Programme Outcome of PG in Sociology

- **Advanced Understanding of Sociological Theories and Research Methods**: Graduates will possess a deep knowledge of classical and contemporary sociological theories and will be proficient in qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, enabling them to critically analyze and address complex social issues in the Indian context.

- **Insight into Indian Society and Social Issues**: Graduates will have a nuanced understanding of the diverse and evolving social structures, cultural practices, and socio-economic challenges within India. They will be equipped to examine and interpret the impact of globalization, urbanization, and policy changes on Indian society.

- **Skills for Social Advocacy and Policy Development**: Graduates will be prepared to engage in social advocacy, contribute to policy formulation, and work with governmental and non-governmental organizations. Their training will enable them to develop evidence-based solutions for social problems, promote social justice, and support community development initiatives in India.

Head of Department

Syllabus for M. A. in Sociology under Choice Based Credit System (2023 onwards)

Course Scheme			
Course Code	Course Name	Paper Category	Credits
Semester I			
SOC23101CR	Introduction to Sociology	Core	4
SOC23102CR	Classical Sociological Tradition	Core	4
SOC23103CR	Research Methodology and Methods	Core	4
SOC23104CR	Population and Society	Core	4
SOC23105DCE	Social Stratification	DCE	4
SOC23106DCE	Rural Sociology	DCE	4
SOC23107DCE	Gender and Society	DCE	4
SOC23108GE	Social Problems in India	Generic Elective	2
SOC23109GE	Caste and Class in India	Generic Elective	2
SOC23110OE	Basics Concepts in Sociology	Open Elective	2
SOC23111OE	Population Problems in India	Open Elective	2
Semester II			
SOC23201CR	Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology	Core	4
SOC23202CR	Indian Society: Structure and Change	Core	4
SOC23203CR	Social Movements in India	Core	4
SOC23204DCE	Sociology of Migration	DCE	4
SOC23205DCE	Sociology of Education	DCE	4
SOC23206DCE	Urban Sociology	DCE	4
SOC23207GE	Tribes in India: Structure and Change	Generic Elective	2
SOC23208GE	Basics of Social Research	Generic Elective	2
SOC23209OE	Juvenile Delinquency	Open Elective	2
SOC23210OE	Sanitation and Hygiene in India	Open Elective	2
Semester III			
SOC23301CR	Religion and Society	Core	4
SOC23302CR	Indian Sociology	Core	4
SOC23303CR	Family, Marriage and Kinship	Core	4
SOC23304CR	Statistics and Computer Applications in Social Research	Core	4
SOC23305DCE	Political Sociology	DCE	4
SOC23306DCE	Industrial Sociology	DCE	4
SOC23307DCE	Social Anthropology	DCE	4
SOC23308GE	Women and Society in India	Generic Elective	2
SOC23309GE	Social Change in India	Generic Elective	2
SOC23310OE	Ageing in India	Open Elective	2
SOC23311OE	Culture and Society	Open Elective	2
Semester IV			
SOC23401CR	Contemporary Social Theory	Core	4
SOC23402CR	Sociology of Development	Core	4
SOC23403CR	Field Work and Report Writing	Core	4
SOC23404DCE	Sociology of Diaspora	DCE	4
SOC23405DCE	Sociology of Marginalized Communities	DCE	4
SOC23406DCE	Sociology of Sanitation and Hygiene	DCE	4
SOC23407GE	Media Sociology	Generic Elective	2
SOC23408GE	Ecology and Society	Generic Elective	2
SOC23409OE	Science, Technology and Society	Open Elective	2
SOC23410OE	Globalization in India	Open Elective	2

General Instructions for the Candidates:
The two year (4 semesters) PG programme is of 96 credit weightage. Acandidate has compulsorily to opt for all core credits, two DCEs in each semester from the parent Department.

Course No: **SOC23101CR**
Course Title: **Introduction to Sociology**

Objectives: The course is meant to introduce the learners to the discipline of sociology. In addition to acquainting the students with the evolution of the discipline, it also intends to familiarize them with the fundamental concepts and concerns of sociology. Broadly, the programme seeks:
- To acquaint the students with the evolution of the subject;
- To develop among the learners fundamental clarity about the subject;
- To unravel the fundamental concerns of the discipline.

Learning Outcome: After finishing the course, the learners are expected to be well versed with the emergence and the evolution of the sociology. The learners are also expected to develop a very good understanding of the fundamental concepts and processes.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Social and intellectual forces in the development of Sociology: Industrial revolution; Enlightenment and its impact on thinking and reasoning
- Formalistic and synthetic schools of thought
- Sociology and allied social sciences

Unit 2 Basic concepts
- Society; Community; Institution; Association
- Status, Role; Norms, Values
- Social Groups and Types of Social Groups
- Culture, ethnocentrism and cultural relativism

Unit 3 Social Institutions
- Marriage and Family
- Economy
- Polity
- Religion

Unit 4 Social Processes
- Socialization
- Social Change
- Competition and Conflict
- Social Control

Essential Readings
- Bottomore, Thomas B. (1972), *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, London: George Allen and Unwin.
- Gisbert, Pascual S. J. (1973), *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Bombay: Orient-Longman.
- Harlambos, Michael. (1998), *Sociology: Themes and perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford.
- Inkeles, Alex. (1987), *What is Sociology?*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Jayaram, Narayana. (1988), *Introductory Sociology*, Madras: Macmillan.
- Johnson, Harry M. (1995), *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- Mills, C. Wright. (1959), *The Sociological Imagination*, NY: Oxford.
- Plummer, Ken. (2016), *Sociology: The Basics*, London: Routledge.
- Popenoe, David. (1999), *Sociology*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Ritzer, George. (2018), *Introduction to Sociology* (4th Ed), New Delhi: Sage.
- Schaefer, Richard T. and Lamm, Robert P. (1999), *Sociology*, New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
- Smelser, Neil. J. (1967), *Sociology: An Introduction*, NY: Wiley.
- Thio, Alex. (2008), *Sociology: A Brief Introduction*, Boston: Allyn & Bacon.

Course No: SOC23102CR
Course Title: **Classical Sociological Tradition**

Objectives: The objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as a distinctive discipline; introduce students to the trends in classical sociology and offer an overview of different approaches to the study of society and various perspectives of the founders of sociological theory.

Learning Outcome: It will help students gain an understanding of some of the classical contributions in sociology, and their continuing relevance to its contemporary concerns.

Unit 1 August Comte
- Law of three stages
- Positivism
- Social Statics and Social Dynamics

Unit 2 Karl Marx
- Historical Materialism
- Class Struggle and Social Change
- Theory of Alienation

Unit 3 Emile Durkheim
- Contribution to the Methodology of Sociology: The Study of Social Fact
- Division of Labour
- Suicide

Unit 4 Max Weber
- Social Action
- The Ideal Type
- Bureaucracy and Authority

Essential Readings
- Abrams, P. 1968. The Origins of British Sociology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Durkheim, E. 1933. The Division of Labour in Society. Glencoe: The Free Press.
- Durkheim, E. 1982. The Rules of Sociological Method. London: Macmillan.
- Durkheim, E. and M. Mauss. 1969. Primitive Classifications. London: Cohen & West.
- Marx, K. 1924. The Class Struggle in France (2048-2050). New York: New York Labour News.
- Marx, K. 1954. Capital - Vol. I. Moscow: Progress Publishers. (Chapter 1,10 and 14).
- Marx, K. 1964. Pre-capitalist Economic Formations. London: Lawrence and Wishart.
- Marx, K. and F. Engels. 1976. The Manifesto of the Communist Part, in Marx & Engels Collected Works -Vol. 6. London: Lawrence and Wishart.
- Nisbet, R.A. 1967. The Sociological Tradition. London: Heinemann.
- Weber, M. 1949. The Methodology of the Social Sciences. New York: Free Press.
- Weber, M. 1978. Economy and Society: An outline interpretative sociology (edited by G.
- Roth and C. Wittich) - Vol. 1. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Weber, M. 2002. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capital. Los Angeles: Blackwell Publishers.

Course No: SOC23103CR
Course Title: Research Methodology and Methods

Objectives: The objective of the course is to acquaint students with the fundamentals of social research and make students understand the basic tools used in social research.
Learning Outcomes: After going through this course you will learn the nature and types of social research, techniques/Methods of Data Collection and sampling, types and measurement

Unit 1 Conceptualizing Social Reality
- Philosophy of Science
- Epistemological issues in social research
- Hermeneutic Traditions
- Objectivity and Reflexivity in Social Research

Unit 2 Research Design
- Logic of inquiry in social research
- Fact, Concept and Theory
- Hypothesis, Research Question, objectives
- Types of Research

Unit 3 Qualitative and Quantitative Methods
- Ethnography
- Survey Method
- Sampling and Sample Size
- Scaling and Measurement

Unit 4 Techniques of data collection
- Questionnaire and Schedule
- Observation, Interview and Case study
- Validity, Reliability and Triangulation
- Data Analysis and Report Writing

Essential Readings

- Ahuja, Ram. 2001. Research Methods. New Delhi: Rawat Publications
- Babbie, E. 1998. The Practice of Social research. Wadsworth Publishing: Belmont, CA
- Bose, Pradip Kumar. 1995. Research Methodology. New Delhi: Indian Council of Social Science Research
- Bryman, Alann. 1988 Quantity and Quality in Social Research. London: Hyman
- Burns, Robbt B. 2000. Introduction to Research Methods. London: Sage Publication
- Denizin, N. K. (ed.) 1970. Sociological Methods: A Sourcebook. Butterworths: London
- Fernades, Walter and Philip Riegas. 1985. Participatory and conventional Research Methodologies. New Delhi: Indian Social Institute
- Flick, U. 1998. An Introduction to Qualitative Research. Sage Publications: New Delhi
- Goddle, William J. and Paul K Haff. 1952. Methods in Social Research. New York: McGraw Hill
- Handel, J.D.1978. Statistics for Sociology, Englewood Cliffs; N.J: Prentice Hall
- Kirk, J. and Miller, M. L. 1986. Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research. Sage: Beverly Hills
- Young, P.V 1988. Scientific Social Survey and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall: Rawat
- Wolcot, Harry F. 1990. Writing Up Qualitative Research. Sage Publications: London

Course No: SOC23104CR
Course Title: Population and Society

Objectives: The objective of the course is to understand the influence of population on social phenomena; acquaint students with the demographic features and trends of Indian society vis-à-vis world population; understand population control in terms of social needs; and appreciate population control measures and their implementation.

Learning Outcomes: 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 will create a proper academic and objective understanding of the dynamics of population.

