E. 1964. *The Rules of Sociological Method*. New York: TheFree Press.
6. Giddens, A. 1971. *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis ofthe Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber*. Cambridge: CambridgeUniversity Press.
7. Horton, P.B. and Chester L. H. 1972. *Sociology.* Blacklick, Ohio:McGraw-Hill Book Co.
8. Inkeles, A. 1987. *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.
9. Marx, K. 1969. *The Communist Manifesto*. Moscow: Progress Publishers.
10. Merton, R. K. 1932. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: The Free Press.
11. Mills, C. W. 1959. *The Sociological Imagination*. New York: OxfordUniversity Press.
12. Nisbet, R. 1976. *Sociology as an Art form.* London: Transaction Publishers.
13. Parsons, T. 1951. *The Social System*. London: Routledge.
14. Radcliffe-Brown, A.R.1952. *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Cohen and West Ltd.
15. Ritzer, G. 1992. *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
16. Weber, M. 1949. *Methodology of Social Sciences*. Illinois: The Free Pressof Glencoe.

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COURSE CODE: SOCY 4102 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

Course Objective:

This course aims to provide a critical introduction to the three key classical thinkers of sociology- Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim. The course will begin with a historical introduction to the emergence of Sociology as a discipline with the rise of modernity. The bulk of the course will consist of four units which will require close readings of some seminal texts of the three thinkers. Their selected works will also be located in their historical context and their key epistemic categories will be engaged with.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Emergence of Sociology

Rise of Sociology as a Discipline in General and Sociological Theories in Particular
Enlightenment, French Revolution, and Industrial Revolutions

Unit II: Emile Durkheim

The Rules of Sociological Methods
Division of Labour in Society
Theory of Religion
Theory of Suicide

Unit III: Karl Marx

Dialectical Materialism
Historical Materialism
Theory of Alienation
Theory of Capitalism (Surplus
Value and Exchange Value) and
Class Struggle

Unit IV: Max Weber

Methodology and Ideal Type Construction
Theory of Social Action
Theory of Religion
Class, Status and Party
Power, Legitimacy and Authority
Theory of Bureaucracy
Rationality and Rationalization

Suggested Readings:

1. Abrams, P. 1968. *The Origins of British Sociology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
2. Choudhary, Sujit Kumar. 2022. Founding Fathers of Sociology: Comte, Spencer, Marx, Durkheim, and Weber. New York: Notion Press.
3. Durkheim, E. 1933. *The Division of Labour in Society*. Glencoe: The Free Press.
4. Durkheim, E. 1982. *The Rules of Sociological Method*. London: Macmillan.

5. Durkheim, E. and M. Mauss. 1969. *Primitive Classifications*. London: Cohen & West.

6. Marx, K. 1924. *The Class Struggle in France (1848-1850).* New York: New York Labour News.

7. Marx, K. 1954. *Capital - Vol. I.* Moscow: Progress Publishers. (Chapter 1, 10 and 14).

8. Marx, K. 1964. *Pre-capitalist Economic Formations*. London: Lawrence and Wishart.

9. Marx, K. 1969. *The Communist Manifesto*. Moscow: Progress Publishers.

10. Nisbet, R.A. 1967. *The Sociological Tradition*. London: Heinemann.

11. Weber, M. 1949. *The Methodology of the Social Sciences*. New York: Free Press.

12. Weber, M. 1978. *Economy and Society: An Outline Interpretative Sociology (*edited by G. Roth and C. Wittich) - Vol. 1. Berkeley: University of California Press. (Part-I, Chapters 1, 2).

13. Weber, M. 2002. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Los Angeles: Blackwell Publishers.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4103 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY

Course Objective:

The course is designed to present various theoretical developments and debates within anthropology. It aims to provide an intensive introduction to some of the most important theoretical perspectives and to show the ways in which they have been used in explaining social and cultural processes among particular peoples. Utilizing a number of ethnographic studies, both 'classic' and more recent, it focuses on the intimate link between theory and ethnography- and attempts to elucidate the distinctive character of Anthropology.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Introduction

1. Historical Background to Anthropological Traditions: Enlightenment, Racial Determinism
2. Role of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer
3. Evolutionism (E.B. Tylor, L. H. Morgan, J. Frazer, McLennan, Bastian, Henry Maine)

Unit II: Early Twentieth Century

1. Diffusionism (British School, Austro-German School, American School)
2. Historical Particularism and Cultural Relativism (F. Boas)
3. Functionalism and Structural Functionalism (B. Malinowski, A.R Radcliffe-Brown,)

Unit III: Mid-Twentieth Century

1. Neo-Materialism (M. Harris, E. Wolf)
2. Neo-Evolutionism (Leslie White, Julian Steward, A.L. Kroeber)
3. Structuralism (Claude Levi-Strauss, Marcel Mauss)

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Unit IV: Re-thinking Culture and Representations

1. Symbolic and Interpretative Anthropology (C. Geertz, V. Turner, M. Douglas)
2. Feminist Anthropology (S. Ortner, N. Scheper-Hughes)
3. Critical Anthropology (J. Fabian)

Suggested Readings:

1. Boas, Franz. (2014). *Anthropology and Modern Life*. Routledge.
2. Clifford, James. (1986). *Introduction: Partial Truths*. In J. Clifford and G. Marcus (Eds.): Writing Culture: The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography. Berkeley: University of California Press.
3. Das. Veena. (1995). *The Anthropological Discourse on India: Reason and its Other. In Critical Events*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Evans-Pritchard, E.E. (1963). *The Comparative Method in Social Anthropology*. London: Athlone Press.
5. Fabian, Johannes. (2002). *Time and the Other: How Anthropology Makes Its Object*. Columbia University Press.
6. Geertz, C. (1973*). Interpretation of Culture: Selected Essays*. NY: Basic Books.
7. Gluckman, Max. (2012) *Politics, Law and Ritual in Tribal Society*. London: Aldine.
8. Harris, M. (1968). The Rise of Anthropological Theory. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.
9. Herzfeld, Michael. (2001). Anthropology: Theoretical Practice in Culture and Society. Oxford: Blackwell.
10. McGee, R. Jon & Warms, Richard L. (2003). Anthropological Theory: An Introductory History. NY: McGraw-Hill.
11. Mead, Margaret. (2001). Coming of Age in Samoa: A Psychological Study of Primitive Youth for Western Civilisation. Harper Collins.
12. Morgan, Lewis H. (1877). Ancient Society. Harvard University.
13. Ortner, Sherry. (1974). Is female to male as nature is to culture? In Rosaldo, M.Z. and Lamphere, L. (Eds.): Women, Culture and Society (pp. 67-87). Stanford: Stanford University Press.
14. Ortner, Sherry. (2006). Anthropology and Social Theory Culture, Power, and the Acting Subject. London: Duke University Press.
15. Scheper-Hughes, Nancy. (1989). Death without Weeping: The Violence of Everyday Life in Brazil. Berkley: University of California Press.
16. Turner, Victor. (1974). Dramas, Fields, and Metaphors: Symbolic Action in Human Society Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
17. Tylor, E.B. (1903). Primitive Culture: Researchers into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Language, Art and Custom. London: John Murray.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4104 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: INDIAN SOCIETY: STRUCTURE AND PROCESS

Course Objective:

This course enhances students' understanding of Indian social structure. This course focuses on both structural and phenomenological aspects of the Indian social system with special attention to the notion of 'change'. By doing so it deals with a set of recurring social problems, that Indian society has been confronting, and analyzes them in the light of prominenttheoretical and empirical observations.

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Course Contents:

Unit I: Nature of Indian Society

Colonial Discourse, Nationalist Discourse, Subaltern Critique, Post-Colonial Discourse

Unit II: Institutions

Family, Marriage, Kinship, Caste

Unit III: Processes

Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Modernization, Globalization

Unit IV: Identities

Rural, Urban, Cosmopolitan, Citizenship, Consumer Class

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmad, I. (ed.). 1981. *Ritual and Religion among Muslims in India*.Delhi: Manohar.
2. Beteille, A. 1986. 'The Concept of Tribe with Special Reference toIndia', European Journal of Sociology. 27: 297-318.
3. Bose, N.K. 1975. *The Structure of Hindu Society*. Delhi: OrientLongman.
4. Caplan, L. 1987. *Class and Culture in Urban India: Fundamentalism in aChristian Community.* Oxford: Clarendon Press.
5. Chatterjee, Partha. 1997. *The Nation and Its Fragments: Colonial andPostcolonial Histories*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Cohn, B.S. 1987. *An Anthropologist among Historians*. Delhi: OxfordUniversity Press.
7. Dumont, L. 1980. *Homo Hierarchicus*. University of Chicago Press.
8. Fox, R.G. (ed.). 1977. *Realm and Region in Traditional India*. Delhi:Vikas Publishing House.
9. Ghurye, G.S. 1953. *The Indian Sadhus*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
10. Ghurye, G.S. 1963. *The Scheduled Tribes*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
11. Gough, K. 1981. *Rural Society in South-East-India*. CUP
12. Marriott, M. (ed.). 1990. *India Through Hindu Categories*. Delhi: SagePublications. (Chapter 1).
13. Marriott, M. (eds.). 1961. *Village India: Studies in the Little Community*.Delhi: Asia Publishing House.
14. Mayer, A. 1960. *Caste and Kinship in Central India*. London: Routledgeand Kegan Paul.
15. Rao, M.S.A. 1974. 'Introduction', in Indian Council of Social ScienceResearch, Review of Research in Sociology and Social Anthropology,Vol. I. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
16. Shah, A.M. 1973. *The Household Dimension of the Family in India*.Delhi: Orient Longman.
17. Shah, A.M. and I.P. Desai. 1988. *Division and Hierarchy: An Overviewof Caste in Gujarat*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.
18. Singh, Yogendra.1988. *Modernization of Indian Tradition*. Jaipur: Rawat.
19. Srinivas, M.N. 1987. *The Cohesive Role of Sanskritization and otherEssays*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Srinivas, M.N. 1987. *The Dominant Caste and Other Essays*. Delhi:Oxford University Press.
21. Srinivas, M.N. and M.N. Panini. 1973. 'The Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India', Sociological Bulletin, 22(2): 179-215.
22. Uberoi, Patricia.1994. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in* India. Delhi:Oxford University

Press.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4105 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Course Objective:

The course seeks to comprehend 'science 'as a body of knowledge, and its relationship with sociological methods. It would specifically focus on the fundamental methodological debates in classical sociology. It would also reflect on the emerging issues relating to methodologies such as hermeneutics and post-modernity.

Course Contents:

Unit I – Conceptualizing Science as a Body of Knowledge

A. Science and common sense – characteristics of science
B. Baconian induction and Cartesian deduction
C. Science – theory of falsification – critical rationalism
D. Normal science – paradigm – scientific revolution
E. Science – methodological pluralism – anarchist theory of knowledge.

Unit II - Scientific Sociology: Positivism and Other Traditions

A. Early methods in Sociology
B. Enlightenment - Sociology as Science, Positivism
C. Methodological complexity: art/creativity/romanticism/reflexivity in sociological methods

Unit III - Methodological Debates in Classical Sociology

A. Objectivity – Science – explanation
B. Meanings – Understanding – interpretation
C. Scientific Method in Social Research: Fact and Theory

Unit IV-Emerging Debates

A. Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it: Verstehen, Ethnomethodology, Phenomenology
B. Hermeneutics: Understanding as an aesthetic process-truth and method-knowledge and prejudices
C. Science and narratives: Crisis in foundational knowledge-sociology and postmodernity.

Suggested Readings:

1. Alvin W. Gouldner, For Sociology: Renewal and Critique in Sociology Today
2. Alvin W. Gouldner, The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology
3. Anthony Griddens, New Rules of Sociological Method
4. Emile Durkheim, The Rules of Sociological Method
5. Ernest Nagel, The Structure of Science
6. Extracts from Rene Descartes in Steven M. Emmaniel and Patrick Goold (eds.). Modern Philosophy: From Descartes to Nietzsche

7. Francis Bacon, 'On the Interpretation of Nature and the Empire of Man' in J.E. Curtis and John
8. Karl Marx and F. Engels, The German Ideology
9. Karl Popper, Conjectures and Refutations
10. Max Weber, Economy and Society
11. Max Weber, The Methodology of Social Sciences
12. Paul Feyerabend, Against Method
13. Robert Merton, Social Theory and Social Structure
14. Robert Nisbet, Sociology as an Art Form
15. Robert Nisbet, The Sociological Tradition
16. Susan Hekman, Hermeneutics and Sociology of Knowledge
17. Thomas Kuhn, The Structure of Scientific Revolutions
18. Thomas Luckman (ed.) Phenomenology and Sociology
19. W. Petras (eds.) The Sociology of Knowledge: A Reader
20. Zygmunt Bauman, Legislators and Interpreters

Second Semester				
Course Code	Course Title	Nature of Course	Type	Credits
SOCY4106	Contemporary Sociological Theory	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4107	Family, Marriage and Kinship	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4108	Social Stratification in India	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4109	Methods and Techniques of Social Research	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4110	Perspectives on Indian Society	Core	Theory	4
			Total Credits	20

COURSE CODE: SOCY4106 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Course Objectives:

The dramatic changes that were brought by the French Revolution and Industrial Revolution in the traditional feudal structure of the societies in 18th-century Europe had far-reaching effects on the economic and social systems of these societies that gave rise to the discipline of Sociology. The pioneers in sociology laid down the theoretical foundations of Sociology on which the edifice of modern Sociological theories is erected. Among these Sociological thinkers prominent are Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Acquaintance with the writings of these thinkers would equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyze and interpret the social scenario around them and would also familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories.

Course Contents:

Unit I: TALCOTT PARSONS

Grand Theory: Theory of Social Action
Social System Theory
Functional Prerequisites or Requirements
Pattern Variables or Value Dilemmas
Concept of Functionalism
Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control

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Social Change

Unit II: ROBERT KING MERTON

Middle Range Theory
Social Structure and Anomie
Function and Dysfunction
Concept of Reference Group
Science and Society

Unit III: PHENOMENOLOGY & ETHNOMETHODOLOGY

Introduction and Origin
Edmund Husserl
Alfred Schutz: Phenomenological Orientation, Analysis of Social World
The Social Construction of Reality: Berger and Luckman
Harold Garfinkel: Ethnomethodology
Erving Goffman: The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life, Interaction Order

Unit IV: NEO-FUNCTIONALISM & NEO-MARXISM

Jeffrey C. Alexander: Neo Functionalism, Multidimensional Sociology
Jurgen Habermas: The Public Sphere, Theory of Communicative Action, Neo-Marxism
Louis Althusser: Neo-Marxism

Unit V: POST-STRUCTURALISM AND POST-MODERNISM

Anthony Giddens: Structuration Theory, Analysis of Modernity
Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction, Grammatology and Writings
Michel Foucault: Knowledge and Power
Lyotard: Metanarrative and Grand Narrative

Suggested Readings:

1. Berger, Peter L. and Thomas Luckmann, *The social construction of reality*, London: Allen Lane The Penguin Press, 1966, Part 1.
2. Choudhary, Sujit Kumar. Contemporary Sociological Theory, Notion Press, New York, 2023.
3. Foucault, Michel, *The Archaeology of Knowledge,* New York: Pantheon Books 1971, (Chaps. 1,2).
4. Garfinkel, Harold, *Studies in Ethnomethodology,* Cambridge: Polity Press, 1984, (Chaps:1, 2, 5)
5. Goffman, Erving, S*tigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity*, Prentice-Hall, 1963.
6. Levi-Strauss, Claude *Structural Anthropology,* Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1963, Selected chapters.
7. Levi-Strauss, Claude, *The Savage Mind*, London, Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1966 Selected Chapters.
8. Luckmann, Thomas ed., *Phenomenology and Sociology, Selected Readings*, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1978, (Chap.12).
9. Parsons, Talcott, *On Institutions and Social Evolution,* Chicago: University of Chicago

Press, 1982, (Selected Chapters).
10. Peter Berger 'Marriage and the social construction of reality: An exercise in microsociology of knowledge' in in David Cheal (ed.) *Family: Critical concepts in sociology*, New York: Routledge, vol.1.
11. Rabinow, Paul ed., *The Foucault Reader*, London: Penguin Books, 1984 (ps. 51-120,170-289).
12. Radcliffe-Brown A.R., *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*, London: Cohen andWest, 1971, (Chaps: 9, 10).
13. Schutz, Alfred, *On Phenomenology and Social Relations,* Selected Writings, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970, (72-78).
14. Schutz, Alfred, The Stranger: An Essay in Social Psychology, in *Collected Papers*, The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1964.
15. Simmel, George, *On Individuality and Social Forms,* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971, (Chaps: 3).

