## PROPOSED SYLLABUS

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Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Course Outline:
2. Functionalism
3. Conflict theory
4. Social Exchange theory
5. Symbolic Interactionism
6. Ethnomethodology
7. Phinominology
8. Contribution of Jurgen Habermas
9. Contribution of Michel Foucault
10. Contribution of Gramsci

Essential readings:

Methodology of Social Research

Course Outline:
(1) Philosophical Roots of Social Research
   - Issues in the theory of epistemology
   - Forms and types of knowledge, validation of knowledge.
   - Philosophy of Social Science, Enlightenment,
   - Methodological perspectives in Sociological theory.

(2) Scientific Nature of Social Research. Main attributes of scientific attitude, qualities required in social scientist
   - Pure and applied research. Formulation of a research problem.
Nature of inter-disciplinary approach, Action Research.

(3) Major steps in social research.


(5) Logic of Inquiry in social science research
   Theory building, Objectivity/Value neutrality
   Content analysis
   Ethical issues in social research.
   Validity and reliability in social science research.
   Quantitative and Qualitative research
   Importance and significance of field work.

(6) Social Measurement –problems of reliability, validity, and precision-
    Measurement, Scales.

(7) Hypothesis

(8) Sampling techniques: Economics and logic of sampling
    probability and non-probability sampling procedure,
    Random sampling, Stratified random Sampling,
    Characteristics of valid sample.

(9) Methods for data collection:
    a. Observation method
    b. Interview method
    c. Questionnaire method
    d. Case study method
    e. Focus Group Discussion
    f. Survey method
    g. Use of secondary data

(10) Descriptive Statistics: Percentage,
     Mean, Mode Median and measures of Central tendency
     and variability-Correlation, Graphical presentation of data.

(11) Reporting Research
     Table construction, Graphical presentation of data.
     Interpretation of Data.
Essential readings:

2. Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995: Research Methodology New Delhi. ICSSR

References:


PAPER -III
Rural Society in India

Courses outline

- Rural society in India as agrarian and peasant social structure.
- Basic Characteristics of peasant and agrarian society.
- Family, Caste, Religious, Habitant and Settlement.
- Debates of mode of production and agrarian relation-tenancy lands and labour Agrarian legislation and rural social structure.
- Rural poverty, emigration, landless labour.
- Planned change for rural society, Panchayat raj, local self government and community development programmes and rural development strategies.
- Major agrarian movements in India- A critical analysis.
- Globalisation and its impact on agriculture
- Water and Agriculture; Irrigation management Practices

Essential Readings:

1. Berch, Berberouge, Ed. 1992 : Class, State and development in India 1, 2, 3 and 4 Chapters. Sage, New Delhi.
5. Thorner, Daniel and Thorner Alice 1962 Land and Labour in India, Asia Publications, Bombay.

References:

Research and review articles as appearing in standard national and international journals and the current publishing monographs and books on thematic lines may be relied upon.

PAPER -III (Optional)
Education and Society

Courses outline

Sociology of Education: Theoretical Perspectives
Theories and Perspectives in the Sociology of education

- Functionalism
- Conflict/Radical Perspectives/Cultural Reproduction
- Micro-Interpretative approaches: Phenomenology/Symbolic interactionism
- Feminism
- Modernism and Post-modernism

Socialisation, Family and Social class
State, ideology and educational policy
Education and social stratification, social change and social mobility
School as a system: Schooling as process.

- Language as medium of instruction
- Curriculum and identity
- Assessment and evaluation
- Teacher as change agent
Multi-culturalism, ethnicity and education
Equality of educational opportunity : equity, excellence and efficiency
Gendering inequalities : education, employment, leadership and management.
Education and Information Technology
Education Alternatives and protest : M. K. Gandhi, Paulo Freire, Ivan Illich
- Students unrest

**Education and society in India**
- Socio-historical context: education in pre-colonial and colonial India
- Education, diversities and disparities : region, tribe, caste, gender, rural-urban residence
- Education and modernisation
- Equity and equality : positive discrimination and reservations
- Gendering inequalities : education of girls and women.

**The State and Education**
- Basic Education and social development.
- Higher Education : system, governance and finance.
- Higher Education : skill development, globalisation and social mobility.

**Essential Readings :**


References:

Course Outline

PART 1
Social Construction of Gender
- Gender vs. Biology, Equality vs. Difference
- Women in the family: Socialization, nature vs Gender. Gender roles,
- Private-public dichotomy, sexual division of labour.
- Patriarchy as ideology and practices.

Emergence of Feminist Thought
- Socio-historical perspective
- Mapping various women's movements

Gender and Sociological Analysis
- Feminist critiques of Sociological theories/prevaling theories
- Feminist methodology as critiques of Sociological methods/methodology
- Emergence of women's studies

Gender based Division of Labour/work
- Production vs. Reproduction, household work invisible work
- Women's work and technology
- Development of policies, liberalisation and globalization and impact on women.

