

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

PG SYLLABUS 2017

Code	Papers	Core/Open / Elective	Credits	Marks
Semester : I				
SOC-PG-C101	Introduction to Sociology	C	4	100
SOC-PG-C102	Classical Sociological Thinkers	C	4	100
SOC-PG-C103	Family, Marriage and Kinship in India	C	4	100
SOC-PG-C104	Social Stratification in India	C	4	100
Semester : II				
SOC-PG-C201	Methodology of Social Research	C	4	100
SOC-PG-C202	Perspectives on Indian Society	C	4	100
SOC-PG-C203	Theoretical Perspectives I	C	4	100
SOC-PG-O204	Gender and Society in India	O	4	100
Semester : III				
SOC-PG-C301	Theoretical Perspectives II	C	4	100
SOC-PG-O302	Sociology of Globalization	O	4	100
SOC-PG-E303	Culture, Personality and Society	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E304	Social Movements in India	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E305	Economy and Society in India	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E306	Health and Society in India	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E307	Applied Sociology <i>(Minimum of two elective papers will be offered from the above four)</i>	E	4	100
Semester : IV				
SOC-PG-C401	Dissertation	C	4	100
SOC-PG-E402	Sociology of Development	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E403	Sociology of Education	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E404	Polity and Society in India	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E405	Population and Society in India	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E406	Urban Society in India	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E407	Environment and Society	E	4	100
SOC-PG-E408	Society and Culture in the Eastern Himalayas <i>(Minimum of three elective papers will be offered from the above seven)</i>	E	4	100

Course Title: **Introduction to Sociology (SOC-PG-C-101)**

The present paper is an attempt to introduce and make familiarize the students with the discipline of Sociology. The course begins with discussion on the emergence of Sociology in Europe as a separate discipline in the particular socio-historical circumstances. Our main concern here would be to understand the context in which the discipline emerged and evolved in the various institutional practices. The paper aims at critically engaging with the various concepts and major perspectives in detail with the objective to develop a holistic understanding of the relationship between the individual and the society. It ends by raising the questions of reflexivity in contemporary sociological writings.

Unit I: Emergence of Sociology in the west as an academic discipline:

Early Sociology: Historical circumstances, content and methodological issues, Sociology and Social Sciences: Approaches and Perspectives.

Unit II: Concepts and Subject matter of Sociology:

Society, Community, Institution, Association, Status and Role, Social Control, Social Groups, Religion, Culture: mass culture, popular culture; Individual and Society Interrelationship -Socialization, Self and Agency; Stratification and Social change.

Unit III: Major Perspectives:

Functionalism, Marxism, Interpretive Approach, Structuralism, Feminism, Postmodernism.

Unit IV: Reflexivity:

The Sociological Imagination; Social-humanistic Perspective; Sociology as an art form; Reflexive Sociology

Readings:

- Bauman, Z. 2010. *Towards a Critical Sociology: An Essay on Common-sense and Imagination*. London: Routledge.
- Berger, P. 1963. *Invitation to Sociology*. New York: Doubleday.
- Beteille, A. 2005. *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Durkheim, E. 1964. *The Rules of Sociological Method*. New York: The Free Press.
- Giddens, A. 1971. *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of the Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Horton, P.B. and Chester L. H. 1972. *Sociology*. Blacklick, Ohio: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
- Inkeles, A. 1987. *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.
- Marx, K. 1969. *The Communist Manifesto*. Moscow: Progress Publishers.
- Merton, R. K. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: The Free Press.
- Mills, C. W. 1959. *The Sociological Imagination*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Nisbet, R. 1976. *Sociology as an Art form*. London: Transaction Publishers.
- Parsons, T. 1951. *The Social System*. London: Routledge.
- Radcliffe-Brown, A.R. 1952, *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Cohen and West Ltd.
- Ritzer, G. 1992. *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Weber, M. 1949. *Methodology of Social Sciences*. Illinois: The Free Press of Glencoe.

