**Objectives:**
The objective of the course offered in two parts on the first and second semester is to provide the student with the necessary foundations in the major thinkers and pioneers of sociological thinking such as Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Pareto. A sound understanding of these thinkers would go a long way in helping a student to understand the contemporary and current social issues and problems.

**Course Outline:**

**Unit 1: Introduction**
Emergence of Sociology from social philosophy of medieval age — especially with reference to ideas of state of nature; progress; social evolution; utopian socialism

**Unit 2: Sociological Ideas**
- Auguste Comte,
- Herbert Spencer and
- Montesquieu

**Unit 3: Sociolognsm of Emile Durkheim**
- Sociology as a study of social facts
- Rules of sociological method
- Studies on division of labour, "religion and suicide"

**Unit 4: Max Weber’s Contributions**
- Fundamental concepts — social action, social relationship, legitimacy, authority and power
- Methodology of social sciences — values, objectivity, ideal types
- Weber’s conception of history, rationalization, disenchantment
  Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism

**Reading list:**
Core: Paper 1.2: Statistics in Social Research

Objectives:

The aim of the course offered in two parts, is to provide the student with the necessary skills and techniques to carry out independent social research. The first part introduces the student to simple tools and techniques while the second part exposes them to statistical treatment of data and the application of computer to analyse and interpret the data.

Course Outline:
Unit 1: Introduction to social research
  a. Meaning
  b. Objectives and
  c. Importance
Unit 2: Approaches and Types of social research:
  a. Approaches: Historical, Case study, Descriptive, Experimental
  Types: Fundamental/Pure/Theoretical and Applied.
Unit 3: Research procedures
  a. Research Problem; Identification and Formulation
  b. Survey of literature
  c. Research Design
  d. Hypothesis
  e. Methodology and Definition of concepts and variables
  f. Pilot survey/Pre-test
  g. Data collection: Primary and Secondary
Unit 4: Tools and techniques of data collection:
  a. Observation
  b. Questionnaire and Schedules
  c. Survey, Census
  d. Interview
  e. Case Study
  f. Sociometry
Unit 5: Sampling
  Types: Probability and Non Probability
Unit 6: Introduction to Analysis and Interpretation of Data
  a. Meaning and techniques of interpretation.
  b. Theoretical and data presentation.
Unit 7: Report writing
  b. Preparation of report.

Reading List:
7. Dooley, David; 1997 Social Research Methods, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi
Core: Paper 1.3: Structure and Change in Indian Society

Objective:
This course is designed as a core course to equip the student with a second theoretical understanding of the development of sociological understanding of Indian society. In a way it is also Sociology of Indian society. Beginning with the orientalist and industrial construction of India. The student is exposed to the developments in what may be called main stream sociology of India. Contributions of D P Mukherjee, G S Ghurye, M N Srinivas, Louis Dumont, Andre Beteille, and others are sought to be understood in the context of the changes and shifts in sociological paradigm.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: The Western Conquest of the non-west; 2111 world and India -
   a. The emergence of orientalism
   b. Orientalist constructions of Indian society and culture

Unit 2: Pre-colonial Indian society and culture u
   a. Western accounts of India;
   b. British reports on 17th and 18th century India; especially on village economy, education science and technology;
   c. British Census of India — especially on caste

Unit 3: Origin and growth of Sociology in India from Orientalist and Indological Writings
   Contributions of the pioneers — D P Mukherjee, G S Ghurye and D N Majumdar

Unit 4: The Emergence and importance of the field view of Indian Society
   Ethnographic accounts; British social anthropology and its influence on Indian scholars
   M N Srinivas on ‘book view’ and ‘field view’ of Indian society I

Reading List:
2. Edward Said. Orientalism
4. Index, Ronald: Orientalist constructions of India. Asian Review.
5. M N Srinivas: Caste in Modern India and Other Essays.
Core: Paper 1.4: Rural Society in India

Objectives:
The course is designed to provide an overview of the rural social reality to the student. With emphasis is on the changing nature of the rural society. The factors on the changing nature of the rural society. The factors that have been responsible for changes in ‘rural society as also the efforts of the governments at addressing rural problems/issues are to be given importance.

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Historical background of village community in India:
   a. Myth and reality of Indian village community
   b. Importance of its study.

Unit 2: Social organization of Indian Village:
   a. Caste system
   b. Features and processes.

Unit 3: Economic organization;
   a. Land — Importance of Land; economic interdependence;
   b. The so called ‘janmani’ system;
   c. Impact of market economy/commercialization on village economy;
   d. Changes in agriculture since independence-new economic opportunities/challenges.

Unit 4. Rural power Structure:
   a. Village Panchayat
   b. Impact of the democratic process party politics on village
   c. Emerging trends in rural power structure
   d. Decentralization of power.

Unit 5. Rural society in transition:
   Appraisal of the impact of urbanization, industrialization, modernization and globalization.

Reading List:
5. Lakshminarayana H D : Democracy in Rural India. National.Delhi, 1930.
Core: Paper 1.5.1 : Social Stratification and Social Mobility

I Theoretical Frameworks:
Structural Functionalism: Marxism: Webarian and neo-Webarians.

II Caste as a system of Social Stratification
Theoretical debates on Caste; Dumont, Srinivas, Betteille, Dirks
Caste today, Socio Economic transformation and caste: Caste and political
process; Caste, sub caste and Dalit identities'

III Class as a system of Stratification:
Agrarian Classes in the pre-modern agrarian India,
Development of Capitalism in agriculture and the changing profile of rural
classes. Industrialisation and Class formation: Bourgeoisie and proletariate .
India's Middle classes; caste and Class in India. -

IV Gender
Sex and Gender, patriarchy, Gender and poverty, caste and gender,
gender and labour markets, capitalism and gender.