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4107 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

Course Objectives:

This course introduces the students to the universally acknowledged social importance of family, marriage and kinship. This course will familiarize the students with different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family and kinship and also on the changing contemporary nature of family and kinship relations in the modern world. Exposure to the different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family will enable the student to understand the social structure of their own society.

Course Contents:

Unit I: The Discourse of Kinship

   a) Kinship: Kin and Affine, Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Kin
   b) Phratry, Moiety, Clan and Lineage
   c) Descent Theory: Unilineal, Bilineal / Double Descent and Cognatic Descent
   b) Filiation and Complimentary Filiation

Unit II: Concept of Exchange

   a) Alliance Theory
   b) Prescriptive and Proscriptive Rules of Marriage
   c) Preferential Rules of Marriage
   d) Kinship Terminologies, Genealogical Method and Indian Kinship Patterns

Unit III: Family Studies

   a) Family, household and extended kin group
   b) Family structure: Developmental cycle of Domestic Group
   c) Types of Family and Changes in Family

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Unit IV: Marriage Patterns

a) Problem of Universal Definition of Marriage
b) Prestation: Bride Wealth, Dowry, Gift
c) Challenges and changes in marriage as an institution.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bourdieu, P. 1975. 'Marriage strategies as strategies of social reproduction' in R. Forster and O. Ranum (eds.): Family and society: Selections from the Annales. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
2. Butler, Judith. 2002. „Is Kinship Always Already Heterosexual? " Differences: AJournal of Feminist Cultural Studies, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 14-44.
3. Carsten, J. (ed.). 2000. Cultures of relatedness: New approaches to the study of kinship. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Carsten, J. 1997. The Heat of the Hearth: The process of kinship in a Malay fishing community. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
5. Carsten, Janet. 2004. After Kinship. Cambridge, UK, New York: Cambridge University Press (New departures in anthropology).
6. Choldin, H. M. 1973. „Kinship Networks in the Migration Process", The International Migration Review, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 163-175.
7. Clifford, J. 1994. „Diasporas", Cultural Anthropology Vol. 9, pp. 302–338.
8. Engels, F. (1884) 1948. The origins of the Family, Private Property and the state. Moscow: Progress Publishers
9. Fortes, M. 1949. The web of kinship among the Tallensi. U.K: Oxford University Press.
10. Freeman, J. D., 1958, "The Family Systems of the Iban of Borneo", in J. Goody (ed.), The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 15-52.
11. Goody, J. and S.J. Tambiah. 1975. Bride-wealth and Dowry. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Goody, Jack. 1969. "Adoption in Cross-Cultural Perspective", Comparative Studies in Sociology and History Vol. 2, pp. 62–66
13. Gough, Kathleen E., 1959, "The Nayars and the Definition of Marriage" in The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 89: 23-34.
14. Kahn, S.M. 2000. Reproducing Jews: A cultural account of assisted conception in Israel. Durham, N.C: Duke University Press.
15. Leonard, K.I. 2011. „Family Firms in Hyderabad: Gujarati, Goswami, and Marwari Patterns of Adoption, Marriage, and Inheritance", Comparative Studies in Society and History, 53(4), pp. 827- 854.
16. Levine, N.E. 1988. The dynamics of polyandry: kinship, domesticity and population on the Tibetan border. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
17. Levi-Strauss, C. 1969. The Elementary Structures of kinship. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.
18. Pahl, R & Spencer, L. 2010. „Family, Friends and Personal Communities: Changing Models-in-the Mind", Journal of Family Theory & Review Vol. 2. pp. 197-210.
19. Parkin, D. and D. Nyamwasa (eds.). 1987. Transformations of African Marriage. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
20. Parkin, R. and L. Stone (eds.). 2000. Kinship and family: An anthropological reader. U.S.A.: Blackwell.
21. Parkin, R. and L. Stone (eds.). 2000. Kinship and family: An anthropological reader.

U.S.A.: Blackwell.

22. Parsons, T. 1954. 'The kinship system of the contemporary United States' in T. Parsons' (ed.): Essays in sociological theory (177-196). New York: Free Press.
23. Poros, M. V. 2012. Modern Migrations: Gujarati Indian Networks in New York and London. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
24. Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. 1950. 'Introduction' in A.R. Radcliffe-Brown (ed.): African Systems of Kinship and Alliance (1-85). U.K.: Oxford University Press.
25. Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. 1950. 'Introduction' in A.R. Radcliffe-Brown (ed.): African Systems of Kinship and Alliance (1-85). U.K.: Oxford University Press.
26. Ramu, G.N. 1986. „Kinship Structure and Entrepreneurship: An Indian Case‟, Journal of Comparative Family Studies, Vol. 17 Issue 2, pp. 173-184.
27. Robertson, A.F. 1991. Beyond the family: The Social Organisation of Human Reproduction. U.S.A: the University of California Press.
28. Schneider, D.M. 1968. American Kinship: A cultural account. N.J: Prentice-Hall.
29. Shah, A.M., 1998, "Basic Terms and Concepts in the Study of the Family in India", in The Family in India: Critical Essays. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 14-51.
30. Strathem, M. 1992. After nature: English Kinship in the late Twentieth Century. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
31. Trautman, T.R. 1981. Dravidian Kinship. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
32. Trautmann, T.R. 1987. Lewis Henry Morgan and the Invention of Kinship. Berkeley: University of California Press.
33. Uberoi, P. 1994. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
34. Uberoi, Patricia, 1995, "When is a Marriage not a Marriage? Sex, Sacrament and Contract in Hindu Marriage" in Contributions to Indian Sociology, n.s. 29, 1&2: 319-45.
35. Weston, K. 1991. Families we choose: Lesbians, gays, Kinship. New York: Columbia University Press.

COURSE CODE: SOCY4108 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

Social stratification is one of the primary areas of research in sociology. This course aims to introduce students to the major theories and forms of social stratification. We will engage with empirical research on different dimensions of stratification and inequalities. We will look in particular at class, caste, gender, ethnicity, race and disabilities. Intersecting inequalities and mechanisms of reproduction of inequality will be discussed. While the focus will be on India, relevant research including empirical studies from outside the country will be discussed to contextualize the Indian case.

Readings – Readings are arranged under specific modules. However, they are interconnected and may be referred to under other modules as well. Core readings are essential. Suggested readings will be useful for a deeper engagement with the subject. Alterations to the list will be mentioned in class.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Introduction: Concepts and Theories

Systems and forms of stratification

Social Stratification, Social Inequality and Natural Inequality
Theories of Stratification and Social Mobility

Unit II: Forms of Stratification: Caste

Theories on caste, with a focus on contemporary India
Empirical studies on caste (Marriot, Bailey, Mandelbaum)

Unit III: Forms of Stratification - Class

Class in India
Theories of class: Marxist and Weberian theories and their critiques
Empirical studies on class and its changing nature
The rise of the middle class in India

Unit IV: Critical Issues: Race, Ethnicity, Disability and Social Mobility

Major forms of stratification
Race, ethnicity, and disability
Significance of social mobility for the reproduction of inequalities

Suggested Readings:

1. Acker, J. 1998. Women and Social Stratification: A Case of Intellectual Sexism, in Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology, Kristen et. al. (ed.) Delhi: Sage.
2. Ambedkar, B.R. 1916. Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development, Anthropology Seminar of Dr. A. A. Goldenweizer at The Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. on 9th May 1916, Source: Indian Antiquary, May 1917, Vol. XLI. Available online:
3. Ambedkar, B.R. 1944. Annihilation of Caste: available online at: http://ambedkar.org/ambcd/02.Annihilation%20of%20Caste.htm.
4. Baviskar, A. & R. Ray. 2011. Elite and Everyman: The Cultural Politics of the Indian Middle Classes. Delhi: Routledge. [Leela Fernandes]
5. Chakravarti, U. 1995. "Gender, Caste, and Labor: Ideological and Material Structure of Widowhood." Economic and Political Weekly: 2248-2256.
6. Chowdhry, P. 2014. 'Masculine Spaces'. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 49 (47): 41-49.
7. Colorado: Westview Press, 1st edition [Chap. 1: Contours of Stratification].
8. Crompton R. & M. Mann ed. 1986. Gender and Stratification. Cambridge: Polity Press. [Chapter 1]
9. Davis, K. & W. E. Moore. 1945. Some Principles of Stratification. American Sociological Review, 10 (2):242-249.
10. Dickey, S. 2012. The Pleasures and Anxieties of being in the middle: Emerging middle-class identities in urban South India. Modern South Asian Studies, 46 (3): 559-99
11. Donner, H., ed. 2011. Being Middle-Class in India. London: Routledge [selected chapter]
12. Dube, L. 1996. 'Caste and Women' in M. N. Srinivas (ed.) Caste: In Its 20th century Avatar. Delhi: Viking.
13. Fuller, C.J. 1996. Caste Today. Delhi: Oxford University Press. [Introduction, Select chapters]
14. Giddens, A. 1980. The Class Structure of the Advanced Societies. London: Unwin. [Introduction, Chapter 1 (Marx), Chapter 2 (Weber)]
15. Grusky, D. 1994. Social Stratification: Race, Class, and Gender in Sociological

Perspective.

16. Grusky, D. B. & Szelenyi, S. 2011. The Inequality Reader. Westview Press. [Selected Chapter]
17. Grusky, D. B. & Szelenyi, S. 2011. The inequality reader: Contemporary and foundational readings in race, class and gender. 2nd edition. Westview Press. [Marx; Wright; Weber]
18. Gupta, D. ed. 1991. op. cit. [Select Chapters]
19. Gupta, D. ed. 1991. Social Stratification. Delhi: Oxford University Press. [Chap. 1]
20. Heath, A.F. 2003. Social Mobility, in The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History. http://www.ambedkar.org/ambcd/01.Caste%20in%20India.htm
21. Jodhka, S. S. 2012. Caste. Oxford India Short Introductions. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
22. Kumar, V. 2014. 'Dalit Studies – Continuities and Change' in Indian Sociology ICSSR Volume ed. Yogendra Singh, pp. 19-52. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
23. Marx, Karl and Engels, Friedrich. 1848. The Communist Manifesto. Available online at: http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/download/manifest.pdf.
24. Milton, Y. 1985. "Ethnicity," Annual Review of Sociology 11:211-239
25. Srinivas, M.N. 2003. An Obituary on caste as a system. Economic and Political Weekly, 38: 455-59
26. Thorat, S., & K. Newman, eds. 2010. Blocked by caste. Delhi: OUP [Select Chapters]
27. Tumin, M. M. 1953. Some Principles of Stratification: A Critical Analysis. American Sociological Review, 18 (4): 387-94.
28. Tumin, M. M. 1987. Social Stratification: the forms and functions of inequality. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India. [pp. 1-7]
29. Wright, E.O. 2006. "Class", in International Encyclopedia of Economic Sociology, edited by Jens Beckert and Milan Zafirovsky (Routledge), pp. 62-68
30. Xaxa, V. 2003. 'Tribes in India' in Veena Das ed. Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology, 1: 373- 408. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4109 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative). Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyses the data would help them organize and analyses the information gathered by them. Exposure to fieldwork at the post-graduate level is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research. This course also requires fieldwork activities and report writing on specific topic.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Logic of Inquiry and Research Design

Objectivity/ Value Neutrality
Basic concepts: Concept, hypothesis, theory and facts, facts and values
Ethical Issues in Social research

Induction and deduction, propositions, syllogism and logical fallacies
Pure and Applied research
Types of Research Design: Meaning of research design, selecting a research design;
Constructing an Instrument for data collection: Selecting a method for data collection,
Establishing the validity and reliability of a research instrument
Review of Literature and Research Gap

UNIT II: Research methods

Methods: Historical, Comparative and Feminist
Textual Analysis
Grounded Theory
Ethnography
Fieldwork and Survey

UNIT III: Qualitative research methods

Interview
Case Study Method
Observation: Participant, Non-Participant and Quasi-Participant
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning Appraisal (PLA)
Oral History and Life History
Data Sources on Indian Society: Archives, Census National Sample Survey Organisation
(NSSO), National Family Health Survey (NFHS), and other large data sets Gazetteers,
District handbooks, People of India Project Film and Visual artifacts

UNIT IV: Quantitative Methods, Analysis, and Representation

Quantitative Methods and Survey Research: Survey techniques, Sampling Design,
Questionnaire and Interview schedule, Reliability and Validity, Limitations of Survey
Aspects of Representation and Credibility
Statistics in Social Research: Methods: Meaning, characteristics of statistical method;
Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode;
Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation;
Statistics in Social Research: Correlational Analysis: Test of significance and co-variance;
Writing a Research Report

Suggested Readings

1. Babbie, Earl. (2014). The Basic of Social Research. Delhi: Cengage Learning India Private Limited.
2. Bourdieu, Pierre.(1977).Outline of A Theory of Practice. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Cargan,Leonard.(2008).Doing Social Research. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
4. Carr, Edward H. (1961). What is History? Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chambers, Robert.(1994).The Origins and Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal. World Development, Vol.22, No 7, pp.953-969.
5. Creswell, John W. (2003). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. London: Sage Publication.
6. Das, Lal D.K. (2000). Practice of Social Research: Social Work Perspective. New Delhi: Rawat Publications

7. Flick, Uwe. (2009). An Introduction to Qualitative Research. London: Sage Publication.
8. Geertz, Clifford. (1973). The Interpretation of Cultures (pp. 1-30). New York: Basic Books. Giddens, Anthony. (1993).New Rules of Sociological Method: A Positive Critique of Interpretative Sociologies. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
9. Goffman, E. & Lofland, L. H. (1989). On Fieldwork. Journal of contemporary ethnography, Vol.18, No.2, p.123.
10. Gouldner,Alvin,W.(1970).The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology. New York: Basic Books.
11. Guha, Ranajit. Subaltern Studies (Vol.2). New Delhi: OUP.
12. Gupta,Akhil and Ferguson,James. (Ed.). (1997). Anthropological Locations: Boundaries and Grounds of a Field Science. California: University of California Press.
13. Hekkman.Susan, J.(1986).Hermeneutics and the Society of Knowledge. Notre-dame: University of Notre-Dame Press.
14. Henn,Matt, Weinstein,Mark & Foard,Nick.(2006). A Critical Introduction to Social Research. New Delhi: Sage.
15. Malinowski, Bronislaw. (1922). Argonauts of the Western Pacific. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Ch.1
16. Mills, C.W. (1959). The Sociological Imagination. New York: OUP.
17. Sjoberg, Gideon and Nett, Roger (1992). A Methodology for Social Research. Jaipur: Rawat Publications
18. Srinivas,M.N., Shah,A.M. & Ramaswamy.(1979).The Fieldworker and the Field: Problems and Challenges in Sociological Investigation. Delhi: OUP.
19. Swanborn,Peter.(2010).Case Study Research: What, Why and How? New Delhi: Sage Publications
20. Vaus,David,de. (1995). Surveys in Social Research. Jaipur:Rawat.
21. Young.Pauline,V.(1996).Scientific Social Service and Research. New Delhi: P.H.I. Learning Private Limited.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4110 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY

