

**SYLLABUS STRUCTURE AS PER NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020
UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME**

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

The four year Under Graduate Programme in Sociology follows the Curriculum and Credit Framework for Undergraduate Programmes (MZU - CCFUGP 2022) incorporating a flexible choice-based credit system, and multiple entry and exit options. There are eight semesters in the programme and one Academic year will consist of two semesters each. The Under Graduate Programme in Sociology will follow the UG Degree Programme with single Major.

There are 23 Disciplinary Major papers and one Research project/Dissertation and 3 Multidisciplinary papers in all the eight semesters. Each Major paper carries 4 credits each, Multidisciplinary course carries 3 credits and Research Project carries 12 credits.

Teaching method shall comprise of a combination of lectures and tutorial, mentoring and guidance for the entire course and the research project work, dissertation duly assessed through internal tests, assignments, project guidance, submission of Research diary, dissertation guidance, presentations and the end-semester exams.

MIZORAM UNIVERSITY
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME
NEP 2020, SOCIOLOGY SYLLABUS 2023

SEMESTER WISE COURSE AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION, NEP 2020

DEPARMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Under Graduate Sociology Syllabus 2023

Year	Semester	Name of Course	Course Code	Credit	
1st Year	I Semester	Sociological Concepts- I	SOC100/Major-1	4	
		Introduction to Sociology-I	SOC 101/Major-2/Minor	4	
		Basic Sociological Concepts *	SOC110/MDC	3	
	II Semester	Social Processes	SOC160/Major-1	4	
		Family,Marriage, Kinship-I	SOC161Major-2/Minor	4	
		Family,Marriage, Kinship-II	SOC120/MDC	3	
2nd Year	III Semester	Sociology of Indian Society-I	SOC200/Major-1	4	
		Social Problems in India	SOC201/Major-2/Minor	4	
		Socialization and Culture	SOC210/MDC	3	
	IV Semester	Sociology of Indian Society -II	SOC260/Major-1	4	
		Social Change	SOC261/Major-2/Minor	4	
3rd Year	V Semester	Rural Sociology	SOC300/Major-1	4	
		Foundation of Sociological Thought-I	SOC301/Major-2	4	
		Social Stratification	SOC302/Major-3/Minor	4	
	VI Semester	Foundation of Sociological Thought-II	SOC360/Major-1	4	
		Social Research Methods-I	SOC361/Major-2	4	
		Conflict and Social Movements	SOC362/Major-3	4	
		Urban Sociology	SOC363/Major-4/Minor	4	
4th Year	VII Semester	Social Research Methods-II	SOC400/Major-1	4	
		Society and Environment	SOC401/Major-2/Minor	4	
		Sociology of Religion	SOC402/Major-3/Minor	4	
	Bachelor's Degree (Honours)				
	VIII Semester	Modern Sociological Thought	SOC460/Major-1	4	
		Sociology of Gender	SOC461/Major-2	4	
		Structure and Transformation of Mizo Society	SOC462/Major-3	4	
		Sociology of Education	SOC463/Major-4	4	
		Crime and Society	SOC464/Major-5	4	
	OR				
Bachelor's Degree (Honours with Research)					
VIII Semester	Modern Sociological Thought	SOC460/Major-1	4		
	Sociology of Gender	SOC461/Major-2	4		

		Dissertation	RPD470	12
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***Indicates MDC paper to be taught in all three semesters.**

**I Semester
(SOC101/Major-2/Minor)
INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY I**

Credit- 4

Course Objective:

In this course, the historical roots of the discipline and its subsequent development with its own subject matter and scope will be explored. The important sociological concepts on social groups, culture and the process of socialization will be discussed to familiarize students on the importance of understanding such societal activities.

Course Outcome:

The course will help students understand the emergence of Sociology as a discipline, having its own subject matter and scope. It will help them analyse and understand the existence and function of such day-to-day activities in the form of groups, way of life, shared experiences and how one learns societal norms and become members of society.

Course Outline

Unit I: Sociology as a Discipline: Emergence of Sociology, Nature of Sociology, Subject Matter of Sociology, Scope of Sociology.

Unit II: Social Groups: Characteristics of Social Groups, Classification of Social Groups, Importance of Social Groups, Importance of Primary Groups.

Unit III: Culture: Elements of Culture, Transmission of Culture, Acculturation and Cultural Diffusion, Cultural Lag.

Unit IV: Socialization: Stages of Socialization, Characteristics of Socialization, Types of Socialization, Agencies of Socialization.

Suggested Readings

Davis,K., 1949, *Human Society*, The Macmillan Co: New Delhi

Gisbert, P., 2010, *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Blackswan Private Limited: New Delhi

Maclver, R.M. & C.H. Page., 1949, *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, Holt, Rinchart and Winston: New York.

Young, K &R.W.Mack, 1986, *Systematic Sociology: Text and Readings* Affiliated East West Press Ltd: New Delhi.

Rawat,H.K. 2007, *Sociology: basic Concepts*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur

Sengupta,S. *Introductory Sociology*, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd:Kolkatta

Johnson, H.M., 1973,*Sociology*, Allied Publisher: Bombay

Abraham, M.F., 2006, *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi

Haralambos, M. & R.M.Heald, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi

Bottomore,T.B., 1994, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Chennai : Blackie and Sons.

Bawman, Zygmunt & May, Tim. 2001. *Thinking Sociologically*. USA: Blackwell Publishing.

Beteille, Andre.2002. *Sociology, Essays, Approaches and Methods*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Giddens, Anthony, 1998, *Sociology*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Inkeles, Alex. 1996, *What is Sociology? an Introduction to Discipline and Profession*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

I Semester
SOC100/Major-1
SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS - I

Credit – 4

Course Objective: This introductory course aims to introduce to the students learning the subject for the first time the important basic Sociological concepts which are relevant for understanding sociological perspective of the terms and in understanding the social relations between individuals.

Course Outcome: The course on the basic concepts of sociology will help students grasp the meaning and perspective of sociology. Students are expected to understand the various norms and values existing in the society and understand the importance and functions they have in the society.

Course Outline

Unit I: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Social Structure

Unit II: Status, Role, Norms, Values, Social Function

Unit III: Folkways, Mores, Customs, Sanctions.

Unit IV: Social Control- Nature, Types, Agencies and Importance.

Suggested Readings

Inkeles, Alex. 1996, *What is Sociology? an Introduction to Discipline and Profession*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Davis,K., 1949, *Human Society*, The Macmillan Co: New Delhi

Gisbert, P., 2010, *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Blackswan Private Limited: New Delhi

Maclver, R.M. & C.H. Page., 1949, *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: New York.

Young, K & R.W.Mack, 1986, *Systematic Sociology: Text and Readings* Affiliated East West Press Ltd: New Delhi.

Rawat,H.K. 2007, *Sociology: basic Concepts*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur

Sengupta,S. *Introductory Sociology*, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd:Kolkatta

Johnson, H.M., 1973, *Sociology*, Allied Publisher: Bombay

Abraham, M.F., 2006, *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi

Haralambos, M. & R.M.Heald, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi

Bottomore,T.B., 1994, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Chennai : Blackie and Sons.

Bawman, Zygmunt & May, Tim. 2001. *Thinking Sociologically*. USA: Blackwell Publishing.

Beteille, Andre.2002. *Sociology, Essays, Approaches and Methods*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Giddens, Anthony, 1998, *Sociology*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

I Semester
MULTI-DISCIPLINARY COURSE -SOC110/MDC
BASIC SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

Credit – 3

Course Objective: The multidisciplinary course offered is an introductory course on basic Sociological concepts for students interested in opting for the subject. Sociology is the science of human relationships and the science of social phenomena. Hence, the course introduces students from other streams to the important basic concepts and social institutions.

Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course students will be able to understand the sociological perspective of such concepts which they come across in their daily social life and become familiarized with the usage.

Course Outline

Unit I: Society, Community, Association, Institution, Organization

Unit II: Status, Role, Norms, Values, Culture, Customs

Unit III: Folkways, Mores, Family, Marriage, Kinship, Descent

Suggested Readings

Maclver, R.M. & C.H. Page., 1949, *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: New York.

Young, K & R.W.Mack, 1986, *Systematic Sociology: Text and Readings* Affiliated East West Press Ltd: New Delhi.

Rawat,H.K. 2007, *Sociology: basic Concepts*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur

Sengupta,S. *Introductory Sociology*, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd:Kolkatta

Johnson, H.M., 1973,*Sociology*, Allied Publisher: Bombay

Davis,K., 1949, *Human Society*, The Macmillan Co: New Delhi

Gisbert, P., 2010, *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Blackswan Private Limited: New

Delhi

II SEMESTER

SOC161/Major-2/Minor)
FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP-1

Credit – 4

Course Objective: The course aims to understand the four important social institutions- marriage, family, kinship and religion. Drawing from sociological and anthropological perspectives, emphasis is laid upon meaning, functions and classifications of these institutions. The changing trends are also examined.

Course Outcome: Students will understand the importance of marriage, family, kinship and religion in society. They will be able to draw comparison of historical understanding of these institutions and the changing patterns.

Course outline

Unit I: Marriage- Forms of Marriage, Functions of Marriage, Separation, Divorce and Remarriage.

Unit II: Family- Types of Family, Functions of Family, Importance of Family.

Unit III: Kinship- Terminology of Kinship, Types of Kinship, Descent and Alliance.

Unit IV: Changing Patterns of Marital Relations, Contemporary Patterns of Marriage, Changing Patterns of Family

Religion- Nature of Religion, Functions of Religion, Types of Religion, Secularism.

Suggested Readings

Ahuja, Ram. 2007. *Society in India – Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Jha, Makhan., 1995, *An Introduction to Indian Anthropology*, New Delhi: Vikas

Mair, L., 1993, *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Majumdar, D.N. and T.N. Madan., 2000, *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, Noida: Mayur Paperbacks.