READINGS:
1. Grusky David (ed) 1994 Social Stratification in Sociological Perspective,
2. Gupta D (ed) Social Stratification, -Delhi, Oxford University Press.
7. Dhanagare,'DN 1998 'The green revolution and social inequalities in Rural
9. Mishra BB 1961 The Indian Middle Class: Their growth in modern times, Bombay, Oxford University Press
15. Benera Led 1982 Women and development; The sexual division of Labour in Rural societies, New York, Praeger
People in India suffer from communicable and infectious diseases, and nutritional inadequacies. There is a lack of infrastructural facilities both in rural and urban areas. The national policy on population and health care needs a relook as the social dimension is neglected. Any improvement in the quality of life of the people of any country is closely associated with health care issues and any study must invariably look into the population structure, socio-demographic profiles of the population, morbidity rates and the cultural milieu under which policies and the programmes operate. The recent census report of India has provided newer dimensions to population issues and also set a debate on the health care policy. This course attempts to move towards an appropriate awareness and is designed to facilitate understanding of population as related to society and health. Census, NSS reports, NGO reports and reports of various commissions set up by the Government should be used in the classroom for discussion.

**Course Outline:**

**Unit 1:** Definition, nature, scope and concepts
- a. Study of population, relation between population and society,
- b. Its relevance, scope and nature.
- c. Basic concepts of population: Fertility, mortality, migration, morbidity, measurement of population, birth rate, death rate, density.
- d. Composition of India’s population: age, sex, education level, and employment Census — its uses-and relevance.

**Unit 2:** Theories of Population
- a. Theories of population: pre— and post-Malthusian theories.
- b. Population pyramid. (Explain using data from census of different countries with particular reference to India)
- d. Ageing population — with reference to developing and developed countries
- e. Comparative study of population in developed and developing countries (with special reference to India)

**Unit 3:** Migration.
- a. Migration - definition, theories, causes.
- b. Migration and urbanization; Migration and its impact on population, economy, housing, transportation.
- c. Population movements and demographic change: Social, economic and cultural changes in context of migration; rural poverty and emigration.
- d. Impact of globalisation, liberalisation (internal migration) and Indian Diaspora

**Unit 4:** Social components of Health
- b. Four dimensions of health; Health and it’s relationship with other social components (such-as social, cultural, economic, demo graphic....)
- c. Community health: concepts, problems in India, health, longevity, and illness Attitudes, beliefs, practices and responses related to disease as also health—seeking behaviour
Unit 5: Issues in Public Health Care Policy

a. Population and health policies (past, present and future) in India: relationship with Political economy
b. Health programmes in rural and urban communities, PHC 4 their organisation, structure, and working.
c. Health as a fundamental right, financing health care, and health care insurance
d. Special issues of women, children, aged and disabled.
e. Evaluation of States’ population and health policy

Reading list:
1. Bogue Donald, Demography.
2. Census of India, Government of India publication, New Delhi
3. NSS reports, Government of India publication, New Delhi
4. Aggrawala, B. R, India’s Population Problems
5. Bose, Ashish, Patterns of Population Change
Paper 1.5.2 : Sociology of Family


Unit 2: Family and Marriage in India: patterns: regional diversities, cross-cultural Perspectives forces of change, emerging family patterns; family in the Context of health care of the child and the aged; future of the family.


Unit 4: Contemporary Issues: Migration, Diasporas and Impact on Family Implications of new reproductive technologies, Domestic violence Challenges to the normative model of family

REFERENCES:
1. Ahmad, Imtiaz (ed.): 1976; Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India; New Delhi: Manohar.
3. Dube, Leela; 1997; Women and Kinship: Comparative Perspectives on Gender in South and South — East Asia; New Delhi; Sage Publications.
5. Karve, Iravati; 1968; Kinship Organization in India; Bombay; Asia Publishing House.
8. Tali, N and A. LanunungsangAo; 2005; Naga Society and Culture; Nagaland University; Tribal Research Centre; Hqrs: Lumami.
10. Uberoi, Patricia (ed.); 1993; Family, Kinship and Marriage in India; New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
11. Weston, K; 1991; Families are choose: Lesbians, Gays, Kinship; New York; Columbia University Press.
Core: Paper 1.6.2: Disaster Management and Rehabilitation

Unit 1: Definition and nature of disasters. Natural disasters: causes, classification. Prediction possibilities, precautions measures stipulated by the government.


UNIT 3: Disaster and after: Physical trauma during and after. Dead ones, critically wounded, seriously and casually Wounded. Lost ones; miraculously escaped ones. Women, children and elderly survivors.

UNIT 4: Role of personal identification during and after disasters. Problems and solution. Identification through bone remains, fragmentary bones, teeth, etc. Role of Anthropometry and somatoscopy in personal identification. Physiological traits viz. blood and body fluids. DNA finger printing.

- Managing disaster survivors and their families. Identifying close relations. Restoration of their family ties and organizing help for shelter food and medical treatments. Organizing funds for resettlement; work opportunities for survivors.
- Group coordination for relocating; reorganization of religious places, hospitals, schools, communication facilities, food medicine, water supply and drainage.
- Disposal of the dead after identification; photographing; collecting blood samples, finger; palmar prints and scopic observations.

