

M.J.P. ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY

New Syllabus of Sociology

B.A. Examination

BA-I

Paper I	: Introduction to Sociology	50 marks
Paper II	: Society in India	50 marks

BA-II

Paper I	: Foundations of Sociological Thought	50 marks
Paper II	: Social Research Methods	50 marks

BA-III

Paper I	: Indian Society: Issues and Problems	100 marks
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Any one of the following

Paper II (a)	: Sociology of Tribal Society	100 marks
Paper II (b)	: Population and Society	100 marks
Paper II (c)	: Crime and Society	100 marks
Paper II (d)	: Project Report	100 marks

Compulsory

Paper III	: Viva-Voce	50 marks
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B.A. - I
Paper - I
Introduction to Sociology

Objectives:

This introductory paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social sciences. It is to be organised in such a way that even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject and follow it.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

B.A. I
Paper - I:
Introduction to Sociology 50 marks

• **The nature of sociology**

The meaning of sociology — the sociological perspective — sociology and social sciences — the scientific and humanistic orientations to sociological study.

• **Basic concepts**

Society, community, institution, association, group, social structure, status and role, etc.

- **Institutions**

Family and kinship, religion, education, politics, etc.

- **The individual in/and society**

Society, culture, and socialisation — relation between individual and society —

social control: norms, values, and sanctions.

- **Social stratification and mobility**

Meaning, forms, and theories.

- **Social change**

Meaning and type: evolution and revolution, progress and development—factors of social change.

- **The uses of sociology**

Introduction to applied sociology — sociology and social problems — sociology and social change — sociology and social policy and action — sociology and development — sociology and professions.

Essential readings:

- Bottomore, T.B. 1972. *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature*. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
- Harlambos, M. 1998. *Sociology: Themes and perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Inkeles, Alex. 1987. *What is sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Jayaram, N. 1988. *Introductory sociology*. Madras: Macmillan India.
- Johnson, Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A systematic introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P.Lamm. 1999. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.

B.A. - I
Paper II
SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objectives:

It is presumed that the student has some familiarity with Indian society by virtue of the fact that he is a member of it and that he has observed and experienced some facets of it. However, this familiarity is likely to be superficial, selective and rather fragmentary. The course is aimed at rectifying these limitations by presenting a comprehensive, integrated and empirically-based profile of Indian society.

The continuity between the present and the past is an evident feature of Indian society. Though this continuity is reflected in the structure of the course, the focus is on the contemporary Indian society. It is hoped that the sociological perspective on Indian society presented in this course will also enable students to gain a better understanding of their own situation and region.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

B.A. - I
Paper II: Society in India

50 marks

- **The textual and the field view of Indian society;** the significance of the field view; the interface between the present and the past.
- **The structure and composition of Indian society:** villages, towns, cities; rural-urban linkages; tribes; weaker section, dalits, women and minorities, population profile and related issues.
- **Cultural and ethnic diversity:** historically-embedded diversities in respect of language, caste, religious beliefs and practices and cultural patterns.
- **Basic institutions of Indian society:** caste, kinship, family, marriage, religion; caste and class; changing dimensions.
- **Convergence and integration:** the sharing of material traits, cultural space, language and regional ethos; the evolution of composite cultural legacy; change and transformation in Indian society; nation-building and national identity.

Essential Readings:

- Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay : Asia Publishing House.
- Bose, N.K. 1975 : Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.

- Dube, S.C. 1990 : Society in India (New Delhi : National Book Trust)
- Dube, S.C. 1995 : Indian Village (London : Routledge)
- Dube, S.C. 1958 : India's Changing Villages (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul)
- Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College) Sociology 22
- Lannoy, Richard, 1971 : The Speaking Tree : A Study of Indian Society and Culture (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
- Mandelbaum, D.G., 1970 : Society in India (Bombay : Popular Prakashan)
- Srinivas, M.N., 1980 : India : Social Structure (New Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation).
- Srinivas, M.N., 1963 : Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley: University of California Press)
- Singh, Yogendra, 1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi : Thomson Press)
- Uberoi, Patricia, 1993 : Family, Kinship and Marriage in India (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)

B.A. - II

Paper I

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT

Objectives:

Sociology originated as an intellectual response to the crisis confronting the mid-nineteenth century European society. Its development over a century and a half since then has been influenced by a variety of socioeconomic and political conditions where it has been taught and practised. It is now established as a multi-paradigmatic academic discipline, with its body of theoretical knowledge enriched and its methodological techniques and procedures systematised. Nevertheless, some of its original concerns have persisted and some of its classical theoretical and methodological landmarks are relevant even now.

This paper is intended to familiarise the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline. Its objective is to help students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology, and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

B.A. II
Paper I :
Foundations of Sociological Thought

50 marks

The emergence of sociology

Transition from social philosophy to sociology — The intellectual context:

Enlightenment— The social, economic and political forces: The French and Industrial Revolutions.

The pioneers

Comte: positivism — Spencer: Social Darwinism
Superorganic evolution.

The classical tradition

Durkheim: social solidarity, and suicide — Weber: authority, and The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism — Marx: materialist conception of history, and class struggle — Pareto: circulation of elites.

Schools of sociological theory

Functionalism — conflict school – Social action perspectives.

Development of sociological thought in India

Essential readings:

- Aron, Raymond. 1967 (1982 reprint). Main currents in sociological thought (2 volumes). Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.

- Barnes, H.E. 1959. Introduction to the history of sociology. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Coser, Lewis A. 1979. Masters of sociological thought. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Fletcher, Ronald. 1994. The making of sociology (2 volumes). Jaipur: Rawat.
- Morrison, Ken. 1995. Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formation of modern social thought. London: Sage.
- Ritzer, George. 1996. *Sociological theory*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
- Singh, Yogendra. 1986. Indian sociology: Social conditioning and emerging trends. New Delhi: Vistaar.
- Zeitlin, Irving. 1998 (Indian edition). Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

BA-II

Paper II

Social Research Methods

Objectives :

This course aims to provide an understanding of the nature of social phenomena, The issues involved in social research and the ways and means of understanding and studying social reality. Thus, the emphasis is three fold firstly, on the study of research methods as a means of understanding social reality. Second, the tools and techniques are only instruments and not the end or goal of research Thirdly, there are different perspective and methods (as in quantitative and qualitative research) of understanding social phenomena. There are no universally accepted methods.