Srivastava, A.R.N., 1992, *What is Anthropology?*, Allahabad: Horizon Publishers

Doshi, S.L. and P.C.Jain., *Social Anthropology*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur

Erikson, T.H., 2008, *What is Anthropology?* Rawat Publications: Jaipur

Evans Pritchard, EE 1951. *Social Anthropology*. Routledge: London.

Ogburn, W.F & Nimkoff, M. F.1964. *Handbook of Sociology*. London: Routledge

Gisbert, P. 2016. *Fundamentals of Sociology*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Limited.

Rawat. H.K. 2015. *Sociology: Basic Concepts*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Giddens, Anthony & Sutton, P.W. 2017. *Essential Concepts in Sociology*. New Delhi: Wiley.

Abraham, M. Francis. 2014. *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*. Oxford University Press.

Braham, Peter. 2013. *Key Concepts in Sociology*. Routledge.

Haralambos & Holborn. 2014. *Themes and Perspectives*. Collins.

MacIver and Page, 1994 *Society: An Introductory Analysis*.

Mitchell, Duncan. 1995. *New Dictionary of Sociology*

Bierstedt, R. 1970. *The Social Order*. New Delhi: Tata Mac Graw.

Ogburn, W.F & Nimkoff. M. F.1964. *Handbook of Sociology*. London: Routledge

Karve, I. 1994. *The Kinship Map of India* (pp 50-73); in P. Uberoi (ed.) *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Fox, Robin.

II Semester
SOC160/Major-1
SOCIAL PROCESSES

Credit- 4

Course Objectives: To familiarize students on various processes that emerged through interaction of individuals in society that has positive and negative consequences. Equilibrium is often disturbed by certain forces causing disorganization. Social processes, social stratification and social disorganization will embark upon these issues. The study of society or any aspect of it becomes incomplete without a proper understanding of the culture which is sought to be achieved through this course.

Course Outcome: Students will understand diverse form of social relationships emerging out of social interactions, the classification and categorization of members of society into hierarchical groups and will provide them with proper understanding of culture and various elements of culture.

Course outline

Unit 1: Social Processes: Meaning, Characteristics, Continuity and Change

Unit 2: Associative Social Processes: Accommodation, Assimilation, Cooperation,

Unit 3: Dissociative Social Processes: Conflict, Competition, Hegemony

Unit 4: Social Disorganization: Concept and Definition, Causes, Characteristics, Types,

Remedial measures.

Suggested readings

Gisbert, P., 2010, *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Blackswan Private Limited: New Delhi

MacIver, R.M. & C.H. Page., 1949, *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: New York.

Young, K & R.W. Mack, 1986, *Systematic Sociology: Text and Readings* Affiliated East West Press Ltd: New Delhi.

Rawat, H.K. 2007, *Sociology: basic Concepts*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur

Sengupta, S. *Introductory Sociology*, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd: Kolkata

Beteille, A. *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*. New Delhi: OUP.

Haralambos, M. 1980. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: OUP.

II Semester
SOC120/MDC
FAMILY, MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP-II

Credit-3

Course Objectives: This course aims to understand the three main social institutions of family, marriage and kinship. Both sociological and anthropological perspectives along with illustrations are used to provide detailed descriptions of these. Emphasis is laid upon the nature, forms, importance and functions of these institutions.

Course Outcome: Students will understand the institutions of family, marriage and kinship. They will be able to disseminate how these institutions interacts and reacts to the larger society. They will be able to make interconnections between these concepts.

Course outline

Unit 1: Family- Characteristics, Types and Functions, Changes

Unit 2: Marriage- Forms, Function and Importance, Changes

Unit 3: Kinship- Terminology, Types, Inheritance, Descent.

Suggested readings

- Jha, Makhan., 1995, *An Introduction to Indian Anthropology*, New Delhi: Vikas
- Mair, L., 1993, *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Majumdar, D.N. and T.N. Madan., 2000, *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, Noida: Mayur Paperbacks.
- Srivastava, A.R.N., 1992, *What is Anthropology?*, Allahabad: Horizon Publishers
- Doshi, S.L. and P.C.Jain., *Social Anthropology*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur
- Erikson, T.H., 2008, *What is Anthropology?* Rawat Publications: Jaipur
- Gisbert, P. 2016. *Fundamentals of Sociology*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Limited.
- Rawat. H.K. 2015. *Sociology: Basic Concepts*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Giddens, Anthony & Sutton, P.W. 2017. *Essential Concepts in Sociology*. New Delhi: Wiley.
- Abraham, M. Francis. 2014. *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*. Oxford University Press.
- Braham, Peter. 2013. *Key Concepts in Sociology*. Routledge.
- Haralambos& Holborn. 2014. *Themes and Perspectives*. Collins.

III SEMESTER

SOC200/Major-1

SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY- I

Credit – 4

Course Objectives: The course aims to introduce the diverse nature of Indian society, understanding the rich historical heritage of the diverse cultural groups of Indian society. The introduction of multi-relationships between various socio-cultural groups in India will be incorporated in the course.

Course Outcome: Students will have a deeper understanding of the rich and intricate patterns of relationships between cultural, caste, religious and ethnic groups in India. It will familiarize the students of the past traditions and ongoing changes between diverse

groups in India.

Course Outline

Unit I: Nature of Indian Society - Nature of Diversity, Forces of Unity, Multiculturalism, Forces of National Integration

Unit II: Nature of Indian Society II - Segments: Tribal, Agrarian, Industrial; Village Community; Jajmani System.

Unit III: Population Dynamics - Demographic Profile, Causes of Rapid Growth of Population, Effects of Rapid Growth of Population, Measure to Control Over Population

Unit IV: Weaker Sections - Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, PVTG, Constitutional Provisions for Weaker Sections

Suggested Readings

Ahuja, R., 2007. *Society in India, Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Ahuja, R., 2004. *Indian Social System*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Deshpande, Satish, 2004. *Contemporary India: Sociological Perspectives*, New Delhi: Penguin

Dhanagare, D.N., 1999. *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Yogesh, Atal., 2006, *Changing Indian Society*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Thapar, Romesh., 1977. *Tribe, Caste & Religion*, New Delhi: Macmillan

Patridge, C. 1996. *A Lion on the World's Religion*, 1992, Lion Publishing plc: Oxford.

Bose, N.K., 1967. *Culture and Society in India*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970, *Society in India*, Vol 1, Bombay: Popular Prakashan

Sharma, K.L. 2007. *Indian Social Structure and Change*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Madan, G.R., 1976. *Indian Social Problem*, New Delhi

Desai, A.R. 1948. *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Mumbai: Popular Prakashan

Heer, David and Jill S.Grigsby.1994. *Society and Population*. N.Delhi: Prentice Hall Of India.

Ragini, Sen.2003. *We the Billion: A Social Psychological Perspective on India's*

Population. New Delhi: Sage.

Kenneth, Kammeyer C.W and Helen Ginn. 1988. *An Introduction to Population*. N.Delhi: Archive's Books.

III SEMESTER

SOC201/Major-2/Minor
SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Credit – 4

Course Objectives: The course aims to understand the different sets of problems that exist in different social structures, the nature and causes of social problems in India and the ongoing social problems.

Course Outcome: Students will find out the roots of social problems. The course will help in understanding problems and their main causes-whether tradition, economic governance and political dictums are the main reasons for social problems. It will familiarize the students to understand the contemporary problems and age-old problems and also the factors that complicate problems in India.

Course Outline:

Unit I: Concepts and Approaches of Social Problems: Concept of Social Problem, Characteristic of Social Problems, Causes of Social Problems, Theoretical Approaches.

Unit II: Domestic Violence, Harassment of Women at Work Place, Child Abuse, Juvenile in Conflict with Law.

Unit III: Poverty, Corruption, Unemployment, Bonded Labour

Unit IV: Drug Addiction, Alcoholism, HIV/AIDS in India, Human Trafficking.

Suggested Readings:

Ahuja Mukesh, *Widows*, New Age Publishers, Delhi, 1996.

Ahuja, Ram, *Crime against Women*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1987

Ahuja, Ram, *Female Offenders in India*, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut, 1969.

Ahuja, Ram. 1997. *Social Problems in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

Ahuja, Ram. 2007. *Society in India- Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*. Jaipur: Rawat publication.

Khanna, R.S., *"Liberalization and Unemployment in India"*, The Indian Journal of Public Administration, Vol. XLII, July-September, 1996.

Naba, Gopal Das, *Employment, Unemployment and Full Employment in India*. 1968

Premi, Mahendra. K., Population of India in the New Millenium: Census 2011(2nd edn), NBT, New Delhi, 1988

Robert K Merton & Robert Nisbet(ed).1971. *Contemporary Social Problems*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

Shard, Neel K., *The legal, Economic and Social Status of the Indian Child, Nation Book*

Organisation New Delhi 1988.

Strauss, M.A., *Family Patterns and Child Abuse, Child Abuse and Neglect*, Vol.3, 1979

Wolfe, D.A., *Child Abuse*, Sage Publication, Beverly Hills, 1987.

III Semester

MULTI DISCIPLINARY (SOC210/MDC) SOCIALIZATION AND CULTURE

Credit – 3

Course Objectives: To introduce concepts and perspectives in understanding culture and socialization. The course aims to inform students about transmission and diffusion of culture. Socialization patterns and agencies of socialisation differ from one society to another. This course aims to provide the basic foundations and meanings of socialization.

Course Outcome: Students will be familiarized on the various aspects in understanding culture. Students will be equipped to understand the importance of cultural values and different practices of socialization between different social structures.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Socialization: Meaning, Types, Stages and Agents.

Unit 2: Process of Socialization: Meaning, Internalization of Social Norms, Role of Culture in Socialization, Importance of Socialization.

Unit 3: Culture: Meaning, Characteristics, Types of Culture, Cultural Lag.

Suggested Readings

Robertson, Ian. 1980, *Sociology*, Worth Publisher, INC. New York 1980.