Course Objective:

It is hoped that students will have acquired a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions at the graduate level. This course is aimed at sensitizing them to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Indological Perspective:

G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont and Irawati Karwe

Unit II: Structural- Functional Approach

M.N. Srinivas and S.C. Dube

Unit III: Marxian Approach

D.P. Mukherji, A.R. Desai, Ramkrishna Mukherjee

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Unit IV: Civilisational Perspective

N.K. Bose and Surajeet Sinha
Weberian Approach: Andre Beteille and T.K Oommen

Unit V: Subaltern Perspective

B.R. Ambedkar, D. Hardiman

Suggested Readings:

1. Bose. N. K. 1988. Cultural Anthropology and Other Essays. Calcutta: Indian Associated Publishing Company
2. Das, V. 1993. Sociological Research in India: The State of Crisis. Economic and Political Weekly, 28(23). http://www.jstor.org/stable/4399815
3. Desai, A. R. 1975. State and Society in India. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
4. Deshpande, S. 1994. Crisis in Sociology: A Tired Discipline? Economic and Political Weekly, 29(10), 575–576. http://www.jstor.org/stable/4400900
5. Dhanagare, D. N. 1993. Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
6. Dube, Leela. 1986. Visibility and Power: Essays on women in Society and Development. Delhi: Oxford University Press
7. Dube, S. C. 2003. India's Changing Villages: Human Factors in Community Development. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
8. Dube, S. C. 2005. Indian Society. Mumbai: National Book Trust
9. Dumont, Louis. 1970. Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Ghurye, G. S. 2005. Caste and Race in India. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
11. Guha, Ranajit. 1982. 'Introduction' in Subaltern Studies Vol. I.
12. Hardiman, D. 1996. Feeding the Baniya: Peasants and Usurers in Western India. Delhi: Oxford University Press
13. Hardiman, D. 2011. Histories for the subordinated. Delhi: Oxford University Press
14. Madan, T. N. 1978. Dialectic of Tradition and Modernity in the Sociology of D. P. Mukherji. Lucknow: Manohar Publications.
15. Madan, T. N. 2011. Sociological Traditions: Methods and Perspectives in the Sociology of India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
16. Nagla B.K. 2007. Indian Sociological Thought, New Delhi: Rawat
17. Rege, Sharmila, 1998 'Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and towards a Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position', in Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 44
18. Rege, Sharmila. 2003. Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Thought. New Delhi: Thousand Oaks
19. Singh, Yogendra. 1986. Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Trends. New Delhi: Vistar.
20. Srinivas, M. N. 1995. Social Change in Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

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Third Semester				
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Nature of Course**	**Type**	**Credits**
SOCY4111	Culture, Personality and Society	Core	Theory	4
SOCY4112	Economy and Society	Core	Theory	4
	*Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)** (Students have to select the course from the list of Discipline Specific Elective Courses for Semester-III) **OR** Students have to select a Course from the list of SWAYAM/ MOOC Courses	DSE	Theory	4
	*Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)** (Students have to select the course from the list of Discipline Specific Elective Courses for Semester-III)	DSE	Theory	4
	Open Elective (Students must have to select one course from open elective course of 4 credits offered by either from the Department or other disciplines under CBCS)	Open Elective	Theory	4
			Total Credits	**20**

List of Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE) (For Semester- III)

Code	Course Title	Type	Credits
SOCY4115	Gender and Society	DSE	4
SOCY4116	Sociology of Knowledge	DSE	4
SOCY4117	Sociology of Science and Technology	DSE	4
SOCY4118	Sociology of Religion	DSE	4

List of Open Elective (OE) (For Semester III)

Code	Course Title	Type	Credits
SOCY4123	Sociology of Population Study	Open Elective	4
SOCY4124	Law and Society	Open Elective	4
SOCY4125	Media, Culture and Society	Open Elective	4
SOCY4126	Contemporary Society and Culture in India	Open Elective	4

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COURSE CODE: SOCY 4111
COURSE TITLE: CULTURE, PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

This course aims at introducing students a holistic and theoretically grounded of understanding the interrelation between personality systems, cultural systems and the social system. The major focus of this course is on how the individual's personality formation takes place through the group interaction and cultural symbols. Topics covered in this course include theories of self and culture, Psychoanalytical perspective on the formation of self, cultural symbols and group identity formation, and the development of self through social interaction process.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Introduction to Culture

- Definition, Components, and Characteristics of Culture
- Culture as a System: Elements of Culture (Language, Symbols, Values, Beliefs, Norms, Rituals)
- Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism
- Cultural Universals and Cultural Variation: Exploring Commonalities and Differences across Cultures
- Cultural Adaptation and Cultural Change: Acculturation, Assimilation, Integration, Cultural Lag

Unit II Personality and Society (Psychoanalytical Perspective)

- Personality (Conceptual understanding)
- S. Freud (The development of personality)
- Erich Fromm (Personality and society)
- Eric H. Erickson (Childhood and society)
- Carl Jung: Archetypes and the collective unconscious

Unit II: Interactionist Perspective on Personality

- G. H Mead (The individual self)
- E. Goffman (The presentation of self)
- George C Homans (The social self)

Unit III: Culture and Personality

- R. Linton (The cultural background of personality)
- Abram Kardiner (Basic Personality Structure)
- Cora du-Bois (Modal Personality)
- Ruth Benedict (Patterns of Culture)
- Margaret Mead (The National Character)

Unit IV: Personality and Social Structure: The Indian Context

- Sudhir Kakar (Indian childhood)

- Ashis Nandy (The intimate enemy)

Suggested Readings:

1. Carstairs, M. 1957. The Twice Born: A Study of a Community of High-caste Hindus. London: The Hogarth Press.
2. DuBois, The Souls of Black Folk
3. Erickson, E. H. 1950. Childhood and Society. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.
4. Fromm, E. 1970. The Crisis of Psychoanalysis. New York: Penguin.
5. Geertz, C. 1973. Interpretation of Culture. New York: Basic Books.
6. Goffman, E. 1959. The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life. New York: Anchor Books.
7. Hall Calvin, S & Lindsey, G. 1985. 'The Relevance of Freudian Psychology and Related Viewpoints for the social sciences in Handbook of Social Psychology vol. I.New York: Academic Press.
8. Homans, G.C. 1961. Social Behaviour: Its Elementary Forms. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
9. James, William, Psychology: The Briefer Course
10. Kakar, S.1979. Indian Childhood: Cultural Ideas and Social Reality. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
11. Kluckhohn, C., Murray H.A & D.M Schneider. (eds.). 1953. Personality in Nature, Society in Culture. New York: Alfred Publishers.
12. Linton, R. 1949. The Cultural Background of Personality. London: Routledge & KeganPaul.
13. Mead, G.H. 1938. Mind, Self and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
14. Mead, M. 1956. 'National Character' in A.E Kroeber (ed.) Anthropology Today. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
15. Parsons, T. 1964. 'Psychoanalysis and Social Structure' in Essays in Sociological Theory. New York: Free Press.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4112
COURSE TITLE: ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

In this course the aim is to make students aware about the sociology of economic life and the inherent politics in it. The economic man for the economists is largely an isolated individual, who works with the notion of profit maximization and has access to all the information necessary for sound decision making. In this view social andcultural factors act as obstacles to the individual in pursuing his economic endeavors.

For the economic sociologist, however economic activities are embedded in socio-politico relations and his or her economic activities are conditioned by the overall social domain in which he or she lives. The main thrust of the course is to understand the tensionbetween the logic of the economy as a self-referential system and its relation with other socio-cultural institutions.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Introduction

- Classical and New Economic Sociology (Adam Smith)

- From Embeddedness to Networking

Unit-II: Production and Reproduction; Exchange and Consumption

- Production Process
- Structure and Experience of Work
- Status and Identity
- Substantivist Approach (Ceremonial and Barter Exchange) and Formalist Approach (Market) Karl Polanyi

Unit-III: Economy and State

- Transitional Economies and Welfare State
- Globalisation and Deglobalisation
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Unit-IV: Emergent forms of Economies and State Policies

- Conflict of interests
- Capability Approach (Amartya Sen)
- Social Capital Approach (Bourdieu)

Suggested Readings:

1. Appadurai, Arjun. 2016. *Banking on Words: The Failure of Language in the Age of Derivative Finance.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
2. Arlie Hochschild. 1983. *The Managed Heart: Commercialization of Human Feeling*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Chap. 1, pp. 3-23.
3. Bourdieu, P. 1998. *Practical Reason*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge. (Ch 5).
4. Bourdieu, P. 2011. The Forms of Capital. In Mark Granovettor and Richard Swedberg edt. *The Sociology of Economic Life*. Colorado: Westview Press. Pp. 78-92.
5. Bourdieu, Pierre. 1984. *Distinction: A Social Critique of Judgement of Taste*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. (Selected chapters).
6. Braverman, H. 1974. *Labour and Monopoly Capitalism*. New York: Monthly Review Press. (Selected chapters).
7. Burawoy Michael and Krotov Pavel. 1992. The Soviet Transition from Socialism to Capitalism: Worker Control and Economic Bargaining in the Wood Industry *American Sociological Review,* Vol. 57, No. 1, pp. 16-38.
8. Campbell, Colin. 1995. The Sociology of Consumption. In Daniel Miller, edit. *Acknowledging Consumption: A Review of New Studies*. London: Routledge.
9. Carrier, James. 1990. Gifts in a World of Commodities: The Ideology of the Perfect Gift in American Society. *Social Analysis: The International Journal of Social and Cultural Practice*, No. 29, pp. 19-37.
10. Geertz, Clifford. 1978. The Bazaar Economy: Information and Search in Peasant Marketing. *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 68, No. 2, pp. 28-32.
11. Granovetter, M. 1985. 'Economic action and social structure: The problem of embeddedness'*, American Journal of Sociology*, 91: 481-510.
12. Harvey, David. 2007. Neoliberalism as Creative Destruction. In. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* Vol. 610. Pg. 22-44.

13. Marx, K. 1974. *Capital Vol. I.* Moscow: Progress Publishers. (Part I and chapter 7)
14. Mauss, Marcel. *The Gift: The form and reason for exchange in archaic societies.* London: Routledge.
15. Mintz, S. 1985. *Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History.* New York: Viking Penguin.
16. Mitchell, Timothy. 2006. Society, Economy and the State Effect. In Aradhna Sharma and Akhil Gupta Edt. *The Anthropology of the State: A Reader.* Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. Pp. 169-186.
17. Nee Victor, and Matthews Rebecca. 1996. Market Transition and Societal Transformation in Reforming State Socialism. *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 22, pp. 401-435.
18. Ong, A. 1987. *Spirits of Resistance and Capitalist Discipline: Factory Women in Malaysia.* Albany: SUNY Press. (Chapters 5-10).
19. Parry. Jonathan. 1986. The Gift, the Indian Gift and the 'Indian Gift'. *Man*, New Series, Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 453-473.
20. Petras, J. and H. Veltmeyer. 2001. *Globalization Unmasked.* London: Zed Books. (Chapters 1, 3, 6, 9).
21. Polanyi, K. 1975. *The Great Transformation.* New York: Octagon Press. (Chapters 5, 6, 14 and 15).
22. Schumpter, Joseph A. 2011. *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy.* Manfield Centre, CT: Martino Publishing (Part II. Can Capitalism Survive?).
23. Simmel, Georg. 1978. *Philosophy of Money.* New York: Routledge. Chaps. 1-2.
24. Smelser, N. J. and R. Swedberg (eds.). 2005. *The Handbook of Economic Sociology.* (2nd Edition). Princeton: Princeton University Press. (Chapts 1, 11, 22, 24, 27, 28).
25. Swedberg Richard. 1997. New Economic Sociology: What Has Been Accomplished, What Is Ahead? *Acta Sociologica*, Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. 161-182.
26. Tan, Margaret. 1999. Creating the Digital Economy: Strategies and Perspectives from Singapore. *In International Journal of Electronic Commerce*, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 105-122.
27. Taussig, M. 1980. *The Devil and Commodity Fetishism in South America.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
28. Thompson, E.P. 1967. 'Time, Work Discipline and Industrial Capitalism', *Past and Present,* 38: 56-97.
29. Weber Max 1947. *The Theories of Economic and social organisation.* New York: The Free Press. (Chapter-3, Weber's 'Economic Sociology').

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4115 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: GENDER AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

This course plan focuses on the emergence of women's movements and women's studies in the context of feminist thought and critiques of sociological theories and methodologies. The objective is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. Major debates that have emerged are also outlined. It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena.

Course Contents:

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Unit I: Social Construction of Gender

Gender vs Biology, Equality vs. Difference
Women in the family: Socialization and Gender, Culture vs Gender, Gender Roles,
Private–Public Dichotomy, Sexual Division of Labour.
Patriarchy as Ideology and Practice.
Masculinity and Femininity

Unit II: Perspectives on Women and Society

Liberal Perspective
Radical Perspective
Marxist and Socialist Perspective
Postmodern Perspective
Third Wave

Unit III: Feminist Methodology

Approaches
Criticism of Malestream Research
Masculine vs Feminine Models of Interviewing
Feminist Epistemology
Feminist Sociology of Knowledge

Unit IV: Gender and Society in India

The changing status of women in India – pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial
Demographic profile: Economy, Polity, Education and Health; the gender gap
Alternative Conceptions of Gender–Caste and Gender; Class and Gender
Reservations for Women
Women as repositories of cultural practices and traditions; marriage, dowry and property
Personal Laws and Civil Code: Hindu Code Bill, Syrian Christian Law, Muslim Personal
Law, Customary Law and Tribal Women, Domestic Violence Act.

Suggested Readings:

1. Agarwal, B. 1994. A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Altekar, A.S. 1983. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass,
3. Chanana, Karuna. 1988. Socialization, Women and Education: Explorations in Gender Identity, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
4. Chodorow, Nancy. 1978. The Reproduction of Mothering. Berkeley: University of California Press.
5. Choudhary, Sujit Kumar. 2007. Uchh Shiksha main Mahilayoan ki Istithi avam Vayavsayik Vedbhav, Pariprekshya (in Hindi), Year 14, Issue 3, December 2007, Pp.51-56.
6. Choudhary, Sujit Kumar. 2007. Women, Higher Education and Occupational Discrimination: An Indian Experience, International Journal for Women & Gender Research. Vol. 1, No. 1, January-June, 2007, Pp. 72-74.

7. Choudhary, Sujit Kumar. 2011. Educational Status of Tribal Girls, in Social Aspects of Education edited by D.K.Singh, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2011. Pp. 80-96

8. Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. Women and Society in India. Delhi: Ajanta.