Note : broad syllabus on next. page

B.A. II

Paper II : Social Research Methods 50 marks

Meaning, scope and significance of social research.

Conceptualisation and formulation of hypothesis.

Scientific Study of Social Phenomena.

The scientific method, logic in social science.

Objectivity and subjectivity in social science.

Positivism and empiricism in sociology, social fact.

Sociological explanation.

Critique of positivism.

Methods of Research

- Quantitative and qualitative

Ethnography, observation, case study, content analysis

Types of Research

Basic and applied

Historical and empirical

Descriptive, exploratory, explanatory

Experimental

Techniques of Data Collection :

Survey: sampling techniques, questionnaire, schedule and interview guide Primary and secondary sources of data.

Classification and presentation of data

Coding, tables, graphs, histograms

Measures of central tendency and dispersion

Statistical analysis of correlation, variance and co-variance.

Field Visit, Data Analysis and Report Writing.

Essential Readings:

- Bajaj and Gupta. 1972. Elements of Statistics. New Delhi: R.Chand and Co.
- Beteille, A and T.N.Madan. 1975. Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Bryman, Alan. 1988. Quality and Quantity in Social Research. London: Unwin Hyman.
- Garrett, Henry. 1981. Statistics in Psychology and Education. David Mckay. Indian Publication – Mrs.A.F. Sheikh For Vakils, Bombay, Tenth Reprint.
- Jayaram, N. 1989. Sociology: Methods and Theory. Madras: MacMillian.
- Kothari, C.R. 1989. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Bangalore, Wiley Eastern.
- Punch, Keith. 1996. Introduction to Social Research. London: Sage.
- Shipman, Martin. 1988. The Limitations of Social Research. London: Sage.
- Srinivas, M.N. and A.M.Shah. 1979. Fieldworker and The Field. Delhi: Oxford.
- Young, P.V. 1988. Scientific Social Surveys and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

B.A. - III

Paper I

INDIAN SOCIETY: ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Objectives:

Society in India today is undergoing rapid and massive changes. Many of the changes are such that they tend to call into question the ages-old social norms and practices, thus giving rise to some critical social issues and problems. This course is designed to identify and analyze some of such emerging social issues and problems from sociological perspective. In the interest of systematic ordering, the issues and problems have been classified into four sets: structural, familial, developmental and disorganisational.

The course seeks to go beyond the commonsense understanding of the prevailing social issues and problems in order to project them into their structural context. Accordingly, it focuses on their structural linkages and interrelationships.

Hence the objectives of the course are to sensitize the students to the emerging social issues and problems of contemporary India, enable them to acquire sociological understanding of these issues and problems over and above their commonsense understanding, empower them to deal with these issues and problems and to serve as change agents both in governmental and non-governmental organizations

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

B.A. III

Paper I

INDIAN SOCIETY: ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

100 marks

- **Structural:** poverty, inequality of caste and gender, disharmony – religious, ethnic and region of elderly.
- **Developmental:** regional disparities, development induced displacement, ecological degradation and environmental pollution, consumerism, crisis of values.
- **Disorganizational:** crime & delinquency, white collar crime, corruption, changing profile of crime & criminals, drug addiction, suicide.
- **Perspectives :** Socio Cultural and Political Economy, perspectives of issues and problems of Indian Society.

Essential readings:

- Beteille, Andre. 1974. Social Inequality, New Delhi: OUP
- Beteille, Andre. 1992. Backward Classes in Contemporary India., New Delhi: OUP
- Berreman, G.D. 1979. Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality. Meerut: Folklore Institute.
- Dube, Leela. 1997. Women and Kinship. Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and Southeast Asia. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

- Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra. 1996. Ecology and Equity : The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India., New Delhi.: OUP
- Gill, S.S. 1998. The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi: Harper Collin Publishers.
- Guha, Ranjit. 1991. Subaltern Studies. New York: OUP
- Inden, Ronald. 1990. Imaging India, Oxford: Brasi Blackward
- Kothari, Rajani (Ed.). 1973. Caste in Indian Politics,
- Lewis, Oscar. 1966. "Culture of Poverty". Scientific American Vol. II & V, No.4, pp.19-25.
- Madan, T.N. 1991. Religion in India, New Delhi.: OUP
- Ministry of Home Affairs. 1998. Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India.
- Satya Murty, T.V. 1996. Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India. New Delhi: OUP.
- Sharma, S.L. 1997. "Towards Sustainable Development in India". In S.R. Mehta (Ed.), Population, Poverty and Sustainable Development. Jaipur: Rawat Publicatons.

B.A. - III

Paper II (a)

SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBAL SOCIETY

Objectives:

The tribal people constitute a significant segment of Indian society. By and large, students have a partial and superficial knowledge about them. The objective of this course is to provide a comprehensive profile of tribal people in terms of their distribution and concentration, demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

B.A. III

Paper II (a)

SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBAL SOCIETY

100 marks

- **The concept of tribe;** tribe and caste.
- **Demographic profile:** habitat, distribution and concentration of tribal people; tribal zones; sex ratio; status of women Classification of tribal people: food gatherers and hunters, shifting cultivators, nomads, pastoralists, peasants and settled agriculturists, artisans.
- **Socio-cultural profile:** ethnic and cultural diversity; characteristic features of tribal society; kinship, marriage and family; tribal languages; religious beliefs and practices; cultural traditions.

- **Social mobility and change:** Hinduisation and Sanskritisation; formation of tribal states; the impact of colonial rule on tribal society; post-Independence scenario; tribal development.
- **Problems of tribal people:** poverty, illiteracy, indebtedness, land alienation, agrarian issues, exploitation.
- **Tribal movements:** colonial and post Independence periods.
- Tribal integration and identity.
- Tribal communities of the State/ region.