Recommended Readings

3. Fernandes, Walter and Enakshi Ganduli Thakrai (Eds.) Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation
4. Gangopadhyay, T and K.A. Mankodi Rehabilitation: Developmen of the Ecological and Economic Costs' 5. Goldsmith and Hildyad, N The Socical and Environmental Effects of Large Dams
6. Keller, Stephen L. Uprooting and Social Change N
7. Saklani, Girija The Uprooted Tibetans
Soft Core: Paper 1.7: Issues of Development and Social Change

UNIT 1 Introduction:
Origin of the concept of development
The emergence of the concept of Progress; Colonialism and the division of the world, development and modernity

UNIT 2 Neo Colonialism
Modernisation Theory; Structuralism and Dependency Theory, Development and Underdevelopment

UNIT 3 Post-colonial studies and development
The Indian experience, Latin American experience

UNIT 4 Deconstructing development
Works of Arturo Escobar; Ashish Nandy and others

UNIT 5 Globalization and the Nation states:
The Impact of Liberalisation, privatization and Multilateral agencies

READINGS:

Course Outline:

Unit 1: Marx and Marxism
   Marx’s concept of history and society
   Class and class consciousness — the inevitable doom of capitalism
   Alienation and social being

Unit 2: Vilfredo Pareto
   Logical and non-logical action
   Sociology as logico-experimental science
   Residues and derivations
   The circulation of elites

Unit 3: George. Simmel
   Method; forms of interaction and individuality; social types; modern culture

Unit 4: Pitirim A Sorokin
   Sorokiri and integralist sociology

Reading List:

Core: Paper 2.2: Social History

Preface: This paper is offered with a view to providing an opportunity to obtain critical understanding of the history of social institution and processes that constitute the core of Indian society. This would, among other things enable the students to acquire an in-depth understanding of the ongoing changes of the contemporary Indian society particularly at the time when globalization and the concomitant process of liberalization, global capital and global market forces have exerted a lot of pressure on our cultural, social, political, economic and ecological aspects of our social being.

UNIT 1: Introduction
a) The discovery of India- Changing approaches to Indian history: The archaeological background.
b) Looking at Indian history from below: Early India.
c) Historical Perspective of Nation building.

UNIT 2: Religion and History
a) Communalism: a historical perspective.
b) Religion and secularizing India.
c) Syndicated Hinduism.
d) Our women in the past.
e) Becoming a Sati- the problematic widow.
f) Rape within a cycle of violence.

UNIT 3: Value systems and Attitudes
a) Indian thought: Three elements of continuity
b) The world and unitary thought
c) Rebirth and causality
d) The terror of time
e) Ethical dilemma: dharma in Epics
f) The Bhagavad Gita
g) Arthasastra and the power cult
h) Two ethical experiments
i) Aesthetic pessimism

UNIT 4: Sacred authority and secular state
a) Guru-Shishya relation shift
b) Narensus and nirvana principle
c) The Guru’s magic circle

References:
1. Richard Lannoy, 1975, The Speaking Tree, the study of Indian culture and society.
2. K.M. Pannikar, A Survey of Indian History.
4. Romila Thapar, The past as present: Foreign contemporary Identities through history.
8. Bose nirmal Kumar, 1941, Cultural and Society in India, Bombay, Asia Publishing House.
Core: Paper 2.3: Sociology of Health and Happiness.

UNIT 1: Meaning and scope: changing concepts of health and disease, concepts of and lifestyle in relation to health and disease.

UNIT 2: Enthomdicine, magico, religious practices; indigenous medical systems and medical practitioner, Ethno botany, ethno biology, ethno pharmacology Ethnography’ of tribal and folk medial system in India With case studies

UNIT 3: Plural systems of medicine: traditional system in as part of culture and life style. Survey, Siddha, Unani, Naturopathy, Tibetan, Chinese: basic principles. Resurgence of traditional medial system in the West and in India.

UNIT 4: Epidemiology: basic -principles, epidemiology of common I communicable and non-communicable disease- Malaria, TB, Leprosy, STD, AIDS, Diabetics, Cancer and Cardiovascular disease, mental health.

UNIT-5: Medical statistics: measurement of morbidity and rates, incidence and prevalence rates, adjustment of rates and other vital statistics,

UNIT 6: Health promotion and health programmes’: nutrition, RCH, family Welfare, health education, ageing. (People’s perspectives to be focused.)

UNIT 7: Health and environment: Water-pollution, pollution, nose pollution

Recommended Readings
1. Caudill, W. Applied Anthropology in Medicine
3. Baneijee B.G. and R. Jalota. Illness and Ethnomedicine
4. Rivers, W.H.R. medicine, Magic and Religion 1
5. Hasan, K. The Culture Frontiers of Health
6. Bannermann et. Al. Traditional ‘Medical and Health Care Coverage (WHO)
7. Kakar, D.N. ‘Folk and Modern and Medicine R
9. London, J.B. Social Anthropology and Medicine
10. Madan. TN. Doctors and Society . A
11. Antia, A.H. & Bhatia. People’s Health-tin People’s Hand
12. Jejeebhay, S. Women’s Autonomy, Education and Reproductive Health
14. W.H.O. World Health Reports
15. Freeman, H.E. et.al. Handbook of Medical Anthropology
16. Landy., D., Culture, Disease and Healing
19. Mead M. Culture, Health and Disease
20. Mead, M. Cultural Patterns and Technological Change
Core: Paper 2.4.1: Labour an Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Objectives: This paper is offered with a view to providing an opportunity to students to have a holistic understanding of one of the fundamental issues of contemporary India. Study of labour is regarded as a gateway to understand the economy, polity, society and culture in this interlinkages. Labour has been subjected to a wide range of influence of which globalization has had a negative role if not totally hostile to labour welfare.