9. Dube, Leela et.al. (eds.) 1986. Visibility and Power: Essays on Women in Society and Development. New Delhi: OUP.

10. Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in

11. Forbes, G. 1998. Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.

12. Gandhi, N. and N.Shah. 1992. The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India. New Delhi: Kali For Women.

13. Ghadially, Rehana (ed.) 1988. Women in Indian Society. New Delhi: Sage. Jayawardene, Kumari. 1991. Feminism and Nationalism in the Third World. New Delhi: Kali For Women.

14. Government of India. 1974. Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the

15. Maccoby, Eleaner and Carol Jacklin. 1975. The Psychology of Sex Differences.

16. McCormack, C. and M. Strathern (ed.) 1980. Nature, Culture and Gender. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

17. Mies Maria. 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy: Conflicts and Dilemmas of Students and Working Women. New Delhi: Concept.

18. Myers, Kristen Anderson et.al. (eds.) 1998. Feminist Foundations: Towards

19. Omvedt, Gail. 1975. 'Caste, Class and Women's Literation in India,' Bulletin of

20. Pardeshi, Pratima. 1998. Dr. Ambedkar and the Question of Women's Liberation in India. Pune: WSC, University of Pune.

21. Sharma, Ursula. 1983. Women, Work and Property in North-West India. London: Tavistock.

22. Shulamitz, Reinharz and Lynn Davidman. 1991. Feminist Research Methods. New York: Oxford University Press.

23. South and South-East Asia. Tokyo: United Nations University Press.

24. Srinivas, M.N. Caste: Its Modern Avatar, New Delhi: Penguin (Leela Dube's Article on Caste and Women), Stanford: Stanford University Press.

25. Tong, Rosemarie, 1989. Feminist Thought: A Comprehensive Introduction. Colarodo: Westview Press.

26. Transforming Sociology. New Delhi: Sage.

27. Vaid, S. & K. Sangari. 1989. Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History, New Delhi: Kali For Women.

28. Whelham, Imelda. 1997. Modern Feminist Thought. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

COURSE CODE: SOCY4116 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE

Course Objectives:

This course is a blend of sociology of science, organizations, networks, and culture. It focuses on knowledge production (sources of innovation, how network ties/position and organizational context affect idea generation), knowledge diffusion (through visible and invisible communities, and at micro and macro levels), and knowledge reception (how it is evaluated and used). I mostly study knowledge generated in the academy through scientific approaches, and this will be the focus of the course – along with a rare emphasis on the social sciences. After some theoretical grounding, we will familiarize ourselves with empirical investigations in the sociology of knowledge with the aim of generating our own original research in the area.

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Course Contents:

Unit I: Introduction

- Knowledge as Culture
- Paradigm for Sociology of Knowledge
- Sociology of Ideas

Unit II: Hungarian Foundations

- Karl Mannheim
- Michael Polanyi

Unit III: French Foundations

- Michel Foucault
- Pierre Bourdieu

Unit IV: Boundaries, Social Location and Identity

- Epistemic Cultures
- Cultural Boundaries of Science
- Individuality and Social Forms
- Insiders and Outsiders

Suggested Readings:

1. Andrew Abbott (2001). Chaos of Disciplines. University of Chicago Press. Chp 5: "The Context of Disciplines."
2. Ann Swidler and Jorge Arditi (1994). "The New Sociology of Knowledge." Annual Review of Sociology 20: 305-329.
3. Charles Camic (2001). "The Sociology of Knowledge." Pp. 8143-8148 in International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences. vol. 12, edited by Paul Baltes and Neil Smelser. New York: Elsevier Press.
4. Charles Camic and Neil Gross (2001). "The New Sociology of Ideas." Pp. 236-249 in The Blackwell Companion to Sociology, edited by J. Blau. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
5. Diane Vaughan (2006). "NASA Revisited: Theory, Analogy, and Public Sociology." American Journal of Sociology, 112(2): 353-393.
6. E. Doyle McCarthy (1996). Knowledge as Culture: The New Sociology of Knowledge. New York: Routledge. Pp. 1-26, Introduction and Chp 1 "What is Knowledge?"
7. Foucault, Michel (1970) [1994]. The Order of Things: An Archeology of the Human Sciences. New York: Vintage. Forward, Preface & Chp 10 "The Human Sciences."
8. Gramsci, Antonio (1988) [1929]. "Intellectuals." Pp. 300-311 in The Antonio Gramsci Reader: Selected Writings 1916-1935, edited by David Forgacs. New York: New York University Press.
9. Gross, Neil (2002). "Becoming a Pragmatist Philosopher: Status, Self-Concept, and Intellectual Choice." American Sociological Review 67(1): 52-76.
10. Karl Mannheim (1985) [1929]. Ideology and Utopia: An Introduction to the Sociology of Knowledge. Section V, "The Sociology of Knowledge," pp 237-280.
11. Karl Mannheim (1993) [1921], "On the Interpretation of Weltanschauung", in Kurt Wolf (ed.) From Karl Mannheim Transaction Press.
12. Merton, Robert (1972). "Insiders and Outsiders: A Chapter in the Sociology of

Knowledge." American Journal of Sociology 77 (July): 9-47.
13. Michael Polanyi (2009). The Tacit Dimension. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
14. Michele Lamont and Virág Molnár (2002). "The Study of Boundaries in the Social Sciences." Annual Review of Sociology 28: 167-195.
15. Pierre Bourdieu (2004). Science of Science and Reflexivity. University of Chicago Press. pp. 4-71.
16. Robert K. Merton (1945). "Paradigm for the Sociology of Knowledge." pp. 7-41 in The Sociology of Science N. Storer (ed). University of Chicago Press, 1973.
17. Simmel, Georg. 1971 [1908]. "The Stranger." Pp. 143-149 in Georg Simmel: On Individuality and Social Forms, ed. Donald Levine. University of Chicago Press.
18. Whitley, R. (2000). The Intellectual and Social Organization of the Sciences. England: Oxford University Press. Introduction & Chapter 1: "The Modern Sciences as Reputational Work Organizations."

COURSE CODE: SOCY4117 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Course Objectives:

This course engages with the historical development of scientific knowledge production, and the relationship between science and technology. It takes up sociological engagements with a range of empirical sites such as laboratories and information networks, as well as the related political and ethical implications. It allows students to understand how science and society interact, and aids them in developing a clear understanding of important everyday concerns.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Introduction

- Origin of Modern European Science
- Society and Relation of Man and Nature
- Rise and development of Science and Technology
- Science as a Social System

Unit-II: Functionalist and Marxist Theory of Science

- Norms, Productivity and Rewards
- Dialectics of Science

Unit-III: Structuralists Theory of Science

- Paradigm
- Gestalt

Unit-IV: Ethnography of the Laboratory

- Modernity and Technology
- The Discovery

Unit V: Science and Technology in India

- Nature of Science and Technology Education in India
- History of Modern Science in India
- Impact of Science and Technology: Brain drain and Brain gain

SYLLABUS OF MA IN SOCIOLOGY

Suggested Readings:

1. Debus, A.G. 1978. *Man, and Nature in the Renaissance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Hessen, B. 1971. "*The Social and Economic Roots of Newton's Principia*", in
3. Khorr-Cetina and Michael M. (ed.) 1983, *Science Observed: Perspectives on the Social Study of Science*. London: Sage Publications. Pp. 115-203.
4. Kuhn, T.S. 1970. *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. (2nd ed.), Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
5. Latour, B. and Steve, W. 1971. *Laboratory Life: The Social Construction of Scientific Facts*. London: Sage.
6. Merton, R. K. 1973. *The Sociology of Science*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (Chapters 5, 13, 14, and 21).
7. Merton, R. K. 1979. *Science, Technology and Society in Seventeenth Century England*. (2nd ed.). New York: Howard Forting.
8. Mulkay, M. 1980. "Sociology of Science in the West". *Current Sociology,* 28(3), pp. 1-170.
   N.I. Bukharin, *et. al., Science at the Cross Roads*. London: Frank Cass, pp. 147-212.
9. Pauli, W. 1935. "The Influence of Archetypal Ideas on the Scientific Theories of Kepler", in C.G. Jung and W. Pauli, *The Interpretation of Nature and the Psyche*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, pp. 147-240.
10. Uberoi, J.P.S. 1978, *Science and Culture*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 24-67.
11. Visvanathan, S. 1985. *Organizing for Science*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 5).

COURSE CODE: SOCY4118 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Course Objectives:

Sociology considers society as a moral system and religion becomes one of the most important sources of morality. The course is a blend of anthropological and sociological aspects of religion combining a study of communitarian affairs where religious beliefs and rites bring order in social life with a study of schisms and changes in religious doctrines and their relation with different classes and strata. The course is built around the notion that religion not only stabilizes social life but also is a major source of ethics and values affecting economic and political domains.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Theoretical Perspectives

- Sociological Perspective on Religion
- Religion as Collective Representation
- Religion and Emotion
- Religion and Rationality
- Religion as Cultural system

Unit-II: Religious Practices, Religious Organisation and Authority

- Ritual and Sacrifice

- Magic and Science
- Church and Sect
- Religious Specialist: Prophet, Founder, Priest, Magician, Sorcerer, Witch and Teacher

Unit-III: Social Differentiation and Religion

- Communalism
- Secularization and its discontents
- Civil Society and Public Sphere

Unit-IV: Emergent forms of Religiosity and Critiques of Religion

- Globalization, Migration and Religious identity
- Spirituality and New Religious Movements
- Religious Conversion
- Religion and ideology

Unit V: Religion in India

- Major World Religions in India: Demographic Analysis
- Religious Practices
- Monotheism and Polytheism
- Religious Intolerance

Suggested Readings:

1. Asad, Talal. 2003. *Formations of the Secular: Christianity, Islam, Modernity.* California: Stanford University Press. (Introduction, Chaps.1 and 6).
2. Casanova, Jose: 2001. Civil Society and Religion: Retrospective Reflections on Catholicism and Prospective Reflections on Islam. *Social Research*, Vol. 68, No. 4, pp. 1041-1080.
3. Chau, Adam Yuet. 2005. The Politics of Legitimation and the Revival of Popular Religion in Shaanbei, North Central China. *Modern China*, Vol. 31, No. 2 pp. 236-278.
4. Chaves, Mark. 1994. Secularization as Declining Religious Authority. *Social Forces*
5. Copeman Jacob and Ikegame Aya. 2012. *The Guru in South Asia: New Interdisciplinary perspectives*. London: Routledge. (Introduction and Select chapters).
6. Dawson, Lorne, L. 1998. The Cultural Significance of New Religious Movements and
7. Durkheim, E. 1915. *The Elementary forms of Religious Life*. London: Allen and Unwin.
8. Ebaugh, H.R. (Ed.). 2000. *Handbook of Religion and Social Institutions*. Houston: Springer. (Chaps: 20- Immigration and Religion, and 21- Globalisation and Religion).
9. Eliade, H. 1959. *The Sacred and the Profane: The Nature of Religion*. New
10. Engels, F. 1956. *The Peasant War in Germany*. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House. (Preface, Chs. - 1&2).
11. Evans-Pritchard, E.E. 1956. *Nuer Religion*. Oxford University Press.
12. Evans-Pritchard, E.E. 1976. *Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic among the Azande*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. (Chs. 1-4).
13. Fisher, M. 1980. *Iran: From Religious Dispute to Revolution.* Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press.
14. Freud, S. 1955 (1939). *Moses and Monotheism*. New York: Vintage Books

15. Geertz, C. 1973. *The Interpretation of Culture*. New York. Basic Books. (Chaps. 4-7).
16. Globalization: A Theoretical Prolegomenon. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 37(4): pp. 580-595.
17. Malinowski, B. 1948. *Magic, Science and Religion and Other Essays*. Boston, Mass. Beacon Press.
18. Olivier Roy. 2012. The Transformation of the Arab World. *Journal of Democracy*, Volume 23, Number 3, pp. 5-18.
19. Richard Fenn. (Edt.) 2001. *The Blackwell Companion of Sociology of Religion*. Massachusetts: Blackwell. USA. (Chapter- 17- Spirituality and Spirituality Practice).
20. Shah, A, M. 2006. Sects and Hindu Social Structure. *Contribution to Indian Sociology*. (n.s.), 40, 2.
21. Turner, V.W. 1967. *The Forests of Symbol. Aspects of Ndembu Ritual*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. (Ch. 4).
22. Warrier, Maya. 2003. Processes of Secularization in Contemporary India: Guru Faith in the Mata Amritanandamayi Mission. *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 37, No. 1 pp. 213-253.
23. Watch, Joachim. 1944. *Sociology of Religion*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (Chaps. 4, 5).
24. Weber, M. 1963. *The Sociology of Religion*. Boston, Mass: Beacon Press.
25. Wilson, B. 1966. *Religion in a Secular Society*. Penguin Books. (Chaps. 11, 12).

COURSE CODE: SOCY4123 (OE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF POPULATION STUDY

Course Objectives:

This course takes students through the key concepts, approaches, and debates in the field of population studies. Focusing on basic features of population structure and population dynamics, it will enable students to understand the importance of demography in social life. A key feature of the course is also the exposure to the critical sociological debates as well as policy related debates.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Introduction to population studies and classical approaches

- Demographic Concepts, Analysis: Rates and Ratios
- Life Table and Nuptiality
- Population structures and population dynamics

Unit-II: Demographic Theories

- Classical Theory: Malthus, Marx and Spencer
- Neo-Classical Theory: Sadler, Doubleday, Dumont, Davis and Black
- Modern Theory: Becker, Easterlin framework of fertility: Caldwell

Unit-III: Fertility and Mortality

- Approaches to Fertility
- Reproductive technologies, sex selection and Infertility

- Epidemiological transition Model
- Approaches to mortality

Unit-IV: Migration, Population Politics and Policies

- Migration as a demographic process
- Approaches to migration
- Census and identity

Unit V: Population in India

- Nature and Trends of Population since 1901
- Census 2011
- Population Explosion and Population Policy
- United Nations and the World Population

Suggested Readings:

1. Alaka Basu 2011 'Demographic dividend revisited: The mismatch between age and economic activity-based dependency ratios', *Economic and political weekly*, 46(39): 53-58.
2. Amartya Sen 1990 'More than 100 million women are missing', *The New York review of books*. December.
3. Amartya Sen 1993 'The economics of life and death' *Scientific American*, May, 40-47.
4. Caroline B. Brettell. 2000. 'Theorizing migration in anthropology: The social construction of networks, identities, communities, and globalscapes." In Caroline B. Brettell & James F. Hollifield (eds.) *Migration theory: Talking across disciplines*, New York and London: Routledge, pp. 97-135.
5. Caroline Brettell 2003 *Anthropology and Migration: Essays on Transnationalism, Ethnicity and identity*, Walnut Creek CA, Altamira Press, (Chapter 2: Migration stories).
6. D. I. Kertzer and Tom Fricke (eds.) 1997. *Anthropological demography: Towards a new synthesis*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press (Selected chapters).
7. Dudley F. Poston and Leone F. Bouvier 2010 *Population and society: An introduction*, Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.
8. Emile Durkheim 1984 *Division of labour in society*, London: Macmillan. (Part II, chapter2 'The causes').
9. Emile Durkheim, H. L. Sutcliffe, John Simons 1992 "Suicide and Fertility: A Study of Moral Statistics" *European Journal of Population / Revue Européenne de Démographie*, 8(3): 175-197.
10. Frederick Engels 1845 *The condition of the working class in England* (Chapter titled 'The attitude of the bourgeoisie towards the proletariat') available at https://www.marxists.org/archive/arx/works/1845/condition-working-class/ch13.htm. Glencoe: Free Press.
11. Hania Zlotnik 2006 'Theories of International Migration' in Graziella Caselli, Jacques Vallin, and Guillaume Wunsch (ed.) *Demography: Analysis and synthesis*, Volume II, London: Academic Press, pp. 293-306.
12. Jennifer Johnson-Hanks 2008 'Demographic transitions and modernity' *Annual review ofanthropology,* 37:301–15.
13. Karl Marx 1867 *Capital, Volume 1*, Moscow: progress Publishers, Chapter 25, footnote6, available at https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1867-c1/ch25.htm.