Inkeles, Alex. 1996, *What is Sociology? an Introduction to Discipline and Profession*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Davis, K., 1949, *Human Society*, The Macmillan Co: New Delhi

Gisbert, P., 2010, *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Blackswan Private Limited: New Delhi

MacIver, R.M. & C.H. Page., 1949, *Society: An Introductory Analysis*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: New York.

Young, K & R.W.Mack, 1986, *Systematic Sociology: Text and Readings* Affiliated East West Press Ltd: New Delhi.

Rawat,H.K. 2007, *Sociology: basic Concepts*, Rawat Publications: Jaipur

Sengupta,S. *Introductory Sociology*, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd:Kolkata

Johnson, H.M., 1973,*Sociology*, Allied Publisher: Bombay

Abraham, M.F., 2006, *Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi

Haralambos, M. & R.M.Heald, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.

Bottomore,T.B., 1994, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Chennai : Blackie and Sons.

Giddens, Anthony, 1998, *Sociology*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

Jayaram N, 1980. Introductory Sociology, MacMillan India, Madras.

IV Semester

SOC260/Major-1 SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY- II

Credit – 4

Course Objective: This course aims to familiarize students with the nature of Indian society. It covers important social institutions of Indian society such as dimensions of family in India, kinship, marriage, caste system and tribal situations in India.

Course Outcome: The course will enable students to have a sociological understanding of the various aspects of Indian society. The paper will acquaint students in understanding ongoing changes occurring in the various institutions like family system, kinship and marriage practices among the diverse groups in India.

Course Outline

Unit I: Dimensions of Family in India - Joint Family: Characteristics, Forces of Change in the Joint Family System, Changing Scenario of Family in India.

Unit II: Marriage among the Hindus, Muslims, and the Christians, Changing Scenario of Marriage in India

Unit III: Caste System in India - Perspectives on the study of Caste System; Features of

Caste System; Nature of Changes in the Caste System.

Unit IV: Tribal Situations in India - Zonal Distribution, Colonial Policies and Tribes, Issues of Integration and Autonomy, Modern Factors of Tribal Transformation

Suggested Readings

Ahuja, R., 2007. *Society in India, Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Ahuja, R., 2004. *Indian Social System*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Deshpande, Satish, 2004. *Contemporary India: Sociological Perspectives*, New Delhi: Penguin

Dhanagare, D.N., 1999. *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Yogesh, Atal., 2006, *Changing Indian Society*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Mandelbaum, D.G., 1970, *Society in India*, Vol 1, Bombay: Popular Prakashan

Sharma, K.L., 2007, *Indian Social Structure and Change*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Ghurye, G.S., 1969, *Caste and Race in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Uberoi, Patricia., 1993, *Family, Kinship & Marriage in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Kapadia, K.M., 1988, *Marriage and Family in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Madan, G.R., 1976, *Indian Social Problem*, New Delhi

Ahuja, R., 2013, *Social Problems in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

Bose, N.K., 1967, *Culture and Society in India*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Mandelbaum, D.G., 1970, *Society in India*, Vol 1, Bombay: Popular Prakashan

Srinivas, M.N.(ed), 1996, *Caste, Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, New Delhi: Penguin

IV Semester
SOC261/Major-2/Minor
SOCIAL CHANGE

Credits: 4

Course Objective: The course introduces the students to the important conceptual and theoretical approaches of social change. This course attempts to sensitize the students with regards to the various factors and processes of social change.

Course Outcome: This course will help students to analyze the changes in ideologies, values and beliefs and the various processes of human interactions relating to social transformations and structural changes in contemporary societies. Indian sociological contributions such as sankritization, westernization etc. in understanding social change in India will be realized by students studying the course.

Course Outline

Unit I: Nature and Characteristics; Progress and Development; Evolution and Revolution,

Obstacles.

Unit II: Factors of Social Change -Technological, Educational, Cultural, Economic.

Unit III: Theories of Social Change – Evolutionary, Functional, Conflict, Cyclical.

Unit IV: Processes of Social Change – Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Modernization

Suggested Readings

Ambedkar, B.R., 1971, *Annihilation of Caste*, Jullunder: BheemPatrika.

Bailey, F. G . 1958. *Caste and Economic Frontier*. Bombay : Oxford University Press,

Chakravathy, U. 2003. *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens*. Calcutta: STREE

Deshpande, Satish.2004. *Contemporary India: Sociological Perspectives*. New Delhi: Penguin.

Dhanagare, D. N. 1999. *Contemporary India: Sociological Perspectives*. Jaipur: Rawat.

Dube, S.C., 1971, *Explanation and Management of Change*, New Delhi: Tata-Mcgraw Hill.

Doshi S.L., and P.C.Jain., 2001, *Rural Sociology*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Moore,W.E. 1990. *Social Change*, New Delhi: Prentice Hall

Pankaj, A,K. & Pandey, A.K. 2018. *Dalits, Subalternity and Social Change in India*. Routledge Publication.

Singh, Yogendra., 1993. *Social Change in India*, New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications Pvt Ltd.

Singh, Yogendra., 1997. *Social Stratification and Change in India*. Manohar Publishers and Distributors. New Delhi

Singh, Yogendra., 2000. *Cultural Change and Globalization*. Rawat Publications. Jaipur

Singh, Yogendra., 1973, *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, New Delhi: Thompson Press.

Srinivas, M.N., 1968, *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkeley: University of California Press.

Signer, Milton. 1968. *Structure and change in Indian Society*. Routledge Publications

Sharma, R. K. 2004. *Indian Society, Institutions and Change*. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors. New Delhi

Vago, S.1989. *Social Change*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall

GM Foster

V Semester
SOC300/Major-1
RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Credit – 4

Course Objectives: Rural Sociology is an important branch of Sociology. This course aims to present to the students the various aspects of rural society. Students will be able to understand the historical development of the discipline and learn the forms of social reality that is witnessed in the rural social life.

Course Outcome: After completion of the course, students will be able to learn the emergence and importance of rural sociology. They will learn the various rural social institutions and understand the linkages between rural and urban society. They will have a sociological understanding of the hierarchical structure and changes emerging in the

rural society.

Course Outline

Unit I: Introduction to Rural Sociology- Development of Rural Sociology, Nature and Scope, Studies in Rural Sociology, Rural-Urban Differences and Continuum.

Unit II: Rural Social Stratification- Traditional Caste and Class Nexus, Emergence of Rural Class Stratification, Changing Rural Caste Stratification, Functions of Caste in Rural Society

Unit III: Rural Social Change- Forces of Social Change in Rural Society, Role of Civil Society in Rural Development, Emerging Rural Society in India.

Unit IV: Rural Development Programmes: Overview of Rural Development Programmes- MGNREGS; NRLM; IRDP and PMRHS.

Suggested Readings:

Beteille, Andre. 1974. *Six essays in Comparative Sociology*. New Delhi: OUP.

Buch, Nirmala. 2010. *From Oppression to Assertion*. London: Routledge.

Chauhan. B.R (Ed). 2012. *Changing Village in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Chitambur. J. B. 1985. *Introduction to Rural Sociology*. Wiley Eastern Limited.

Desai. A. R. 1987. (Ed). *Rural Sociology in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakasham.

Dube, S. C. 2003. *India's Changing Villages*. London: Routledge.

Kartar Singh. 1999. *Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management*. New Delhi: Sage.

Madan, Vandana. 2004. *The Village in India*. New Delhi: OUP.

Oommen. T K. 1984. *Social Structure and Politics*. Hindustan Publication corporation.

Doshi, S.L. and Jain, P. C. 1999. *Rural Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Sharma, R. K. 2007. *Rural Sociology*. Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Distributors (P) Ltd.

Singer, M. and S.S. Cohn (ed). 1968. *Structure and Change in Indian Society*. New York: Winner- Gren Foundation.

Srinivas, M. N. 1955. *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia's Publishing House.

Ahuja, R. 2004. *Indian Social System*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Singh, Katar.1986. *Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management*. Delhi: Sage Publications.

Ahuja, R., 2007. *Society in India, Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

V Semester

SOC301/Major-2 FOUNDATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT – I

Credit – 4

Course Objectives: This course will introduce classical sociological theories with its historical roots which have shaped the emergence of modern sociological thinking. The contributions of the founding fathers towards the emergence and development of Sociology as a science of society will be discussed. The theoretical foundations laid down by Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber will be discussed in detail.

Course Outcome: After completion of the course, students will gain knowledge and skills to understand the origin of sociological theories and will be able to analyse and interpret social theories and situate these to context.

Course outline

Unit I: Auguste Comte- Law of Three Stages, Social Statics and Social Dynamics,
Positivism
Classification of Sciences

Unit II: Karl Marx - Historical Materialism, Theory of Social Class, Class Struggle,
Alienation

Unit III: Emile Durkheim - Social Facts, Theory of Suicide, Crime and Deviance, Division
of Labour

Unit IV: Max Weber - Social Action, Ideal Types, Types of Authority, Bureaucracy

Suggested Readings:

Abraham, Francis. 1997. *Modern Sociological Theories*. Oxford University Press.

Aron, Raymond. 1970. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought I & II*. Penquin

Coser, L. A. 1977. *Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

Morrison, Ken. 2006. *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formations of Modern Sociological Thought*. Second Edition. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Timasheff, Nicholas. 1967. *Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth*. New York: Random House.

Turner, J.H. 1987. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*: Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Abraham, Francis and Morgan, J.H. 1985. *Sociological Thought*. Delhi: MacMillan.

Martindale, D. 1990. *Nature and Types of Sociological Theories*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Zeitlin, Irving M. 1995. *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Haralambos, M. and Head, R. M. 1980. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Ransome, Paul. 2010. *Social Theory*. Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Turner, J.H., Beeghley, Leonard and Powers, C.H. 2015. *The Emergence of Sociological Theory*. Delhi: Cengage Learning.

Ritzer, G. 2011. *Sociological Theory*. Chennai: McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited.