Unit – 1 : Interdisciplinary perspective
a. Historical perspective: Origin, development of Working class movements
b. Labour recruitment, labour retention, motivation, -morale, training and the problem attrition (psychological perspective)
c. Organized groups, the dynamic, of their behavior, labour unions, employees association labour department, collective bargainng etc.(Sociological perspective)
d. Economic perspective: Labour markets
e. Legal perspective: labour legislation, implementation, labour welfare, well being, work rights.

Unit-2: Industrialization and working in India
a. Industrialization, structure of working class, the problems of working during pre British.
b. industrialization during’ British period and the emergence of working class on their problems and prospects.

Unit-3: Industrial
a. Indian Industrial working class since independent emergence of public sector, militant trade unions, the welfare stock etc.
b. Industrial working class, the globalization and new economic policy 1991.
c. Emergence of new knowledge workers, gender issues, the future of industrial relations.

Unit-4: Industrialization and social Change in Post Modern.-India
a. Need for labour reforms: with a critique of existing labour legislations.

Reading list
6. Clement, Trade Unions under Capitalism
Core: Paper 2.5.1: Education and Society in India

UNIT 1: Education as a Social Institution
Education and the Classical Sociological Tradition
  4 Durkheim, Weber and Manheim
  Marxist analysis of education
  Gandhi, Illich and Paulo Freire on Education
  Bourdieu and the Sociology of Education

UNIT 2: Rise of Modern Education in India
Colonialism and the introduction of modern education in India
Education and nation-building in Independent India

UNIT 3: Education Deprivation in India
  Approaches to social exclusion and inclusion
  Caste, class and gender disparities in education
  Regional variations in access and quality of education

UNIT 4: Educational Processes.
  Curriculum, pedagogy and ideology

UNIT 5: Education Policy and Reforms
  The Kothari Commission and the National Policy on Education, 1986
  Universalisation of Primary Education
  Human—Capital and the new managerialism in education

READINGS
7. Rudolph, Lloyd & Susanne Rudolph. Education and Politics in India New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1972
Core: Paper 2.4.2 : Sociology. of Marginalized and Weaker Section

Objectives
This paper is aimed at sensitizing students towards the concept, process and theories of marginalisation from sociological perspective. (It-further goes from sociological perspective.

Course outline:
UNIT 1 Marginalisation
a. Meaning and process of marginalisation
b. Scope and importance of studying marginalisation
c. Dimensions of marginalisation: Social, Cultural, Political, Historical
d. Methods of Marginalisation: Discrimination, Relative Deprivation, Exploitation, Inequality

UNIT 2 Perspectives of Marginalisation:
a. Views of Jotira Phule, Periyar, Dr. B R Ambedkar, Narayan Guru, Ram Manohar Lohiya
b. Caste, Class, Power and Subaltern Perspective 'c. Role of Ideology in Marginalisation
d. Exclusion and Inclusive attempts

UNIT 3 Marginalised Groups in India
a. Dalits and Scheduled Castes
b. Adhivasies and Scheduled Tribes
c. Neo-Converted: Buddhists, Christians, Muslims
d. Third Gender, Women, Physically and Mentally Challenged

UNIT 4 Social Movements among Marginalised Communities
a. Nature and Dynamics of Social Movements
b. Perspectives of Social Movements, Protests, Reforms
c. Sub-nationalism, Nativism, Millenarianism
d. Role of Christian Missionaries in Social Reformation Movements

UNIT 5 Affirmative Action: Role of State and NGO’s
a. Constitutional Provisions and Implementation
b. Government Welfare Measure and programmes of Inclusive Policies
c. Impact on Marginalised, limitation and Critical Review
d. Emerging elites among marginalised groups

REFERENCES:
3. Ghurye, G.S. (1969) Caste, Race and Occupation in India, New Delhi,
5. Gupta, Dipankar (1991), Social Stratification, New Delhi, Oxford University, Press.
10. Ranjeet Guha : Subaltern’s Studies 2 Vols, Oxford, OUP.
Core: Paper 2.5.2: Sociology of Law

UNIT 1: Perspectives on Law
a) Theories of Natural Law, Legal Positivism, Historical School, Jurisprudence and legal realism.
b) Anthropological and Sociological Perspectives

UNIT 2: Law and Society

c) Contributions of Durkheim, Marx, Weber, Ehrlich and Pound
d) A review of critical legal studies

UNIT 3: Law in Indian Society
e) Colonialism and the modern legal system in India
f) The organization of the legal system in India

UNIT 4: Community, Identities and Law in India
g) Cultural/ community rights and the individual e conceptual issues
h) Religion, Caste, Gender and jurisprudence

UNIT 5: Human Rights in India
i) Human Rights Law — National and International Instruments
j) Critique of Human Rights Situation - Human Rights/ Civil Liberties Movement in India

READINGS:
8. Agnes, Flavia. Law and Gender Inequality — The Politics of Women’s Rights in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999
14. Foucault, Michel. Discipline and Punish
PROJECT WORK

Soft Core: Paper 2.6: Social Movements

UNIT 1: Meaning and Importance of the study of Social Movements.
   Conceptual issues,
   Types of movements

UNIT 2: Religious and sectarian movements
   Bhakthi Movements;
   Veera Saiva movements.