14. Karl Marx 1973 (1857-1861) *Grundrisse*, London: Penguin, Section titled 'The concept of the free labourer contains the pauper. Population and overpopulation etc.', pp 604-607,available at https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1857/ grundrisse/ch12.htm#p604.
15. Lee, Everett S. 1966 'A Theory of Migration' *Demography*, 3(1):47-57.
16. Mahmood Mamdani 1972 *The myth of population control: Family, caste and class in anIndian village*, New York: Monthly Review Press.
17. Marcia C. Inhorn and Frank van Balen 2002 *Infertility around the globe: New thinking onchildlessness, gender and reproductive technologies* (Selected chapters).
18. Maurice Halbwachs 1960 *Population and society: Introduction to social morphology,*
19. Nancy Scheper-Hughes (ed.) 1987 *Child survival: Anthropological perspectives on the treatment and maltreatment of children.* (Selected chapters).
20. Paul Farmer 2004 'An anthropology of structural violence' *Current Anthropology*, 45(3): 305-325.
21. Susan Greenhalgh 1996 'The social construction of population science: An intellectual, institutional and political history of the twentieth century demography' in *Comparative studies in society and history*, 38(1): 26-66.
22. Susan Greenhalgh ed. 1995 *Situating fertility: Anthropology and demographic inquiry*,Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Selected chapters).
23. Thomas Malthus 1798 *An Essay on the principle of population*, Any Edition (SelectedChapters).
24. Tim Dyson and Mick Moore 1983 'On kinship structure, female autonomy, and demographic behavior in India', *Population and development review*, 9(1): 35-60.
25. Tulsi Patel 2006 (1994) *Fertility behaviour: Population and Society in a Rajasthan village*, Delhi: Oxford University Press (Selected Chapters).
26. Tulsi Patel ed. 2007. *Sex selective abortion in India*. New Delhi: Sage. (Selected chapters).

COURSE CODE: SOCY4124 (OE)
COURSE TITLE: LAW AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

This course familiarizes students with the sociology and anthropology of law and fundamental concepts in jurisprudence. Students will engage with different theoretical perspectives on the law and with key debates in the field. The course examines how the law operates in a variety of empirical settings, and focuses on the different actors involved in the operation of the formal legal system. It also provides a political economy approach to law, and explores ways in which law becomes an arena of struggle. From historical and anthropological studies on crime, students learn about the creation of regimes of truth through law and the definition of crime and criminals.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Relationship between Law and Society

- Perspectives: Marx, Weber, Durkheim; Parsons and Habermas
- Contribution of Sociology of Law

Unit-II: Crime, Deviance and Law

- Theories of Deviance: Merton, Cohen, Becjer, Goffman

- Post Modernism and Criminology

Unit-III: Religion, Law and Secularism

- Law as an Instrument of Social Change
- Hindu Law
- Marriage, Family and Law (Divorce, Domestic Violence against Women, Dowry, Succession Act, LGBTQ Act)

Unit-IV: Law and Human Rights in India

- Criminal Justice System
- Socio-political Analysis of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of State
- Law and Social Control
- Legal Profession in India

Suggested Readings:

1. Agnes, F. 1999. *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights* in *India.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Agnes, F. 1999. *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Austin, G. 2000. *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*. Delhi: OUP.
4. Austin, G. 2000. *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience.* Delhi: OUP.
5. Baxi, U. 1982. *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System.* New Delhi: Vikas.
6. Baxi, U. 1982. *The Criss of the Indian Legal System*. New Delhi: Vikas.
7. Chatrapati, S. 1986. *Common Property, Common Poverty,* Delhi: OUP.
8. Comaroff, J. and Comaroff, J. 2006. *Law and Disorder in the postcolony*. Chicago: University of Chicago. (Introduction).
9. Cotterrell, R. (ed.). 2001.*Sociological Perspectives on Law*. Aldershot: Ashgate. (Vol. I & II, Selected Chapters).
10. Deva, I. (ed.) 2005. *Sociology of Law*, Delhi: OUP. (Chapter 8).
11. Foucault, M. 1977. *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
12. Freeman. M.D.A. (ed.). 2001 *Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence.7th ed.* London: Sweet and Maxwell. (Chapters 2,3,6,13,14, with selected extracts).
13. Galanter, M. 1989. Law and Society in Modern India. Delhi: OUP (Introduction by Rajeev Dhawan and selected chapters).
14. Geertz, C. 1983. Local Knowledge: Fact and Law in Comparative Perspective. In Geertz, *Local Knowledge*. New York: Basic Books.
15. Ghai, Y. Robin, L and Francis, S. 1989. *The Political Economy of Law*: A Third World Reader. Delhi: Oxford University Press, (selected chapters).
16. Hall, S. et. al. 1978. *Policing the Crises*: *Mugging, the State and Law and Order.* London: Macmillan Education Ltd.
17. Hay, D. 1975. Property, Authority and the Criminal law. *In* Douglas Hay, Peter Linebaugh et. al., Albion's *Fatal Tree*. New York: Pantheon Books.
18. Kapur, Ratna (ed.). 1996. *Feminist Terrains in Legal Domains*. New Delhi: Kali for Women. (Chapter 4).

19. Menski, W. 2003. *Hindu Law: Beyond Tradition and Modernity*. New Delhi: OUP.
20. Moore, S.F. 2001. Certainties Undone: Fifty Turbulent Years of Legal Anthropology,1949-1999, *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute (NS),* 7: 95-116.
21. Newman, K. 1983. *Law and Economic Organisation*. Cambridge: CUP, (Chapters 1-2).
22. Povinelli, E. 2002. *The Cunning of Recognition: Indigenous Alterities and the Making of Australian Multiculturalism*. Durham: Duke University Press.
23. Sarat, A. 2004. *The Blackwell Companion to Law and Society*. Oxford: Blackwells. (Selected Chapters).
24. Scheppele, K. L. 1994. Legal Theory and Social Theory, *Annual Review of Sociology* 20: 383-4065.
25. Singh, U. 2007. *The State, Democracy and Anti-Terror Laws in India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
26. Thompson, E.P. 1975. *Whigs and Hunters*. New York: Pantheon Books (Epilogue on the Rule of Law).
27. Wilson, R. 2001. *The Politics of Truth and Reconciliation in South Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4125 (OE)
COURSE TITLE: MEDIA, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives:

This course will provide a close reading of some of the key theoretical concepts, paradigms, and debates within culture, media and society. It examines the media as a site of cultural practices, focusing on three key areas – one, the medium, two, the mediation of subjectivities and three, the relationship between the media, the public sphere, and democracy.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Media and its Characteristics and Types

- Traditional and Folk Media
- Print Media and Electronic Media
- New Media
- Media and Culture Interface
- History of Media in Modern Times

Unit-II: Sociological Concepts and Theories

- Culture Industry
- Commodity Fetishism
- Public Sphere
- Information Society and Network Society
- Functional, Marxian, Critical and Postmodern Perspectives on Media and Society

Unit III: Media and Pop Culture

- Media and Social Relations
- Media and Lifeworld
- Media and Corporate Capitalism
- Media and Democratic Polity

- Media and Liquid Modernity

Unit-IV: Media as Agency of Social Change in India

- Media in India
- Impact of globalization
- Impact on Culture
- Impact on Youth

Suggested Readings:

1. Adorno, T.: Culture Industry, Routledge, New Delhi; (2001),
2. Appadurai, A. 1986. *The Social Life of Things: Commodities in CulturalPerspective*, Cambridge University Press.
3. Appadurai, Arjun: Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimension of Globalization, Oxford University Press; (1997),
4. Arato, A. and E. Gebhardt. 1988. *The Essential Frankfurt School Reader*. New York: The Cosssntinuum Publishing Company.
5. Barthes, Roland. *Mythologies.* Hill and Wang, 1972.
6. Benjamin, W. 1969. The Work of Art in the age of Mechanical Reproduction.
7. Blackman, Lisa and Valerie Walkerdine. 2000. *Mass Hysteria: Critical Psychology and Media Studies,* Palgrave.
8. Blumber, J.G. and E. Katz: Mass Communications: Sage Publications, London.
9. Breckenridge, C.: Public Culture in Contemporary India.
10. Bronsius, C. and M. Butcher: Image Journey- Audio Visual Media and India: Sage (1999), (ed.).
11. Curran, J and M. Gurvitch,: Mass Media and Society.
12. Desai, A.R. 1948. The Role of the Press in the Development of Indian Nationalism. In *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
13. Gans, HJ. 2004. *Deciding What's News.* Northwestern University Press.
14. Gunaratne, S.: Handbook of the Media in Asia: Sage, London; 2000.
15. Hall, S. (1980) 'Cultural Studies: Two Paradigms', *Media, Culture and Society* 2, 57-72.
16. Hall, Stuart. 2003. "The Whites of their eyes: racist ideologies in the media." In Gail Hymes and Jean M. Hume zeds *Gender, Race, and Class in Media: a Text Reader*, Sage.
17. Hall, Stuart: Culture, Media, Language, Routledge,1980.
18. Herman, Edward S. and Chomsky, Noam. 1988. *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of Mass Media,* Pantheon Books.
Illuminations. New York; Schocken Books.
19. James Curran and Myung-Jin Park (eds.). 2000. *De-westernizing Media Studies,*
20. Jeffrey, Robin. 2000. *India's Newspaper Revolution. Capitalism, Politics and the Indian Language,* NY: St. Martin's Press.
21. John Corner, Dick Pels eds. 2000. *Media and the Restyling of Politics: Consumerism, Celebrity, and Cynicism.* London: Sage.
22. Johnson, Kirk: Television and Social Change in Rural India: sage, London.
23. Joshi, P. C.: Sanskriti, Vikas aur Sanchar Kranti, Granth Shilpi, New Delhi.
24. Klaus Bruhn, J: A Handbook of Media Research: Qualitative Methodologies, Routledge, N. Delhi;(2005).
25. Kohli, V. *The Indian Media Business.* London: Sage, 2003.
26. Kumar, KJ. 2010. *Mass Communication in India*, Jaico Publishing House.

27. Larkin, B. "Indian Films and Nigerian Lovers: Media and the Creation of Paralell Maternities". *Africa,* Vol.67, 1997.
28. Lelyveld, D. 1994. "Upon the Subdominant: Administering Music on All-India Radio". *Social Text*.
29. McRobbie, Angela. 2004. "Post Feminism and Popular Culture". *Feminist Media Studies*.
    Monthly Review Press.
30. Rajiva, Lila. 2005. *The Language of Empire: Abu Gharib and the American Media.* Routledge.
31. Said, Edward. 1981. *Covering Islam: How the Media and Experts Determine How We See the Rest of the World.* New York: Pantheon.
32. Shohat, Ella and Robert Stam. 1994. *Unthinking Eurocentrism: Multiculturalism and the Media*, Routledge.
33. Uberoi, Patricia. 2006. *Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family, and Popular Culture in India*. Oxford University Press.
34. Williams, R. 1962. *Communications*. Penguin: Harmondsworth.

COURSE CODE: SOCY4126 (OPEN ELECTIVE)
COURSE TITLE: CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN INDIA

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to provide M.A. Sociology students with a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and dynamics of contemporary society and culture in India. The course aims to analyze and critically examine the social, cultural, and economic transformations that have shaped India's society in recent times. By exploring various theoretical perspectives and empirical research, students will gain insights into the social processes, challenges, and opportunities that characterize Indian society and culture today.

Course Contents:

Unit I Features of Contemporary Indian Society and Culture

- Unity in Diversity
- Impact of West and Islam
- Impact of Globalisation on Indian Society
- Continuity and Change

Unit II: Current Debates

- Contexualisation
- Indigenization
- Use of Native Category
- Text and Context
- Sociology for India

Unit III: Class Structure in India

- Agrarian and Industrial

- Emergence and Role of Middle Class in India
- New Indian Elite
- Identity and Ethnic Assertion

Unit IV: Caste and Politics in India

- Dalit Consciousness
- Caste Communalism

Unit V: Contemporary Issues

- Religious Revivalism
- Problem of Minorities
- Empowerment of Women

Suggested Readings:

1. Atal, Yogesh. 2003. *Indian Sociology from Where to Where*, Jaipur: Rawat Publication. (Chapter 5& 6).
2. Bailey, F. G. 1953. "For a Sociology of India", *Contribution to Indian Sociology*, No. 3, pg.88-101.
3. Bottomore, T. B. 1965. "Modern Elites", Unithan et. al (eds.), *Towards a Sociology of culture in India*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
4. Chandra, Bipin. 1984. *Communalism in Modern India*, New Delhi: Vikas.
5. Das, Veena. (Ed.). 1990. *Mirrors of Violence: communities, Riots and Survivors in South Asia,* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Desai, A. R. 1966. *The Social Background of Indian Nationalism,* Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
7. Desai, A. R. 1969. "The New Indian Elite", Unithan et al (Eds.). *Towards a Sociology of Culture in India*, Delhi: Prentice Hall.
8. Dumont, Louis. And D.F. Pocock. 1968. "For a Sociology in India: Rejoinder to Dr. Bailey", *Contribution to Indian Sociology*., Vol. 4.
9. Gadgil, D. R. (Ed.).1959. *Origin of Modern Indian Business Class- An Interim Report*, New Delhi: Institute of Pacific Relation.
10. Kothari, Rajni. 1977. *Caste and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
11. Kumar, Krishna. (Ed.). 1979. "Indigenization and Transnational Cooperation in Social Sciences", *The Bonds Without Bondage*, Honolulu: East-West Cultural learning Institute.
12. Madan, T. N. *Sociology of Religion in India.*
13. Madan, T. N.1965. "For a Sociology of India: Some Classification", *Contribution to Indian Sociology.*
14. Mishra, B. B. 1961. *The Indian Middle Classes*, London: Oxford University Press.
15. Mukherji, Ramkrishna. 1979.*Sociology of Indian Sociology*, Bombay: Allied Publication.
16. Pavlov, V. I. 1964. *The Indian Capitalist Class*, Delhi: People's publishing House.
17. Saran, A. K. 1962. "For a Sociology of India", *Eastern Anthropologist*, Vol.15(1).
18. Singer, M. 1972. *When a Great Tradition Modernizes*, New York: Praeger Publishers.
19. Singh, Yogendra. 1988. *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
20. Singh, Yogendra. 1993. *Social Change in India: Crisis and Resilience*, New Delhi: Har- Anand Publication.
21. Singh, Yogendra. 1997. *Social Stratification and Change in India*, New Delhi: Manohar.

22. Singh, Yogendra. 2004. *Ideology and Theory in Indian Sociology*, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
23. Srinivas, M. N. 1972. *Social Change in Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman Ltd.
24. Srinivas, M. N. *Caste: Its twentieth Century Avatar*, New Delhi: Penguin.
25. Unnithan, T.K.N. ET AL. 1967. *Sociology for India*, New Delhi: Prentice- Hall of India.