Essential readings:

- Bose, N. K. : (1967) Culture and Society in India (Asia Publishing House).
- Desai, A. R. : (1979) Peasant struggles in India (Oxford University Press, Bombay).
- Dube, S.C. 1977 : Tribal Heritage of India (New Delhi : Vikas).
- Hasnain, N. : (1983) Tribes in India (Harnam Publications, New Delhi).
- Rao, M.S.A. : (1979) Social Movements in India (Manohar : Delhi).
- Raza, Moonis and A. Ahmad: (1990) An Atlas of Tribal India (Concept Publishing : Delhi).
- Sharma, Suresh, 1994 : Tribal Identity and Modern World (Sage : New Delhi).
- Singh, K.S. : (1972) Tribal Situation in India (Indian Institute of Advanced Study).
- Singh, K.S.: (1985) Tribal Society (Manohar : Delhi).

- Singh, K.S. : (1984) Economies of the Tribes and Their Transformation (Concept Publishing : New Delhi).
- Singh, K.S : (1982) Tribal Movements in India, Vol.I and II (Manohar : New Delhi).
- Singh, K.S : (1995) The Scheduled Tribes (Oxford University Press : New Delhi).

B.A. - III
Paper II (b)
Population and Society

Objectives:

To understand the influence of population on social phenomena.

To acquaint students the demographic features and trends of Indian society vis-à-vis World population.

To understand population control in terms of social needs.

To appreciate population control measures and their implementation.

Population size is often considered a crucial variable in appreciating social issues. The problems of developing societies are attributed to their population size. These views demand a proper academic and objective understanding of the dynamics of population.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

B.A. III

Paper II (b)

Population and Society

100 marks

(Optional)

- **Population and society-** Interface between population size and social development.
- **Concepts and measurement of population trends in the world and in India** – population pyramid of India. Social implications of age and sex in India. Population features of South Asian societies.
- **Population theories and their critique.**
- **Population planning and control.** Family and reproductive health. Depopulation as a problem. Merits and demerits of depopulation.
- **Population Policy of the Government of India-** A critical appraisal – Problems of implementing growth control measures causes for success and failures. Social dimensions of Population education – population as an issue in a plural society.

Essential Readings:

- Census of India Reports
- Finkle, Jason L and C. Alison McIntosh (Ed) The New Policies of Population. New York: The Population Council, 1994.
- Hatcher Robert et al :The Essentials of Contraceptive Technology Baltimore: John Hopkins School of Public Health, 1997.

- Bose, Asish: Demographic Diversity of India Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.
- Premi, M.K. et al: An Introduction to Social Demography Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1983.
- Rajendra Sharma: Demography and Population Problems New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 1997.
- Srivastava, O.S.: Demography and Population Studies New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994.
- Chandrasekar, S. (Ed). Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974.

B.A. - III

Paper II (c)

CRIME AND SOCIETY

Objectives:

To acquaint the students with the changing profile of crime and criminals.

To equip them with the emerging perspectives of crime causation with particular stress on sociological explanations.

To sensitize them to the emerging idea of correction, its types and measures.

To prepare them for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration system, particularly in prison and other reformatory institutions.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

B.A. III
Paper II (c)
CRIME AND SOCIETY **100 marks**
(Optional)

- **Conceptions and Types of Crimes:** legal, behavioural, sociological; crime & delinquency, types of crime, white-collar crime, terrorism-related crimes.
- **Early Explanations:** classical, positivist, psychological, geographical.
- **Sociological Explanations:** differential association, group processes, delinquent subculture, opportunity structure, social structure and anomie, marxian perspective, labelling theory.
- **Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals in Contemporary India.**
- **Theories of Punishment:** retributive, deterrent, reformative.
- **Correction:** meaning and types – prison-based, community-based, probation, parole, open prison.

Essential Readings:

- Teeters, Negley and Harry Elmer Barnes. 1959. New Horizons in Criminology. New Delhi. Prentice Hall of India.
- Sutherland, Edwin. H. and Donald R. Cressey. 1968. Principles of Criminology. Bombay: Times of India Press.
- Parsonage, William H. 1979. Perspectives on Criminology. London: Sage Publications.
- Ministry of Home Affairs. 1998. Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India
- Gill, S.S. 1998. The Pathology of Corruption. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers (India)
- Reid, Suetitus. 1976. Crime and Criminology. Illinois: Deyden Press.
- Merton, R.K. 1972. Social Theory and Social Structure. New Delhi: Emerind Publishing Co.

B.A. III

Paper II (d): Project Report 100 marks
(Optional)

1. It can be offered only by those regular examinees who have obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate at the BA I and BA II both exams.
2. The topic of the project report must be approved by any permanent teacher of an under-graduate or post-graduate department of sociology before 30 September.
3. Two typed copies of this report must be submitted at least two week before the commencement of the final examination.
4. It will be evaluated by two examiners, i.e. one internal, one external, each awarding out of 50 marks out of total of 100 marks. Both examiners will evaluate the project work along with VIVA-VOICE, based on project work.
5. External examiner may be a Lecturer/Reader of other colleges of Rohilkhand University.

BA-III
Paper III: Viva-Voce

50 marks

(COMPULSORY)

The Viva-voce test shall be of 50 marks to be jointly conducted by a board of External and Internal Examiners. Viva-voce is compulsory for checking the sociological understanding.

M.J.P. ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY

New Syllabus of Sociology

M.A. (Previous): SOCIOLOGY

Paper I : Classical Sociological Tradition 100 marks

Paper II : Methodology of Social Research 100 marks

Any two of the following

Paper III & IV (A) : Gender and Society 100 marks

Paper III & IV (B) : Environment and Society

100 marks

Paper III & IV (C) : Rural Society in India

100 marks

Paper III & IV (D) : Sociology of Marginalized
Communities

100 marks

Paper III & IV (E) : Globalisation and Society 100 marks

M.A. - I (Previous)

Paper I

**CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION
(Compulsory)**

Objectives:

Acquaintance with the writings of these four thinkers (Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Vilfredo Pareto) would equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyse and interpret the social scenario around them and would also familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories. While teaching, emphasis should be on critical analysis of the writing of these four thinkers.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. - I (Previous)

**Paper I: Classical Sociological Tradition 100 marks
(Compulsory)**

Historical Socio-Economic background of the emergence of sociology.