Unit 1   Introduction
- Nature and Importance of scientific study of population
- Sources of Demographic Data: Census, Sample Surveys
- Relationship with allied social sciences

Unit 2   Demographic processes
- Fertility: Determinants, Differentials and Measurements
- Mortality: Determinants, Differentials and Measurements
- Migration: Causes and consequences

Unit 3   Population theories and their critique
- Malthusian Theory
- Demographic Transition Theory
- Dumont's theory of Population

Unit 4   Population growth and policy in India
- Relationship between Population Growth and economic Development in India
- Age and sex composition
- Family Planning: achievements and failures

Essential Readings
- Bende and Kanitkar: Principles of population studies. Himalaya Pub. House, 1978
- Bose, Ashish: Demographic Diversity of India Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.
- Census of India Reports
- Chandrasekar, S. (Ed). Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India London: George Allen &Unwin Ltd. 1974
- Cox, Peter. Demography. Ubs Publishers' Distributors (p) Ltd.
- Dutt & Sundaram .S Chand Publishers.
- Finkle, Jason L and C. Alison McIntosh (Ed) The New Policies of Population. New York: The Population Council, 1994
- Haq, Ehsanul and Singh, Sudhir Kumar. Population and Sustainable Development In India, New Delhi: Authorspress. 2006
- Hatcher Robert et al The Essentials of Contraceptive Technology Baltimore: John Hopkins School of Public Health, 1997.
- 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.
- Mishra & Puri .Indian Economy. Himalaya Pub. House,

Course No: SOC23105DCE
Course Title: Social Stratification

Objectives: This course examines the concepts of difference, hierarchy, equality, and inequality and the different forms in which they manifest. It explores both classical and emerging theories of class and patriarchy, and examines their intersections.

Learning Outcome: At the end of this course, students will come to appreciate the manner in which seemingly naturalized identities like caste, gender, and sexuality are constructed through the lens of political economy and particular forms of administration. This will provide them with an excellent understanding of diverse social inequalities.

Unit 1 Introduction and Perspectives on Social Stratification
- Concept and Dimensions
- Differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality
- System of Stratification: open and closed

Unit 2 Forms of Stratification
- Caste
- Class
- Gender
- Ethnicity and Race

Unit 3 Theoretical Perspectives on Stratification
- Weberian
- Functional
- Marxian

Unit 4 Social Mobility
- Nature and Types of Social Mobility
- Measurement of Social Mobility
- Mobility within Caste and Class
- Emergence of Middle Class

Essential Readings:
- Bateille. A.: Inequality among Men, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1977.
- Bateille. A.: Sociology Inequality Penguin Books, 1969
- Bateille. A.: Caste Old and New Essay in Social Structure
- Bateille. A.: The Antimonies of Society, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002
- Bateille. A.: Structure and Social Stratification, Oxford University Press, 1983
- Bateille. A.: Studies in Agrarian Social Structure, Oxford University Press,1983
- Haralambos, M.: Sociology Themes and Perspective, Oxford University Press,1992
- Bendix, R. and S. M. Lipset: Class Status and Power, 2nd (ed.) London, Routledge, 1974
- Gupta, Dipankar (ed). Social Stratification. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sharma, K.L. Perspectives on Social Stratification.New Delhi: Rawat Publications
- Tumin M.: Readings on Stratification, Prentice Hall, 1978
- Owen, Carol: Social Stratification, Routledge and Kagan Paul Ltd. London

Course No: SOC23106DCE
Course Title: Rural Sociology

Objectives: The objective of the course is make students understand the approaches to study rural society; highlight social issues of rural society and acquaint student with various dimensions of rural mobility & change.
Learning Outcomes: After going through this course, the students will be able to learn various approaches to understand rural sociology and factors and trends of rural change.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology
- Village: Definition & Types
- Rural - urban differences & continuum
- Agrarian social structure

Unit 2 Theoretical Approaches to Study Rural Society
- Structural functional
- Marxist
- Subaltern
- Gandhian

Unit 3 Rural Society& Change
- Rural development & planned change
- Land Reforms & change
- Panchayati Raj System
- Major peasant movements in India

Unit 4 Agrarian Crisis
- Agrarian unrest and depeasantization
- Globalization and Indian agriculture
- Emerging crisis in Indian agriculture

 Essential Readings:
- Andre Betille 1974 *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*, OUP, New Delhi.
- 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.
- Desai, A.R. 1979. *Rural India in Transition*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Dhanagare D N 1988: *Peasant Movements in India*, OUP, New Delhi.
- Dube, S.C. 1958. *India's Changing Villages* (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul)
- Mencher J.P., 1983 : *Social Anthropology of Peasantry* Part III, OUP
- 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.

Course No: SOC23107DCE
Course Title: Gender and Society

Objectives: This course plan focuses on gender as a category of sociological analysis and the major debates and perspectives associated with it. The course will address the gendered nature of human relationships from a sociological vantage point.

Learning Outcome: By teaching gender studies we are able to look critically look at the question gender and its inter-linkages with various institutions (caste, class, state); how these institutions mediate and position men and women in different ways. Therefore gender studies has an advantage of giving a nuanced understanding of social relations

Unit 1 Introduction
- Sociology of gender: origin, nature and scope
- Distinguishing sex and gender: biological v/s social, difference v/s equality
- Key Concepts: Patriarchy, Intersectionality

Unit 2 Perspectives
- Liberal
- Marxist
- Radical
- Postmodern

Unit 3 Social Construction of Gender
- Social construction of gender
- Femininities and masculinities
- Gender socialization

Unit 4 Problems of Gender Equality
- Changing status of women in India
- Women's Movement in India
- Gender based violence

Essential Readings:
- Abbott, et.al. 2005. Introduction to Sociology: A Feminist Perspective, Routledge: London
- Holmes, M. 2007. What is Gender? Sociological Approaches, Sage Publication: New Delhi
- Wharton, A.S. 2005 The Sociology of Gender: An Introduction to Theory and Research, Blackwell Publications: Oxford
- Philcher, J and Whelehan, I. 2004. Fifty Key Concepts in Gender Studies, Sage Publications: New Delhi
- Lindsey, L. 2015. Gender Roles: A Sociological Perspective, Routledge: London.
- Tong, R. 2009. Feminist Thought. Westview: Colorado.
- Jaggar, A. 1983. Feminist Politics and Human Nature, Brighton: The Harvester Press.
- Ghadially, R. 1988. (Ed.). Women in Indian Society: A Reader, Sage: New Delhi.
- Rege, S. (Ed.). 2003. Sociology of Gender. Sage: New Delhi.
- Desai, N. and Maithrey, K. 1987. Women and Society in India. Ajanta: Delhi.
- Mies, Maria 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy. Concept: Delhi.
- Nanda, B.R. 1976. Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity. Vikas: Delhi.
- Engels, F.1972. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and, the State, London:
- Hirschon, R. 1984 "Introduction: Property, Power and Gender Relations" in R. Hirschon (ed.). Women and Property. Women as Property, Beckenham: Croom Helm.
- Harlambos and Holborn. 2000. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, London: Collin
- Chanana Karana. 1988. Socialisation, Education and Women, Exploration in Gender Identity New Delhi : Orient Longman
- Chakarvarti, Utna. 2003. Gendering Caste. Through a Feminist lens, Calcutta: Stree.
- Delamont, Sam. 1980. The Sociology of Women, London : George Allen & Unwin
- Chaudhari, Maitrayee. 2004 Feminism in India, New Delhi : Kali for women

Course No: SOC23108GE
Course Title: Social Problems in India

Objectives: This course offers an understanding of the notions of social problems; what constitutes social problems and the remedial measures. It is designed to provide you with an understanding of major social problems existent in India. The programme will broadly seek:to acquaint students with basic understanding of social problems and make students aware about the existing social problems in India and their consequences.

Learning Outcomes: After going through this course the students will learn social problems and what constitutes a social problem as well as the forms of social problems; what causes social problems and how social problems result in social disorganization and various social problems in India and how these problems can be overcome.

Unit I Introduction
- Meaning and Characteristics of Social Problems
- Causes and Types of Social Problems
- Social Problems and Social Disorganization

Unit 2 Social Problems
- Unemployment
- Suicide
- Drug Abuse

Essential Readings
- Agarwal, Suresh. (2015), *Social Problems in India*, Rajat Publications
- Ahuja, Ram. (1992), *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publications.
- Best, Joel. (2016), *Social Problems* (3rd Ed), Norton & Co.
- Coleman, James W., Harold R. Kerbo & Linda L. Ramos. (2002), *Social Problems*, Prentice Hall.
- Horton, Paul B. and Leslie, Gerald R. (1981), *The Sociology of Social Problems*, Prentice-Hall.
- Keneth, Henry. (1978), *Social Problems: Institutional and Interpersonal Perspectives*, Scott, Foresman & Co.
- Lemert, Edwin M. (1951), *Social Pathology: A Systematic Approach to the Theory of Sociopathic Behavior*, Tata McGraw-Hill.
- Leon-Guerrero, Anna. (2022), *Social Problems: Community, Policy, and Social Action* (7th Ed), Sage.
- Loseke, Donileen R. (2003), *Thinking about Social Problems: An Introduction to Constructionist Perspectives* (2nd Ed), Routledge.
- Madan, Gurmukh Ram. (1966), *Indian Social Problems* (Vol. 1), Allied Publishers.
- Merton, Robert K. and Nisbet, Robert. (1971). *Contemporary social problems*, Harcourt Brace,
- Mooney, Linda A., David Knox & Caroline Schacht. (2012). *Understanding Social Problems* (8th Ed.). Wadsworth Publishing.
- Parrillo, Vincent N. (2004). *Contemporary Social Problems* (6th Ed.). Pearson.
- Prasad, B. K. (2004). *Social Problems in India* (Vol. 1 & 2). Anmol Publications.

Course No: **SOC23109GE**
Course Title: Caste and Class in India

Objectives: This paper aims at making the students aware of the caste and class in the Indian Society. Its main objective is to give the students an idea about the various sociological implications of caste and class in Indian Society.
Learning Outcome: After reading this paper the students will be able to understand and comprehend the Indian Society in all itsdimensions particularly features like Caste & Class

Unit 1 Caste System
- Caste System: Nature and Features
- Untouchability and Caste System
- Theories of Caste: Ambedkar and Gandhi

Unit 2 Class System
- Class System: Nature and Features
- Theories of Class: Marx and Weber
- Caste and Class: convergence and divergence

Essential Readings
- Berreman, G.D. 1979. Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality. Meerut: Folklore Institute.
- Beteille, Andre. 1974. Social Inequality, New Delhi: OUP
- Dhanagare, D.N. 1993: Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology (Jaipur_Rawat).
- Dube, S.C. 1995: Indian Village (London: Routledge)
- Dumont, Louis 1970: Homo Hierarchicus : The Caste System and its Implications (New Delhi : Vikas)
- Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra. 1996. Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature inContemporary India., New Delhi.: OUP
- Guha, Ranjit. 1991. Subaltern Studies. New York

Course No: SOC23110OE
Course Title: Basic Concepts in Sociology

Objectives: The course is designed to introduce and acquaint the learners with the basic concepts of sociology. Besides that it also covers some important processes. The course is intended to:
- Familiarize the learners with the fundamental concepts in sociology
- Enable the learners to understand and conceptualize the basic social processes.
- Help the students to understand the relevance and inter-disciplinary nature of the subject in relation to the other social sciences.

Learning Outcomes: Upon completing the course, the students are expected to be well versed with the basic sociological terminology and social processes. The students are supposed to be well equipped so as to relate the theoretical inputs with their actual day-to-day discourses. Collectively, the course is expected to provide a solid foundation for the beginners to pursue higher studies in Sociology.