UNIT 3: Social reform Movements:
   Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Jothi Rao Phule,
   Ramakrishna Mission, Narayana guru,
   Sathya Sai Movements.

UNIT 4: Peasant Movements:
   Telengana Movements of 1948,
   Peasant Struggle in the post independent India,
   Farmers movements of the late 1970s in Maharashtra, Karnataka and
   Uttar Pradesh.

UNIT 5: Bhakthi movements :
   Non Brahmin Movements in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;
   Mandal Commission and the rise of OBS in north India.

UNIT 6: Dalit Movements
   Origin and growth:
   Issues and Problems facing the movements.

READINGS
1. Baulis JA 1972, The sociology of Social movements, Mae Millan
2. Dhanagare,D N, 1983,Peasant movements in India, Oxford University
   Press, New Delhi
   Sage Publications , New Delhi.
4. Rao, MSA, 1974, Social Movements in India, Manohar Publications, New
   Delhi.
5. Rao, M S A , 1979, Social Movements and Social transformation, Mac Millan
   Publications, New Dehi.
UNIT 1: Structural Functionalism:
  - Structural Theory: Contributions of Social Anthropologists; Functional analysis.
  - Roots of Functionalism: Durkheim and Radcliff Brown.
  - The Analytical Functionalism of Talcott Parsons: The Structure of Social Action,
  - Criticism

UNIT 2: Conflict Theory.
  - Introduction to Conflict Theory: The Dialectical Conflict Theory of Dahrendorf,
  - Post Capitalist Society and Critique of Marxian Theory.
  - Conflict Functionalism of Simmel and Coser.

UNIT 3: Interactionist Theory.

READINGS:
3. Dahrendorf Ralf 1958 Out Of Utopia; Towards a reorientation of Sociological Analysis. American Journal of Sociology, 64
Core: Paper 3.2: Qualitative Social Research

Objectives
To provide students with an orientation to Qualitative Social Research
To acquaint students with the important concepts, techniques and processes in qualitative research
To guide students to work on meaningful, minor research projects

Unit 1. Qualitative Research: An introduction.
   a. Meaning, significance and critical concerns of Qualitative Research
   b. Theoretical foundation and paradigms: Interpretivism and critical theory
   c. Designing a qualitative study

Unit 2 Qualitative approaches to enquiry
   a. Ethnography
   b. Case study
   c. Feminist
   d. Content Analysis

Unit 3 Methods and Techniques of data collection
   a. Interview : Unstructured, Semi structured, In-depth
   b. Focus Group discussion
   c. Participant observation

Unit 4 Qualitative Analysis softwares
   a. NUD-IST
   b. ATLAS.ti
   c. Ethnograph

Reading List
5. Somekh Bridget &Lewin Cathy (ed) ‘Research Methods in Social Science’
Core: Paper 3.3: Urban Society in India

OBJECTIVES:
While it is true that India is even today predominantly rural, the urban growth has been no less spectacular and problem free. In absolute terms India perhaps has longer urban population, which is growing very rapidly in the last 2/3 decades. Urban growth has also its accompanying social problems. The course is aimed to sensitize the student to the urban reality of India.

COURSE OUTLINE:
Unit 1. Classical sociological traditions as urban and city dimensions:
a. Emile Durkhiem, Karl Marx, Max Weber and Ferdinand Tonnies;
c. George Simmel: Metropolis, Louis-Wirth Urbanism and Redfield
d. Rural-Urban continuum as cultural form.

Unit 2. Urban sociology in India;
a. Emerging trends in urbanisation,
b. Factors of urbanisation sociological dimensions of urbanisation,
c. Social consequences of urbanisation.

Unit 3. Classification of urban centres, cities and towns:
a. City industrial urban-base, its growth and special features,-
b. Industry centered developments.

Unit 4. Changing occupational structure:
a. Its impact on social stratification-class, caste Gender, family Indian city
b. Its growth, migration, problems of housing, slum development urban environmental problems, urban poverty.

Unit 5. Urban planning and problems of urban management in India.
Urban institutions, Factors affecting planning, regional planning and the links between social and spatial theory.

Reading list:
1. Quinn J A 1955, Urban Sociology, S Ghand & Go., New Delhi
   Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchinson.
8. Colling Worth, J b 1972 Problems of Urban Society VOL. 2,George and Unwin Ltd.
References
9. Alfred de Souza 1979 The Indian City; Poverty, ecology and urban development, Manohar,
   Delhi.
    Post Modern Urbanisim, Oxford UK.
    Blakcwell.
    York.
Core: Paper 3.4.1: Politics and Society in India

UNIT 1: Society and Politics
a) The field of political sociology
b) Types of political systems and the nature of the modern State
c) Nature of political power

UNIT 2: Nation-State and Ideology in India
d) Nation and Nationalism - Conceptual issues -
e) Colonialism and the emergence of the modern Indian Nation-state
f) The political thought of Gandhi, Ambedkar and Nehru.