V Semester
SOC302/Major-3/Minor
SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Credit -4

Course Objectives: This course will examine and provide knowledge on the origin and features of social stratification, its theoretical approaches and explore the types of social stratification existing in the society. Focus will be on social mobility and its varied related aspects.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of the course, students will be able to learn and understand the different aspects of social stratification and assess its theoretical perspectives. They will learn the nature and types of social mobility and the factors leading to social mobility.

Course Outline

Unit I: Social Stratification - Origin and Determinants, Features and Functions of Social Stratification, Social Differentiation

Unit II: Approaches to the Study of Social Stratification - Functionalist Approach, Marxist Approach, Weberian Approach, Feminist Approach

Unit III: Types of Social Stratification – Caste, Class, Estate, Slavery

Unit IV: Social Mobility - Nature and Types of Social Mobility, Factors of Social Mobility, Barriers of Social Mobility, Consequences of Social Mobility

Suggested Readings

Ahmed, I. 1974. *Social Stratification Among the Muslims in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

Ahuja, Ram. 2007. *Society in India – Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Beteille, A. 2001. *Caste, Class and Power*. New Delhi: OUP.

Beteille, A. *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*. New Delhi: OUP.

Ghurye, G.S. 1969. *Caste, Class and Race in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Gupta, D. & K.L. Sharma. 1992. *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Gupta, D. 1994. *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: OUP.

Haralambos, M. 1980. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: OUP.

Mandelbaum, David G. 1970. *Society in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Philips, A. (Ed.). 1987. *Feminism and Equality*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sharma, K.L. 1994. *Social Stratification and Mobility*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Sharma, K.L. 2012. *Social Inequality in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Singh, Yogendra. 2002. *Social Stratification and Changes in India*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers and Distributors.

Srinivas, M.N. (ed), 1996, *Caste, Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, New Delhi: Penguin.

Tumin, Melvin M.1953. *Some Principles of stratification: A Critical Analysis*, American sociological Review 18.4 (pp. 387 -394)

Davis, K and W.E. Moore. 1945. *Some Principles of Stratification*; American Sociological Review 10.2. (pp.242 -249)

SOC360/Major-1
FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT – II

Credit – 4

Course Objectives: The main aim of this course is to comprehend the relevance of social Anthropological theories in understanding contemporary societies. It also aims to introduce the foundations of sociological teaching and learning in India since 1910. This course also familiarizes the students with the relevance of the basics of Sociology and Social Anthropological perspectives of Marxism, social evolution and structural-functional approach in understanding society's growth and transformation.

Course Outcome: Students will acquaint themselves with the basic schools of thought of Marxism, Social Evolution and Structural-Functionalism dictums in understanding societies of the past and societies of the present. Students will familiarize themselves with the common ground and relevance of the concepts of Social Anthropology and Sociology, methods and theories in understanding society.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Herbert Spencer: Theory of Evolution, Theory of Organic Analogy, Types of Society.

Unit 2: A.R. Radcliffe – Brown: Exchange Theory, Social Function, Social Structure

Unit 3: Bronislaw Malinowski: Theory of Needs, Theory of Culture, Gift Exchange Theory.

Unit 4: Indian Sociological Thought: Emergence of Indian Sociological Thought, Indology - G.S.Ghurye, Structural Functionalism – M.N. Srinivas, Marxist Sociology – A.R. Desai.

Suggested Readings:

Timasheff, Nicholas. 1967. *Sociological Theory: Its Nature and Growth*. New York: Random House.

Turner, J.H. 1987. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*: Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Abraham, Francis and Morgan, J.H. 1985. *Sociological Thought*. Delhi: MacMillan.

Martindale, D. 1990. *Nature and Types of Sociological Theories*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Zeitlin, Irving M. 1995. *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Haralambos, M. and Head, R. M. 1980. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Ransome, Paul. 2010. *Social Theory*. Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Turner, J.H., Beeghley, Leonard and Powers, C.H. 2015. *The Emergence of Sociological Theory*. Delhi: Cengage Learning.

Ritzer, G. 2011. *Sociological Theory*. Chennai: McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited.

Nagla, B.K. 2013. *Indian Sociological Thought*. Second Edition. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Abraham, Francis. 1997. *Modern Sociological Theories*. Oxford University Press.

Aron, Raymond. 1970. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought I & II*. Penquin

Coser, L. A. 1977. *Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace.

VI Semester

SOC361/Major-2

SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS-I

Credit- 4

Course Objective: This course is to introduce meaning of social research the basic steps methods and techniques in conducting social research. It will set the foundation for research and familiarise students to the different techniques that are required in scientific understanding of social system and how scientific research should be conducted.

Course Outcome: After completion of the course, students will understand the relevance of facts, methods and techniques required in understanding society. The course will enhance deeper insights and help them acquire the basic steps and methods, relevance of data and the importance of research design.

Course Outline

Unit I: Social Research- Meaning, Aims of Social Research, Characteristics of Scientific Research, Approaches to Social Research – Qualitative and Quantitative and Mixed, Steps in Scientific Research

Unit II: Types of Research- Basic and Applied, Action Research, Survey Research,

Ethnography

Unit III: Research Design - Meaning, Characteristics and Types of Research Design, Sampling Design- Meaning and Characteristics, Probability and Non-Probability Sampling, Problems of Objectivity

Unit IV: Techniques of Data Collection- Primary and Secondary, Observation, Questionnaires and Interview Schedule, Case Study

Suggested Readings

Ahuja, R. 2001. *Research Methods*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Beteille, Andre. 2002. *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*. New Delhi: Oxford.

Bryman, Alan. 1988. *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*. London: Unwin Hyman.

Burgess, Robert G. 1982. *Field Research: A Sourcebook and Field Manual*. London: George Allen and Unwin.

Galtung, Johan. 1967. *Theories and Methods of Social Research*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Goode, W.E. and P.K. Hatt. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Henry, L Manheim. 1977. *Sociological Research: Philosophy and Methods*. The Dorsey Press.

Merton, R.K. 1972. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Delhi: Arvind Publishing House.

Moser, C.A. and G. Kalton. 1971. *Survey Methods in Social Investigations*. London: University Press.

Srinivas, M.N. et. al. 2002. *The Fieldworker and the Field*. Delhi: OUP.

Srinivas, M.N, A.M. Shah and EA Ramaswamy (Ed.) 1979. *The Field Workers and field Problems and the Challenge in Sociological Investigations*. New Delhi: OUP.

Young, P.V. 1960. *Scientific Social Survey and Research*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Kothari, C.R. 1989. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. Wiley Pub: Bangalore.

Jayaram, N. 1989. *Sociology: Methods and Theories*. Macmillan: Madras.

Mukherji, Partha Nath. 2000. *Methodology in Social Research*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Majumdar,P.K. 2005. *Research Methods in Social Science*.New Delhi: Viva Books Private Limited.

Wilkinson and Bhandarkar. 1977. *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*. Himalaya Pub: Bombay.

VI semester

SOC363/Major-4/Minor URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Credit – 4

Course Objectives: The main aim of this course is to introduce the basic methods and techniques in conducting social research. It aims to set the foundations and different techniques that are required in scientific understanding of social systems. The ambition of the course is to introduce to the students how scientific research should be conducted.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course, students will be equipped with the skills to conceptualize research problems and carry out their research work. They will have the knowledge of the various approaches to social research and will be able to apply the various tools for social investigation.

Course Outline:

Unit I: Urban Sociology - Development and Scope of Urban Sociology, Significance of Urban Sociology, Urbanism, Rurbanization (Rural – Urban Convergence)

Unit II: Urbanization Process - Theories of Urbanization – Concentric Zone, Sector Theory, Multi-Nucleii and Ecological Theory; Factors of Urbanization, Types of Cities.

Unit III: Urban Social Structure - Urban Family and Kinship, Urban Culture, Urban Neighbourhood, Voluntary Associations

Unit IV: Urban Development - Role of Municipality, Urban Development Programmes, Urban Planning, Urban Social Change

Suggested Readings:

Gist and Fava. 1964. *Urban Society*. Cromwell Publisher. New York

Bose, Arish. 1978. *Urbanisation in India*. TaTa McGraw - Hill. New Delhi

Rao, M. S. A. 1992. *Urban Sociology in India*. Orient Blackswan.

Quinn, J. A. 1974. *Urban Sociology*. Orient Longman.

Abrahamson, M. 1976. *Urban Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Sharma, R. K. 2007. *Urban Sociology*. Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Distributors (P) Ltd.

Bhatnagar, K.K. 2007. *Urban Development and Administration*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

Ahuja, Ram. 1997. *Social Problems in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

Ahuja, Ram. 2007. *Society in India- Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends*. Jaipur: Rawat publication.

Rao, Bhat and Kadekar (eds) 1991. *Urban Sociology*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Rao, M.S.A. 1981. "*Some aspects of the Sociology of migration*", Sociological Bulletin, Vol.30,1.

VI Semester
SOC362/Major-3
CONFLICT AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Credit – 4

Course Objective: The course will introduce the origin and growth of urban sociology. Students will have a basic knowledge in understanding the differences between rural social structure and urban social structure. Students will be introduced to several concepts and schools of thought which are essential in understanding the rapid change happening in the urban social context.

Course Outcome: Students will be familiarized with the concepts and theories which are employed in understanding modern social context and complex phenomena observable in cities. Students will also learn the relevance of planning and scientific tools required in understanding growth, transformation and degrees of social life in cities.

Course Outline:

Unit I: Social Conflict - Characteristics of Conflict, Causes, Stages and Types of Conflict

Unit II: Social Movements - Nature and Types of Social Movements; Characteristics, Formation and Theories of Social Movements

Unit III: Social Movements in Modern India- I - Santhal Movement, Naxalbari Movement, Mizo National Front.

Unit IV: Social Movements in Modern India-II- Post-Independence Women's Movements – Nature and Types, Backward Classes Movements – Nature and Types,

Suggested Readings:

Collins. Randall. 1975. *Conflict Sociology*. Academic Press Inc.

Dahrendorf. Ralph. 1959. *Social Conflict: The Politics of Liberty*. Stanford University Press. Standford.