Unit 1 Basic Concepts
- Society: concept and features
- Culture
- Social Groups
- Values and Norms

Unit 2 Social Processes
- Socialization
- Social Change
- Social Conflict

Essential Readings
- Macionis J.John, 2006, Sociology, Pearson Education.
- Abraham, Francis and Morgan Henry John,2010, Sociological Thought, MacMillan Publishers India Ltd.
- Haralambos M and Heald R.M., 2008, Sociology-Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press.
- Bottomore, Tom and Robert, Nisbet, 1978, A History of Sociological analysis, Heineman.
- Johnson, Harry M., 1960, Sociology; A Systematic Introduction, Harcourt Brace, New York.
- Bottomore, Tom 1986, Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Blackie and Son India
- Abraham, Francis, 2006, Contemporary Sociology, Oxford University Press.
- Giddens, Anthony, 1998, Sociology, Polity Press, Cambridge.
- Rose, Glaser and Glaser, 1976, Sociology: Inquiring into Society, Harper and Row, London.
- Horton, paul and Hunt, Chester, L, 1980 Sociology, McGraw Hill.
- Abercrombie, Nicholas (2004) Sociology, Cambridge Polity Press.

Course No: SOC23111OE
Course Title: Population Problems in India

Objectives: The objective of the course is
- To understand the influence of population on social phenomena;
- To acquaint students with the demographic trends of Indian society vis-à-vis world population;
- To understand population control in terms of social needs; and
- To appreciate population control measures and their implementation.

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

Unit 1 Introduction
- Nature and Importance of scientific study of population
- Sources of Demographic Data in India: Census
- Family planning

Unit 2 Population growth and problems in India
- Over- population and its consequences
- Declining Sex ratio
- Poverty

Essential Readings
- Bose, Ashish: Demographic Diversity of India Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.
- Census of India Reports
- Chandrasekar, S. (Ed). Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India London: George Allen &Unwin Ltd. 1974
- Cox, Peter. Demography. Ubs Publishers' Distributors (p) Ltd.
- Finkle, Jason L and C. Alison McIntosh (Ed) The New Policies of Population. New York: The Population Council, 1994
- Haq, Ehsanul and Singh, Sudhir Kumar. Population and Sustainable Development In India, New Delhi: Authorspress. 2006
- Hatcher Robert et al The Essentials of Contraceptive Technology Baltimore: John Hopkins School of Public Health, 1997.
- 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.

Course no: SOC23201CR
Course Title: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Objectives: The objective of the course is to introduce the students to the contemporary trends in the social theory; develop the understanding of major sociological perspectives and compare and contrast various theories and to understand their strengths and weaknesses.

Learning Outcome: This course is focused on enabling you to think critically and conceptually. This would enable students to get an overview of the contemporary theory and the future trends in sociological theory. It would also help them to grasp how sociology uniquely contributes to an understanding of the social world and human experience

Unit 1 Functionalism
- Talcott Parsons
- Robert K. Merton

Unit 2 Conflict Perspective
- Karl Marx
- Ralf Dahrendorf

Unit 3 Interactionism
- Symbolic Interactionism: G. H. Mead
- Phenomenology: Alfred Schutz

Unit 4 Agency-StructureIntegration
- Anthony Giddens
- Pierre Bourdieu

Essential Readings
- Abraham,M. F.2006. *Contemporary Sociology. An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Pp. 19-35.
- Abraham,M. F.1982. *Modern Sociological Theory: An Introduction*. NewDelhi: Oxford University Press.
- Adams,Bert N.andSydie,R.A.2002. *Sociological Theory*. New Delhi:V istaar.
- Clarke,S.1981. *The Foundation of Structuralism*. Brighton: HarvestPress.
- Crab,Ian1992. *Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas*.London:Harvester Press.
- Dahrendorf,Ralf.1959.*Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. Standford: Standford University Press.
- Derek,Layder.2006. *Understanding Social Theory*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Giddens, A.1987.*Social Theory and Modern Sociology*. Cambridge: PolityPress.
- Helle,H.J.andS.N.Eisenstadt(Eds.),1985.*Macro-Sociological Theory*. London: Sage.
- Lane,M.(Ed.),1970.*Structuralism: A Reader*. London: Jonathan Cape.
- Judge,ParamjitS.1997.*Samaj Vigyanik Drishitikonte Sidhant*. Patiala: Punjabi University Press.
- RoyBoyne.1994.Foucault and Derrida. *The Other Side of Reason*. London:Routledge.
- SharrockW.W.et.al.2003.*Understanding Modern Sociology*.NewDelhi:Sage.
- Turner,Jonathan,H.1999.*The Structure of Sociological Theory*.Jaipur:Rawat.
- Judge, Paramjit Singh, 2012 *Foundation of Classical Sociological Theory: Functionalism, Conflict andAction*, New Delhi:Pearson.

Course No: SOC23202CR
Course Title: Indian Society: Structure and Change

Objectives: This paper aims at making the students aware of the evolution, characteristics and various processes in the Indian Society. Its main objective is to give the students an idea about the various sociological debates and processes relevant to Indian Society.

Learning Outcomes: After reading this paper the students will be able to understand and comprehend the Indian Society in all its dimensions particularly features like Caste, Class, Tribal Society and debates relating to modernization, Sanskritization and Islamization.

Unit 1 Introducing Indian Society
- Evolution of Indian Society
- Composition of Indian Society: Regional, linguistic and Religious diversity
- Unity in Diversity

Unit 2 Caste System
- Caste System: Nature and Features
- Varna and Jati
- Theories of Caste System
- Reservation Policy and Dalit Assertion

Unit 3 Tribal Social Structure
- Tribal society: Social, economic and political features
- Geographical distribution of Tribes
- Tribe-Caste Continuum
- Protest and Development

Unit 4 Processes of Social Change in Modern India
- Sanskritization
- Islamization
- Modernization
- Westernization

Essential Readings
- Berreman,G.D.1979. Caste and Other Inequalities: Essays in Inequality.Meerut:Folklore Institute.
- Beteille,Andre.1974.Social Inequality,New Delhi: OUP
- Dhanagare, D.N.1993:Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology(Jaipur_Rawat).
- Dube,S.C.1995 :IndianVillage (London:Routledge)
- Dumont,Louis1970 :Homo Hierarchicus:The Caste System and its Implications(NewDelhi:Vikas)
- Gadgil,MadhavandGuha,Ramchandra.1996.Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India., NewDelhi.: OUP
- Guha,Ranjit.1991.Subaltern Studies.NewYork:OUP
- Karve,Irawati,1961:Hindu Society: An Interpretation (Poona:DeccanCollege)
- Kothari,Rajani(Ed.).1973.Caste in Indian Politics,
- Lannoy, Richard1971:The Speaking Tree,A Study of Indian Culture and Society, London, OxfordUniversityPress
- Lewis,Oscar.1966."Culture of Poverty".ScientificAmericanVol.II&V,No.4
- Madan,T.N.1991. Religion in India,New Delhi.:OUP
- Mandelbaum,D.G.,1970:Society in India (Bombay:PopularPrakashan)
- Singh,Y.1973 :Modernization of Indian Tradition, Delhi,ThomsonPress.
- Singh,Yogendra,1973:ModernizationofIndianTradition(Delhi:ThomsonPress)

Course No: SOC23203CR
Course Title: Social Movements in India

Objectives: Broadly the course seeks to sensitize the students to the variety and dynamics of social movements and their role in social transformation and acquaint the students with various social movements that took place in Indian society
Learning Outcome: This course would enable the students to look at social movement from a sociological and comparative perceptive.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Social Movement: Concept, Features and Typology
- Dynamics of Social Movements
- Social movements and the distribution of power in society

Unit 2 Theories of social Movements
- Relative Deprivation Theory
- Conflict Theory
- Structural-Strain Theory

Unit 3 Old Social Movements in India
- Nationalist Movement
- Tribal Movement
- Peasant Movement

Unit 4 New Social Movements in India
- Environmental Movements
- Gender Based Movements
- Dalit Movement

Essential Readings
- Banks, J.A. 1972 : The Sociology of Social Movements (London : Macmillan)
- Desai, A.R. Ed. 1979 : Peasant Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University Press)
- Dhanagare, D.N., 1983 : Peasant Movements in Indian 1920-1950 (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
- Gore, M.S., 1993 : The Social Context of an Ideology : Ambedkar's Political and Social Thoughts (New Delhi : Sage)
- Gouldner, A.W., 1950 ed. : Studies in Leadership (New York : Harper and Brothers)
- Grandan Movement. (New Delhi : Thomas Press)
- Oomen, T.K., 1990 : Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements (Delhi ; Sage)
- Rao, M.S.A., 1979 : Social Movements and Social Transformation (Delhi : Macmillan)
- Rao, M.S.A., 1979 ; Social Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar)
- Selliot, Eleanor, 1995 : From Untouchable to dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi : Manohar)
- Shah, Ghanshya, 1977 : Protest Movements in two Indian States. New Delhi : Ajanta.
- Shah, Ghanshyam, 1990 : Social Movements in India; a review of the literature (Delhi: Sage)
- Shah, Nandita, 1992 : The Issues at Stake : Theory and Practice in the Contemporary women's movements in India (New Delhi : Kali for Women)
- Shiva, Vandana, 1991 : Ecology and the Politics of Survival (New Delhi : Sage)
- Singh, K.S., 1982 : Tribal Movements in India (New Delhi : Manohar

Course No: SOC23204DCE
Course Title: Sociology of Migration

Objectives: Migration is a very relevant sociological process. This paper aims at making the students aware about the sociological significance of migration. The various aspects of migration like transnationalism, displacement and Diaspora are well defined in the paper.
Learning Outcomes: After reading this paper, the students will be able to comprehend the various debates and outcomes of the process of migration in the contemporary times

Unit 1 Introduction I
- Migration: Concept and Characteristics
- Types of Migration
- Sociological Significance of Migration
- Brain Drain

Unit 2 Migration as a Social Process
- Migration and displacement
- Gender and Migration
- Migration and Identity
- Migration and Memory

Unit 3 `Theoretical Perspectives
- Network Theory
- Push Pull Theory
- World Systems Theory

Unit 4 `Migration and the New Global Order
- Transnationalism
- Globalization
- Diaspora
- Super diversity

Essential Readings:-
- Stephen Castles and Mark J. Miller: The Age of Migration, The Gulford Press,New York,1993.
- R.Mansell Prothero and Murray Chapman: Circulation in Third World Countries, Routledge and Kegan Paul,London, 1983.
- Omprakash Mishra(ed.):Forced Migration,Manak Publication,Delhi,2004.
- Milton Israel and N.K. Wagle: Ethnicity, Identity, migration. The Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Toronto, 1993.
- Binod Khadria: The Migration of Knowledge workers,Sage Publications,NewDelhi, London,1999.
- Lee,EverettS.1966 'A Theory of Migration'Demography,3(1):47-57.25.
- 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.
- Caroline B. Brettell. 2000. 'Theorizing migration in anthropology: The social construction of networks, identities, communities, and global scapes." In Caroline B. Brettell & James F. Hollifield (eds.)
- Migration theory:Talking across disciplines, New York and London: Routledge,pp.97-135.
- Caroline Brettell 2003 Anthropology and Migration: Essays on Transnationalism, Ethnicity and identity, Walnut Creek CA, Altamira Press, (Chapter 2:Migrationstories)
- Sushma Joshi2001. 'Cheli-Beti':Discourses of trafficking and constructions of gender, citizenship and Nation in modern Nepal' South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies, 24(1 157 –185.