Karl Marx: Theory of social change, Dialectical materialism, Materialistic interpretation of history, Economic determinism, Mode of production and social structure, Basic structure and super structure, emergence and development of capitalism, Concepts of surplus value and exploitation, Emergence of classes and class conflict, Proletariat revolution and future of capitalism, Alienation in the capitalist society, Views on political power.

Emile Durkheim: Intellectual background, Social disintegration as a legacy of industrial revolution, Increasing division of labour in the capitalist society, Mechanical and organic solidarities, Explanation of increasing division of labour, Pathological forms of division of labour, Theory of suicide, Theory of Religion, Contribution to the methodology of Sociology.

Max Weber: Theory of social action, Intellectual background, Analysis of modern capitalism, Views on the role of ideas and values in social change, Theory of Authority, Theory of Bureaucracy, Concepts of status, class and power, Contribution to the methodology of social science, Concepts of Verstehen and ideal types.

Vilfredo Pareto: Intellectual background, Contribution to the methodology, Classification of logical and non-logical actions, theories of Residues and Derivatives, Theory of social change – Elites and masses, Types of elites, circulation of Elites.

Essential Readings:

- Parsons Talcott 1937-1949 The structure of social Action, Vol. I & II. McGraw Hill, New York.
- Nisbet 1966 – The Sociological Tradition. Heinemann Educational Books Ltd., London.
- Zeitlin Irvin 1981 – Ideology and the Development Sociological Theory. Prentice Hall.
- Bendix, Rinehard 1960 – Max Weber, An Intellectual Portrait (For Weber) Double Day.
- Aron, Reymond 1965 – 1967 : Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I and II, Penguin, Chapters on Marx, Durkheim and Weber.
- Coser, L. A. 1977 : Masters of Sociological Thought, New York Harcourt Brace, pp. 43-87, 129-174, 217-260.

- Giddens, Anthony 1997 : Capitalism and Modern Social Theory – An analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber, Cambridge University Press, Whole Book.
- Hughes, John A., Martin, Peter, J. and Sharrock, W. W. 1995 Understanding Classical Sociology – Marx, Weber and Durkheim, London : Sage Publications, Whole Book.

M.A. - I (Previous)

Paper II

METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

(Compulsory)

Objectives:

This course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods. It tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes. In the first section, it introduces certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. The second and third sections attempt to sensitize post-graduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research. Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them. Exposure to the 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.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. I (Previous)
Paper II: Methodology of Social Research

100 marks

(Compulsory)

Philosophical Roots of Social Research: Issues in the theory of epistemology, Philosophy of social science, Positivism and its critique, Hermeneutics, Methodological Perspectives in Sociological Theory.

Nature of Social Reality and Approaches to it: Positivism, Phenomenology, Ethno methodology and Symbolic Interactionism, Interpretative understanding, Logic of Inquiry in social science research, Inductive and deductive, Theory building, Scientific method in social research, Objectivity, value neutrality, Hypothesis.

Quantitative methods and survey research: Assumptions of quantification and measurement, Survey techniques, Operationalisation and research design, Sampling design, Questionnaire construction, interview schedule, Measurement and Scaling, Reliability and Validity, Limitations of Survey.

Statistics in social research: Measures of central tendency: Mean, median, mode. Measures of Dispersion: Standard/ Quartile Deviation. Correlational Analysis: Tests of Significance and Covariance. Regression Analysis.

Qualitative Research Techniques: Techniques and methods of qualitative research: Participant observation, interview, Case study method, Content analysis, Oral history, Life history, Methodological dilemmas and issues in qualitative research, Encounters and experiences in field work, Qualitative data format and processing, Validity and reliability in qualitative research.

Methods and use of macro-statistics and secondary sources (Durkheim's suicide, census, NSS): Triangulation – Mixing qualitative and quantitative methodologies, Social Research, Action Research, Participatory Research, Application of Computers in Social research, Ethical Issues in Social Research.

Essential Readings:

- Barnes, John A. 1979. Who Should Know What? Social Science, Privacy and Ethics. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Bleicher M. 1988. The Hermeneutic Imagination. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul (Introduction only).
- Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995: Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR.
- Bryman, Alan. 1988. Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman.
- D.A.de Vaus. 1986. Surveys in Social Research. London: George Relen and Unwin.
- Hughes, John. 1987. The Philosophy of Social Research. London: Longman.
- Irvine, J., I. Miles and J. Evans (eds.) 1979. Demystifying Social Statistics, London: Pluto Press.
- Madge, John. 1970. The Origins of Scientific Sociology. London: Tavistock.
- Marsh, Catherine. 1988. Exploring Data. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Punch, Keith. 1986. Introduction to Social Research, London: Sage.
- Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field Worker and the Field. New Delhi: Oxford.

M.A. - I (Previous)
Paper III & IV (A)
GENDER AND SOCIETY
(Optional)

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. The format provides for a comparative perspective in so far as the first part encompasses the developed and the developing countries while the second part revolves around issues concerning Indian women. It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. I (Previous)
Paper III & IV(A) :

Gender and Society
(Optional)

100 marks

Social Construction of Gender: Gender vs. Biology, Equality vs. Difference, Women in the family: socialization, nature vs. Gender, gender roles, private-public dichotomy, sexual division of labour, Patriarchy as ideology and practice.

Emergence of Feminist Thought: Socio-historical perspective, mapping various women's movements.

Gender and Sociological Analysis: Feminist critiques of sociological theories, Feminist methodology as critique of sociological methods, Emergence of women's studies.

Gender based Division of Labour/Work: Production vs. Reproduction, household work, invisible work, Women's work and technology, Development policies, liberalisation and globalisation and their impact on women.
Development and Women's Empowerment.

Women in India: The changing profile: The changing status of women in India – pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial, Demographic profile – the gender gap (census, NSS), Alternative conceptions of gender-caste and gender; class and gender. The role of the state and the NGOs.

Gender and Society in India: Economy: Marginalisation of women and sexual division of labour, Polity: reservations for women, Religion and Culture: Women's nature; 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.