Guha, Ramachandra. 1999. *Environmentalism*. Penguin Publishers. United Kingdom.

Gangavkar. R. 2004. *Feminism in India*. Rawat Publication.

Lamb, Beatrice Pitney.1963. *India: A World in Transition*. New York: Frederick A.

Praoper Publishers.

Misra, K.K.and G. Jayaprakasan (ed)., 2012,*Tribal Movements in India*, New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

Singh, K.S. (ed)., *Tribal Movements in India*, 2 vols, New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

Mukhopadhyay, Amites., 2012, *Social Movements in India*, New Delhi: Pearson

Rao, M.S.A., (ed) 1983, *Social Movements in India*, 2 vols, New Delhi: Manohar Publications

Tilly, Charles, 2004, *Social Movements, 1768-2004*, Boulder: Paradigm Press.

Clarke, Collin; Ceri Peach and Steven Vertovac (ed) 1990. *South Asian Overseas*. Cambridge: CUP.

Gosine, Mahin (ed).1994. *The East Indian Odyssey: Dilemmas of Migrant People*. New York: Windsor Press.

Jain, Ravindra K. 1993. *Indian Communities Abroad: Themes and Literature*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Thaper, Romila.1966. *A History of India*. Calcutta: Penguin Books.

S. N. Pawar, Rajendra B. Patil, S. A. Salunkhe. 2005. *Environmental Movements in India: Strategies and Practices*. Rawat Publications.

VII Semester
SOC401 /Major-2/Minor
SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Credit – 4

Course Objective: The course aims to provide the students with a sound conceptual, theoretical and empirical background to the issues of environment, sustainable development and resource management; and prepare them for further research in the area.

Course Outcome: After completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Explain the main concepts, theories, debates and empirical practices on the interaction between environment and society.
2. Differentiate between different paradigms and discourses on nature and its use by society
3. Describe current theoretical and empirical debate on environmental movements and sustainable resource management practices
4. Evaluate policies and practices concerning environmental governance and sustainable development.
5. Appropriately apply different theories and methodologies of research in different contexts relevant to environment and sustainable development.

Course Outline

Unit 1. Environment and Related Concepts: Ecology, Ecosystem, Environment and Social Relations, Eco-Feminism.

Unit 2: Environmental Issues: Sustainable Development, Environmental Degradation, Industrialization and Development, Urbanization and Development.

Unit 3: Contemporary Environmental Problems: Problems of Water, Deforestation, Urban Waste, Global Warming and Climate Change.

Unit 4: Environmental Movements in India: Chipko Movement, Appiko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Right to Breathe

Suggested readings:

Bily, C.A. 2006. *Global Warming*. San Diego: Greenhaven. QC981 .8.G56 G574 2006

Shitole, G.Y. and Ram Sable. 2012. *Environmental Degradation: Issues and Challenges*. New Delhi: Global Research Publications

Hussain, M.1998. *Environmental Degradation: Realities and Remedies*. Lahore: Ferozsons Ltd.

Adams.W.M.2020. *Green Development: Environment and Sustainability in a Developing World*. Fourth Edition. London: Routledge

Bhattacharya, Sukanta. 2010. *Environmental Sociology: Indian Perspective*. Kolkata:Levant Books.

Dunlap,R.E and W. Michelson.2002. *Handbook of Environment Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Hannigan, John.2006. *Environmental Sociology: Second Edition*. New York: Routledge.

Gadgil,M and R. Guha. 1995. *Ecology and Equity: Use and Abuse of Nature*. Middlesex,UK: Penquin Books.

Gadgil,M and R. Guha. 1996. *Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Comtemporary India*. New Delhi: OUP.

Albrow, Martin and Elizabeth King. (ed.).1990. *Globalisation, Knowledge and Society*. London: Sage

Baviskar, A.1995. *In the Valley of the River: Tribal Conflict over Development in the Narmada Valley*. Delhi: OUP.

Ghai,Dharam (ed.) 1994. *Development and Environment: Sustaining People and Nature*. UNRISD: Blackwell Publication.

Giddens, A. 1996. *Global Problems and Ecological Crisis*, Second Edition. New York: WW Norton and Co.

Huha, Ramachandra. 1995. *The Unique Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya*. Delhi: OUP.

Mukhopadhyay,A. 2012. *Social Movements in India*. Noida: Pearson

Mehta,S.R. (Ed.).1997. *Poverty, Population and Sustainable Development*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

VII Semester
SOC402/Major-3/Minor
SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Credit-4

Course Objective: This course focuses on the sociological study of religion and primarily concentrates on its theoretical approaches. The critical study of religion has long been part of sociological inquiry. This course reviews introductory definitions and issues of religion within sociology, as well as summarizing accounts of religion from classical sociologists. The course will develop an understanding of the place of religion in the modern world which takes into account appropriate historical and theoretical perspectives.

Course Outcome:

- Identify different theories, approaches and concepts that make up the study of religion, distinguish between them and also use terms specific to the field in specific context.
- Discuss classical sociological accounts and definitions of religion.
- Understand the empirical study of religion through the work of classical thinkers.
- Review the sociological concepts available to understand religion in the contemporary world.
- Acquainted with representative texts that symbolize the development of knowledge in the field of Sociology of Religion.

Course outline

Unit I: Basic Concepts- Religion and Morality, Beliefs and Rituals, Totem and Taboo, Animism and Naturism

Unit II: Theoretical Approaches to the study of Religion- Auguste Comte's Religion of Humanity, Max Weber's Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, Emile Durkheim's Elementary Forms of Religious Life, Bronislaw Malinowski's Theory of Religion

Unit III: Religious Organization and Issues- Church and Denomination, Sects and Cults, Communalism: Features and Remedial Measures, Religious minorities: Problems

Unit IV: Religions in India- Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism

Asad,T. 1982. *Genealogies of Religion:Discipline and Reasons of Power in Christianity and Islam*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

Asad,T. 2003. *Formation of the Secular: Christianity, Islam, Modernity*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Dawkins Richard 2016. *God Delusion*, Black Swan.

Durkheim, E. 1915. *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Eck, Diana. 1983. *Banaras: City of Light*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Eliade,M. 1959. *The Sacred and the Profane:The Nature of Religion*. NewYork: Harcourt, Brace and World.

Engels, F. 1956. *The Peasant War in Germany*. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House. Evans-Pritchard, E.E. 1976. *The Notion of Witchcraft Explains Unfortunate Events. In Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic among the Azande*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Fischer, M.N.J.1980. *Iran: From Religious Dispute to Revolution*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

Freud, S. 1959. *Obsessive Actions and Ritual Practices*. London: The Hogarth Press.

Freud, S. 1989. *The Future of an Illusion*. London: Hogarth Press.

Geertz, C. 1973. *The Interpretation of Culture*. New York: Basic Books. Madan, T.N. (ed). 1992. *Religion in India*. New Delhi: OUP.

Malinowski,B. 1948. *Magic, Science and Religion: Selected Essays*. Massachusetts: Beacon Press.

Marx,K.1962. *Introduction to the Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right. In Selected Works*. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House.

Mines,D. 2005. *Fierce Gods: Inequality, Ritual, and the Politics of Dignity In a South Indian Village*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Peters,F.E. 1995. *The Hajj: The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Places*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Uberoi,J.P.S. 1991. *The Five Symbols of Sikhism. In T.N.Madan ed. Religion in India*.Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Weber, M. 1963. *The Sociology of Religion*. Massachusetts: Beacon Press.

VII Semester
SOC400/Major-1
SOCIAL RESEARCH METHOD – II

Credit-4

Course Objective: Sociology is not only an introspective subject but also one that takes the student to the field. Information is not only depended secondhand, rather the student is tasked and trained to investigate the social reality for himself/herself and gather datum which he/she analyses. Since its inception, sociology always go to the root cause and incidents of society to present a holistic picture of social reality.

This course prepares the student to go outside in the real world and see for himself/herself what is out there and gather the knowledge by oneself. Various tools and techniques of research are taught so that the investigator is well equipped philosophically and technically.

Course Outcome:

Upon successful completion, the student will be able to:

- Understand the philosophical background behind social research.
- Learn various tools for social investigation.
- Go to the field and apply those tools by oneself.
- Gauge the situation of the field and employ suitable research tools accordingly.
- Analyse and interpret the field data qualitatively.

Course outline

Unit 1: Positivism and its Critique, Distinction between Qualitative and Quantitative Method, Comparative Method.

Unit 2: Ethnographic Field Work, Close-ended and Open-ended Questionnaire, Oral Histories.

Unit 3: Content Analysis, Coding, Archival Research.

Unit 4: Differences between Objectivity and Subjectivity, Report Writing, Data Analysis

Suggested Readings:

Alan Bryman. 1988. *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*. London: Unwin Hyman. Approach. New Delhi: Sage.

Becker, H. 1998, *Tricks of the Trade: How to Think about Your Research While You're Doing It*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Bentod Ted and Craib Ian. 2001. *Philosophy of Social science: The Philosophical Foundations of Social Thought*. New York: Palgrave.

Corbin, Juliet and Anselm Strauss.2014. *Basics of Qualitative Research- Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory*. New Delhi. Sage

Cresswell, John. 1994. *Research Design- Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approach*. New Delhi: Sage.

Creswell, John. 1994. *Research Design- Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods*

Denzing, N.K. 1978. *Sociological Methods: A source Book*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Eickhardt, Kenneth W. and Davis M Erman. 1977. *Social Research Methods; Perspective, Theory and Analysis*. New York: Random House.

Fitzgerald Jack D and Cox Steven M. 1975. *Unraveling Social Science; A Premier on Perspectives, Methods and Statistics*. Chicago: Rand McNally.

Flick, Uwe.2014. *An Introduction to Qualitative research*. New Delhi: Sage.

Floyd Fowler Jr. 1987. *Survey Research Methods*. Sage.