Development and Women's Empowerment

PART-2
Women in India: The changing profile

The changing status of women in India: colonial and post-colonial Demographic profile - the gender gap (census NSS)

Alternative conceptions of gender-caste and gender, class and gender the role of the state and the NGOs.

Gender and Society in India
- Economic: marginalisation of women and sexual division of labour.
• Polity- reservation for women
• Religion and culture: Women's nature, women as responsible of culture practices and traditional, marriage dowry and property.
• Personal Law and Civil Code: Hindu code Bill, Syrian Chistrian Law, Muslim Personal Law; Customary law Tribal women.

Issues affecting the quality of life of women


Essential readings:

References:


PAPER - 4 (OPTIONAL)

Criminology

Course Outline

Conceptual Approaches to Crime : Legal, behavioural and sociological; Deviance, crime and deliquency; types of crime - economic, violent, white collar

Perspectives on crime Causation : classical, positivist, psychological, sociological, marxian, geographical; recent theoretical advances- the criminal personality, labelling theory

Chaging profile of crime and criminals: organized crimes, aganist women and children, cyber crimes, corruption, changing socio-economic profile of crimenals in contemporary India.

Theories of Punishment : retirbive, deterrent, reformaive, futility and cost of punishment

Correction and its Forms; meaning and signficance of correction form of correction-prison-based, community-based
Correctional Programmes in prison: history of prison reforms in India, national policy on prisons; scientific classification of prisoners; modernization of prison industry and involvement of private sector correctional programmes - educational vocational, psychiatric, meditation, recreation, etc; New Delhi. Model of correction.

Problems of Correctional Administration: antiquated jail manual and prison act, overcrowding, custodial mindset; lack of inter-agency co-ordination among police, prosecution, judiciary and prison; human right and prison management, limitations and prospectus of correction.

Alternatives to imprisonment: probation, parole, open prisons, after care and rehabilitation.

Victimological perspectives: victim's responsibility in crime, compensation to victims.

References:


References:


M.A.(Final)
Paper -V
SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Outline

Meaning and forms of Social Change: evolution, progress, transformation: Chang in structure and change of structure

Theories and Factors of Social Change: Linear, cyclical and curvilinear; Demographic, economic, religious, bio-tech, info-tech and media.

Social Change in Contemporary India: trends of change, processes of change- Sanskritization, Westernization, modernization, secularization

Changing Conceptions of Development: economic growth, human development, social development; sustainable development the question of social-culture sustainability, multiple sustainibilities.

Critical Perspectives on Development: ecological, liberal, marxian

Theories of Development and underdevelopment: modernization theories, Centreperipheri, world systems, unequal exchange.

Paths and Agencies of Development: Capitalist, Socialist, mixed economy. Gandhian, state market, non governmental organizations.

Social struture and Development; Structure as a Facilitator/inhibitor, development and socio-economic disparities, gender or development.

Structure as a facilitator/inhibitor, development and social-economic disparities, gender and development

Culture and Development: Culture as an aid/impediment to development and displacement of tradition, development and upsurge of ethnicity

Indian Experience of Development: sociological appraisal of five-years Plans social consequences of economic reforms, social culture repercussions of globalization, social implications of info-tech revolution.

Formulating social policies and programmes: policy and project planning implementation monitoring and evaluation of methodologies.

Essential readings :


15. UNDP. Sustainable Development. New York: OUP


References:


Paper - VI
Perspectives on Indian Society

Course Outline

Conceptualizing Indian society in terms of certain distinctive characteristics and configuration: the scale and magnitudes of culture diversity (religion beliefs and rituals, Institutions, culture patterns, linguistic diversity); linkages and networks binding regions, Groups and communities; continuity between past and present in institutions, cultural and behavioural patterns; the village as the nucleus of Indian society, social hierarchy (Caste system)

The colonial context: the representation of Indian society as fragmentary and static in colonial ethnography; the census, district gazeteers and the imperial gazeteer as instrument of colonial policy; the colonial legacy in Sociology and Social Anthropology in the post-independence period; academic neocolonialism; Americanization of Sociology.

Theoretical perspectives:

- Indological/Textual (G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont)
- Structure-functionalism (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube)
- Marxism (D.P. Mukherjee, A. R. Desai, R. K. Mukherjee)
- Synthesis of Textual and Field views (Irawati Karve, A. M. Shah)
- Civilisation View (N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha)
- Subaltern perspective (B.R. Ambedkat, David Hardiman)
- Current debates: contextualization, indigenization, the use of native categories in the analysis of Indian society, text and context, sociology for India.