Issues affecting the quality of life of women: Health, Education, Land rights.

Major Social Issues: Development, Ecology, Communalism, Violence.

Essential Readings:

- Altekar, A.S. 1983. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass, Second Edition: P Fifth reprint..
- Chodrow, Nancy. 1978. The Reproduction of Mothering. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Desai, Neera and M. Krishnaraj. 1987. Women and Society in India. Delhi: Ajanta.
- Dube, Leela et.al. (eds.) 1986. Visibility and Power: Essays on Women in Society and Development New Delhi: OUP.
- Forbes, G. 1998. Women in Modern India. New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.
- India, Government of India. 1974. Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women.
- Maccoby, Eleanor and Carol Jacklin. 1975. The Psychology of Sex Differences. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Myers, Kristen Anderson et.al. (eds.) 1998. Feminist Foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology. New Delhi: Sage.
- Oakley, Ann. 1972. Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row.

- Sharma, Ursula. 1983. Women, Work and Property in North-West India. London: Tavistock.
- Srinivas, M.N. Caste: Its Modern Avatar, New Delhi: Penguin (Leela Dube's Article on Caste and Women).
- Vaid, S. & K. Sangari. 1989. Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History, New Delhi: Kali For Women.

M.A. - I (Previous)

Paper III & IV (B)

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

(Optional)

Objectives:

The course plan aims to provide knowledge and scholarship of sociological basis of environment and society interface. It seeks to impart social skills in environmental concerns in order to understand the human suffering. As a prelude to it, the course focuses on 'environment in Sociological Theory', both classical and contemporary. The course also aims at providing knowledge of the debate on environment and development with a focus on environmental justice, policy and action. The study of inter connections between environment and society has gained in enormous significance in recent times on account of the debilitating effects on the environment and society. In view of this, it is understandable that the focus of environmental studies has moved from Sociology of environment to environmental Sociology. The course is designed to focus on the environmental issues in the perspective of environmental Sociology.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

MA-I (Previous)
Paper III & IV (B):
Environment and Society **100 Marks**
(Optional)

Classical Sociological tradition: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber on environmental concerns.

Environmental Sociology: The rise, decline, and resurgence of environmental sociology, 21st century paradigm.

Emerging theoretical parameters in environmental sociology: Contributions of Zavestoskis, Dunlap and Catton, Ramachandra Guha, Patrick Giddens and Radha Kamal Mukerjee.

Nature versus Nurture : synthesis of societal and environmental dialect.

Environmental Issues pertaining to population, water, sanitation, pollution, energy, Housing and urban development and rural poverty.

Social impact assessment of environmental issues : Development, displacement, Relocation and environmental problems.

Global Environmentalism: A challenge to post-materialism thesis, Environment , technology and society. Environmental justice, policy and action.

Essential Readings:

- Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha 1996: Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in contemporary India. New Delhi: OUP
- Giddens, Anthony. 1996: "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in Introduction to Sociology. 2nd Edition. New York: W.W. Norton and Co.
- Michael Redclift, 1984: Development and the Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co. Ltd. New York.
- Munshi, Indra. 2000: "Environment' in Sociological Theory" Sociological Bulletin. Vol.49, No.2.
- L Riordan T, 1981 Environmentalism, Pion
- Schnaiberg Allan, 1980 :The Environment, Oxford University Press. N.Y.
- Sharma, S.L. 1994: "Perspective on Sustainable Development In South Asia" in Samad (Ed.) Perspectives On Sustainable Development in Asia. Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA
- The state of India's Environment. 1985, The second citizens report, Center for Science and Environment.

MA-I (Previous)
Paper III & IV (C)
RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA
(Optional)

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.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

MA-I (Previous)

**Paper III & IV (C): Rural Society In India 100 marks
(Optional)**

- **Rural soiciety in India** as agrarian and peasant social structure.
- **Basic Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society:** Family, caste, religions, habitat and settlement.
- **Debates of mode of production and agrarian relation** – tenancy lands and labour, Agrarian legislation and rural social structure. Rural poverty, emigration, landless labour.
- **Planned change for rural society:** panchayatraj, local self govt. and community development programmes and rural development strategies.
- **Major agrarian moments in India** – A critical analysis.
- **Globalisation and its impact on agriculture.**
- **Water and Agriculture;** Irrigation management Practices.

Essential Readings:

- Berch, Berberogue, Ed. 1992 : Class, State and Development in India 1, 2, 3 and 4 Chapters. Sage, New Delhi
- Desai A R 1977 : Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- P. Radhakrishnan, 1989 : Peasant Struggles : Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 – 1982. Sage Publications : New Delhi.

- Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice 1962: Land and Labour in India , Asia Publications, Bombay.
- Andre Bettle 1974: Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
- Dhanagare D N 1988 : Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi.
- Ashish Nandy 1999: Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi: OUP.

MA-I (Previous)

Paper III & IV (D)

**SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES
(Optional)**

Objectives:

In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on the contextualization of Indian sociology. One of the ways of going about this task is to focus on those segments of the population which have lived on the margins of society and which have not received, until recently, adequate scholarly attention. This course is aimed at sensitizing students to the significance of the sociological study of Dalits, tribal communities and nomadic castes and tribes. The focus of the paper is on groups and communities which have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

MA-I (Previous)

Paper III & IV (D)

Sociology of Marginalized Communities 100 marks
(Optional)

- **Marginalization and its socio-economic indices:** poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness; inequality; a critical view of the caste system; untouchability; historical and social roots, dysfunctions.
- **The social structure and culture of marginalized communities:** the status of SC, ST, nomadic castes and tribes and de-notified tribes; problems; social mobility; development; identity formation.
- **Perspectives on marginalization: role of ideology in marginalization;** the views of Jotirao Phule, Periyar, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohiya.
- **Social movements among marginalized communities:** nature and dynamics; perspectives on social movements: protest, reform, sub-nationalism, nativism, millenarianism; role of Christian missionaries in social reform movements; role of NGOs.
- **Marginalization and affirmative action:** Constitutional provisions; implementation; impact on marginalized communities; limitations; critical review.