Course Title: **Classical Sociological Thinkers (SOC-PG-C-102)**

The dramatic changes that were brought by French Revolution and Industrial Revolution in the traditional feudal structure of the societies in 18th century Europe had far-reaching effects on the economic and social systems of these societies that gave rise to the discipline of Sociology. The pioneers in sociology laid down the theoretical foundations of Sociology on which the edifice of modern Sociological theories is erected. Among these Sociological thinkers prominent are Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Acquaintance with the writings of these thinkers would equip the students with theoretical insights to know, analyse and interpret the social scenario around them and would also familiarize them with the different sociological perspectives and theories.

Unit I: Karl Marx

Materialistic Conception of History; Wage, Labour and Capital; Critical debate on base and superstructure, Crises in Capitalism, Alienation, Theory of class struggle.

Unit II: Emile Durkheim

Rules of Sociological Method, Division of Labour, Social differentiation, Social solidarity, Theory of religion, Theory of Suicide

Unit III: Max Weber

Methodology of Social Science; Social Action, Ideal Types, Types of Authority and Bureaucracy, Class, Status and Party, Religion and Social Change

Unit IV: Vilfredo Pareto

Contribution to the methodology –logico-experimental method, Classification of logical and non-logical actions; explanation of non-logical actions in terms of Residues and Derivatives; theory of social change – idea of history, elites and masses, circulation of elites.

Readings:

- Aron, R.1967. *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*-Vol.I.& II. UK: Penguin
- Calhoun, C. et.al.(eds) 2002. *Classical Sociological Theory*. Blackwell
- Coser, L. A. 1977. *Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace. (pp. 43-87, 129-174 and 217-260).
- Durkheim, E. 1964b. *The Rules of Sociological Method*. New York: Free Press.

- Durkheim, E. 1966. *Suicide*. New York: Free Press. .
- Marx, K, 1970. *Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right* (1843), UK: Cambridge University Press
- Morrison, K. 2006. *Marx, Durkheim, Weber, Formations of Modern Social Thought*, New Delhi: Sage Publications
- Ransome, P. 2010 .*Social Theory For Beginners*, U.K : The Policy Press
- Ritzer, G.2011. *Sociological Theory*. Tata McGraw Hill
- Turner, J. et.al.2012. *The emergence of Sociological Theory*, New Delhi: Sage Publications
- Turner, J.H .2004, *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Jaipur :Rawat Publications
- Weber, M. 1978. *Economy and Society*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Course Title: **Family, Marriage and Kinship in India (SOC-PG-C-103)**

This paper introduces the students to the universally acknowledged social importance of family, marriage and kinship. This course will familiarize the students with different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family and kinship and also on the changing contemporary nature of family and kinship relation in the modern world. An exposure to the different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family will enable the student to understand the social structure of their own society.

Unit I: Family

Family and household; Family structure and composition; Changes in family; Family and gender issues. Theories and Perspectives. Family Planning and rationalization of family size as sociological problem. Dispersal of family members and its significance

Unit II: Marriage

Rules of Marriage: Endogamy, Exogamy, Prescriptive and Preferential Marriage, Marriage Rules and Patterns of Marriage in India, Marriage transactions: marriage as an expression of exchange and alliance, bride-wealth and dowry, Strategies of social reproduction, Hindu marriage Act, Muslim marriage act, monogamy and problem of Sexuality. Divorce.

Unit III: Kinship

Studying kinship: Descent, residence and inheritance; Marriage alliance; Official and practical kinship Cultural constructions, Relatedness. Theoretical strands in the Anthropology of Kinship Radcliffe-Brown, Levi-Strauss, and David Schneider. Reproductive Technologies and Reconfigured Kinship, Lesbian and Gay Kinship, Friendship as Kinship. Changing significance of Kinship Relations.

Unit IV: Contemporary debates on Kinship

Kinship and genetics; Kinship, Religion and Politics ;Representation of Kinship in the Media and Fiction

Readings:

- Butler, J. 2002. 'Is Kinship Always Already Heterosexual?' *Differences: A Journal of Feminist Cultural Studies* - Volume 13, Number 1, Spring, pp. 14-44.
- Carsten, J. (Ed.). 2000. *Cultures of Relatedness: New Approaches to the Study of Kinship*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Carsten, J. 2004. *'Assisted Reproduction' After kinship*. Cambridge, UK, New York: Cambridge University Press (New departures in anthropology).