Course No: SOC23205DCE
Course Title: Sociology of Education

Objectives: The objective of the course is
- To make students understand the nature and scope of sociology of education and relationship of sociology with education and also to apprise them with the basic theoretical approaches related with sociology of education.
- To highlight various social issues and concerns of education in India.

Learning Outcomes: After going through this course student will be able to learn
- Relationship between education and society.
- A clear understanding of the basic theoretical approaches related with sociology of education.
- Issues and concerns of educations vis-à-vis society in India.

Unit 1   Introduction
- Nature and Scope of Sociology of Education
- Relationship of Sociology with Education
- Education, Knowledge and Power

Unit 2   Theoretical Approaches
- School as a Social System(Parsons)
- School as a Process(Ivan Illich)
- Cultural Reproduction (Bourdieu)
- Marxist(Althusser)

Unit 3   Education and Society in India
- Historical and Social Context of Education
- Stratification and Education
- Education and Social Change

Unit 4   Social Issues and Concerns of Education in India
- Globalization and Education
- Educational Disparities (Quality, Access and Commodification)
- Educational policies in India with special reference to NEP, 2020

Essential Readings:
- Apple,MichaelW.2004.Ideology and Curriculum, Routledge and Kegan Paul
- Ballantine,J.H.1993.The Sociology of Education: A Systematic Analysis: New Jersey:Prentice Hall
- Banks,Olive.1971. Sociology of Education,(2ndEd.)London:Batsford.
- Burgess,R.G.1986.Sociology,Education & Schools.London:Batsford
- Dewey,J.1976.Democracy and education: NewDehli: Lightand Life Publishers
- Freire,Paulo.1997."Pedagogy of the oppressed."In David J Flinders and Stephen J Thornton(ed).The curriculum Studies Reader. NewYork: Routledge.
- Harlambose,M&R.MHeald.1980.Sociology:Themes and Perspectives,NewDelhi:OUP
- Hobson,P.2001."Aristotle".InS.A.Palmer(ed)Fifty Major Thinkers on Education from Confucius to Dewey.Routledge:London
- Illich,I.1970.Deschooling Society,NewYork:HorperandRow.
- James,H.RandMayhew,A Development of Education system in India.NewDelhi:VanityBooks
- JeromeKarabelandH.Halsey.1977.Power and Ideology in Education.OxfordUniversityPress.
- Kumar,Krishna.2005.Political Agenda of Education:NewDelhi:Sage
- Morsy,Z.(ed).1997.Thinkers on Education.Vol1-4.NewDelhi:UNESCOPublishing/oxford &IBM Publishing National Curriculum Framework 2005 NCERT
- Ramachandran,V.2004.GenderandSocialEquityinPrimaryEducation,SagePublicatio

Course No: **SOC23206DCE**
Course Title: Urban Sociology

Objectives: Urbanization is a very important issue which the contemporary societies are facing. This paper aims at making the students aware about Urban Sociology, urbanism, urbanization and various theoretical perspectives in urban sociology etc. Besides it highlights the causes and consequences of urbanization.
Learning Outcomes: After reading this paper, the students will be able to better understand the urban phenomenon and the process of urbanization and the urban phenomenon as such. This will equip them in developing a better understanding of urban problems like housing, slums, pollution and homelessness

Unit 1 Introduction
- Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology
- History and Evolution of Urban Sociology
- Chicago School: Major Works

Unit 2 Theoretical Approaches
- Max Weber
- Park and Burgess;
- G. Simmel; Louis Wirth; Manuel Castells

Unit 3 Urbanization
- Urbanization: Meaning, Factors
- Causes and Consequences of Urbanization
- Urbanization in India
- Changing Urban Culture

Unit 4 Urban Problems in India
- Slums
- Urban Poverty
- Homelessness
- Pollution

Essential Readings
- Abrahimson M (1976) Urban Sociology,Englewoot,PrenticeHall.
- AlfredD'souza (1978) The Indian City; Poverty, Ecology and Urban development,Manohar,NewDelhi.
- Bharadwaj,R.K. (1974): Urban Development in India. National Publishing House.
- BoseAshish (1978), Studies in India Urbanisation 1901-1971,TataMcGrawHill.
- CollingWorth,Jb (1972) Problems of Urban Society VOL.2, George and UnwinLtd
- Desai AR and Pillai SD(ed) (1970).Slums and Urbanisation,Popularprakashan,Bombay.
- Edward W Soja (2000) Post Metropolis; Critical Studies of cities and regions. Oxford Blakcwell.
- Ellin Nan(1996).Post Modern Urbanism,OxfordUK.

Course No: **SOC23207GE**
Course Title: **Tribes in India: Structure and Change**

Objectives: The course is designed to acquaint the students with the basic understanding of tribal society and their problems and challenges. In terms of content, it focuses mainly on issues of tribal integration, assimilation and inclusive development. The programme seeks to enable the students to familiarize them with the basic characteristics of tribal society and carry a comparative and critical analysis tribal issues and challenges.

Learning Outcomes: Upon completing the course, the learners are expected to possess a basic understanding of the tribal communities and their issues. The course is also expected to garner the requisite capabilities among the learners to apply the major sociological perspectives in understanding the tribal communities in India.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Concept and Features of Tribe
- Tribal Social Institutions: Family, Marriage and Kinship
- Tribe-Caste Continuum

Unit 2 Tribes in India: Profile and Problems
- Demographic Profile
- Tribal Religion
- Problems of Tribes: Poverty, Land Alienation and Identity

Essential Readings
- Bose, Nirmal K. (1967), Culture and Society in India, NY: Asia Publishing House.
- Desai, Akshayakumar. R. (1979), Peasant struggles in India, Bombay: Oxford.
- Dube, Shyama C. (1977), Tribal Heritage of India, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Haimendorf, Christoph von (1982), Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival, LA: Oxford.
- Hasnain, Nadeem. (1983), Tribes in India, New Delhi: Harnam Publications.
- Rao, MadhugiriShamarao A. (1978), Social Movements in India: Peasant and Backward Classes Movements, New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
- Raza, Moonis and Ahmad, Aijazuddin. (1990), An Atlas of Tribal India, New Delhi: Concept Publishing House.
- Sharma, Suresh, (1994), Tribal Identity and Modern World, New Delhi: Sage.
- Singh, Kumar S. (1972), Tribal Situation in India, Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies.
- Singh, Kumar S. (1984), Economies of the Tribes and their Transformation, Simla: Concept Publishing House.
- Singh, Kumar S. (1985), Tribal Society, New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

Course No: **SOC23208GE**
Course Title: **Basics of Social Research**

Objectives: The objective of the course is to make students understand the meaning and nature of social research and to acquaint students with tools of social research
Learning Outcomes: After going through this course you will be able to learn the concept of social research, the scientific method and its relevance with social research and also the different tools used in social research

Unit 1 Introduction
- Meaning of Social Research
- Nature of Social Phenomena
- Scientific Method

Unit 2 Tools of Social Research
- Questionnaire
- Schedule
- Interview

Essential Readings
- Ahuja,Ram.2001. Research Methods. NewDelhi:Rawat Publications
- Barnes,J.A.1977. The Ethics of Inquiry in Social Science.New Delhi:Oxford University Press:
- Becker,HowardS.1986. How to Start and Finish Your Thesis, Book or Article, Chicago:University of Chicago
- Bose,Pradip Kumar.1995.Research Methodology.New Delhi:Indian Council of Social Science Research
- Bryman,Alann.1988. Quantity and Quality in Social Research. London:Hyman
- Burns,RobbtB.2000.Introduction to Research Methods. London:SagePublication
- Cohen,Louis and Lawrence.1994. Research Methods in Education.London:Routledge
- Durkheim,Emile.1964.(FirstPublishingin1895)The Rules of Sociological Method. First theFreePress Paperback Edition. New York: The Free Press
- Fernades,Walter and Philip Riegas.1985.Participatory and conventional Research Methodologies.New Delhi: Indian Social Institute
- Garfinkel,H.1967.Students in Ethnomethodology.EnglewoodCliffs,NJ:PrenticeHall
- Goddle,WilliamJ.and Paul K Haff.1952.Methods in Social Research.NewYork:McGrawHill
- Handel,J.D.1978.Statistics for Sociology, Englewood Cliffs;N.J:Prentice Hall
- Mukherjee,Neela.1997.Participatory Rural Appraisal:Methodology and Applications.NewDelhi: Concept
- Schutz,Afred.1972.The Phenomenology of the Social World.London:Heinemann
- Young,P.V1988.Scientific Social Survey and Research.NewDelhi:PrenticeHall

Course No: SOC23209OE
Course Title: Juvenile Delinquency

Objectives: The course is designed to acquaint the students with the Juvenile Delinquency and its impact on society. In terms of content, it focuses mainly on sociological and cultural interpretation of deviance and Delinquency. The programme seeks to familiarize the students with the concept of Deviance and Delinquency and enable the students to develop a sociological understanding of the factors leading to Juvenile Delinquency.

Learning Outcomes: Upon completion of the course, the learners are expected to possess a basic understanding of Deviance and its various forms vis-a-vis sociological perspectives. The course is also expected to garner the requisite capabilities among the learners to analyze the varieties of factors leading to Juvenile Delinquency in the modern societies.

Unit 1 Basic Concepts
- Concept, Characteristics of Delinquency
- Crime, Deviance and Delinquency
- Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency: Differential association, Economic Pressure, Peer group influence, Gang sub-culture and Anomie
- Juvenile Justice

Unit 2 Theoretical Background
- Sociological Theory
- Biological Theory
- Developmental Theory

Essential Readings
- Bartol, C. &Bartol, A. (2016). Criminal Behaviour (11th ed.). Boston: Pearson.
- Brotherton, G. & Cronin, M. (2013). Working with vulnerable children, young people and families. London: Routledge.
- Cox, S. M. (2017). Juvenile Justice: A Guide to Theory, Policy and Practice. Los Angeles: SAGE
- Freeman, M. D. (2014). The Future of Children's Rights. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill Nijhoff
- Kendall, P. (2001). Childhood Disorders. Hove: East Sussex, UK.
- Kundu, A. (2012). Sociological Theory. New Dehli: Dorling Kindersley.
- Kumari, V. (2012). The Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kumari, V. (2017). The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015: Critical Analyses. Gurgaon, Haryana, India: Universal Law Publishing, an imprint of LexisNexis
- Parritz, R., & Troy, M. (2014). Disorders of Childhood: Development and Psychopathology (2nd ed.). Belmont: Wadsworth.
- Merlo, A. V., Benekos, P. J., & Champion, D. J. (2016). The Juvenile Justice System: Delinquency, Processing and the Law. Boston: Pearson Merton, Robert K. (1968), Social Theory and Social Structure, NY: Free Press.
- Reid, Sue titus. (1976), Crime and Criminology, Illinois: Deyden Press.
- Ryan, P. J. and Rush, G. (1997), Understanding Organized Crime in Global Perspective, Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Course No: SOC23210OE
Course Title: Sanitation and Hygiene in India

Objectives: The objective of the course is to understand the social aspects of sanitation, the relation between Society and Sanitation and the role of the public in sanitation. It also aims to make the students aware about health and sanitation conditions in India

Learning Outcomes: After finishing the course, the learners are expected to be well versed with the concept of and domain of sanitation within sociology. The learners are also expected to develop a very good understanding of the various efforts and measures in this regard.