Galtung, John. 1967. *Theories and Methods of Social Research*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Guru, Gopal and Sundar Sarukai.2012. *The Cracked Mirror: An Indian debate on Experience and Theory*. New Delhi: OUP.

Henry, L Manheim. 1977. *Sociological Research: Philosophy and Methods*. The Dorsey Press.

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Israel, Mark. 2015. *Research Ethics and Integrity for Social Scientists*. New Delhi: Sage.

Kirk W Elifson, Richard P. Runyon and Audrey Haber. 1990. *Fundamentals of Social Statistics*. McGraw-Hill

Kuhn, T. 1996, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago

Press.

Mills, C. W. 2000, "On Intellectual Craftmanship." In *The Sociological Imagination*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Peter Halfpenny. 1982. *Positivism and Sociology: Explaining Social life*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Ramkrishna Mukherjee. 1979. *What Will It Be: Explorations in Inductive Sociology*. Bombay: Allied Publishers.

Srivastava, Vinay Kumar, 2005, *Methodology and Fieldwork*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Taylor, Steven J and Robert Bogdan. 1984. *Introduction to Qualitative Research methods: the search for meanings*. New York: Wiley.

Bachelor's Degree (Honours)

VIII Semester

SOC460/Major-1

Modern Sociological Thought

Credit -4

Course Objective: Theory is an ever-evolving process. The classical theories continue to give life and direction for emergence of new theories which attempt to interpret and understand society more holistically and deal with the social change that is inherent in human nature. The changing pattern of social reality necessitates the formulation of new theories to understand these changes.

This course would be helpful to understand modern social theory. This course also helps to provide the theoretical as well as methodological inputs to the learners. We will be exploring what led to the formation of these thoughts and how they were fashioned and how they attempt to analyse society.

Course Outcome: Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

- Understand the continuation and change in modern sociological theory.
- Compare and contrast major modern sociological thoughts
- Learn the origin of these “modern” theories.
- Try to correlate the thought with the social reality of present day.
- Learn to apply these theories in everyday sociology.

Course Outline

Unit I: Structuralism and Structural-Functionalism:

Levi - Strauss Structuralism, Radcliffe-Brown Structural- Functionalism, Parsons – Social System

Unit II: Constructivism

C.W Mills - Sociological Imagination, Goffman-Dramaturgy, Berger and Luckmann-Social Construction of Reality

Unit III: Neo Functionalism, Neo-Marxism

Merton- Functional Paradigm, Ralf Dahrendorf- Conflict in Post-Industrial Society, Coser: Functions of Conflict

Unit IV: Post Structuralism, Modernity, Post Modernism, Deconstruction

Giddens- Reflexive Modernity, M. Foucault – Power and Knowledge, Derrida- Deconstruction

Suggested Reading

Abraham, M Francis. 1988. *Modern Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: OUP.

Adams, Bert N. 2001. *Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Sage.

Berger, P. L., & Luckmann, T. (1991). *The Social Construction of Reality*. Penguin Books

Bourdieu, Pierre.1990. *In Other Words: Essays Towards Reflexive Sociology* .Oxford: Polity Press.Coser, Lewis (1956). *The Functions of Social Conflict*. New York: The Free Press.

Dahrendorf, Ralph (1968). *Essays in the Theory of Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Derrida, Jacques (1976). *Of Grammatology*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Elliot, Anthony.2010. *Contemporary Social Theory: An Introduction*. New York: Routledge.

Foucault, M. & Gordon C. (1980) *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings*. New York: Pantheon Books.

Giddens, Anthony (1990) *The Consequences of Modernity*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Goffman, Erving. (1959). *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. Garden City, N.Y. : Double day.

Gouldner Alwin. 1971. *The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology*. London: Heinemann.

Lévi-Strauss, Claude. (1963). *Structural Anthropology*. New York :Basic Books

Luckmann, Thomas.(ed).1978. *Phenomenology and Sociology: Selected Readings*. New

York: Penguin Books.

Merton, R. K. (1949). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: The Free Press.

Mills, C. W. (1959) *The Sociological Imagination*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Rainbow, Paul. (ed). 1986. *The Foucault Reader*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Ritzer , George. 1997. *Post Modern Social Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Ritzer, George and Barry Smart (ed).2001. *Handbook of Social Theory*. New Delhi: Sage.

Ritzer, George.2000. *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.

VIII Semester

SOC461/MAJOR-2

Sociology of Gender

Credit-4

Course objectives:

Gender at the heuristic level, often operates as a background to what we do in our daily lives, how our memberships in social groups defined and how the social identity constructed. And it is this salience that makes it so fascinating to begin exercising our sociological imagination and uncovering “gendered” patterns of behaviour within “gendered” social spaces and institutions. In this course the focus will be on theoretical accounts that approach gender as a social construct – as a practice, process, ideology, and discourse. This will help to begin to think about multiple masculinities and femininities.

Course Outcome:

- The students will learn the key terms and concepts like Sex, Gender, Patriarchy, Feminism, Third Gender, Gender roles, Gender Inequalities.
- The students will learn about the main theoretical ideas in the sociology of gender.
- The students will learn how gender hierarchies, inequalities, and identities are (re)produced and negotiated by partners in the family.
- The students will discuss how the gendered division of labour is reproduced through unpaid labour at home as well as paid labour at work, and how it forms the basis for a gender identity.
- This will facilitate a smooth gender experience for the future generation.

Course Outline

Unit I: Basic Concepts: Sex, Gender, Patriarchy, Feminism, Third Gender, Gender roles, Gender Inequalities, Intersectionality.

Unit II: Theorising Gender I: Gender Reproduction, Sexuality and Ideology. Feminist Theories- Liberal, Radical and Socialists.

Unit III: Theorising Gender II: Construction of Masculinities- Gramsci's Hegemonic masculinity, Connell's theory of masculinity, Judith Butler- Performativity

Unit IV: Gender Issues - Status of Women, Empowerment of Women, Gender Mainstreaming, Sexual Harassment at the Work Place (SHWP), Indecent Representation of Women, Violence against Women, Protection of Children against Sexual Offenses (POCSO).

Suggested Readings:

Ameling, Rene. 2007. "Selling Genes, Selling Gender: Egg Agencies, Sperm Banks, and the Medical Market in Genetic Material. *American Sociological Review* 72:319-40.

Bhasin. Kamla. 2000. *Understanding Gender*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Blackless, Melanie et al. 2000. "How Sexually Dimorphic Are We? Review and Synthesis." *American Journal of Human Biology* 12:151-66.

Bleier, Ruth. 1986. "Sex Difference Research: Science or Belief?" Pp. 147-64 in Ruth Bleier (ed.), *Feminist Approaches to Science*. New York: Pergamon Press.

Butler, Judith. 2006. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*. Routledge.

Carole, Pateman. 1988. *The Sexual Contract*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Choudhari, Maitreyee. 2004. *Feminism in India*. New Delhi: Women Unlimited.

Connell, Raewyn (R.W.) 2004. *Gender and Power: Society, the Person, and Sexual Politics*, 2nd edition. Stanford University Press.

Dube, L. 2001. *Anthropological Explorations in Gender*. New Delhi: Sage.

Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2000. *Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality*. New York: Basic Books.

Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2005. "The Bare Bones of Sex: Part 1—Sex and Gender." *Signs* 30:1491- 1527.

Freedman, Jane., 2002. *Feminism*. New Delhi: Viva Books.

Fuss, Diana. 1989. *Essentially Speaking: Feminism, Nature and Difference*. New York: Routledge.

Geetha, V. 2007. *Patriarchy*. Calcutta: STREE.

Gerson, Judith M. and Kathy Peiss. 1985. "Boundaries, Negotiation, Consciousness: Reconceptualizing Gender Relations." *Social Problems* 32:317-31.

Jordan-Young, Rebecca. 2010. *Brain Storm: The Flaws in the Science of Sex Differences*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Karat, Brinda. 2005. *Survival and Emancipation- Three Essays*.

Kessler, Suzanne J. and Wendy McKenna. [1978] 1985. *Gender: An*

Ethnomethodological Approach. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Kessler, Suzanne J. and Wendy McKenna. [1978] 1985. *Gender: An Ethnomethodological Approach*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Lopata, Helena Z. and Barrie Thorne. 1978. "On the Term 'Sex Roles.'" *Signs* 3:718-21.

Martin, Emily. 1991. "The Egg and the Sperm: How Science Has Constructed a Romance Based on Stereotypical Male-Female Roles." *Signs* 16:485-501.

Ortner, Sherry B. and Harriet Whitehead. 1981. "Introduction: Accounting for Sexual Meanings." Pp. 1-27 in Sherry B. Ortner and Harriet Whitehead (eds.), *Sexual Meanings: The Cultural Construction of Gender and Sex*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Rege, Sharmila. 2003. *Sociology of Gender*. New Delhi: Sage.

Rosaldo, M.Z. 1980. "The Use and Abuse of Anthropology: Reflections on Feminism and Cross-Cultural Understanding." *Signs* 5:389-417.

Ruhl, Lealle. 2002. "Dilemmas of the Will: Uncertainty, Reproduction, and the Rhetoric of Control." *Signs* 27:641-63.

Salzinger, Leslie. 2003. *Genders in Production: Making Workers in Mexico's Global Factories*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Sperling, Susan. 1997. "Baboons with Briefcases vs. Langurs with Lipstick," Pp. 249-64 in *The Gender/Sexuality Reader*, edited by R.N. Lancaster and M. Di Leonardo. New York: Routledge.

Udry, J. Richard. 2000. "Biological Limits of Gender Construction." *American Sociological Review* 65:443-57.

Valentine, David. 2007. *Imagining Transgender: An Ethnography of a Category*. Durham and London: Duke University Press.

Žarkov, Dubravka. 2007. *The Body of War: Media, Ethnicity, and Gender in the Break-Up of Yugoslavia*. Durham, NC and London: Duke University Press.