UNIT 3: Democracy and Political Processes in India
g) The role of caste, community, religion, language and ethnicity
h) The recent debates on 'civil society' and 'social capital'

UNIT 4: Nationalism and its Fragmentation
i) Sub-national struggles
j) Regionalism and political federalism
k) The secular principle and communalism

UNIT 5: Electoral Politics in India
l) Coalition politics and regional parties
m) Voting behaviour
n) New articulation — dalits and women

READINGS:
1. Bendix, Reinhard & Seymour M. Lipset. The Field of Political Sociology in Coser, Lewis (ed.)
   Political Sociology. New York; Harper, 1966 (Pgs. 9 -44)
   and chapters 1, 2 & 5)
4. Hinlze, Otto. The State in Historical Perspective in Bendix, Reinhard (ed.) State and
   Society: A Reader in Comparative Political Sociology. Boston: Little, Brown and Company,
   1968. (Pgs. 154 - 169)
5. Parekh, Bhikhu. The Nature at the Modern State. In Sheth D.L & Ashis Nandy (eds). The
7. Gore M.S. The Social Context ofan Ideology»Ambedkar’sPolitical and Social Thought. New
   Delhi: Sage, 1993
9. Rudolph, Lloyd I. The Modernity of Tradition: The Democratic Incarnation of Caste in India
   in Bendix, Reinhard (ed.) State and Society: A Reader in Comparative Political Sociology.
10. Lloyd & Susanne Rudolph. The Modernity of Tradition: Political Developments in India.
12. Coleman, James S. Social Cagital in the Creation of Human Cagital in American Journal
    ofSociology, Vol. 94, 1988. pgs. 95-120
13. Blomkvist, Hans and Ashok Swain. Investigating Social Capital and Democracy in India
    in Economic and Political Weekly, 36 (8) pgs. 641-59
15. Weiner, Myron. Struggle against Power: Notes on Indian Political Behaviour in Bendix,
    Reinhard (ed.) State and Society: A Reader in Comparative Political Sociology. Boston: Little,
    Brotherhood --- Politics in the Life of Farmers in Northern India. New Delhi: Oxford
    University Press, 1997
Core: Paper 3.5.1: Sociology of Gender and Gender Issues in India

Objective:
This course will focus on the study of women from a sociological perspective, (including historical, cultural views) and feminist thought and methodologies. The purpose of the paper is to equip a student of sociology to understand gender in all its dimensions and not merely as women’s issues. The students are encouraged to take this course to understand Indian society and the changes occurring in the context of equality, power and politics. The paper is designed to help students of sociology understand both theory and methodology and also the impact of society and culture on gender roles in different cultural settings and economic groups of women. It would be interesting to give examples of regional, ethnic and religious differences to enable the student to grasp social realities.

Unit 1: Definitions and nature of study
a. Gender and biology; Equality and difference
b. Women and family; intra-household relations; patterns of authority
   c. Socialisation through the life-cycle; Gender roles; Private-public dichotomy
   d. Social, cultural and religious factors as related to gender
   e. Concepts of empowerment, development and choice

Unit 2: Feminist thought
a. Origin and emergence of feminist movements
b. Concepts of patriarchy, power and politics
c. Feminist critiques of sociological theories
d. Feminist theories and feminist methodology

Unit 3: Gender and society in India
   a. Socio-historical perspectives of women; Pre- and post-independence periods
   b. Demographic profile of women in India, gender gap (study through census data and other research)
   c. Economic aspects: Division of labour, women in agricultural, industrial, service sectors; Organised, unorganised labour; Women’s work, concept of invisibility
   d. Political aspects: representation in legislatures, parliament, ministries; parliamentary reservation debate

Unit 4: Major social issues
   a. Health, education, violence and harassment, destitution, ageing
   b. Legislation and legal rights; Property rights, inheritance, divorce, dowry, sati
   c. Issues of Dalits and minority women
   d. Women’s organisations: nature, role as related to generating social consciousness, activism, and failure of other institutions towards representation

Unit 5: Women and Media
   Women in traditional, folk and popular cultures

Reading List:
12. N. Gandhi and N. Shah: The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women’s Movement in India (New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1992)
19. Michell, Juliet — “What is Feminism?”
Core: Paper 3.4.2: Government, Civil Society and NGO’s

UNIT -I
History of civil Society, its origin, meaning and definition, its effect in Europe and India.
The classical debate: Social contract theorists, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau: Hegel, Emannel Kant, Karl Marx Engels and Neo, Marxists Anthonio Gramsci

UNIT -II
Civil Society, State and Democracy
Pluralism and Civil Society
Social Justice in globalized Society
Civil Society and good Society

UNIT -III
Nature of Civil Society in India
Democracy and Civil Society in India,
India and Civil Society: Religion Caste and Language in Civil Society and identity Politics in India.

UNIT -IV
NGOs and Civil Society in India
Civil Society organization Partnership in urban governance: An appraisal of the Mumbai- experience of Civil Society and Social change in Modern India.
Ganndhian to approach to civil Society issues.
Anna Hazare and anti-corruption movement.

Reference and Reading Material
Core: Paper 3.5.2: Sociology of Crime and Deviance

Unit-I
Concept and theories: concept of Deviant, theoretical Perspectives of Social Deviance: Anomie theory: Differential Association Theory, Labelling Theory, Power Theory

Unit-II
Forms of Deviance: Juvenile Delinquency; Alcoholism; Drug Addiction; Mental disorder; Homosexuality; Beggary.

Unit-III
Types of Crime: organized Crime: Concept, characteristics And effects; Professional Crime characteristics, types; Cyber Crime: concept and types.

Unit-IV
Women and crime: Crime against Women: Concept, Types and Extent; women as a criminal: Nature and extent

Readings:
7. Vinay Lal, “The Diaspora at Home: Returness and Resident Non-Indians” in  
Open Elective: Themes and Perspectives in Sociology

Preface: Themes and Perspectives in Sociology paper is designed basically to provide an opportunity for students from other sciences to know Sociology as a social science. Sociology as an art of living explores areas of human experience that are beyond the crude sense of science. Sociology provides knowledge that can be applied in social situations to achieve Welfare and wellbeing of humans. Sociology as a science provides an opportunity to sensitize the students and general public to a wide range of more sensitive issues like, women and women issues, labour and labour issues and the issues of various disadvantage groups in society.