Unit 1   Health and Sanitation
- Social Aspects of Health and Illness
- Social construction of Sanitation
- Scavenging Castes and Social Deprivation

Unit 2   Sanitation policies in India
- Swatch Bharat Abhiyan
- Sulabh Sanitation Movement
- Sanitation and Law

References
- Mohmad Akram: Sociology of Sanitation Kalpaz Publication, Delhi.
- Rechard Pyais: Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publication, Delhi.
- Chatterjee,Meera.1988.Implementing Health Policy,New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
- Dalal,Ajit,RayShubha,2005.(Ed).Social Dimensions of Health, Rawat.Gupta,
- GiriRaj(ed.).1981.TheSocialandCulturalContextofMedicineinIndia,NewDelhi:VikasPublishingHouse.
- Jha,Hetukar. 2015. Sanitation in India. Delhi: GyanBooks.
- Nagla, BK. 2015.Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- Nagla,Madhu.2013.Gender and Health,Jaipur Rawat Publications
- Pais, Richard.2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
- Pathak, Bindeshwar.2015. Sociology of Sanitation.Delhi:Kalpaz Publications.
- Saxena,Ashish.2015.Sociology of Sanitation.Delhi:Kalpaz Publications

Course No: SOC23301CR
Course Title: Religion and Society

Objectives: Religion is a ubiquitous phenomenon and its relation to society, culture and polity raises important sociological issues. This course is introduced with the objective to analyze the basic concepts and key interpretations of religion; focus on the interface between religion and society in India; highlight the distinctiveness of the sociological approach to the study of religion and analyze social change in relation to religion.
Learning Outcomes: At the completion of the course, students are expected to have a thorough understanding of the fundamental concepts and theoretical perspectives in sociology of religion. The course is expected to develop critical understanding among the students and analyze varied social behaviours in relation to religion.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Meaning and Scope of Sociology of Religion
- Religion and Magic
- Elements of religious experience
- Typology of religion (Sacramental, Prophetic and Mystical)

Unit 2 Approaches to study of Religion
- Classical: Emile Durkheim and Weber
- Modern: Phenomenological and Neo-Marxist

Unit 3 Major Religions in India
- Hinduism
- Islam
- Sikhism
- Christianity

Unit 4 Religion and Religiosity in India
- Fundamentalism
- Secularism
- Pluralism

Essential Readings:
- Baird, Robert. D. (1995), Religion in Modern India, Delhi: Manohar.
- D'Souza, Leela. (2005), The Sociology of Religion: A Historical Review, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Davie, Grace. (2007), The Sociology of Religion, New Delhi: Sage.
- Dillon, Michele. (2003), Handbook of the Sociology of Religion, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge.
- Durkheim, Emile. (2001), The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (Translated by Carol Cosman), Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Furseth, Inger & Repstad, Pal. (2006), An Introduction to the Sociology of Religion: Classical and Contemporary Perspectives, England, USA: Ashgate.
- Hamilton, Malcolm B. (2001), The Sociology of Religion: Theoretical and Comparative Perspectives, London: Routledge.
- Harlambos, Michael & Holborn, Martin. (2018), Sociology: Themes and Perspectives (8th Ed.), New Delhi: Oxford.
- Madan, Triloki N. (1992), Religion in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Roberts, Keith. A., & Yamane, David. (2016), Religion in Sociological Perspective (6th Ed), USA: Sage.
- Robinson, Rowena. (2004), Sociology of Religion in India, New Delhi: Oxford.
- Singh, Karen. (1983), Religions of India: Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, New Delhi: Clarion Books.
- Turner, Bryan. S. (2010), The New Blackwell Companion to the Sociology of Religion, Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell

Course Code: SOC23302CR
Course Title: Indian sociology

Objectives: The objective of the course is to acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society; assess the impact of various socio-political processes on the making of sociology in India and acquaint the students to various perspectives of understanding Indian society.

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of the course, students will be able to develop an understanding of different perspectives in relation to the workings of Indian society; have awareness of some of the original writings produced by the pioneers of Indian Sociology and develop an understanding related to the recent issues in Indian sociology and the debates around those issues

Unit 1   Trajectories in the development of Sociology in India
* Colonialism, Nationalism, and Emergence of Sociology in India
* Growth and Development of Sociology in India

Unit 2   Theoretical perspectives I
* Indological/ Textual (G.S. Ghurye, L. Dumont)
* Structural- Functional (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube).
* Marxian (D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai)

Unit 3   Theoretical perspectives II
* Subaltern perspective (Ranajit Guha and B.R. Ambedkar).
* Feminist perspective (Leela Dube, Sharmila Rege)

Unit 4   Sociology and Society in India
* Social conditioning of Indian Sociology: Ideology, Theory & Methods
* Sociology in/for India, Quest for Indigenization of Sociology

References:
* Ambedkar, B. R. [1916] (2014), "Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development" in Vasant Moon (ed.) *Dr. BabaSaheb Ambedkar: Writings and Speeches, Volume I*, New Delhi: Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, pp. 5-22.
* Beteille, A. (2002). *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*. New Delhi: OUP.
* Breman, J. C., Kloos, P., & Saith, A. (1997). *The Village in Asia Revisited*. New Delhi :OUP
* Chaudhuri, M. (Ed.). (2010). *Sociology in India, Intellectual and Institutional Practices*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
* Das, V. (Ed.). (2004). *Handbook of Indian Sociology*. New Delhi Oxford University Press
* Dhanagare, D. (1999). Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology. Jaipur : Rawat Publications.
* Dahiwale,S. (Ed.). (2004). *Indian Society: Non-Brahmanic Perspectives*. Jaipur Rawat Publications.
* Deshpande, S. (2003). *Contemporary India: Sociological Views*. New Delhi: Penguin Book.
* Dube, S. C. (1963), "A Deccan Village" in M. N. Srinivas (ed.) *India's Villages*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, pp. 202-215
* Dumont, Louis (2009), *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications*, New Delhi: OUP, pp. 1-32.
* Ghurye, G. S. (1969), *Caste and Race in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, pp. 1-31.
* Guha R. (1998). *A Subaltern Studies Reader*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* Khilnani, S.(1999). *The Idea of India*. New Delhi: Penguin.
* Vivek, P. (2002). *Sociological perspectives and Indian Sociology*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
* Hardiman, David and Gauri Raje (2008), "Practices of Healing in Tribal Gujarat", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 43 (9): 43-50.
* Mukerji, D. P. (1958), *Diversities*, New Delhi: People's Publishing House.
* Singh, Yogendra (2004), *Ideology and Theory in Indian Sociology*, Jaipur: Rawat Publication, pp. 135-166.
* Srinivas, M. N. (2013), "Mobility in the Caste System" in Dipankar Gupta (ed.) *Social Stratification*, New Delhi: OUP
* Sujata Patel (ed) (2011) Doing Sociology In India: Genealogies, Locations and Practices. OUP New Delhi
* Patricia Uberoi, Nandini Sundar and Satish Deshpande (ed) (2010): *Anthropology in the East: Founders of Indian Sociology and Anthropology.* Permanent Black, Ranikhet.
* Rege, S. (2003). *Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Thought*. Delhi: Sage.
* Srinivas,M. & Panini. M. (1986). Development of Sociology and social Anthropology in India in T.K.Oommen & P. Mukherji. (Eds*). Indian Sociology reflections and introspections*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan
* Srinivas, M. (2004).*Collected Essays*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Course No: SOC23303CR
Course Title: Family, Marriage and Kinship

Objectives: Family, marriage and Kinship are three important and fundamental institutions in the society. This paper aims at introducing these important institutions of the society to the students in a sociological perspective while also taking care of the recent academic debates surrounding these institutions like changes in family, Refigured Kinship, New Reproductive Technologies etc.

Learning Outcome: After reading this paper, the students will be able to understand the various sociological approaches and perspectives regarding the institution of marriage, family and kinship. They will also be abreast with the various recent debates in the sociology of Kinship.

Unit 1 Basic Concepts
- Kinship, Marriage and Family
- Kinship Terminology
- Kinship Usages
- Systems of Kinship

Unit 2 Marriage and Affinity
- Marriage: Meaning, Evolution and types
- Marriage Transactions
- Alliance Theory: Symmetrical and Asymmetrical
- Divorce and Marriage

Unit 3 Family
- Structure, function and types of family
- Alternatives to Institution of family
- Changing trends of Family structure
- Changing Care and Support Systems

Unit 4 New Areas in Kinship
- New Reproductive Technologies: IVF and Surrogacy
- Ethical concerns around Surrogacy
- Refigured Kinship
- Gay and Lesbian Kinship

Essential Readings:
- Barnes, J.A. 1971. Three Styles in the Study of Kinship London: Tavistock.
- Carsten, Janet. 2000. Cultures of Relatedness: New Approaces to the Study of Kinship.
- Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dube, Leela 1974. Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Engels, F. 1948. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State. Moscow: Progress Publishers.
- Fortes, M. 1970. Time and Social Structure and Other Essays: London: Athlone Press.
- Fox, Robin. 1967. Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective.
- Harmondsworth: Penguin. Books Ltd.
- Goody, Jack (ed) 1971. Kinship. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.
- Goody, Jack (ed.) 1958. The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, 1968. New York: Macmillan and Free Press.
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- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. 1952. Structure and Function in Primitive Society. London: Cohen and West.
- Shah, A.M. 1974 The Household Dimension of the Family in India. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Uberoi, Patricia (ed.) 1993. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Ne

Course No: **SOC23304CR**
Course Title: **Statistics and Computer Applications in Social Research**

Objectives: The objective of the course is to acquaint students with the fundamentals of social statistics and to make students understand the basic statistics and statistical software applications used in social research.
Learning Outcomes: Students will be exposed to the basic concepts and techniques of social statistics. Beginning with the meaning and types of statistics it will deal with important tools like graphing, measures of central tendency, dispersion, and correlation, tests of significance and knowledge of statistical software used in social research.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Meaning and Scope of Social Statistics
- Types: Descriptive and Inferential
- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Computer Applications

Unit 2 Organization and Presentation of Data
- Classification and Tabulation of data
- Frequency Distribution
- Graphic Presentation of Data: Charts, Histograms and Graphs, Polygon

Unit 3 Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion
- Mean, Median and Mode
- Dispersion: Quartile Deviation, Range, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation.