VIII Semester

SOC462/Major-3

Structure and Transformation of Mizo Society

Credit-4

Course Objective: A university is a universal institution; receiving and disseminating information from far and near. However, sometimes, the particular has to be employed to shine light on less known society which are far away from the mainstream consciousness and as such demands more understanding. This course will introduce the student to the history and social formation as well as contemporary social reality of Mizoram. This course will be helpful to understand how colonialism entered Mizoram and changed its trajectory. It will also acquaint the student with contemporary Mizo society.

Course Outcome: Upon successful completion, the student will be able to:

- Understand traditional Mizo society and structure.
- Trace the coming and impact of colonialism in Mizoram.
- Learn the development of education and political structure.
- Learn about the various issues in contemporary Mizoram.
- Situate Mizo society vis-à-vis the outside world.

Course outline

Unit I: Traditional Mizo Society – History of Mizos, *Zawlbuk*, Family, Marriage and Religion.

Unit II: Colonial Scenario – The *Bawi* System, Education, Religion and recent changes.

Unit III: Post-Independence Mizoram: *Lal Ban*, MNF Movement, Grouping of Village, and Statehood.

Unit IV: Contemporary Mizo Society – Identity, Family, Youth Culture, Gender Issues, YMA.

Suggested Readings:

Bareh, Hamlet, 2007, *Encyclopedia of Northeast India-Mizoram*, Vol. 5, Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Chatterjee, Suhas. *Mizoram Under the British Rule*. Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Chatterji, N. 1975. *The Earlier Mizo Society*. Kolkata: Firma KLM Private Limited.

Hminga, C. L. 1987. *The Life and Witness of the Churches in Mizoram*. Serkawn: Mizoram, Literature Committee, Baptist Church of Mizoram.

Kipgen, Mangkhosat. 1996. *Christianity and Mizo Culture*. Aizawl: Mizo Theological Conference.

Lalrinawma, V.S. Rev. 2005. *Mizo Ethos: Changes and Challenges*. Aizawl: Lengchhawn Press.

Malsawma, H.L. 2002. *Sociology of the Mizos*. Spectrum Publications.

McCall, A. G. 1977 (1949). *Lushai Chrysalis*. Calcutta: Firma KLM.

Nunthara, C, 1996, *Mizoram: Society and Polity*. New Delhi: Indus Publishing Company.

Pachau L. K., Joy. 2014. *Being Mizo: Identity and Belonging in North East India*.

Oxford University Press.

Pachuau, Lalsangkima, 2002, *Ethnic Identity and Christianity: A Socio-Historical and Missiological Study of Christianity in Northeast India with Special Reference to Mizoram*. Peter Lang.

Sangkima. 1992. *Mizo Society and Social Change, 180-1947*. United Publishers.

VIII Semester

SOC463/Major-4

Sociology of Education

Credit -4

Course Objective: Sociology of Education is one of the most rapidly developing areas of special study within the larger frontiers of sociology. It consists of the application of the sociological perspective to the concept of education. Broadly, it is defined as the study of institutions and the processes of education, on the one hand, and the relation between education and the other facets of society, on the other. This course introduces the student to the field of education from a sociological perspective. The course broadly discusses the major theoretical approaches that reflect the ideas of eminent social scientists in general and sociologists in particular. Themes such as education in relation to stratification, culture, curriculum, state and education reform are covered.

Course Outcome: Upon stressful completion, the student will be able to:

- Understand the historical context of the emergence of Sociology of Education
- Understand the difference between Educational Sociology and Sociology of Education
- Learn the theoretical framework used by sociologists in analysing education
- Analyse how the framing of knowledge is done in colonial India and how it varies with the indigenous mode of learning
- Analyse the policy and politics of education policy in post-Independent India.

Course Outline

Unit I: Sociology of Education as a sub field of Sociology-

The Rise and Fall of Educational Sociology; The Scope of Sociology of Education; Sociology of Education in the United Kingdom; The 'New' Sociology of Education;

Sociology of Education in India.

Unit II: Theoretical Approaches to Sociology of Education- Education- A Functionalist Perspective; Education- A Marxist Perspective; Education- An Interactionist Perspective; Knowledge, Power and Education;

Unit III: Education in India-

Revisiting Past, Continuing Past, Politics of Foreign Aid and Collaborative Research, English and Intellectual Neo-Colonialism, Brain Drain, Is Dependence Inevitable? Indigenous modes of Education.

Unit IV: Education in the Era of Globalisation-

Pedagogy of the Oppressed; Role of Education for Empowerment of the Marginalised; Education and the Policy of Positive Discrimination and Affirmative Action.

Suggested Readings:

Aikara, Jacob. 2004. *Education Sociological Perspective*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Bourdieu, P. 1990. *Reproduction: In Education, society and Culture*. London: Sage Publications.

Demaine, J. 1981. *Contemporary Theories in Sociology of Education*. London: Macmillan

Dewey, John. 2004. *Democracy and Education*. Delhi: Aakar publications.

Durkheim, Emile. 1956. *Education and Sociology Translated with an Introduction*, by Sherwood D. Fox. New York: The Free Press.

Freire, Paulo. 1996. *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. Penquin Books.

Geetha B. Nambissan and S. Srinivasa Rao. 2013. *Sociology of Education in India: Changing Contours and Emerging Concerns*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Gundemeda, Nagaraju. 2014. *Education and Hegemony: Social construction of Knowledge in India in the Era of Globalization*. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Haksey et al. 1996. *Education, Culture Economy Society*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Illich, I. 1973. *De-schooling Society*. Harmondsworth: Penquin Books.

J B J Tilak. 2013. *Higher Education In India: In search of Equality, Quality and Quantity*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.

John, Newman(Author), Frank M. Turner (Editor- 1996). *The Idea of a University (rethinking the western tradition) Paperback*. Yale University Press.

Kumar, Krishna. 2005. *Political Agenda of Education: A study of Colonialist and Nationalist Ideas*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Kumar, Nita. 2011. *The Politics of Gender, Community and modernity: Essays on Education in India*. Oxford University Press.

Manabi Majumdar and Jos Mooij. 2011. *Education and Inequality in India: A Classroom*

VIII semester
SOC464/Major-5
Crime and Society

Credit-4

Course objectives

The study of crime and society is an emerging and much demanded interdisciplinary field of study today. The course involves the study of crime, types and causes of crime, penology, victimology, crime statistics, evaluation of criminal justice agencies, theories of punishment, prevention of crime and sociology of law. In India many of detective and law enforcement agencies are establishing and requiring the professionals trained in criminology. The main focus of the course shall be to deal with three organs of the course on crime and society: Criminology, Penology and victimology at their conceptual, theoretical and substantive levels.

Learning Outcome

- The students will learn the key terms and concepts like criminology, penology, victimology, law and criminal justice system
- The students will learn about the main theoretical ideas on crime, deviance and victims of crime
- Will be able to recognize the causes and consequences of crime at the micro and macro levels and match these with prominent criminological perspectives.
- Will be able to describe the interrelated institutions and processes of the criminal justice system.
- Students may have the opportunity to integrate strong critical thinking skills, in-depth substantive knowledge in criminology, and state-of-the-art knowledge on criminal justice system and law that will place them at a competitive advantage for jobs in police and correctional institutions.

Course Outline

Unit I: Concepts: Criminology, Social and Legal definition of Crime, Classical and pre-Classical Notion of Criminality,

Unit II: Theories: Theories of Crime and Deviance Differential Association Theory, Labelling Theory, Theory of Anomie and Deviance, Sub Culture theory, Victimological perspective.

Unit III: Types of Crimes & Crime Trends in North East India: Crimes against Person and Property, Crime against women, White Collar Crime, Crime Trends in North East India

Unit IV: Penology and Correctional Methods: Types of Punishment, Theories: Retributive, Deterrent, Reformative, Rehabilitative; Probation and Parole, Open prisons.

Suggested Readings:

- Adler, Freda. 1975. Sisters in Crime. New York: Mac Graw Hill.
- Ahuja, Ram. 2008. Criminology. New Delhi: Rawat.
- Bajpai, Anju and P K Bajpai. 2000. Female Criminality in India. New Delhi: Rawat Publication
- Datir, R N. 1978. Prison as a Social System. Mumbai: Popular Prakasan.
- Foucault, Micheal. 1985. Discipline and Punish- Birth of Prisons. England: Penguin Books.
- Mohanty, RK & S Mohanty 2012 Criminology, Penology and Victimology, Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing.
- Sirohi, J. P: Criminology and Criminal Administration. Allahabad Law Agency.
- Russel, William. 1964. Crime Vol.I and II. Stevens and Sons
- Thio, Alex. 2000. Deviant Behaviour. 10th Edition. Boston M A: Allyn and Bacon.

**Bachelor's Degree (Honours with Research)
ALTERNATIVE COURSES (403,404 & 499)**

**VIII Semester
SOC460/Major-1
Modern Sociological Theory**

Credit-4

Course Objective

Theory is an ever-evolving process. The classical theories continue to give life and direction for emergence of new theories which attempt to interpret and understand society more holistically and deal with the social change that is inherent in human nature. The changing pattern of social reality necessitates the formulation of new theories to understand these changes.

This course would be helpful to understand modern social theory. This course also helps to provide the theoretical as well as methodological inputs to the learners. We will be exploring what led to the formation of these thoughts and how they were fashioned and how they attempt to analyse society.

Learning Outcomes

Upon successful completion, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

- Understand the continuation and change in modern sociological theory.
- Compare and contrast major modern sociological thoughts
- Learn the origin of these “modern” theories.
- Try to correlate the thought with the social reality of present day.
- Learn to apply these theories in everyday sociology.

Course outline

Unit I: Structuralism and Structural-Functionalism:

Levi Strauss Structuralism, Radcliffe-Brown Structural Functionalism, Parsons – Social System

Unit II: Constructivism

CW Mills Sociological Imagination, Goffman-Dramaturgy, Berger and Luckmann-Social Construction of Reality

Unit III: Neo Functionalism, Neo-Marxism

Merton- Functional Paradigm. Dahrendorf- Conflict in Post-Industrial Society, Coser: Functions of Conflict

Unit IV: Post Structuralism, Modernity, Post Modernism, Deconstruction

Giddens- Reflexive Modernity, M. Foucault – Power and Knowledge, Derrida-Deconstruction

Suggested Readings:

Abraham, M Francis. 1988. *Modern Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: OUP.