- Chowdhry, P. 1998. 'Enforcing Cultural Codes: Gender and violence in Northern India', in M.E.John and J.Nair(eds). *A Question of Silence: The Sexual Economics of Modern India*. New Delhi: Kali for Women. Pp 332-67.
- Fox, R. 1967. *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Kahn, S M. 2004. "Eggs and Wombs: The Origins of Jewishness." In Robert Parkin and Linda Stone, eds. *Kinship and Family: An Anthropological Reader*. Oxford: Blackwell. Pp.362-377.
- Karve, Iravati. 1968. *Kinship Organization in India*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Kath, W. 1991. *Families we Choose, Lesbians, Gays, Kinship*. New York: Columbia University.
- Kolenda, P. 1987. *Regional Differences in Family Structure in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Pahl, R & Spencer. L. 2010. 'Family, Friends and Personal Communities: Changing Models-in-the-Mind', *Journal of Family Theory & Review* 2. September, pp.197-210.
- Patel, T. (ed.).2005. *The Family in India: Structure and Practice*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Robertson, A.F.1991. *Beyond the Family: Social Organization of Human Reproduction*. U.S.A.: University of California.
- Shah, A.M. 1998. *The Family in India: Critical Essays*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Simpson, B. 2004, "Gays, Paternity and Polyandry: Making Sense of New Family Forms in Contemporary Sri Lanka", in Radhika Chopra, Caroline Osella and Filippo Osella (eds.), *South Asian Masculinities: Context of Change, Sites of Continuity*, Delhi: Kali for Women, pp. 160-174.
- Trautmann, T.R. 1987. *Lewis Henry Morgan and the Invention of Kinship*. Berkeley: University of California.
- Uberoi, P .1993. *Family, kinship, and marriage in India*. Delhi, New York: Oxford University Press (Oxford in India readings in sociology and social anthropology).

Course Outline: **Social Stratification in India (SOC-PG-C-104)**

Social stratification lies at the core of society and helps in understanding the different forms of inequalities existing in the society. The main objective of this paper is to outline the concept and theories of stratification. It also aims to discuss on the issue of caste, class, and social mobility in India that will eventually help the students in understanding the Indian social structure.

Unit I: Social stratification: Concepts and Theories

Concepts: Natural & Social Inequality, Hierarchy & Difference

Approaches: Functionalist Approach, Marxist Approach, Weberian Approach

Forms of Social Stratification: Caste, Class, Gender, Ethnicity & Race

Social Mobility: Nature and Types; Open and Closed System of Stratification.

Unit II: Caste

Theoretical Debates(Ghurye, Dumont, Srinivas, Dirks, Beteille)

Critique of caste (Phule, Ambedkar, Omvedt)

Caste and politics, caste disputes and violence

Unit III: Class

Industrial Working Class

Peasantry in India

The Rise of the Middle Class

New Emerging Consumption Class

Unit IV: Inequality and Social Mobility

Poverty & Income Inequality

Educational Inequality

Caste and Class Mobility

Readings:

- Bendix, R. and S.M. Lipset. 1966. *Class, Status and Power*. New York: Free Press.
- Beteille, A. 1983. 'Introduction' in Andre Beteille (ed.). *Equality and Inequality: Theory and Practice*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp.1-27.
- Dirks, Nicholas B. 2002. *Caste of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*. Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Dreze, Jean & Amartya Sen. 2013. *An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions*. Penguin. UK
- Graffiths, Janis and Tanya Hope. 2000. *Stratification and Differentiation*. London: Hodder& Stoughton.
- Gupta, D. (ed.).1991. *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- Jodhka, S.S. 2012. *Caste: Oxford India Short Introductions*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Omvedt, Gail. 2012. *Understanding Caste: From Buddha to Ambedkar and Beyond*. Orient BlackSwan.
- Kumar, Vivek. 2014. *Caste and Democracy in India*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- Peilin, Li, M. K. Gorshkov, CeliScalon & K.L. Sharma (eds.). 2013. *Handbook on Social Stratification in the BRIC Countries: Change and Perspective*, World Scientific. Singapore.
- Srinivas, M.N. (ed.). 1996. *Caste: Its Twentieth Century Avatar*. New Delhi: Penguin.
- Tumin, Melvin, M. 1987. *Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Wallerstein, I.M. and E. Balibar (ed.) 1991. *Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities*. Verso. London.