Fourth Semester				
Course Code	**Course Title**	**Nature of Course**	**Type**	**Credits**
SOCY4113	Rural Society and Development in India	Core	Theory	4
SOCY 4114	Political Sociology	Core	Theory	4
	***Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)** (Students have to select the course from the list of Discipline Specific Elective Courses for Semester-IV)	DSE	Theory	4
	***Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)** (Students have to select the course from the list of Discipline Specific Elective Courses for Semester-IV)	DSE	Theory	4
	Open Elective (Students have to select one course from open elective course of 4 credits offered by other disciplines under CBCS) **OR** Students have to select a Course from the list of SWAYAM / MOOC Courses	Open Elective	Theory	4
			Total Credits	**20**

List of Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSE) (for Semester-IV

Code	Course Title	Type	Credits
SOCY4119	Sociology of Education	DSE	4
SOCY4120	Sociology of Tribal Life	DSE	4
SOCY4121	Dissertation	DSE	4
SOCY4122	Sociology of Development	DSE	4

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List of Open Electives (OE) for Semester IV

Code	Course Title	Type	Credits
SOCY4127	Health and Society in India	Open Elective	4
SOCY4128	Sociology of Spiritual Life	Open Elective	4
SOCY4129	Applied Sociology	Open Elective	4
SOCY4130	Social Movements in India	Open Elective	4

COURSE CODE: SOCY4113 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: RURAL SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal sources of approach to study the rural society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social structure. To provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes. To acquaint students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural society: Rural community and peasantry.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Features of Rural Society

- Rural sociology: functionalism and the *sui-generis* notion of 'rurality'
- Development studies and rediscovery of the peasantry: Redfield; Wolf; Shanin; Silverman
- Agrarian Social Structure
- Little Tradition Great Tradition Universalization and Parochialization

Unit II: The Indian Village

- Self Sufficiency
- Socio-Cultural Dimensions
- Changing Caste System
- Jajmani, Joint Family and Power Structure

Unit III: Rural Developmental in India

- Planning and Reconstruction
- Land Reforms
- Green Revolution and White Revolution

- Rural Development Programs in India: Panchayati Raj, Community Development Program, IRDP and other Development Program, MNREGA
- Cooperative Movement and Development

Unit IV: Impact of Globalisation on Rural India

- Depesantization and Agrarian Distress
- Impact of Technology
- Rural Social Mobility

Suggested Readings:

1. 1994 *The Dominant Caste and Other Essays.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. 2003 Agrarian Structures and their Transformations' in Veena Das ed. *Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*. (Volume II) Delhi: New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. 2005 'Whither Indian Village: Culture and Agriculture in Rural India'. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Volume XL (8). Pp. 751-8.
4. Agarwal, B. 1998. 'Disinherited Peasants, Disadvantaged Workers: A Gender Perspective on Land and Livelihood.' *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 33, No. 13. A 2-14.
5. Beteille, A. 1974 *Studies in Agrarian Social Structure.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Breman, J. 1974 *Patronage and Exploitation: Changing Agrarian Relations in South Gujarat India.* Berkley: University of California Press.
7. Chakravarti, A. 2001. *Social Power and Everyday Class Relations: Agrarian Transformation in North Bihar*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
8. Chayanov, A.V. 1966 *The Theory of Peasant Economy* edited by Daniel Thorner, Basile Kerblay and R.E.F. Smith. Homewood I11: Richard D Irwin.
9. Desai, A.R. (ed.).1969. *Rural Sociology in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan 4th edition.
10. Desai, A.R. (ed.1979) *Peasant Struggles in India*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
11. Dhanagare, D.N. 1983 *Peasant Movements in India: 1920-1950.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. Dube, S.C. 1958 *India's Changing Villages: Human Factors in Community Development.* New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
13. Friedland, W.H. 1982 'The End of Rural Society and the Future of Rural Sociology'. *Rural Sociology* Vol. 47(4) pp.589-608.
14. Fuller C.J. (1989) 'Misconceiving the grain heap: a critique of the concept of Indian jajmani system' in J. Parry and M. Block eds. *Money and the Morality of Exchange*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
15. Ghosh, Jayati (2004) 'The rural gloom' *Frontline* Volume 21 - Issue 24, Nov. 20 - Dec 03.
16. Gupta, Dipankar. 2001 'Everyday Resistance or Routine Repression? Exaggeration as Stratagem in Agrarian Conflict'. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*. Vol. 29 (1). Pp. 89-108.
17. Jeffery, Patricia and Roger. 1996. *Don't Marry Me to a Ploughman: Women's Everyday Lives in Rural North India*. Colorado: Westview Press.
18. Jodhka, S.S.1998 'From "Book View" to "Field View": Social Anthropological Constructions of the Indian Village'. *Oxford Development Studies*. Vol. 26 (3) pp. 311-331.
19. Lanjouw, Peter and Abusaleh Shariff (2004) 'Rural Non-Farm Employment in India: Access, Income and Poverty Impact'. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol XXXIX (40)

pp. 4429-46...

20. Lenin, V.I. 1899 *The Development of Capitalism in Russia*, in *Collected Works*, Vol. 3. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1960.
21. Marriot, M. ed. 1955 *Village India: Studies in Little Community.* Chicago: Chicago University Press.
22. Oommen, T.K. 1984 *Social Transformation in Rural India.* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
23. Panini, M.N. 1999. 'Trends in Cultural Globalization: Farm Agriculture to Agribusiness in Karnataka', *Economic and Political Weekly,* 34 (31): 2168-2173.
24. Redfield, R. 1965 *Peasant Society and Culture.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
25. Sainath, P. 1996. *Everybody Loves a Good Drought: Stories from India's Poorest Districts*. New Delhi: Penguin.
26. Shanin, T. ed. 1987 *Peasants and Peasant Societies.* London: Blackwell.
27. Sharma K. L. and Dipankar Gupta ed. *Country-Town Nexus: Study in Social Transformation in Contemporary India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications
28. Silverman, S. 1987 'The concept of peasant and the concept of culture'. In J. Mencher ed. *Social Anthropology of Peasantry*. Bombay: Somaiya Publications pp. 7-31.
29. Srinivas, M.N. 1976 *The Remembered Village,* Oxford University Press: Delhi
30. Thorner, A.1982 'Semi-Feudalism or Capitalism? Contemporary Debate on Classes and Modes of Production in India'. *Economic and Political Weekly.* Vol. 17(49-51) pp 993-99; 2061-86.
31. Visaria, Pravin. 1999. "Agrarian Distress in Bidar: Market, State and Suicides". *Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume XXXIV (32). Pp. 2263-2268.
32. Wolf, E. 1966 *Peasants* New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4114 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

In modernized societies, the political system has become one of the most dominant components of the total social structure. Accordingly, the major objectives of teaching this course are:

- To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of the political system(s), 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 Contents:

Unit I:

Definition and subject matter of Political Sociology, distinctive approach of Political Sociology: System, Marxist and Functional, Interrelationship between political system and society.

Unit II:

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Democratic and totalitarian systems – socio-economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability. Political culture – meaning and significance.

Unit III:

Political socialization – meaning, significance and agencies
Elite theories of distribution of power in society (with reference to Mosca, Pareto, R. Mitchels and C. W. Mills and others)
Intellectuals – Political role of intellectuals – significance
Pressure groups and Interest groups – Nature, bases, political significance
Bureaucracy, its characteristics, its types, its significance in political development with special reference to India

Unit IV:

Political Parties: Characteristics, the social composition of parties, recruitment, mass participation, political apathy, its causes and consequences (with special reference to India.)
Political Process in India: Voting Behaviour, Role of caste, Religion, 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.

Essential Readings:

1. Almond A. Gabriel et.al. 1973, Crises, choice and change: Historical studies of Political Development, Boston.
2. Barrington Moore Jr., 1958 – Political Power and Social Theory. Cambridge, Harvard University Press.
3. Benedict Anderson, 1983 – Imagined Communities: Reflections on the origin and Spread of Nationalism, Beso, London.
4. Dipti Kumar Biswas 1989 – Political Sociology, Firma KLM Private, Calcutta.
5. Dowse, R. E. & Hughes 1971 – Political Sociology, New York, Basic Book.
6. Eisenstadt, S. N. (ED) 1971 – Political Sociology, New York, Basic Book.
7. Horowitz, Irving L., 1972 – Foundation of Political Sociology, New York, Harper and Row.
8. Jangam R.T. 1980 – Text Book of Political Sociology, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.
9. Key V. O. 1964 – Politics, Parities and Pressure Groups, Crowell New York.
10. Kornhauser, W. 1971 – The Politics of Mass Society, Penguin.
11. Kothari R. 1979 – Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.
12. Lipset S. M. 1959 – Political Man, H.E.B.
13. Marris, Jones, W.H., 1982 – Government and Politics in India. Cambridge.
14. Merton R. K. 1952 (ed) – Reader in Bureaucracy. Glenco The Free Press.
15. Mills C.W. & Hans Gerth, 1946 – Essays in Sociology. Oxford, New York.
16. Mitra, Subratha K. 1992 – Power protest and participation – Local Elides and the politics of development in India. Routledge.
17. P. Blau 1956 –Bureaucracy in Modern Society. Random House, New York.
18. Rajani Kothari 1973 (Ed) – Caste in Indian Politics – Orient Longmans Ltd., 1973.
19. Robert Michels, 1949 – Political Parties, Glencko Free Press.
20. Runciman W. G. 1965 – Social Sciences and Political Theory, Cambridge University Press, London.
21. Samuel P., Huntington, 1969 – Political Order in Changing Societies. Yale University Press: New Haven.
22. William Riker et.al. 1973 – An Introduction to Positive Political Theory. Englewood, Cliff.

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COURSE CODE: SOCY4118 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to contextualize the study of education within the discipline of sociology. It begins with a discussion of the major theoretical perspectives and the contributions of sociologists which have left their mark in the study of education and society. It assumes a basic knowledge of sociological concepts and theories. It is divided into two parts. The first part acquaints the students with major concepts, theoretical approaches and development of sociology of education. It also focuses on some important aspects which are salient in any discussion of the interface between education and society. The second part shifts to the Indian situation. Beginning with a historical perspective, it moves to the contemporary situation. It carries forward the discussion of some dimensions/themes from the first part and embeds them in the Indian context.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Sociology of Education: Theoretical Perspectives

- Theories and Perspectives in the sociology of education: Functionalism, Conflict/Radical Perspectives/Cultural Reproduction, Micro-Interpretative approaches: phenomenology/symbolic interactionism, Feminism, Modernism and post-modernism
- Educational Alternatives: M.K.Gandhi, Paulo Freire, Ivan Illich

Unit II: School as a System: Schooling as Process

- Language as medium of instruction
- Curriculum and identity
- Assessment and evaluation
- Teacher as agent of Change

Unit III: Sociological Aspects of Education

- Socialisation, family and social class
- State, ideology and educational policy
- Education and social stratification, social change and social mobility
- Multi-culturalism, ethnicity and education
- Equality of educational opportunity: equity, excellence and efficiency.
- Gendering inequalities: education; employment; leadership and management
- Education and Information Technology

Unit IV: Education and Society in India

- Socio-historical context: education in pre-colonial, colonial and post Independent India.
- Education, diversities and disparities: region, tribe, caste, gender, rural-urban
- Education and modernization
- Equity and equality: positive discrimination and reservations

- Gendering inequalities: education of girls and women.
- Basic education and social development
- Higher Education: system, governance and finance
- Higher Education: skill development, globalisation and social mobility
- National Education Policy 2020

Essential Readings:

1. Acker, S. 1994. Gendered Education: Sociological Reflections on Women, Buckingham: Open University Press.
2. Ahmad Karuna. 1984. Social Context of Women's Education 1921-81, NewFrontiers in Higher Education, No.3, pp.1-35.
3. Banks, James A. And Lynch, James (eds.) 1986. Multicultural Education inWestern Societies, London: Holt Saunders.
4. Banks. Olive. 1971. Sociology of Education, (2nd Ed.), London: Batsford.
5. Blackledge, D. And Hunt, B. 1985. Sociological Interpretations of Education. London: Crom Helm.
   Books.
6. Brint, Steven. 1998. Schools and Societies. Thousand Oaks, Calif: PineForge Press, A Division of Sage.
   Buckingham: Open University Press.
7. Chanana, Karuna. 1979. 'Towards a Study of Education and Social Change'.In Economic and Political Weekly, 27,14 (4):157-64.
8. Chanana, Karuna. 1988. Socialization, Education and Women: Explorationsin Gender Identity. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
9. Change in South Asia, New Delhi: Sage.
10. Chitnis, Suma & P.G. Altbach. 1993. Higher Education Reform in India,Experience and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage.
11. Craft, Maurice (ed.). 1970. Family, Class and Education: A Reader; London:Longman.
12. Doyal, Lesley and Sophie Watson. 1999. Engendering Social Policy.
13. Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1995. India Economic Development andSocial Opportunity. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
14. Durkheim, E. 1956. Education and Sociology. New York: Free Press.
    Education, Culture, Economy and Society, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
15. Friere, Paulo.1972. Pedagogy of the Oppressed, Harmondsworth: Penguin
16. Gandhi, M.K.1962. Problems of Education, Ahmedabad: Navjeevan Prakashan.
17. Gore, M.S. et.al. (ed.).1975. Papers on the Sociology of Education in India,New Delhi: NCERT.
18. Halsay, A.H. et.al: 1961. Education, Economy and Society: A Reader in theSociology of Education, New York: Free Press.
19. Halsey, A.H., Hugh Lander, Phillips Brown and Amy S.Wells, 1997.
20. Hurtado, Sylvia ed. Al. 1998. 'Enhancing Campus Climates for Racial/Ethnic Diversity: Educational Policy and Practice'' In The ReceivingHigher Education, 21 (3): 279-302.
21. Illich, Ivan.1973. Deschooling Society, London: Penguin.
    Introduction; London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
22. Jayaram, N.1990. Sociology of Education in India, Jaipur: Rawat
23. Jefferey, R. and Alaka M.Basu. 1996. Girls' Schooling, Women's

Autonomy and Fertility
24. Jejeebhoy, Shireen. 1995. Women's Education, Autonomy and ReproductiveBehaviour.
25. Kamat, A.R. 1985. Education and Social Change in India. Bombay:Somaiya.
26. Karabel, J. And A.H.Halsey (eds.) 1977. Powers and Ideology in Education.
27. Meighan, Roland and Iram Siraj–Blatchford. 1997. A Sociology of
Educating. London: Cassell. Third Edition.
28. Naik, J.P. 1975. Quality, Quantity and Equality in Education, New Delhi:Allied
Publishers, Whole Book.
New York: Oxford University Press.
Publication.
29. Ramnathan, G. From Dewey to Gandhian Economy. Asia Publishing House.
30.Robinson, P. 1987. Perspectives in the Sociology of Education: An
31. Sen, Amartya. 1992. Inequality re-examined. Delhi: Oxford UniversityPress.
32. Tyler, William. 1977. The Sociology of Educational Inequality. London:Methuen

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4120 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBAL LIFE

Course Objective:

The course provides a comprehensive history on the categorization of the 'tribal' society. It introduces the student to understand the demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns. It also seeks to enable the students to understand the problems of tribal people and the welfare policies available.