Essential Readings:

- Beteille, Andre 1981 : Backward classes and the new social order (Delhi : Oxford University Press).
- Beteille, Andre, 1992 : The Backward Classes in Contemporary India (Delhi : Oxford University Press).
- Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth, 1998 – eds. : Challenging Untouchability (Delhi : Sage).
- Chaudhuri, S.N. 1988 : Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India (Delhi : Daya Publishing House).
- Gore, M.S. 1993 : The Social Context of an Ideology : The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar (New Delhi : Sage).
- Gupta, Dipankar, 1991 : Social Stratification (New Delhi : Oxford University Press).
- Jogdand, P.G., 2000 : New Economic Policy and Dalits (Jaipur : Rawat).
- Jogdand P.C., 1991 : Dalit Movement in Maharashtra (New Delhi : Kanak Publications, 1991).
- Mahajan, Gurpreet, 1998 : Democracy, Difference and Social Justice (New Delhi : Oxford University Press).
- Omvedt, Gali, 1999 : Dalits and the Democratic Revolution (New Delhi : Sage).
- Shah, Chansham, 1990 : Social Movements in India : a Review of Literature. (Delhi : Sage).

MA-I (Previous)
Paper III & IV (E)
GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY
(Optional)

Objectives:

This paper aims to delineate the characteristics of and the issues relating to globalization. After an introduction to the nature and dynamics of globalization, it explains the various agencies involved in this process, examines its socioeconomic and cultural impact. It finally examines the Indian experience of globalization and reflects on its problems and prospects.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

MA-I (Previous)
Paper III & IV (E) :
Globalization and Society 100 marks
(Optional)

- **The nature and dynamics of globalization:** The historical and social context of globalization— World capitalism, modernization and globalization — Distinctive characteristics of globalization — The role of information and communication technology — Benefits and disadvantages of globalization.
- **Agencies of globalization:** Political economy of globalization — Agencies of globalization: Multinational corporations (MNCs), nation-state, media, market, non governmental

organizations (NGOs), international agencies.(International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.).

- **Globalization and culture:** The ethos of globalization (unbridled freedom, individualism, consumerism) — Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media — Cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance — Globalization and the resurgence of ethnic consciousness: global tourism, diasporic communities, transnational ethnic and religious movements, religious fundamentalism.
- **Social consequences of globalization.**
- **Globalization and the Indian experience.**

Essential Readings:

- Appadurai, Arjun. 1997: Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Hoogvelt, Ankie. 1997: Globalization and the post-colonial world - The new political economy of development. London: Macmillan.
- Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds.). 1998: Globalization and the third world. London: Routledge.
- Waters, Malcolm. 1996 : Globalization. London: Routledge.

M.A. (Final)

Sociology

Paper I : Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
100 marks

Paper II : Perspectives on Indian Society
100 marks

Any one of the following

Paper III (a) : Urban Society in India
100 marks

Paper III (b) : Sociology of Aging
100 marks

Paper III (c) : Industry and society in India
100 marks

Paper III (d) : The study of Indian Diaspora
100 marks

Any one of the following

Paper IV (a) : Political Sociology
100 marks

Paper IV (b) : Problem-oriented project report
100 marks

COMPULSORY

Paper V : Viva -voce Test
100 marks

M.A. (Final)
Paper-I
THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY
(Compulsory)

Objectives:

This course is intended to introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today. The main focus of this course will be on structural, functional, and conflict theories, and symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethnomethodology and neomarxism. The course will also examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. (Final)
Paper-I
THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY:
100 Marks
(Compulsory)

- **Introduction:** Nature of sociological theory — Levels of theorisation in sociology — Relationship between theory and research.
- **Structural-functionalism:** The idea of social structure: A.R.Radcliffe Brown — The problems of role analysis: S. F. Nadel — Functional dimensions of social system:

T.Parsons — Codification, critique and reformulation of functional analysis: R.K.Merton — Neofunctionalism: J.Alexander.

- **Structuralism and post-structuralism:** Human nature and cultural diversity: C.Levi-Strauss — Structuralism and poststructuralism: M.Foucault.
- **Conflict theory :** Marx critique and dialectics of conflict: R.Dahrendorf — Functional analysis of conflict: L.Coser — Conflict and social change: R.Collins.
- **The critical theory and neo Marxism:** The Frankfurt school — Lifeworld and system: J.Habermas — Structuralism Marxism: L.Althusser — Hegemony: A.Gramsci.
- **Interactionist perspective:** Symbolic interactionism: G.H.Mead and H.Blumer — Phenomenological Sociology: A.Schutz — Social construction of reality: P.Berger and T.G Luckmann — Ethnomethodology: H.Garfinkel.
- **Recent trends in sociological theorising:** Structuration: Anthony Giddens — Habitus and field: Bourdieu — Postmodernism — Semiotics — Convergence.

Essential readings:

- Alexander, Jeffrey C. 1987. Twenty lectures: Sociological theory since world war II. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Craib, Ian. 1992. Modern social theory: From Parsons to Habermas (2nd edition). London: Harvester Press.

- Collins, Randall. 1997 (Indian edition). Sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
- Giddens, Anthony. 1983. Central problems in social theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis. London: Macmillan.
- Ritzer, George. 1992 (3rd edition). Sociological theory. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Sturrock, John (ed.). 1979. Structuralism and since: From Levi Strauss to Derrida. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). The structure of sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
- Zeitlin, Irving M. 1998 (Indian edition). Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

M.A. (Final)

**Paper-II: PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY
(Compulsory)**

Objectives:

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.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. (Final)
Paper-II: PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN SOCIETY
100 Marks
(Compulsory)

- **Conceptualizing Indian society** in terms of certain distinctive characteristics and configurations: the scale and magnitude of cultural diversity; linkages and networks binding regions, groups and communities; continuity between past and present in institutions, cultural and behavioural patterns; the village as the nucleus of Indian society; social hierarchy (caste system).
- **Theoretical perspectives:**
 - Indological /Textual (G.S.Ghurye, Louis Dumont)
 - Structural-functionalism (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube)
 - Marxism (D.P.Mukherjee, A. R. Desai, R.K.Mukherjee)
 - Synthesis of Textual and Field Views (Irawati Karve, A.M.Shah)
 - Civilizational View (N.K.Bose, Surajit Sinha)
 - Subaltern Perspective (B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman)
- **Current debates:** contextualization, indigenization, the use of native categories in the analysis of Indian society, text and context, sociology for India.