Unit 4 Correlation and Analysis of Variance; Statistical Software
- Correlation Analysis: Karl Pearson's Co-efficient of Correlation, Spearman's Correlation Co- efficient.
- Tests of Significance: "Chi-square test" and "t- test"
- ANNOVA
- Statistical Software: Concept, Applications and Types used in Social Research

Essential Readings
- Aggarval. Y. P. 1986. Statistical Methods. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers
- Argyrous George. 2011. Statistics for Research. New Delhi: Sage
- Babbie, E. 1998. The Practice of Social research. Wadsworth Publishing: Belmont, CA
- Bose, Pradip Kumar. 1995. Research Methodology. New Delhi: Indian Council of Social Science Research
- Bryman, Alann. 1988 Quantity and Quality in Social Research. London: Hyman
- Edward, E. Brent & Ronald E. Anderson. 1990. Computer Applications in Social Sciences. Temple University Press
- Elifson Kirk et. al. 1998 Fundamentals of Social Statistics. Boston: McGraw-Hill Jaipur: Rawat
- Sinha, Suresh. C. Dhiman, & Anil, K.. 2002. Research Methodology. New Delhi: ESS Publications

Course No: SOC23305DCE
Course Title: Political Sociology

Objectives: Political Sociology is one of the thriving subfields of sociology with important theoretical and practical consequences. It broadly aims at acquainting the students with the nature and functioning of political system and political processes; generating in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as a citizen and making students aware of the prerequisites of sound democratic political system And its vulnerability

Learning Outcomes: This course would help in developing the political awareness to the students. It would also enable the students to understand the intersection between the political and the social and also understand the meaning of central concepts and theories in political sociology.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Political Sociology: Nature and Scope
- Basic Concepts: Power, Bureaucracy and Authority
- Political Parties and Pressure Groups

Unit 2 Approaches for the Study of Political System
- Structural Functional Approach
- Conflict Approach
- Behavioural Approach

Unit 3 Political Processes
- Political Culture
- Political Socialization
- Political Participation

Unit 4 Polity and Society in India
- Caste and Politics in India
- Nation Building and National Integration in India
- State and Society under Socialism

Essential Readings:
- Bendix, Reinhard and Lipset, Seymour M. (1966), *Class, Status, and Power: Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective*, New York: The Free Press.
- Bottomore Thomas B. (1968), *Elites and Society*, London: Penguin Books.
- Coser, Lewis A. (1967), *Political Sociology*, New York: Harper Torch Books.
- Desai, Akshay R. (1978). *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Harlambos, Michael and Holborn, Martin. (2000), *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, UK, India: Harper Collins.
- Janoski, Thomas., Robert Alford, Alexander Hicks & Mildred A. Schwartz. (2005), *The Handbook of Political Sociology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Course No: SOC23306DCE
Course Title: Industrial Sociology

Objectives: This course principally aims at outlining the relationship between industry and society. It also highlights the basic concepts and notions that remain crucial in the context of industrial sociology. It also aims to facilitate the analyses of exceedingly crucial concepts such as labour relations, production relations etc. in industrial society and engage with industrial relations and industrialization at length

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of this course, the students shall be able to locate the notion of industry and its significance in understanding the social structure of industrial society.

Unit 1   Introduction
- Introduction to Industrial Sociology. Definition, Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology
- Growth of Industrialization, Industrial Revolution and its Impact on Society
- Changing Structure of Modern Industrial Enterprises
- Principles of Organization- Formal and Informal

Unit 2   Theoretical Perspective
- Classical theories: Karl Marx and Max Weber
- Modern Sociological Theories: Harry Braverman's Labour and Monopoly Capital; Maslow theory of Industrial Management

Unit 3 Industries in India
- Industrial Development in India
- Division of Labour: The Manorial and Guild System; Bureaucracy
- Multi-National Companies, Corporates

Unit 4   Industrial Problems and Trade Union Movement
- Absenteeism, Monotony and Fatigue; Industrial Disputes.
- Functions, Problems and Prospects of Trade Unions in India
- Labour Legislations; Industry and Safety Measures

Essential readings
- Blauner, R. 1964. Alienation and Freedom, Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Ivar, E Berg. 1979. Industrial Sociology, New York: Prentice-Hall.
- Kerr, C. et. al. 1973. Industrialism and Industrial Man, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Macarthy, E. A. J. 1973. (ed.), Trade Unions, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Poole, M. 1982 Theories of Trade Unionism: A Sociology for Industrial Relations, London: Routledge and   Kegan Paul.
- Hyman, R. and Robert, P. (eds.). 1985. The New Working Class: White Collar Workers and their Organizations, London: MacMillan.
- Hyman, R. 1975. Industrial Relations: A Marxist Introduction, London: MacMillan.
- Clarke, T. and L. Clements (eds.).1977. Trade Unions Under Capitalism, London: Fontana.
- Hunnis. G. et. al. 1973. Workers' Control: A Reader on Labour and Social Change, New York, Vintage.
- Gyllenhammer, P.G. 1977. People at Work, Mass: Addison Wesley.
- Braverman, H. 1979. Labour and Monopoly Capital. The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century, Trivandrum: Social Scientist Press.
- Sheth, N. R. 1982. Social Framework of an Indian Factory, Delhi: Hindustan Publishing
- Ramaswamy, E.A.1978. Industrial Relations in India, Delhi: Macmillan.
- Ramaswamy, E.A. & U. Ramaswamy, 1973. Industry and Labour: An Introduction, Delhi: Oxford University 18. Press. Schneider, E.V. 1957. Industrial Sociology, New York: McGraw Hill.
- Smelser, N. J. 19 Social Change in Industrial Revolution, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. Wilensky, Lebeaux, C. N. 1958. Industry, Society and Social Welfare, New York: The Free Press.

Course No: SOC23307DCE
Course Title: Social Anthropology

Objectives: The course is designed to acquaint the students with the basic concepts of social anthropology. In terms of content, it focuses mainly on structural functional perspectives of Social Anthropology.

The programme seeks to enable the students to familiarize them with the basic concepts of social anthroplology; enable the students to carry a comparative and critical analysis of the major theoretical perspectives in social anthropology and anthropology in India and to lay a solid foundation among the learners for pursuing the higher studies in social anthropology.

Learning Outcomes: Upon completing the course, the learners are expected to possess a holistic understanding of the social anthropology and their perspectives. The course is also expected to garner the requisite capabilities among the learners to apply the major social anthropological perspectives in understanding the societal processes and social discourses.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Meaning and Scope of Social Anthropology
- Culture: Concept, Aspects of Culture: Cultural Universals: Cultural Relativism: Cultural Integration
- Dynamics of Culture: Acculturation and Transculturation

Unit 2 Basic Concepts
- Emergence of fieldwork tradition,
- Historical Particularism,
- American Cultural Tradition
- Participant Observation

Unit 3 Theories in Social Anthropology
- E. B. Tylor
- L. H. Morgan
- B. Malinowski

Unit 4 Indian Context
- Development of Anthropology in India
- Contributions of Anthropologists

Essential Readings
- Alan Barnard and Jonathan Spencer (2010) Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology. Cambridge: Routledge
- Barnard, A. Social Anthropology: A Concise Introduction (Study mates). Very clear, succinct and wide-ranging.
- Carrithers, M (1992) Why Humans Have Cultures (a stimulating and readable introduction to some contemporary themes.
- Eriksen, T H (1995) Small Places, Large Issues: An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology, London: Pluto Press (an interesting and readable introduction to the subject).
- Just, Peter (2000) Social and Cultural Anthropology: A Very Short Introduction. London: OUP
- Keesing, R (1998) Cultural Anthropology.
- Malinowski, B (1979) The Ethnography of Malinowski, ed. M W Young (an anthology of writings of a great anthropologist, about the people of the Trobriand Islands).
- Singh, Yogendra, 1973: Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi : Thomson Press)
- Srinivas, M.N. 1960: India's Villages. Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
- Srinivas, M.N., 1963 : Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley : University of California Press)
- Srinivas, M.N., 1980: India: Social Structure (New Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation).

Course No: SOC23308GE
Course Title: Women and Society in India

Objectives: The objective of the course is to integrate women's experience into the dialectics of history and study gender inequalities in various institutional contexts, and gain an understanding of the women's movement in India and the issues that have been central to it.

Learning Outcomes: By recovering studies of women's activism, feminists have contributed towards building a new knowledge base, providing new ways of seeing and understanding women. Students will be able to critically analyze women's position in Indian society.

Unit 1   Introduction
*   Social construction of Indian Womanhood
*   Women's Movement- A historical Background
*   Women's Movement in contemporary India

Unit 2   Women in India Society: Issues and Challenges
*   Gender discrimination
*   Violence against Women: Domestic and Workplace
*   Dowry and late marriage

Essential Readings:
*   Altekar, A.S. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass, 1983.
*   Connell, R.W. Masculinities. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995.
*   Desai, N and M. Krishnaraj. Women and Society in India. Delhi: Ajantha, 1987.
*   Forbes, G. Women In Modern India. New Delhi: CUP, 1998
*   Mies, Maria 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy. Concept: Delhi.
*   Mocormark, C and M. Strathern. Nature, Culture and Gender. CUP,1980.
*   Myers, K.A., Anderson, C.D and Risman. Feminist Foundations London and
*   Nanda, B.R. 1976. Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity. Vikas: Delhi.
*   Oakely, A. Sex, Gender and Society. New York: Harper and Row, 1972.
*   Sharmila Rege. Sociology of Gender London: Sage, 2003.
*   Sumi Krishna, Livelihood and Gender Equity in Community Resource United Kingdom: Sage, 1998
*   Whyte, R. O. and Whyte, P. The Women of Rural Asia Colardo: Westview , 1982.

Course No: **SOC23309GE**
Course Title: **Social Change in India**

Objectives: This course is introduced to provide a comprehensive understanding of the concept and nature of social change. It broadly seeks to sociologically understand the complex nature of change in Indian society; offer an understanding of the varieties of processes of social change and how these changes alter the Indian society and enlighten the students about various factors responsible for social change in India.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, the students are expected to comprehend complex nature of social change from sociological perspective. The course is expected to enable students to examine the link between various forces of social change and major transformation in Indian society. The course is also expected to promote critical thinking among the students about various process of social change.

Unit 1   Concepts and Approaches To Social Change
- Basic Concepts: Progress, Development, and Change
- Social and Cultural Change
- Evolutionary and Functional Approaches

Unit 2   Processes of Social Change
- Sanskritization
- Westernization
- Modernization

Essential Readings
- Kuppuswamy, Bangalore. (1972), *Social Change in India*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Madan, Gurmukh Ram. (1971), *Social Change and Problems of Development in India*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- Mukherjee, Ramkrishna. (1991), Society, Culture, Development, New Delhi: Sage.
- Singer,Milton and Bernard S. Cohn. (1968), *Structure and Change in Indian Society*, Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company.
- Singh, Yogendra. (1986), *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Singh, Yogendra. (1993), Social Change in India: Crisis and Resilience, New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.
- Srinivas, Mysore N. (1963), *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Sharma, Kanhaiya L. (2007), *Indian Social Structure and Change*, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Sinha, Raghuvir. (1977), *Social Change in Indian Society*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Srinivas, Mysore N., S. Seshaiah, V. S. Parthasarathy. (1977), *Dimensions of Social Change in India*, Bombay: Allied Publishers.