Essentials readings:

1. DeSouza, P.R. Ed.2000 Contemporary India- Transitions (New Delhi: Sage)
2. Dhanagare, D.N. 1993: Themes and perspectives in Indian Sociology (Jaipur-Rawat)

References :

Paper - VII (Optional)
Sociology of Health

Course Outline


Special Epidemiology - vital and public health concept and statistics Epidemiology of diseases- natural history of disease-men and his environment social etiology social epidemiology and ecology of diseases.
Social components in therapy and rehabilitation. Culture and disease. Attitudes, beliefs and values associated with diseases. Problems of therapy and rehabilitation.

The sick role and patient role.

Hospital as a social organization. Types of hospital-General hospital, Specialty hospital, Sanatorium, dispensaries, teaching and corporate hospital., function of hospitals co-ordination and supervision in hospitals setting. Hospital as a community organization. Medical social services in hospital.

Community health-the concept, -community health problems in India. Concepts integrated health services. The Primary Health center their organization and functioning. Implementation and utilization of health programme in rural and urban communities.

The State and Health- health as a fundamental right. Health policy of the government of India. Financing of health care- health insurance. Drugs manufacturing distribution and price. WTO IPR and manufacturing of essential drugs and their distribution in India. Food and drugs adulteration. The medical council of India, the Indian medical Association- issues of consumer protection and the government.

Rehabilitation- the principles of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation agencies-state and private. Rights of the handicapped. Care of the handicapped.

Role of mass media and the promotion of health.

Essential readings:


REFERENCES


PAPER VII

Industry and Society in India

Course Outline

Classical sociological tradition on industrial dimensions of society, Division of labour, Anomie, Bureaucracy, rationality. Production relations surplus value and alienation. E. Durkheim, K. Marx and M Weber

Work, Post Modernity and Organizations: Contemporary organisational realities, dialectical organization, power and Subjectivity.

Family, religion, stratification, habitat, settlement and environmental problems through industrialization process.

Work, Work process, technology and labour, work culture work ethics and human relations work.

The concepts of organisation (formal and informal organisation) its structure and functions, classical theories of management.

Industrial relations, conflicts, causes and types resolution of conflict, conciliation, abstraction and adjudication, collective bargaining.

Trade union their growth, functions and their role in industrial organisation.

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

Essential Readings:

3. Ramaswamy E. A 1988, Industry and labour, OUP
4. Ramaswamy E. A. 1978, Industrial relations in India, New Delhi
PAPER VIII
Environment and Society

Course Outline

Classical Sociological tradition-Karl Marx, Emile Durkhiem and Max Weber on environmental concerns.

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


Nature versus Nurture : synthesis of sociatal and environmental dialect.

Environmental issues pertaining to population, Water, sanitation, pollution, energy, housing and urban development and rural poverty.

Social impact assessment of environmental issues.

Development, displacement, Relocation and environmental problems.

References:


7. Ramaswamy E.A. 1977, The worker and his union, Allied, New Delhi
8. Ramaswamy E. A. 1977, The worker and his trade union, Allide, NewDelhi

Environment, technology and society

Environment, justice, policy and action

**Essential readings:**


5. O. L. Riodran T., 1981, Environmentalism, Pion


8. The state of India’s Environment. 1985, the second citizens report, Center for Science and Environment.


**References:**


UNDP Sustainable Development, New York. OUP.

Course Outline

Definition and subject matter of Political Sociology, distinctive approach of Political Sociology. Interrelation between political system and society.

Democratic and totalitarian systems- socio-economic conditions conducive for their emergence and stability.

Political culture- meaning and significance. Political socialization-meaning, significance and agencies.

Elite theories of distribution of power in society (with reference to Mosca, Pareto, R. Mitchels and C.W. Mills and others)

Intellectuals-political role of intellectuals-significance.

Pressure groups and interest groups-Nature, bases, political significance.

Bureaucracy, its characteristics its types significance in political development with special reference to India.

Political Parties, Characteristics, Social composition of parties, recruitment, mass partition, political apathy, its cuases and consequences (with special reference to India).

Political Process in India : Role of caste, Religion Regionalism and language in Indian Politics.

Public opinion : Role of mass media, problem of communication in illiterate societies; its reference on parties and polity, politicization of social life.

Essential Readings:

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<th>Author(s)</th>
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<th>Publisher/Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Samuel P. Huntington</td>
<td>1969 - Political Order in Changing Societies</td>
<td>Yale University Press-New Haven.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Almond A. Gabriel et.al.</td>
<td>1973 - Crises choice and change: Historical Studies of Political Development</td>
<td>Boston.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Lipset S.M.</td>
<td>1959- Political Man</td>
<td>H.E.B.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Robert Michels</td>
<td>1949- Political Parties</td>
<td>Glenco Free Press.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Dipti Kumar Biswas</td>
<td>1989 - Political Sociology</td>
<td>Firma KLM Private, Culcutta.</td>
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<td>Barrington Moore, Jr.</td>
<td>1958-Political power and Social Theory.</td>
<td>Cambridge, Harward University Press.</td>
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