15 Hours

UNIT 01: Introduction to the field of Sociology.
   a. Origin and Development: Transition from social philosophy to Sociology.
   b. Concept of Society: Society as a social structure (Anthropological Perspective).
   c. Society as a Social System: Sociological Perspective.
   e. Society as an arena of social conflict.
   10 Hours

UNIT 02: Methods and Techniques of Social Research.
   b. Types of Social Research: Survey Research, Participant observation method, Case study method, Historical Method and Library research.
   10 Hours

UNIT 03: Social Ecology.
   b. Society and primary demographic processes: Fertility, Mortality and Migration.
   d. Emergence of social groups and typology of social groups.
   15 Hours

UNIT 04: Social Change.
   a. Concept of change and development and progress.
   b. Theories of social change.
   c. Social change and patterns of human adaptation.

Reading List:
5. Alex Inkeles, 'What is Sociology?’ Eastern Economy Edition.
UNIT 1: Neo Marxist Theory
   Gramsci: Theory of hegemony and common sense.
   Althusser; Theory of Ideological state apparatus.

UNIT 2. Frankfurt School
   Theodore Adorno and Horkheimer:
   Critique of enlightenment and culture industry

UNIT 3: Habermas:
   Theory of Bourgeoisie public sphere and Communicative action.

UNIT 4: Bourdieuz
   Theory of Social and cultural capital and Habitus.

UNIT 5: Structuralism:

UNIT 6: Post structuralism:
   Michael Foucault: Theory of discourse and power.

READINGS:
10. Glucksman, 1974, 'SocialistAnalysis in Contemporary-Social Thought', Rotuledge Publicaytions, Boston
Core: Paper 4.2: Environmental Sociology

UNIT 1: Environmental Sociology: definition and approach; aims and objectives; key terms and concepts used (only a brief mention); relation with other disciplines: inter disciplinary, nature of environmental sociology.

UNIT 2: Historical background and development
   a. Ecological approach as a reaction to the Deterministic explanations: a critique of Cultural Determinism and Environmental Determinism; a gradual shift from Determinism to possibilism; Possibilistic versions of Boas, Kroeber and Steward;

UNIT 3: Ecology and ecosystem: ecology as a natural science: definition of ecology; concepts of ecosystem, eco-niche, ecological community, energy pyramid, ecological hierarchy, competition for resources, territorialism, adaptation and specialization, feedback and carrying capacity.

UNIT 4: Cultural ecology: inadequacy of original definitions of ecology and ecosystem when applied to human society and culture, anthropological reinterpretation of ecology, ecosystem and other related concepts; man-nature and culture-nature relationship reviewed from the viewpoint of cultural ecology; ecological transition; concepts of culture; ecological ethnography: study of hunter-gatherers, nomads and pastoralists, island communities, etc.,


Recommended Reading
1. Roberto Frisancho. A. Human Adaptation
5. Changanon & Irons 'Evolutio
   nary Biology and Human Social Behavior’
7. Eidt, R.C. ‘Man, Culture and Settlement’
8. Gadgil & Guha 1997 This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India. OUP
10. Moran, E.F. Human Adaptability: An Introduction to Ecological Anthropology
11. Netting, RM. The Ecological Approach in Cultural Study
12. Odum, H.T. Environment, Power and Society
14. Reddy, G.P. Scarcity and Survival
15. Steward, Julian. Theory of Culture Change
16. Tax, S. & Freeman, L. Horizons of Anthropology
17. Tiwari & Shararn. Tribal Eco-system and Mahiutrition in India
18. Ucke & Dimbleby. The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals
Core: Paper 4.3: Science, Technology and Society

Objectives: Globalization and liberalization have brought in new dimensions of the development of Indian Science and Technology for the development of our economy vis-a-vis developed economies. Any effort at development depends on our competitive ability in the international market to sell our products and services. Marketability is dependent on the ability of our scientists to develop new products and processes and in the up-gradation of our technological tools in industry and other service areas.

- To enable the student to understand the relationship between science and Society
- To introduce the student to the conceptual and theoretical issues in the study of sociology of science
- To understand the issues relating to science, technology and society in India both in the Historical and Globalization contexts.

UNIT 1

UNIT 2

UNIT 3
Science policy, social organization of science in India — scientific laboratories and their contribution to the development of technology.

UNIT 4
Science education in contemporary India - primary level to research level. Performance of universities in the development of technology. Interrelationship between industry and universities.

UNIT 5
Globalization and liberalization and their impact on Indian science and technology. WTO and issues related to intellectual property rights. MNCS and Indian industry. Political economy of science & technology at the national and international levels.