Course No: SOC23310OE
Course Title: Ageing in India

Objectives: This programme intends to introduce core ideas to the students such as old age, ageing, ageism, and so on. It broadly seeks to enlighten the students with the emergence and scope of the discipline; understand trends and patterns of ageing in Global as well as Indian context; analyze various stages of ageing through life course and identify and analyze various issues and problems associated with ageing and how these issues and problems are addressed.

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of the course, students will be able to explain how the discipline emerged. Students will also be able to understand various stages of ageing and the implications of the increase in aged population. Students will also have a clear understanding of various issues and problems faced by the aged people and how their issues are addressed.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Emergence and Scope of Sociology of Ageing
- Basic Concepts: Elderly, Ageism, and Old Age
- Stages of Ageing Life Course

Unit 2 Problems of Aged in Indian Society
- Problems of elderly people – Social, economic and Psychological
- Health Issues of aged people
- Initiatives to address the problems of aged

Essential Readings

- Alam, Moneer. (2006), Ageing in India: Socio-Economic and Health Dimensions, New Delhi: Academic Foundation.
- Ara, Shabeen. (1996), Old age among slum dwellers, New Delhi: South Asia Publishers.
- Biswas, Suhas K. (1987), Ageing in Contemporary India, Indian Anthropological Society.
- Dandekar, Kumudini. (1986), The Elderly in India, New Delhi: Sage.
- Dhillon, Paramjeet K. (1992), Psycho-Social Aspects of Ageing in India, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Fennell, Graham., Chris Phillipson & Helen Evers. (1988), The Sociology of Old Age, Open University Press.
- Karalay, Gangadhar. (2022), Sociology of Ageing, New Delhi: Sage.
- Mortimor, Jeylan T. and Shanahan, Michael J. (2003), Handbook of the Life Course, New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum.
- Settersten, Richard, A, & Angel, Jacqueline, L. (2011), Handbook of Sociology of Ageing, London: Springer-Verlag.
- Slattery, Martin. (2021), The New Sociology of Ageing, NY: Routledge.
- Victor, Christina R. (1994), Old Age in Modern Society (2nd Ed.), London: Chapman & Hall.
- Victor, Christina R. (2005), The Social Context of Ageing, London, NY: Routledge.

Course No: SOC23311OE
Course Title: **Culture and Society**

Objectives: The course is designed to acquaint the students with the major cultural processes and their role in society for transformation. In terms of content, it focuses mainly on culture and society. The programme seeks to enable the students to familiarize them with the role of the culture in the society; enable the students to carry a comparative and critical analysis of the major cultural processes and to lay a solid foundation among the learners for pursuing the higher studies in culture and society.
Learning Outcomes: Upon completing the course, the learners are expected to possess a holistic understanding of the culture and their role in society. The course is also expected to garner the requisite capabilities among the learners to understand the major cultural processes.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Concept and types of Culture
- Determinants of Culture
- Cultural Lag and Ethnocentrism

Unit 2 Cultural Processes
- Acculturation
- Assimilation
- Enculturation

Essential Readings
- Alan Barnard and Jonathan Spencer (2010) Encyclopedia of Social and Cultural Anthropology. Camgridge: Routledge
- Carrithers, M (1992) Why Humans Have Cultures (a stimulating and readable introduction to some contemporary themes.
- Eriksen, T H (1995) Small Places, Large Issues: An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology, London: Pluto Press (an interesting and readable introduction to the subject).
- Just, Peter (2000) Social and Cultural Anthropology: A Very Short Introduction. London: OUP
- Keesing, R (1998) Cultural Anthropology.
- Singh, Yogendra, 1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi : Thomson Press)
- Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay : Asia Publishing House.

Course No: SOC23401CR
Course Title: Contemporary Social Theory

Objectives: The central objective of the course is tracing and contextualizing the history and development of sociological theory, and examining its prospects and relevance in the changing contexts in the contemporary period.

Learning Outcomes: The course exposes students to theoretical perspectives to look at post modernity and its constituents as a practice deeply embedded in culture and society. It familiarizes students with encountering problems in their everyday life from more rationalist perspectives. It attempts to critically engage with and interrogate the multiple views on modernity and post-modernity.

Unit 1 Introduction
- An end of sociological theory?
- Anthony Giddents: The Juggernaut of Modernity
- Zygmunt Bauman on the changing discursive formation of sociology and his sociological theory of postmodernity.

Unit 2 Critical theory
- Louis Pierre Althuser: Over-determination, Ideological State Apparatuses
- Jurgen Habermas: Communicative Action, Life world and System

Unit 2 Post-Structuralism
- Jacques Derrida: Deconstruction
- Michael Foucault: Power and Discourse
- Roland Barthes: Death of the author

Unit 4 Postmodernism
- Jean-François Lyotard: Postmodern condition
- Fredric Jameson: Cultural logic of late capitalism
- Jean Baudrillard: Simulation

Essential readings
- Lyotard, Jean-François.The Postmodern Condition. 1st ed. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1984.
- Elliott, Anthony, and Larry J. Ray. "Jean Francois Lyotard." Key contemporary social theorists. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 2003.
- Mann, Doug. "The Postmodern Condition." Understanding society: a survey of modern social theory. Don Mills, Ont.: Oxford University Press, 2008.
- Anderson, Perry. The Origins of Postmodernity. London and New York: Verso. 1998.
- Buchanan, Ian. Fredric Jameson: Live Theory. London and New York: Continuum. 2006.
- Burnham, Clint. The Jamesonian Unconscious: The Aesthetics of Marxist Theory.
- Durham, NC: Duke University Press. 1995.
- Helmling, Stephen. The Success and Failure of Fredric Jameson: Writing, the Sublime, and the Dialectic of Critique. Albany: State University of New York Press. 2001.
- Homer, Sean. Fredric Jameson: Marxism, Hermeneutics, Postmodernism. New York: Routledge. 1998.
- Irr, Caren and Ian Buchanan, eds. On Jameson: From Postmodernism to Globalization.
- Albany: State University of New York Press. 2005.
- Kellner, Douglas, ed. Jameson/Postmodernism/Critique. Washington, DC: Maisonneuve Press. 1989.
- Roberts, Adam. Fredric Jameson. New York: Routledge, 2000.
- Smith, Richard G (ed.) Jean Baudrillard: Fatal Theories, London, UK: Routledge.2009.
- Hegarty, Paul (2004). Jean Baudrillard: live theory. London: Continuum.2004

Course No: SOC23402CR
Course Title: **Sociology of Development**
Objectives: The course necessitates an understanding of changing concept of development in the wake of the ensuing all-round global socio-economic, cultural and environmental changes. The course also intends to acquaint the students with the emerging sociological theories on development besides revealing the major paths and agencies of development as adopted by the various nations the world over.
Learning Outcomes: Upon completing the course, the learners are expected to possess a deeper understanding of the concept of development and the underlying theories. The learners are also expected to be able to identify the various focused areas of development based on their knowledge of national and international experiences of the development and also gain a critical understanding of developmental approaches.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Concept of development
- Human development
- Social development
- Sustainable development

Unit 2 Theories in development
- Modernization theory
- Dependency theory
- World Systems theory
- Uneven Development theory

Unit 3 Focused Areas in development
- Micro Planning vs. Macro Planning
- Environment and development
- Population and development
- Gender and development

Unit 4 Critique of Development
- Dilemmas of development
- Current debates in development
- Development and displacement
- Indian and comparative experience of development

Essential Readings
- Amin, Samir (1979). Unequal Development. New Delhi: OUP
- Dereze, Jean and Sen, Amartya (1996). India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi:OUP.
- Desai, A.R. (1985). India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.(Chapter 2).
- Haq, MahbubUl. (1991). Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi, OUP
- Harrison, D. (1989). The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage.
- Kiely, Ray and Phil Marfleet (eds). (1998). Globalization and the Third World. London: Routledge.
- Sharma, SL (1986). Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions. Jaipur: Rawat.(Chapter 1).

Course No: SOC23403CR
Course Title: Field Work and Report Writing

At present, almost the entire sociology curriculum is classroom centered. Since society is the wider laboratory in which sociological knowledge is produced and refined, it is necessary to enliven the teaching of sociology by making it oriented to existential and social reality. This can be done, wherever possible, by incorporating field-based learning and project work. Apart from field trips to institutions and events, the students should be made to prepare reports focusing on social reality. This course introduces the student to the field from a sociological perspective. 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. The students have to learn the techniques of construction of research tools for undertaking field studies while constructing the questionnaires, interview schedules and various other tools depending upon the nature of the research. Subsequently they have to undergo field work and analysis of data in form of a project report. In addition, she/he must submit field observation notes, interview transcripts and any other data as appendices.

Course Code: SOC23404DCE
Course Title: Sociology of Diaspora

Objectives: Because of large scale international migration, Diasporic Studies is emerging as a very important subject in the discipline of Sociology. This paper aims at equipping the students with the various important concepts in Diasporic studies. Besides making them understand the origin and various theoretical approaches to understanding of Diaspora, it also aims at addressing important issues in Diasporic studies like social exclusion, identity maintenance etc.

Learning Outcomes: After reading this paper, the students will be able to understand Diaspora studies in perspective and better comprehend the various sociological debates surrounding the concept of Diaspora.

Unit 1   Introduction
- Diaspora : Concept and Definition
- Emergence of Diasporic Studies
- Types of Diaspora

Unit 2   Theoretical Perspectives
- Safran and Robin Cohen
- Steven Vertovec
- Avtar Brah
- Niclolas Van Hear

Unit 3   Diasporic Communities of the World
- Jewish
- Greek
- Armenian
- Palestinian

Unit 4   Indian Diaspora
- Historical Background of Indian Diaspora
- Indian Diaspora: Strength and Dispersion
- India's relation with its Diaspora

Essential Readings
- Bhabha, H. (1994). The location of culture. London: Routledge.
- Braziel, J. E. (2008). Diaspora: An introduction. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers.
- Brah, A. (1996). Cartographies of diaspora: Contesting identities. London & New York: Routledge.
- Brubaker, R. (2005). The 'diaspora' diaspora. Ethnic and Racial Studies, 28(1), 1-19.
- Butler, K. (2001). Defining diaspora, refining a discourse. Diaspora, 10(2), 189-219.
- Clifford, J. (1994). Diasporas. Cultural Anthropology, 9(3), 302-338.
- Cohen, R. (1997). Global Diasporas: An introduction. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Dufoix. S. (2003). Diasporas. Berkley: University of California Press.
- Van Hear, Nicholas, "Diaspora Formation". Migration:A Compass Anthology. Oxford, 2014

Course No: SOC20405DCE
Course Title: **Sociology of Marginalized Communities**

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.