Adams, Bert N. 2001. *Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Sage.

Berger, P. L., & Luckmann, T. (1991). *The Social Construction of Reality*. Penguin Books

Bourdieu, Pierre.1990. *In Other Words: Essays Towards Reflexive Sociology*.Oxford:

Polity Press.Coser, Lewis (1956). *The Functions of Social Conflict*. New York: The Free Press.

Dahrendorf, Ralph (1968). *Essays in the Theory of Society*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Derrida, Jacques (1976). *Of Grammatology*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Elliot, Anthony.2010. *Contemporary Social Theory: An Introduction*. New York: Routledge.

Foucault, M. & Gordon C. (1980) *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings*. New York: Pantheon Books.

Giddens, Anthony (1990) *The Consequences of Modernity*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Goffman, Erving. (1959). *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. Garden City, N.Y. :Doubleday.

Gouldner Alwin. 1971. *The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology*. London: Heinemann.

Lévi-Strauss, Claude. (1963). *Structural Anthropology*. New York :Basic Books
Luckmann, Thomas.(ed).1978. *Phenomenology and Sociology: Selected Readings*. New York: Penguin Books.
Merton, R. K. (1949). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: The Free Press.
Mills, C. W. (1959) *The Sociological Imagination*. New York: Oxford University Press.
Rainbow, Paul. (ed). 1986. *The Foucault Reader*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
Ritzer , George. 1997. *Post Modern Social Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.
Ritzer, George and Barry Smart (ed).2001. *Handbook of Social Theory*. New Delhi: Sage.
Ritzer, George.2000. *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.

VIII Semester
SOC461/Major-2
Sociology of Gender

Credit-4

Course objectives:

Gender at the heuristic level, often operates as a background to what we do in our daily lives, how our memberships in social groups defined and how the social identity constructed. And it is this salience that makes it so fascinating to begin exercising our sociological imagination and uncovering “gendered” patterns of behaviour within “gendered” social spaces and institutions. In this course the focus will be on theoretical accounts that approach gender as a social construct – as a practice, process, ideology, and discourse. This will help to begin to think about multiple masculinities and femininities.

Course Outcome:

- The students will learn the key terms and concepts like Sex, Gender, Patriarchy, Feminism, Third Gender, Gender roles, Gender Inequalities.
- The students will learn about the main theoretical ideas in the sociology of gender.
- The students will learn how gender hierarchies, inequalities, and identities are (re)produced and negotiated by partners in the family.
- The students will discuss how the gendered division of labour is reproduced

through unpaid labour at home as well as paid labour at work, and how it forms the basis for a gender identity.

- This will facilitate a smooth gender experience for the future generation.

Course Outline

Unit I: Basic Concepts: Sex, Gender, Patriarchy, Feminism, Third Gender, Gender roles, Gender Inequalities, Intersectionality.

Unit II: Theorising Gender I: Gender Reproduction, Sexuality and Ideology. Feminist Theories- Liberal, Radical and Socialists.

Unit III: Theorising Gender II: Construction of Masculinities- Gramsci's Hegemonic masculinity, Connell's theory of masculinity, Judith Butler- Performativity

Unit IV: Gender Issues - Status of Women, Empowerment of Women, Gender Mainstreaming, Sexual Harassment at the Work Place (SHWP), Indecent Representation of Women, Violence against Women, Protection of Children against Sexual Offenses (POCSO).

Suggested Readings:

Ameling, Rene. 2007. "Selling Genes, Selling Gender: Egg Agencies, Sperm Banks, and the Medical Market in Genetic Material. *American Sociological Review* 72:319-40.

Bhasin. Kamla. 2000. *Understanding Gender*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Blackless, Melanie et al. 2000. "How Sexually Dimorphic Are We? Review and Synthesis." *American Journal of Human Biology* 12:151-66.

Bleier, Ruth. 1986. "Sex Difference Research: Science or Belief?" Pp. 147-64 in Ruth Bleier (ed.), *Feminist Approaches to Science*. New York: Pergamon Press.

Butler, Judith. 2006. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*. Routledge.

Carole, Pateman. 1988. *The Sexual Contract*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Choudhari, Maitreyee. 2004. *Feminism in India*. New Delhi: Women Unlimited.

Connell, Raewyn (R.W.) 2004. *Gender and Power: Society, the Person, and Sexual Politics*, 2nd edition. Stanford University Press.

Dube, L. 2001. *Anthropological Explorations in Gender*. New Delhi: Sage.

Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2000. *Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality*. New York: Basic Books.

Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2005. "The Bare Bones of Sex: Part 1—Sex and Gender." *Signs* 30:1491- 1527.

Freedman, Jane., 2002. *Feminism*. New Delhi: Viva Books.

Fuss, Diana. 1989. *Essentially Speaking: Feminism, Nature and Difference*. New York:

Routledge.

Geetha, V. 2007. *Patriarchy*. Calcutta: STREE.

Gerson, Judith M. and Kathy Peiss. 1985. "Boundaries, Negotiation, Consciousness: Reconceptualizing Gender Relations." *Social Problems* 32:317-31.

Jordan-Young, Rebecca. 2010. *Brain Storm: The Flaws in the Science of Sex Differences*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Karat, Brinda. 2005. *Survival and Emancipation- Three Essays*.

Kessler, Suzanne J. and Wendy McKenna. [1978] 1985. *Gender: An Ethnomethodological Approach*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Kessler, Suzanne J. and Wendy McKenna. [1978] 1985. *Gender: An Ethnomethodological Approach*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Lopata, Helena Z. and Barrie Thorne. 1978. "On the Term 'Sex Roles.'" *Signs* 3:718-21.

Martin, Emily. 1991. "The Egg and the Sperm: How Science Has Constructed a Romance Based on Stereotypical Male-Female Roles." *Signs* 16:485-501.

Ortner, Sherry B. and Harriet Whitehead. 1981. "Introduction: Accounting for Sexual Meanings." Pp. 1-27 in Sherry B. Ortner and Harriet Whitehead (eds.), *Sexual Meanings: The Cultural Construction of Gender and Sex*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Rege, Sharmila. 2003. *Sociology of Gender*. New Delhi: Sage.

Rosaldo, M.Z. 1980. "The Use and Abuse of Anthropology: Reflections on Feminism and Cross-Cultural Understanding." *Signs* 5:389-417.

Ruhl, Lealle. 2002. "Dilemmas of the Will: Uncertainty, Reproduction, and the Rhetoric of Control." *Signs* 27:641-63.

Salzinger, Leslie. 2003. *Genders in Production: Making Workers in Mexico's Global Factories*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Sperling, Susan. 1997. "Baboons with Briefcases vs. Langurs with Lipstick," Pp. 249-64 in *The Gender/Sexuality Reader*, edited by R.N. Lancaster and M. Di Leonardo. New York: Routledge.

Udry, J. Richard. 2000. "Biological Limits of Gender Construction." *American Sociological Review* 65:443-57.

Valentine, David. 2007. *Imagining Transgender: An Ethnography of a Category*. Durham and London: Duke University Press.

Žarkov, Dubravka. 2007. *The Body of War: Media, Ethnicity, and Gender in the Break-Up of Yugoslavia*. Durham, NC and London: Duke University Press.

**VIII Semester
RPD470
Research Project/Dissertation**

Credit-12

This course is to cover DETAILED practical/ application of Research Methodology Courses already taught in a field situation.

The students will be allotted to supervisors from the Department faculty they will finalise the topic of the Project Work/ Dissertation in consultation with their respective supervisors. Students are to submit a research proposal within first fortnight of the commencement of the Semester. Field work component in the dissertation shall be compulsory. The topics covered under the entire syllabus taught will be the thematic areas for selecting a particular subject or Project Work. Each Student will be required to prepare a research diary for record of activities and field experiences undertaken from the date of allotment of Supervisor. Diary to be presented to supervisors and head of the department for checking and Supervisor. Students will be required to present the work report in weekly Seminars of ongoing semester so as to be evaluated by all faculties to count towards their C1 (20 Marks). Individual supervisors will evaluate the students for C2 (20 Marks). Final Evaluation shall be done by an External Examiner for 60 Marks and all supervisors shall act as Internal Examiners respectively.

Suggested Readings:

- Alan Bryman. 1988. *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*. London: Unwin Hyman.
- Bentod Ted and Craib Ian. 2001. *Philosophy of Social science: The Philosophical Foundations of Social Thought*. New York: Palgrave.
- Corbin, Juliet and Anselm Strauss.2014. *Basics of Qualitative Research- Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory*. New Delhi. Sage
- Cresswell, John. 1994. *Research Design- Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approach*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Denzing, N.K. 1978. *Sociological Methods: A source Book*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Eickhardt, Kenneth W. and Davis M Erman. 1977. *Social Research Methods; Perspective, Theory and Analysis*. New York: Random House.
- Flick, Uwe.2014. *An Introduction to Qualitative research*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Floyd Fowler Jr. 1987. *Survey Research Methods*. Sage.
- Galtung, John. 1967. *Theories and Methods of Social Research*. London: Allen and Unwin.
- Henry, L Manheim. 1977. *Sociological Research: Philosophy and Methods*. The Dorsey

Press. Israel, Mark. 2015. *Research Ethics and Integrity for Social Scientists*. New Delhi: Sage.

Jack D Fitzgerald and Steven M Cox. 1975. *Unraveling Social Science; A Premier on*

Perspectives, Methods and Statistics. Chicago: Rand McNally.

Ramkrishna Mukherjee. 1979. *What Will It Be: Explorations in Inductive Sociology*. Bombay: Allied Publishers.

Taylor, Steven J and Robert Bogdan. 1984. *Introduction to Qualitative Research methods: the search for meanings*. New York: Wiley.