Essential Readings:

- DeSouza, P.R. ed. 2000: Contemporary India –Transitions (New Delhi : Sage)
- Dhanagare, D.N. 1993 : Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology (Jaipur_Rawat).

- Dube, S.C. 1973: Social Sciences in a Changing Society (Lucknow University Press)
- Dube, S.C. 1967: The Indian Village (London : Routledge, 1955)
- Dumont, Louis 1970 : Homo Hierarchicus : The Caste System and its Implications (New Delhi : Vikas)
- Karve, Irawati 1961 : Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College)
- Momin, A. R. 1996 : The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye: A Centennial Festschrift Popular Prakashan, Bombay)
- Mukherjee, D.P. 1958 : Diversities People's Publishing House, Delhi.
- Oommen, T.K. and P. N. Mukherjee, eds. 1986 : Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Singh, K.S. 1992 : The People of India: An Introduction, Seagull books, Calcutta.
- Singh, Y. 1986 : Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns, Delhi Vistaar.
- Singh, Y. 1973 : Modernisation of Indian Tradition, Delhi, Thomson Press.
- Srinivas, M.N. 1960 : India's Villages Asia Publishing House, Bombay.

M.A. (Final)
Paper-III(a)
URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA
(Optional)

Objectives:

Urban society differentiating itself from rural society is yet another dimension of part society. The issues require to be dealt with sociological skills to analyse and to diagnose the urban question in India. The planning of solutions of urban question and also urban developement need to be looked into from the point of view of sociological principles limited to the part- society i.e urban society in India.

With the basic background of urban sociology - a determined sub- discipline of traditional Sociology - the student has to be sensitised on urban dimensions of society, its social structure and social process in India.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-III(a)

URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA 100 Marks

(Optional)

- Classical sociological traditions as urban and city dimensions, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Tonnies.
- Urban community and spatial dimensions. Park, Burgess and McKenzie.
- George Simmel: Metropolis, Louis- Wirth Urbanism and Redfield Rural-Urban continuum as cultural form.
- Urban sociology in India; Emerging trends in urbanisation, Factors of urbanisation, sociological dimensions of urbanisation, Social consequences of urbanisation.
- Classification of urban centres, cities and towns, City industrial urban-base, its growth and special features, Industry centered developments.
- Changing occupational structure, and its impact on social stratification—class, caste Gender, family Indian city and its growth, migration, problems of housing, slum development, urban environmental problems, urban poverty.
- Urban planning and problems of urban management in India. Urban institutions, Factors affecting planning, regional planning and the links between social and spatial theory.

Essential readings:

- Quinn J A 1955, :Urban Sociology, S Chand Co., New Delhi
- Saunders peter 1981, :Social Theory and Urban Question,Hutchionson.
- Ronnan, Paddison, 2001 : Handbook of Urban Studies. Sage : India
- Bharadwaj, R.K. 1974 : Urban Development in India. National Publishing House.
- Gold, Harry, 1982 : Sociology of Urban Life. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff.
- Colling Worth, J b 1972 : Problems of Urban Society VOL. 2,George and Unwin Ltd.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-III (b)

SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

(Optional)

Objectives:

To study the profile of changes in the age composition of different societies and to study various implications of the increasing aging population.

To study and to know the traditional ways of accommodating the aged population in the main streams of family and community life and to see how far they would be useful in modern society.

To study various strategies, programmes and measures adopted in a modern society to bring about psychological, sociological and economic rehabilitation of elderly people.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-III (b) : SOCIOLOGY OF AGING

100 Marks

(Optional)

The scope significance of Sociology of Aging: Trends of increasing aging population in different societies. Factors responsible for the same social, economic and political implications of aging population for developed and developing societies.

Theoretical, Sociological perspectives on aging: Concepts of age grades and the aged in different societies e.g. tribal, traditional and modern aged people, their status and the treatment which they get in the traditional Hindu society. Problems of elderly people - Economic, Psychological and Physical Problems of coping with aging for - retired salaried people and aged people in unorganised daily wage earning sector and farming sector Policies of the government with regard to aged salaried people from government and non-government sector, farming sectors and unorganized daily wage earners' sectors Support systems needed for elderly at community level, at family level and at the state level

- **Family and the aged in urban and rural settings:**
Strategies of accommodating aged people in society :
superannuation benefits/pensions/medical reimbursement
etc.; other financial assistances and concessions; provisions
for leisure time activities; opportunities for participation
in working of voluntary organisations; provisions for
suitable public utilities and other services; Medical facilities
—hospitalization etc. and other social security measures.

Essential readings:

- Vinod Kumar (1996) (ed.); Aging Indian Perspective and Global Scenario, New Delhi: All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
- Proceedings of the United Nations Round Table on the “Ageing of Asian Populations”, Bangkok - 1994
- Indira Jai Prakash (1991) (ed.); Quality Aging : Collected papers Varanasi: Association of Gerontology.
- P. K. Dhillon (1992) : Psycho-Social Aspects of Ageing in India, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.
- P. C. Bhatla (2000) (ed.); Lecture-Series in Geriatrics, New Delhi : National Institute of Primary Health.

- S. K. Biswas (1987) (ed.); Ageing in Contemporary India Calcutta : Indian Anthropological Society (Occasional Papers)
- S. K. Choudhary (1992) (ed.); Problems of the Aged and of Old Age Homes Bombay: Akshar Prathi Roop Limited.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-III (c)

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

(Optional)

Objectives:

To expose the P.G. students with the knowledge on industrial society and sociological order, industrialisation process; work transformation, Industrial tours and cities and also on industrial organisation with personnel management practices.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-III (c): INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

100 Marks

(Optional)

- Classical sociological tradition on industrial dimensions of society, Division of labour, Anomie, Bureaucracy, rationality, production relations surplus value and alienation. E. Durkheim, K. Marx and M. Weber
- Work, Post Modernity and Organisation : Contemporary organisational realities, dialectical organisations, Power and Subjectivity.
- Family, religion, stratification, habitat, settlement and environmental problems through industrialisation process.
- Work, work process, technology and labour, work culture work ethics and human relation work.
- The concept of organisation [formal and informal organisation] its structure and functions, classical theories of management.
- Industrial relations, conflicts, causes and types Resolution of conflict, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication, collective bargaining,
- Trade union, their growth, functions and their role in industrial organisation.