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of the course, the learners will be able to compare and contrast the social histories, structural conditions, socio-political dynamics, demographics, and the current challenges confronting various marginalized groups in the India.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Marginalization and scope and Importance of Studying Marginalization
- Socio-economic indices of marginalization: poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness; inequality
- Marginalization and social exclusion

Unit 2 Marginalized groups in India
- 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

Unit 3 Perspectives on Marginalization
- Role of Ideology in Identification of Marginalization
- Views of Jyotiba Phule, Ambedkar and Ram Manohar Lohiya

Unit 4 Social Change and Marginalized groups
- Marginalization and affirmative action: Constitutional provisions; implementation; impact on marginalized communities; limitations; critical review

Essential Readings
- Ambedkar, B.R. (1946). Who were the Shudras? How They Came to be the Fourth
- Varna in the Indo-Aryan Society, Bombay: Thackers.
- Beteille, Andre (1981).Backward Classes and the New Social Order, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Beteille, Andre (1992). Backward Classes in Contemporary India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth eds. (1998). Challenging Untouchability, New Delhi: Sage.
- Gore, M.S. (1993).The Social Context of an Ideology: The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar, New Delhi: Sage.
- Guha, Ranjeet ed. (1996). Subaltern Studies: Writings on South Asian History and Society, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Khan, Mumtaz Ali (1980).Scheduled Castes and Their Status in India,New Delhi: Uppal Publishing House.
- Jogdand, P.G. (2000). New Economic Policy and Dalits, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Omvedt, Gail (1995). Dalit Visions: The Anti Caste Movement and the Construction of an Indian Identity, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Parvathamma, C. (1989).Scheduled Castes at the Cross Roads, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
- Singh, K.S. (1995). The Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, 2008, Anti-Conversion Laws: Challenges to Secularism and Fundamental Rights, EPW, 43(2), Jan. 12-18, pp. 63-69, 71-73.

Course No: SOC20406DCE
Course Title: Sociology of Sanitation and Hygiene

Objectives: The course is meant to introduce the learners to the fundamental concepts of Sociology. Besides acquainting them with the evolution of the discipline, it also intends to familiarize the learners with the fundamental concepts and concerns of Sociology. The course is introduced with the objective:
* To understand the social aspects of sanitation and social ordering
* To understand the relation between Society and Sanitation.
* To understand the role of the public in sanitation
* To make the students aware about health and sanitation conditions in India
* To understand the problems of sanitation in India.

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of the course, the learners will be able to define the basic concepts of sociology of sanitation and illustrate the programmes and policies related to sanitation vis-à-vis gender. The learners will also be able to explain the social construction of sanitation as well as allied social aspects of health and illness.

Unit 1 Introduction
* Origin and Scope of Sociology of Sanitation
* Sanitation in India

Unit 2 Health and Sanitation
* Social construction of Sanitation
* Social Aspects of Health and Illness
* Scavenging Castes and Social Deprivation

Unit 3 Issues and concerns of Sanitation
* Sanitation and awareness
* Gender and Sanitation
* Rural / Urban Sanitation Scavenging

Unit 4 Sanitation policies in India
* Swatch Bharat Abhiyan
* Sulabh Sanitation Movement
* Sanitation and Law

Essential Readings
* Mohmad Akram : Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publication, Delhi.
* Rechard Pyais : Sociology of Sanitation, Kalpaz Publication, Delhi.
* Chatterjee, Meera. 1988. Implementing Health Policy,New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
* Dalal, Ajit, Ray Shubha, 2005. (Ed). Social Dimensions of Health, Rawat. Gupta,
* Giri Raj (ed.). 1981.The Social and Cultural Context of Medicine in India, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
* Jha, Hetukar. 2015. Sanitation in India. Delhi: Gyan Books.
* Nagla, B K. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
* Nagla, Madhu. 2013. Gender and Health, Jaipur Rawat Publications
* Pais, Richard. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
* Pathak, Bindeshwar. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
* Saxena, Ashish. 2015. Sociology of Sanitation. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications

Course No: **SOC23407GE**
Course Title: **Media Sociology**

Objectives: The course is introduced to enlighten the students about the role that media plays in the modern societies. Broadly, it seeks to offer an understanding of the meaning, nature and varieties of media forms; to introduce the students to certain major themes of outlining the interconnections between media and society through using various perspectives and to enlighten the students about the role of media in reducing social inequalities and how media brings about a change in society.

Learning Outcomes: This course will enable the students to learn the basics of media. It simultaneously enables them to understand and question the role that media plays in society. The course will also develop among students an understanding of the contemporary issues and concerns associated with media vis-a-vis society. Also it will enable the students to analyse and critique the media from a sociological perspective.

Unit 1 Concepts and Approaches in Media Studies
- Media: Meaning, Nature and Types
- Theoretical Perspectives on Media: Adorno, Habermas

Unit 2 Media and Society
- Media as Watchdog
- Media and Gender
- Media and Social Change

Essential Reading
- Appadurai, Arjun. (1986), The social life of things: commodities in cultural perspective, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Barrat, David. (1986), Media Sociology, NY: Routledge.
- Curran, James. (2010). Media and Society, London: Bloomsbury.
- Desai, Akshay Ramanlal. (1948). Social Background of Indian Nationalism. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Hodkinson, Paul. (2011), Media, Culture and Society: An Introduction, London: Sage.
- Jackson, John D., Nielsen, Greg Marc & Hsu, Yon (2011), Mediated Society: A Critical Sociology of Media, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Jeffrey, Robin. (2000), India's Newspaper Revolution. Capitalism, Politics and the Indian language, NY: St. Martin's Press.
- Kohli, Vanita. (2003), The Indian Media Business. London: Sage.
- Kumar, Keval. J. (2010), Mass Communication in India, New Delhi: Jaico Publishing House.
- Nielsen, Greg. (2023), Media Sociology and Journalism: Studies in Truth and Democracy, UK, USA: Anthem Press.
- Sundaram, Ravi. & Patel, Sujata. (2022), No Limits: Media Studies from India, USA: Oxford.
- Williams, Raymond. (1962), Communications, Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Course No: **SOC23408GE**
Course Title: Ecology and Society

Objectives: This course introduces students to environmental concerns. Students are expected to learn about the factors affecting environment and how environment can be protected. This programme intends to familiarize the students about the relationship between human society and ecosystem and understand the basic concepts associated with environment and society; to help students understand how sustainable development can be envisaged and create awareness among the students regarding the ecological issues and problems.
Learning Outcome: This course is believed to enlighten the students about the interface between the society and the environment. It is also believed to enable the students to understand and appreciate the role played by society in shaping the environmental decisions. The students will be enabled to think critically analyze various environmental problems and develop an understanding of how these environmental problems can be resolved.

Unit 1 Understanding Basic Concepts
- Environment, Ecosystem and Ecology
- Sustainability and Sustainable Development

Unit 2 Environmental issues and Problems
- Environmental Pollution
- Deforestation
- Ecological Degradation

Essential Readings
- Agarwal, Shyam K. (1997), *Environmental Issues and Themes*, APH Publishing Corporation.
- Bookchin, Murray. (1980), *Towards an Ecological Society*, Black Rose Books.
- Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramachandra, (1996), *Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: Oxford.
- Gosling, David. (2001), *Ecology in India and South Asia*, Routledge.
- Guha, Ramachandra. (1994), *Social Ecology*, Oxford.
- Hannigan, John. (1995), *Environmental Sociology*, London: Routledge.

Course No: **SOC23409OE**
Course title: **Science, Technology and Society**

Objectives: This course aims to introduce students to the complex interplay of society, science and technology and its implications for our societal goals as well as our personal lives. It broadly seeks to create an understanding of science and technology from a sociological perspective and understand, how science is practiced in social institutional contexts.

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of the course, students will have a vivid understanding of the discipline as well as the intersection between science, technology and society. Students will also be able to sociologically analyze technology vis-à-vis society through using various perspectives and how science and technology has/is shaping the society.

Unit 1 Introduction
- Sociology of Science – its nature and Importance; Pure vs. Applied Sciences
- Science, Technology and society; Science as a Social System
- Philosophical and Historical perspectives on Science and Technology (Karl Manheim, Robert K Merton)
- Science, technology and shaping of society (mobility patterns, gender, Identities)

Unit 2 Science, technological development and contemporary issues
- History of technological development
- State policy, Digital Divide and inclusion
- Surveillance society and cyber crime
- Virtual community

Essential Readings
- Dauben, Joseph and Virginia Sexton, 1983, History and Philosophy of Science: Selected Papers, New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Agassi, Joseph, 1981, Science and Society: Studies in Sociology of Sciences, London: Reidel.
- Joerges, Bernward and Helga Nowotny (ed.), 2003, Social Studies of Science and Technology: Looking Back, Ahead, Netherlands: Kluwer.
- Wyer, Mary (ed.) 2001, Women, Science and Technology: A Reader in Feminist Science Studies, London: Routledge.
- MacKenzie D. and Wajcman, J. (eds.) 1999, The Social Shaping of Technology, Milton Keynes: Open University Press.
- Gaillard, J., V.V.Krishna and R.Waast (Eds.). 1997. Scientific Communities in the Developing World, New Delhi: Sage.
- Chaubey, Kamala (Ed.). 1974. Science Policy and National Development, New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Krishna, V.V. 1993. S.S. Bhatnagar on Science, Technology, and Development, New Delhi: Wiley Eastern.

Course No: **SOC23410OE**
Course title: **Globalization in India**

Objectives: The objective of the course is to introduce students to the social and historical context of globalization. It broadly seeks to create an understanding of globalization as a process and also seeks to understand the impact of globalization on Indian society

Learning Outcome: After the completion of the course, students will have a fair understanding of globalization in general and globalization in India, in particular. They will be equipped to conceptualize globalization as a multidimensional social process. They will also be able to trace out the various arguments and debates around globalization in India.

Unit 1 Understanding Globalization
- The Concept of Globalization and its Historical and Social Context
- Characteristics of Globalization
- 1991 economic reforms of India and Information and Communication Technology

Unit 2 Globalization and the Indian Experience
- Globalization and Public Policy
- Debate on Globalization
- Impact of Globalization: Trends and Prospects
- Changing Role of the State in the Globalization Era

Essential Readings
- Appadurai, Arjun (1996). Modernity at Large, University of Minnesota Press.
- Applebaum R. and W. Bobinson (2005). Critical Global Studies, New York: Routledge.
- Bremen, Yam (1993). Footlost Labour, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Browning, Halcli, Webster ed. (1996). Understanding Contemporary Society: Theories of the Present, London: Sage Publications.
- Cohen, Robin and M. Shirin ed. Global Social Movements, London: The Athlone Press.
- Giddens, Anthony (2000). Runaway World: How Globalization is Reshaping Our Lives,
- New York: Routledge.
- Jha, Avinash (2000). Background to Globalization, Mumbai: Centre for Education and Documentation.
- Jogdand, P.G., P.Bansode and N.G.Meshram eds. (2008). Globalization and Social Justice, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Upadhya C. and A.R. Vasavi ed. (2007). In an Outpost of the Global Economy: Work and Workers in India's Information Technology Industry, London: Routledge.
- Waters M. (1995). Globalization, London: Routledge.