References:

1. Appleyard, R. ed. 1989. The impact of international migration on developing countries Paris:OECD,

Pedagogy
Assignments to summarize ideas from essential readings and from references to be given. References given above are important and indicative and not exhaustive. The teacher may add new references.
Organizing discussion groups on different units or issues on units and involve the whole class to discuss. Current information from Economics dailies may be taken up for discussion.
Review sessions of articles published in Reports and Journals published by the CSIR, DSIR, DST, ICAR, Director General of Foreign Trade and select left wing journals. Occasional seminars may be organized inviting guest speakers to introduce subjects of importance and to familiarize new concepts.
Core: Paper 4.4.1: Corporate Social Responsibility

Objective: This is an inter-disciplinary course being taught at the department of sociology. It can be considered as belonging to the sub-discipline of Economic sociology. It attempts to provide an adequate introduction to the world of corporate business locating it in the historical context of society. The overall framework encompasses political economy, sociology and law. An inter-disciplinary approach is adopted which is in keeping With the reality of the subject- matter. Since developments in the corporate world are extremely transient, students are advised to also follow the business pres apart from studying the prescribed readings.

UNIT — I Corporate social responsibility in Indian context and International:
CSR — Definition, concepts, Approaches of CSR, oven/iew of corporate social responsibility and corporate social accountability, SR Tools, National and International CSR activities.

UNIT — II Business ethics and corporate social responsibility:
Concept of business ethics — meaning, Importance and factors influencing business ethics. Corporate Governance — meaning, significance, principles and dimensions. Ethical decision - making in different culture, consumer protection, environment protection, gender issues in multiculturalism, ethics and corruption, ethics and safety.

UNIT III Corporate governance:
Issues, implications, theories and practices; Business benefits of CSR, corporate democracy.

UNIT - IV Legislative measures of CSR:
Corporate, Labour, stake holders, Environmental and pollution. Social Accounting, Social Auditing, SA:8000 and Corporate Social Reporting.

UNIT — V Corporate community participation and Role and skills of social Worker in CSR: Corporate, NGO, Government, Citizen, need for partnership, need assessment, corporate perspective on building successful partnership, tools and techniques. Roles and skills — Advocacy, administration, marketing, mediating, budgeting, organizing, documenting, presenting, public speaking, teaching, supervising, and report writing.

Reference:
1. The business of social responsibility — Harsh Sluivastava , books for change, Bangalore, Yr 2000
2. Corporate social responsibility — concepts and cases, CV. Baxi, yr 2005.
Core: Paper 4.5.1: Globalization; Society and Culture in India

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

UNIT 1 The Nature and dynamics of globalization
The historical and social context of globalization World capitalism, modernization and globalization + Distinctive characteristics of globalization - The role of information and communication technology - Benefits and disadvantages of globalization.

UNIT 2 Agencies of Globalization
Political economy of globalization - Agencies of globalization: Multinational corporations (MNCs), nation-state, media, market, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international agencies (International Monetary Fund, World Bank, etc.).

UNIT 3 Globalization and Culture
The ethos of globalization (unbridled freedom, individualism, consumerism) Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media - Cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance — Globalization and the resurgence of . ethnic consciousness: global tourism, diasporic communities, transnational ethnic and religious movements, religious fundamentalism.

UNIT 4 Social consequences of globalization
Inequality Within and among nation states - Differential perception of globalization among nations and their populations A Socioeconomic impact of globalization — Impact on individual and group identities.

UNIT 5 Globalization and the Indian experience
Pedagogy
The focus of this paper is on globalization as a worldwide phenomenon, and attempt is be made to draw illustration' from different parts of the world. The emphais of this paper is more on socioeconomic and cultural issues relating to globalization. and its purely economic aspects may be kept to the necessary minimum.

Effort should be made to draw insights from the on-going debate and research on globalization and incorporate them into the curriculum. Illustrations from the unfolding Indian scenario will facilitate understanding the thrust of the paper.
Core: Paper 4.4.2: Indian Diaspora

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

Unit-I
- Meaning and implications of diaspora
- Approaches to the study of diaspora
- Scope and significance of diasporic studies

Unit-II
- Historical background of the Indian diaspora
- Pre-colonial: Trade, and spread of religion
- Colonial: The indentured system
- Post-colonial: Brain drain and skill drain

Unit-III
- Discourses on the Indian diaspora
- Colonial
- Nationalist
- Contemporary

Unit-IV
- Case studies of the Indian diaspora
- Cultural revivalism: the Caribbean
- Political struggle: Fiji and Malaysia
- Apartheid and subjection: South Africa and East Africa
- Political dominance: Mauritius
- Enclavization and racism: The North America and U.K
- Transient diaspora: The Middle East

Unit-V
- MEA and Indian Foreign Policy regarding Diaspora
- Dual Citizenship / Overseas citizenship
- Indian Diaspora and International Politics
- Participation of Indian Diaspora in Indian Cultural aspects, economy and other sectors.
- Scheme to surrender Indian Passport
- Latest initiatives of GOI towards Global Indian Diaspora
Readings:

Core: Paper 4.5.2: Issues of Urbanization: Case Studies

Unit I:
Conceptual Issues and Theories: Urban society, Urbanism, Urban Development, Urbanization

Theories of Urbanization
- Tonnies
- Simrnel
- Ecological Approach
- Louis Wirth

Unit II: Urbanization in India

- Early urbanization
- Urbanization in the colonial period
- Urbanization in the post-Independence period

Unit III: Contemporary Issues in Urbanization

- Inequality, Migration and Urbanization.
- Caste and Communalism
- Social Space and Marginalized Groups
- Social Movements
- Role of Civil Society

Unit IV: Planning and Policies in India

- Urban Planning and Urban Development
- Urban Policy and Urban Development Programmes
- Problems of Urban Management
- Urban Government and its Role

Case Study: Study of Garbage Problem in Bangalore._

References:
2. Bose. Ashis. (1901-2001) Urbanization in India
3. Raj Bala( 1 986): Trends in Urbanisation, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,