Course Contents:

Unit I: History of Nomenclature and Categorisation

- Primitive, Tribe, Adivasi, Vanavasi, Girijan, Adimjati
- Scheduled Tribe, Nomadic Tribes, De-notified Tribe, PTG, PVTG, Indigenous People.

Unit II: Distribution of Scheduled tribes in India

- Racial, linguistic and geographical
- Population and sex ratio
- Tribe-Caste Continuum

Unit III: Patterns of Subsistence and Culture through ethnographies

- Food gatherers and hunters
- Shifting Cultivators, Nomads
- Peasants and settled agriculturists
- Artisans, changing patterns of subsistence- seasonal migrant workers, salaried

Unit IV: Tribal Welfare Policies, Problems and Conflicts

- Changing approaches to tribal development- Pre & Post-Independence:

isolation, assimilation and integration; Constitutional safeguards, PESA, Draft
- National Policy for Scheduled Tribes 2006.
- Land alienation, indebtedness, forest regulation and policy, mines and people;displacement.
- Tribal Education and Health

Suggested Readings:

1. Beteille, A. 1998. The Idea of Indigenous People. Current Anthropology 39, 187-191.
2. Dube, S.C. 1977. Tribal Heritage of India. New Delhi: Vikas.
3. Elwin. V. 1990. The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin: An Autobiography. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. H.S. Saksena, Vinay Kumar Srivastava, Sukant K. Chaudhary (eds.) 2006. Scheduled Tribes and Development. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
5. Haimendorf, Christoph von. 1982. Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival. Oxford University Press.
6. Hasnain, Nadeem. 2005. Tribal India. Delhi: Palka Prakashan.
7. Louis, Prakash. 2008. Rights of Scheduled Tribes of India: Acts, Commissions and Recommendations. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
8. Mahapatra, L.K. 1994. Tribal Development in India, Myth and Reality. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
9. Munshi, I. 2007. Adivasi Life Stories: Context, Constraints, Choices. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
10. Nakane, Chie. 1967. Garo and Khasi: A Comparative Study in matrilineal systems. Paris: Mouton & Co.
11. Padel, Felix.2009. Sacrificing People: Invasions of a Tribal Landscape. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
12. Pati, B. 2011.Adivasis in Colonial India: Survival, Resistance and Negotiation. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
13. Raza, Moonis & A. Ahmad, 1990. An Atlas of Tribal India. Delhi: ConceptPublishing.
14. Singh, K.S. 1986. Tribal Situation in India. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies.
15. Walker, Anthony. 1986. The Toda of south Inida: a new look. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Co.
16. Xaxa, V. 1999. "Tribes as Indigenous People of India". Economic andPolitical Weekly, December18.
17. Xaxa, V. 2003. "Tribes in India". The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
18. Xaxa, V. 2014. Report Of the Hig Level Committee on Socioeconomic, Health and Educational Status Of Tribal Communities Of India

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4121 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: DISSERTATION

DISSERTATION SPECIFICATIONS:

1. The Dissertation will be based on any socially relevant issues.
2. It should be based on primary and secondary sources of data
3. It should be between 35-50 pages. Typed, spiral bound (12 font Times New Roman 1.5 space)

4. The Dissertation shall contain the following items: -
    - Introduction and Review of literature
    - Methodology
    - Analysis and Discussion
    - Conclusion and Suggestions
    - References and Appendix
5. The Dissertation paper will be a part of the compulsory course of the 4th Semester.
6. At the beginning of the Semester, every student will be allocated Supervisor and accordingly the research work will have to be completed and submitted before 2 weeks of end term examination. The viva of the same will be conducted before one week of end term examination.
7. The weightage of the marks will as follows:

Report Writing: 70 marks and Viva: 30 marks

COURSE CODE: SOCY 4122 (DSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Objectives:

Social change has always been a central concern of sociological study. More recently, it has gained in greater salience partly because of its unprecedented rapidity and partly because of its planned character. Not surprisingly, development has emerged as a pronounced concern and as a remarkable feature of our times. Accordingly, the relevance of the course 'Sociology of Change and Development' can hardly be overemphasized.

The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development as it has emerged in sociological literature;
- To offer an insight into the ways in which social structure impinges on developmentand development on social structure
- To address the Indian experience of social change and development.
- To prepare the students for professional careers in the field of development planning, including governmental, non-governmental and international agencies engaged in development.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Concepts and Theories of Development

- Changing Conceptions of Development: economic growth, human development, social development; sustainable development, Issues of sustainability, multiple sustainabilities
- Critical Perspectives on Development: Ecological, Liberal, Marxian
- Theories of Development and Underdevelopment: modernization theories, centre-peripheri, world-systems, unequal exchange

Unit II: Paths and Agencies of Development

- Paths of Development: capitalist, socialist, mixed economy, Gandhian;
- Agencies of Development: state, market, non-governmental organizations

- Social Structure and Development: structure as a facilitator/inhibitor, development and socio-economic disparities, gender and development

Unit III: Social Change

- Meaning and Forms of Social Change: evolution, progress, transformation; change instructure and change of structure
- Theories and Factors of Social Change: linear, cyclical and curvilinear; demographic,economic, religious, bio-tech, info-tech and media
- Social Change in Contemporary India: trends of change, processes of change – sanskritization, westernization, modernization, secularization

Unit IV: Development in India

- Indian Experience of Development: sociological appraisal of Five-Year Plans, social consequences of economic reforms, socio-cultural repercussions of globalization, social implications of info-tech revolution
- Formulating social policies and programmes: policy and project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of methodologies.

Essential Readings:

1. Amin, Samir. 1979. Unequal Development. New Delhi: OUP.
2. Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi: OUP.
3. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi: OUP.
4. Desai, A.R. 1985. India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.(Chapter 2).
5. Giddens, Anthony. 1990. The Consequences of Modernity. Cambridge: Polity Press.
6. Haq, Mahbub Ul. 1991. Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi, OUP.
7. Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage.
8. Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds). 1998. Globalization and the Third World. London: Routledge.
9. Moor, Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967. Social Change. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall (India).
10. Sharma, S.L. 1980. "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action. Jan- Mar.
11. Sharma, S.L. 1986. Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions. Jaipur: Rawat.(Chapter 1).
12. Sharma, S.L. 1994. "Perspectives on sustainable Development in South Asia: The Case of India" In Samad (Ed.) Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asia. Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA
13. Sharma, S.L. 2000. "Empowerment Without Antagonism: A Case for Reformulation of Women's Empowerment Approach". Sociological Bulletin. Vol.49. No.1
14. Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley: University of Berkley.
15. UNDP. 1997. Human Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press.
16. Wallerstein Immanuel. 1974. The Modern World System. New York: OUP
17. Waters, Malcolm. 1995. Globalization. New York: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
18. World Commission on Environment and Development. 1987. Our Common Future. (Brundtland Report). New Delhi. OUP.

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COURSE CODE: SOCY 4127
COURSE TITLE: HEALTH AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

The aim of this course is to introduce and to focus on the significance of the sociological study of health, illness and medicine. As the title suggests, this course introduces the reader to the main sociological approaches to health. The intention is to show how the distribution, experience, definition and treatment of illness cannot simply be understood as most people think, in physical or biological terms. Health, illness and their medical management are part of wider cultural systems and as such are closely associated with processes of social control, by both professionals and the state. The course also examines the socio-cultural dimensions of medicine in societies, seeking to cast light upon the reasons why medicine is characterized by strong paradoxes, why issues of health and illness are surrounded with controversy, conflict and emotion. The course is also an attempt to link cogently the different theoretical perspectives directed towards understanding the sociocultural dimension of medicine, illness and the body at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

Course Contents:

Unit-I

Introduction: Sociology of Health, its definition and Scope; Concept of Health, Illness and Disease; Health and its Dimensions; The Emerging Relationship between Medicine and Sociology, Traditional and Modern Health Practices

Unit-II

Concepts: The Sick Role; Occupational Health; Community Health; Social Epidemiology; Nutrition and Health; Environment and Health; Role of Mass Media andPromotion of Health.

Unit-III

Health Service in India: History of Public Health in India; Alternative Medical System: Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathy, Yogapathy, and Allopathy, Health Delivery System in India: Primary Health centres, Sub-centres, Private Hospitals; Factors influencing community health and nutrition; National Rural Health Mission

Unit-IV

Social Organisation: Hospital as a Social Organisation; Doctors as Provider of Health Care; Nurses as Semi-Professionals; Patient as a Consumer of health Care; Interpersonal Relationshipsin Hospital Setting, COVID-19 and Disruption of Indian Medical System

Suggested Readings:

1. Albert, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick.R. (1994), Quality of Life in Health Care: Advances in Medical Sociology, Mumbai: Jai Press.
2. Bloom, S.W. (1963), The Doctor and His Patient, New York: Free Press.
3. Dingwal, Robert (1976), Aspects of Illness, London: Martin Press.
4. Dutt, P.K. (1965), Rural Health Services, New Delhi: DGHS.

5. Freeman, Howard. and Sol Levine (1989), Handbook of Medical Sociology, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.

6. Hasan, K. (1967), The Cultural Frontiers of Health in Village India, Bombay: Manakatlas.

7. Madan, T.N. (1980), Doctors and Society, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

8. Mechanic, David (1968), Medical Sociology: A Selective View, New York: Free Press.

9. Nagla, Madhu (1988), Medical Sociology Jaipur: Printwell Publishers.

10. Nagla, Madhu (1997), Sociology of Medical Profession, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

11. Nagla, Madhu (2013), Gender and Health, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

12. Nagla, Madhu (ed.) (2014), Sociology of Health, Vol.4 New Delhi: Sage Publications.

13. Nagla, Madhu "Sociology of Health and Medicine", in Yogender Singh (ed.) (2014), Indian Sociology: Development and Change, Vol.2, New Delhi: Oxford Publications.

14. Oommen, T.K. (1978), Doctors and Nurses: A Study in Occupational Role Structure, Delhi: Macmillan.

15. Park, J.R. and K.Park (2000), Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine, Jabalpur: Banarsidas and Company.

16. Parson, Talcott (1951), The Social System, Illinios: Free Press.

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

COURSE CODE: SOCY4128 (OPEN ELECTIVE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF SPIRITUAL LIFE

Course Objectives:

The existence of human beings stands on material fulfilment and spiritual enrichment. Spirituality in the real sense is - the cause finding goes of life' with the enhancement of perception power from within, that enables us to successfully uphold our existence and evolution. Effective material development of society always needs spiritual guidance. Since the ancient ages India remained the world-centre of the culture of such spiritual wisdom and this soil produced a series of spiritual masters from time to time. Those teachings have drawn the attention of the world, but often we fail to realize their importance. In this course of studies - students would learn the fundamental ideological teachings of some of the modern Indian spiritual masters, which have made a deep impact on people's thought process globally and developed meaningful vision towards society in terms of effective human capacity building. Along with that, in this study - students would be acquainted with the integrity of multiple sociological avenues to pursue research works, as a real-time solution to individual, social, and global problems that are strongly going to enrich the nation's long-term policy-making process.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Swami Vivekananda (1863 - 1902)

Swami Vivekananda was a Hindu monk and the most influential spiritual leader of India. He was a prolific thinker, great orator, and passionate patriot. He carried on the philosophy of his guru, Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa, and forward into a new paradigm in the name of Vedanta. He dedicated himself day and night towards the betterment of society, in servitude of the poor and needy, dedicating his all to his country. He was responsible for the revival of ancient Indian spiritualism and established Hinduism as a revered religion on the world stage. His message of universal brotherhood and self-awakening remains relevant, especially in the current backdrop of widespread political turmoil around the world.

- Karma Yoga, Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Hinduism, Pearl of Wisdom, On his mission, East and West, and Education

Unit II: Sri Aurobindo (1872 - 1950)

Sri Aurobindo Ghose was a philosopher, revolutionary freedom fighter, great scholar, yogi, and poet. Worked towards the cause of India's freedom, and for further evolution of life on earth. Aurobindo qualified for the topmost exam of ICS with great credit, but returning to India he joined in academics and deeply studied Indian philosophy and literature to know the hidden cultural value. But the partition of Bengal (1906) forced him to jump into the revolutionary movement and played a leading role in India's freedom struggle and became one of the pioneers of political awakening in India. He was caught in a bomb case and while being in the prison cell, he had a divine spiritual realisation and concluded that awakening of inner spiritual power would give total liberation from within as well as in the socio-political life. After his release, he migrated to Pondicherry and founded an Ashram to spread his teachings for his motherland. His writings teach about Indian culture, war, self-determination, the human cycle, the ideal of human unity, etc. based on facts, experience, and personal realisations.

- Integral Yoga, Synthesis of Yoga, Upanishads, Future Evolution of Man, Powers within, Mind of Light, Human Cycle, Rebirth and Karma, Greater Psychology, On Aphorisms.

Unit 3: Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895 - 1986)

He was one of the great Indian spiritual leaders in recent times. He was educated in theosophy by the British social reformer Annie Besant, who proclaimed him the coming "World Teacher," a messianic figure who would bring about world enlightenment. He became a teacher and writer, and from the 1920s he spent much time in the United States and Europe. In 1929 he broke with the Theosophical Society, the international religious organization run by Besant, and renounced any claims to be the World Teacher. Proclaiming the necessity of total spiritual freedom (even from teachers) through unflinching self-awareness, he continued to be a popular lecturer. He established Krishnamurti foundations in the United States, Britain, India, Spain, and Canada to further his aims.

- Freedom from fear, Talks and Dialogue, Freedom From the Known, Ending of Time, First and Last Freedom, on Living, Awakening of Intelligence, Book of Life, Education and the Significance of Life, Beyond Violence.

Unit 4: Sree Sree Anukulchandra (1888 - 1969)

He is one of the latest World masters as the cultural descendant of the past global Seers and Prophets, philosophers, and reformers and followed by more than 60 million registered followers of different sects across the world as their spiritual-master. Since his early childhood, significant divine enlightenment was noticed in him. His life and teachings have tremendous potentialities that brought different spiritual, material, and philosophical isms of east and west into a common platform with inter-fulfilling attainment, that gives an integral path to human existence. It covers every faculty of modern knowledge where diversity gets unity meaningfully. His work discovers the relevance of the ancient Indo-Aryan culture in the present days and intends to plot a blueprint to form a divine political-economic, socio-cultural, and psycho-spiritual order under the psychogenic transformation of individuals into a divine being to make India a global-teacher to uphold communal unity and world-humanity.

SYLLABUS OF MA IN SOCIOLOGY

- Nature's law & Evolution Indo-Aryan culture, Division of labour & Social organisaion, Three-laws of human resource development: (i) Initiation (ii) Education & (iii) Marriage, Indo-Aryan Socialism & Self-reliant economy, Dharma and religious integrity, Complementary relation of Spiritualism & Materialism.