- Participatory management- varieties of such management, Industrial community labour migration, Women and child labour, family, Industrial city, social and environmental issues.

Essential readings:

- Watson, K Tony, 1995: Sociology, work and Industry, Routledge Kegan, Paul.
- Ramaswamy E A, 1988: Industry and Labour OUP.
- Ramaswamy E A, 1978: Industrial relations in India, New Delhi.
- Mamoria C B and Mamoria 1992: Dynamics of Industrial Relation in India, Himalay Publishing House, Mumbai.
- Agarwal R.D 1972: Dynamics of Labour Relations in India, A book readings, Tata Mc Graw Hill.
- Philip Hancock, Melissa Taylor 2001: Work Post Modernism and Organisation Sage India.

M.A. (Final)
Paper-III (d)
THE STUDY OF INDIAN DIASPORA
(Optional)

Objectives:

This course is intended to introduce the students to the Indian diaspora. After explaining diaspora as an area of sociological study, it describes the socio-historical background of the Indian diaspora, analyses the processes of change and continuity among the diasporic Indians, and examines the issues confronting them, and discusses the mutual orientations of the diasporic Indians and India.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-III (d)

THE STUDY OF INDIAN DIASPORA

100 Marks

(Optional)

- **Diaspora as an area of academic study**
Meaning and implications of diaspora — Approaches to the study of diaspora — Scope and significance of diasporic studies
- **Historical background of the Indian diaspora**
Pre-colonial: Trade, and spread of religion — Colonial: The indentured system — Postcolonial: Brain drain and skill drain
- **Discourses on the Indian diaspora**
Colonial — Nationalist — Contemporary
- **Case studies of the Indian diaspora**
Cultural revivalism: The Caribbean — Political struggle: Fiji and Malaysia — Apartheid and subjection: South Africa and East Africa — Political dominance: Mauritius — Enclavisation and racism: The north America and U.K. — Transient diaspora: The Middle East

- **India and the 'other' Indians** The social construction of the 'other' Indian The India connection of the diasporic Indians — The remittance economy and its socio-economic impact — The diasporic Indians: Policy issues.

Essential readings:

- Clarke, Colin; Ceri Peach and Steven Vertovec (eds.). 1990. South Asians overseas. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gosine, Mahin (ed.). 1994. The East Indian odyssey: Dilemmas of a migrant people. New York: Windsor Press.
- Jain, Ravindra K. 1993. Indian communities abroad: Themes and literature. New Delhi: Manohar.
- Klass, Morton. 1991. Singing with Sai Baba: The politics of revitalization in Trinidad. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.
- Kurian, George and Ram P. Srivastava (eds.). 1983. Overseas Indians: A study in adaptation. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Rao, M.S.A. (ed.). 1986. Studies in migration: Internal and international migration in India. Delhi Manohar Publications.

- Tinker, Hugh. 1993 (2nd edition). A new system of slavery: The export of Indian labour overseas, 1830-1920.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-IV (a)

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

(Optional)

Objectives:

To acquaint the students with the nature and functioning of 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.

Note: Broad syllabus on next page.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-IV (a)

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

100 Marks

(Optional)

Paper-IV (a)

- Definition and subject matter of Political Sociology, distinctive approach of Political Sociology. Interrelationship between political system and society.
- Democratic and totalitarian systems – socio-economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability.
- Political culture – meaning and significance. 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 interests groups – Nature, bases, political significance
- Bureaucracy, its characteristics, its types, its significance in political development with special reference to India.

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

- Dowse, R. E. & Hughes 1971 – Political Sociology, New York, Basic Book.
- Horowitz, Irving L., 1972 – Foundation of Political Sociology, New York, Harper and Row.
- Eisenstadt, S. N. (ED) 1971 – Political Sociology, New York, Basic Book,
- Kornhauser, W. 1971 – The Politics of Mass Society, Penguin.
- Kothari R. 1979 – Politics in India, Orient Longmans Ltd.
- Key V. O. 1964 – Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups, Crowell New York.

- Samuel P., Huntington, 1969 – Political Order in Changing Societies. Yale University Press : New Haven.
- Almond A. Gabriel et.al. 1973, Crises, choice and change : Historical studies of Political Development, Boston.
- P. Blau 1956 –Bureaucracy in Modern Society. Random House, New York.
- Lipset S. M. 1959 – Political Man, H.E.B.
- Robert Michels, 1949 – Political Parties, Glencko Free Press.
- Dipti Kumar Biswas 1989 – Political Sociology, Firma KLM Private, Calcutta,
- Rajani Kothari 1973 (Ed) – Caste in Indian Politics – Orient Longmans Ltd., 1973
- Barrington Moore Jr., 1958 – Political Power and Social Theory. Cambridge, Harward University Press.
- Marris, Jones, W.H., 1982 – Government and Politics in India. Cambridge.
- Jangam R.T. 1980 – Text Book of Political Sociology, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.

M.A. (Final)

Paper-IV (b)

PROBLEMS-ORIENTED PROJECT REPORT

100 Marks

(Optional)

1. It can be offered only by those examinees who have obtained at least 50% marks in aggregate at the M.A. Previous Exam.
2. The Topic of the Project Report must be approved by the Head of a Post Graduate Department of Sociology before 30th Sept.
3. Two typed copies of this report must be submitted at least two weeks before the commencement of the final examination.
4. It will be evaluated by two examiners, i.e. one internal, one external, and each awarding out of 50 marks out of the total of 100 marks.

M.A. (Final)

Paper -V

VIVA-VOCE TEST

100 Marks

The viva-voce test shall be of 100 marks to jointly conducted by a Board of External & Internal Examiners.