Suggested Readings:

1. The Hidden Forces of Life, 1st Edition, (Compiler: Dalal, A.), Pub: Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, (1990), https://amzn.eu/d/7c46xg3
2. *Sree Sree Thakur Anukul Chandra & Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das,* (Editor: Patra, DC.),1st Edition, Institute of Indoaryan Studies, Balasore. Odisha, (1999),
3. Proceedings of the 'Conference on Indian Culture', 1st Edition, Institute of Indoaryan Studies, Balasore. Odisha , (2011)
4. विवाह प्रसंगे, (संकलक: चक्रबर्ती, बी.आर.), 2nd Edition, Charyashram Prakashan, Bibek Bitan, Deoghar, Jharkhand, (2015),
5. शिक्षा प्रसंगे, (संकलक: चक्रबर्ती, बी.आर.)3rd Edition, Charyashram Prakashan, Bibek Bitan, Deoghar, Jharkhand, 2015)
6. *The Sociological Vision of Sree Sree Anukulchandra - Collection of research papers*, (Editor: Mukherjee, S.), 1st Edition, Pub: IndoAryan School of HRD, Printed@Notion Press, Chennai, (2022), *https://amzn.eu/d/hx5sUe4*
7. श्रीश्रीअनुकूलचन्द्र के बिचारधारा - एक समाजशास्त्रीय समीक्षा) शोध पत्रों के संकलन, (Editor: Mukherjee, S.), 1st Edition, Pub: IndoAryan School of HRD, Printed@Notion Press, Chennai, (2022), *https://amzn.eu/d/6OM0zt2*
8. Anukulchandra, S. (1990), *The Message (Vol – 1 to 8)*, 1st Edition, Satsang Pub. House, Jharkhand.
9. Aurobindo, S. (1974), Future Evolution of Man: The Divine Life Upon Earth (Quest Books), 1st Edition, Pub: Theosophical Publishing House, U.S., https://amzn.eu/d/a9N2tzA
10. Aurobindo, S. (1991), The Human Cycle: The Ideal of Human Unity, 1st Edition, Pub: Sri Aurobindo Ashram Publications, Pondicherry, https://amzn.eu/d/2wz1tql
11. Aurobindo, S. (1997), The Integral Yoga: Sri Aurobindo's Teaching & Method of Practice, 1st Edition, Pub: Lotus Press, USA, https://amzn.eu/d/db4NCjT
12. Aurobindo, S. (1998), The Upanishads, 1st US Edition, Pub: Lotus Press, USA, https://amzn.eu/d/iSkYdUx
13. Aurobindo, S. (2000), The Synthesis of Yoga, 1st Edition, Pub: Rupa Publications, New Delhi, https://amzn.eu/d/f1Dx3VY
14. Aurobindo, S. (2004), The Mind of Light, 2nd Edition, Pub: Lotus Press, USA, https://amzn.eu/d/7Jm2XV6
15. Aurobindo, S. (2006), Sri Aurobindo and the Freedom Struggle of India, 1st Edition, Pub: Sri Aurobindo Society, Kolkata, WB, https://amzn.eu/d/cs7b5sF
16. Chakraborty, B. (2008), *Providential Prose*, 1st Edition, Charyashram Prakashan, Bibek Bitan, Satsang, Deoghar, Jharkhand
17. Mukherjee, S. (2021), *The Relevance of the Ideology of Sree Sree Anukulchandra in Modern Society – A Sociological Analysis*, 1st Edition, Pub: IndoAryan School of HRD, Printed@Notion Press, Chennai, *https://amzn.eu/d/ddDAp9m*
18. Mukherjee, S. (2022), *Existential Quest*, 1st Edition, Pub: IndoAryan School of HRD, Printed@Notion Press, Chennai, *https://amzn.eu/d/deEXXAi*
19. Mukherjee, S. (2022), *Science of Education*, 1st Edition, Pub: IndoAryan School of HRD, Printed@Notion Press, Chennai, *https://amzn.eu/d/hmhWtux*

20. Mukherjee, S. (2022), श्रीश्रीअनुकूलचन्द्र के जीवनवृद्धिवादी सिद्धान्त का मूलतत्त्व – एक समाज वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन, 1st Edition, Pub: IndoAryan School of HRD, Printed@Notion Press, Chennai, *https://amzn.eu/d/gsfEowD*

21. Das, P. (1977), *An Integral Philosophy of Life,* 5th Edition, Satsang Pub. House, Jharkhand, E-book: *https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-IQ7QDEcufSQ3siJpneoPumbpuhs372r/view*

22. Krishnamurti, J. & Bohm, D. (1997), *The Ending of Time*, 1st Edition, Pub: Harper, San Francisco, USA, *https://amzn.eu/d/cL8ZLOM*

23. Krishnamurti, J. (1966), *Talks and Dialogues in Saanen 1967*, 1st Edition, Pub: Shambhala Publications, Boulder, CO, *https://amzn.eu/d/521YSUD*

24. Krishnamurti, J. (1977), *Dialogue with Oneself*, 1st Edition, Pub: Krishnamurti Foundation Trust, India, *https://amzn.eu/d/a3iPfJi*

25. Krishnamurti, J. (2016), *The Awakening of Intelligence,* 1st Edition, Pub: KFI Publications, Mumbai, India, *https://amzn.eu/d/3OGPCW2*

26. Krishnamurti, J. (2021), *The Book of Life*, 1st Edition, Pub: Krishnamurti Foundation India, *https://amzn.eu/d/9vSXhvr*

27. Mukherjee, S. (2005), जीवनवृद्धिवाद और युवचेतना, 1st Edition, Charyashram Prakashan, Bibek Bitan, Deoghar, Jharkhand, E-book: *https://www.indoaryan.in/download/*

28. Mukherjee, S. (2018), *Fundamental Ideology & Life of Sree Sree Anukulchandra*, 1st Edition, Charyashram Prakashan, Bibek Bitan, Deoghar, Jharkhand, E-book: E-book: *https://www.indoaryan.in/download/*

29. Patra, DC. (2016), *Beauty and Bliss: Contemporary Works on Sree Sree Thakur Anukul Chandra,* 1st Edition, Charyashram Prakashan, Bibek Bitan, Satsang, Deoghar

30. Patra, DC. (2019), *Life, Love and Lift – The Anukul Way,* 1st Edition, Mittal Publication, New Delhi

31. Vivekananda, S. (2010), My Idea of Education, 1st Edition, Pub: Advaita Ashrama, Uttarakhand, India, https://amzn.eu/d/39NHfqL

32. Vivekananda, S. (2012), Raja-Yoga; Or, Conquering the Internal Nature, 1st Edition, Pub: Martino Fine Books, Connecticut, USA, https://amzn.eu/d/4TncQYM

33. Uttarakhand, India, https://amzn.eu/d/7Pp8DCR

34. Vivekananda, S. (2019), Swami Vivekananda's Karma Yoga: The Yoga of Action, (Editor: Karthik S), 1st Edition, Pub: S.M.K Enterprises, Bangalore, https://amzn.eu/d/hqkUK9U

35. Vivekananda, S. (2010), Bhakti Yoga The Path of Devotion, 1st Edition, Pub: Advaita Ashrama, Uttarakhand, India, https://amzn.eu/d/dndEI5C

COURSE CODE: SOCY4130
COURSE TITLE: APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Course Objectives:

This paper aims to familiarize the students with sociological practice. It introduces the various dimensions of social policy, planning and social impact assessment It also deals with the application of sociological theories and concepts to comprehend and relate with the various issues and problems in the rural and urban settings in general and the Eastern Himalayas in particular.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Issues and Perspectives in Applied Sociology

Concept on applied and basic sociology, Difference between applied and basic sociology, Historical evolution of planning.

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Unit II: Rural and Urban Development and Sustainable Livelihood

Different intervention strategies: Government initiated and NGO initiated and participatory approaches to rural development-NREGS, Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; Panchayati Raj Institution: Concept of Decentralization. Paradigms of urban planning, issues in planning and governance; Livelihood issues, slums, housing, water and sanitation in urban areas. Migration: challenges in creating space and in creating social impact, Understanding sustainable development.

Unit III: Disaster Management

Typology and Phases of Disaster: Physical Characteristics and Impact of different Disasters; Disaster planning and community-based disaster risk reduction, Reaction to stress and trauma. Issues and challenges in Disaster intervention.

Unit IV: Livelihood and Social Problems

Tourism entrepreneurship; Tourism, culture and ecology: Eco-tourism, culture tourism. Scope and Nature of Social Problems: alcoholism, health issues like HIV/AIDS, drug addiction, suicide, domestic violence, insurgency, human trafficking, Sociology of Sanitation

Suggested Readings:

1. Alcock, Cliff. et-al. (ed.) 2008. Introducing Social Policy. New Jersey: Pearson.
2. Barrow, C. J. 2000. Social Impact Assessment: An Introduction. London: Arno.
3. Becker, H and F. Vanclay. 2003. The International Handbook of SIA. Cheltenham: E Elgar.
4. Gouldner, A. W. and S. M. Miller. 1965. Applied Sociology; Opportunities and Problems. New York: Free Press.
5. Gupta, H. K. (ed.). 2003. Disaster Management. Hyderabad: University Press.
6. Kadekodi, G. K. 2004. Common Property Resource Management: Reflections on Theory and the Indian Experience. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Kosambi, M. 1994. Urbanization and Urban Development in India. New Delhi: Indian Council of Social Science Research.
8. Mowforth, M.&Munt, I. 1998. Tourism and Sustainability. London: Routledge.
9. Parker, J. K. 1986. The Social Ecology of Tourism a Conceptual Approach for Planning: A Conceptual Approach for Planning. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International.
10. Quinn, J. A. 1955. Urban Sociology. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co.
11. Ramachandran, R. 1991. Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
12. Ritzer, G. (ed.). 2004. Handbook of Social Problems: A Comparative International Perspective. New Delhi: Sage.
13. Satender. 2003. Disaster Management in Hills. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.
14. Singh, K. 1999. Rural Development: Principles, Policies, and Management. New Delhi: Sage.
15. Singh, R.B. (ed.). 2000. Disaster Management. New Delhi: Rawat.
16. Sullivan, T. J.1991. Applied Sociology: Research and Critical Thinking. Michigan: Allyn and Bacon.
17. Ward, L. F.1999. Applied Sociology: A Treatise on the Conscious Improvement of Society by Society. Boston: Ginn and Company.

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COURSE CODE: SOCY4130 (CORE COURSE)
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Course Objectives:

This course introduces students of Sociology to the collective efforts of people to bring transformations in human society. It deals with nature, characteristics, structure and processes of social movements besides its emergence, dynamics, theories and arena of social movements. It looks at various social movements from a sociological perspective. It introduces the contexts and concepts of social movements and attempts to theoretically locate them through concrete case studies from India.

Course Contents:

UNIT I: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: CONCEPT AND RELEVANCE

Understanding the Concept of Social Movements
Social Movement Organizations and Leadership
Types and Phases of Social Movements
Approaches to Study Social Movements
Social Movements, Civil Society and the Indian State: Mapping the
Definition and Relational Terrain
Theories of Social Change
Concept of Social Change
Social Transformation
Impact of Social Change

UNIT II: EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Introduction to the History of Social Movements in India
British Policies in Colonial India
Labour and Trade Union Movements
Autonomy Movements in Assam (Karbi-Dimasa and Bodo Movements)
Changing Nature of Social Movements: Old Social Movements and New Social Movements

UNIT III: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF INDIA

Farmer Movement
Social Movements in Northeast India
Tribal Movements
Women Movement
Dalit Movement
Environmental Movement

UNIT IV: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OF THE WORLD

Major Social Movements in the World and their Impact on Indian Social Movements
Marxist and Post-Marxist Social Movements
Post-Marxist Theories

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Weberian and Post-Weberian Social Movements
Contemporary Social Movements

Suggested Readings:

1. Brass, T. 1995. New Farmers' Movements in India. London and Portland or Frank Cass.
2. Buchler, S. M. 2000. Social Movements in Advanced Capitalism. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Crossley, Nick. 2009. Making Sense of Social Movements. Jaipur: Rawat Publication, pp. 17-55.
4. David Snow, Sarah A. Soule and Hanspeter Kriesi, ed. 2008. Blackwell Companion to Social Movements. 'Mapping the Terrain' New York: Wiley-Blackwell. pp. 3-16.
5. Della Porta, Donatella and Mario Diani, 2006. Social Movements: An Introduction. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. pp. 1-29.
6. Dhanagare, D. N. 1983. Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950. New Delhi: Oxford UniversityPress.
7. Gore, M. S. 1993. *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts*.New Delhi: Sage.
8. Guha, R. 1989. The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya. Berkeley: University of California Press.
9. Hardtman, Eva-Maria. 2009. "Dalit Activities in Lucknow: Buddhism and Party Politics in Local Practice". In Eva-Maria, Hardtman, The Dalit Movement in India: Local Practices, Global Connections. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 124-158.
10. Lalitha, K. and Susie Tharu. 1989. We Were Making History: Life Stories of Women in Telangana People's Struggle. Delhi: Kali for Women, pp. 19-32.
11. Le Bon, Gustave. 2007. "The Minds of Crowds". In Jeff Goodwin and James, M. Jasper, eds, Social Movements: Critical Concepts in Sociology, Vol I. London: Routledge, pp.7-17.
12. McCarthy, John. D and Mayer, N. Zald. 1977. "Resource Mobilization and Social Movements: A Partial Theory", American Journal of Sociology, 82 (6), pp. 1212-1241. 24
13. McCormick, Sabrina. 2007. Democratizing Science Movements: A New Framework for Mobilization and Contestation. Social Studies of Science, Vol. 37, No. 4, pp. 609-623.
14. Menon, N. (Ed.). 1999. Gender and Politics in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
15. Mies, M. and Thomsen, V. B. 2000. *The Subsistence Perspective: Beyond the GlobalizedEconomy*. London: Zed Books.
16. Nilsen, Gunvald Alf.2009. "The Author and the Actors of their own Drama: Notes towards a Marxist Theory of Social Movements", Capital and Class, 33:3, pp. 109-139.
17. Omvedt, G. 2004. '*Struggle against dam or struggle for water? Environment and the State' in*Rajendra Vhora and Suhas Palshikar (Eds.) India: Democracy, Meaning and Practices*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
18. Omvedt, Gail. 2005. "Farmer's Movements and the Debate on Poverty and Economic Reforms in India". In Raka Ray and Fainsod Katzenstein, eds, Social Movements in India Poverty, Power and Politics. London: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, pp. 179-202.
19. Oommen, T. K. (Ed.). 2010. *Social Movement*: Vol. I & II. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.Rao, M. S. A. 1979. *Social Movements and Social Transformation*. Delhi: Macmillan.
20. Oommen, T. K. 1990. *Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movements*. New Delhi: SagePublications.
21. Pichardo Nelson A. 1997. "New Social Movements: A Critical Review", Annual Review of Sociology, 23, pp. 411-430.
22. Rao, M. S. A. 1979. *Social Movements in India*. New Delhi:

Manohar. Scott, A. 1990. *Ideology and New Social Movements.* London: Routledge.

23. Scott, J. 1976. *The Moral Economy of Peasant: Rebellion and Resistance in South Asia*. NewHaven and London: Yale University Press.
24. Shah, G. 2001. *Dalit Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
25. Shiva, V. 1991. *Ecology and the Politics of Survival*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
26. Sidney Tarrow. 1996. "States and Opportunities: the Political Structuring of Social Movements". In Doug McAdam, John D. McCarthy and Mayer N. Zald, eds, Comparative Perspectives on Social Movements, MA: Cambridge University Press, pp. 41-61.
27. Singh, K. S. 1982. *Tribal Movements in India*. New Delhi: Manohar.
28. SinghaRoy, D. 2004. *Peasant Movement in Post-Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.Wolf, E. 1966. *Peasant Wars in the Twentieth Century*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
29. Snow, David. A, Burke Rochford, Jr and Steven K. Worden; Robert D. Benford. 1986. "Frame Alignment Processes, Micromobilization, and Movement Participation", American Sociological Review, 51(4), pp. 464-481.
30. Zelliot, E. 1995. *From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement.* New Delhi:Manohar.