Course Title: **Methodology of Social Research (SOC-PG-C-201)**

The first orientation of this course is to integrate the activity of social research with the major epistemological and ontological questions brought about by the development of theory in the social sciences in general and sociology in particular. The paper builds upon the above foundations to discuss the development of the tools and techniques of social research. The paper also attempts to provide a balance between a deeper comprehension of the nature of research and the actual practice of research. The course expects the students to acquire a nuanced understanding of the relevance and purpose of research and to develop their capability to conduct research.

Unit I: Introduction to social research

Science and social research; Theory, logic and method; Formulation of research questions, research design & reviewing of existing literature

Unit II: Methods of qualitative research

The qualitative approach (grounded theory, meaning, reflection & interpretation); Qualitative methods (ethnography, participant observation, interviews, case studies, historical method); Analyzing qualitative data (transcription, coding, narrative analysis, use of archival and secondary data)

Unit III: Methods of Quantitative research

Conceptualization & measurement in quantitative research (variables, hypothesis, validity, reliability, causality, generalization and replication); Use of macro primary data (NSSO and Census); Quantitative methods and techniques of data collection (sampling, structured interviewing, questionnaires, surveys, experiment); Processing and analyzing quantitative data (statistical procedure & computer applications)

Unit IV: Social Research: Ethical issues & presentation

Ethics and politics of social research – questions of ethics, the native/outsider questions, dilemmas of participatory research, knowledge and reflexivity; Academic writing – language, presentation & citation, plagiarism

References:

- Babbie, E. 2012. *The Practice of Social Research, 13th Edition*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Bernard, H. Russell. 2006. *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and*

Quantitative Approaches, 4th Edition. Oxford. AltaMira Press.

- Beteille, A and Madan, T.N.. (eds.). 1975. *Encounter and Experience*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Bryman, A. 2012. *Social Research Methods, 4th Edition*. OUP
- Colton, D and Covert, R. W. 2007, *Designing and Constructing Instruments for Social Research and Evaluation*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Denzin, N & Yvonna, L (eds.). 2011. *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Los Angeles. Sage Publications.
- Elipson, K. 1990. *The Fundamentals of Social Statistics*. Singapore. McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.
- Hammersly, M & Atkinson, P. 2007. *Ethnography: Principles in Practice*. USA, Routledge.
- Punch, K. 2005. *Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Sjoberg, G and Roger, Nett. 1996. *A Methodology for Social Research*. Prospect Heights, ILL: Waveland Press, Inc.

Course Title: **Perspectives on Indian Society (SOC-PG-C-202)**

Studying Indian society has always been fascinating for the Sociologists in particular and Social Scientists in general due to its diversity. This complexity poses both challenges and adventures. This paper primarily deals with the major themes and perspectives on Indian society to familiarize the students with the various concepts, works and debates on Indian society. We will begin the course by situating the socio-political events in the historical context which contributed in the emergence of Indian Sociology. Secondly, we will try to engage with the various approaches which attempted to offer some understandings about the Indian society. Through the trajectories of the development of Indian Sociology, it tries to examine the ways the Indian society has undergone various changes through various contestations and how do the discipline has responded to them. Further it will focus on the contemporary debates which have shaped both the public debates and academic practices in India.

Unit-I: Development of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India

Background Discourses: The Ideas of India (Orientalist/Colonial/Nationalist), Nation and State.

Unit-II: Foundational Perspectives

Indological and Civilizational Approaches; Structural-Functional Perspective; Little and Great Traditions; The Marxist School; Post-colonial; Crises in Indian Sociology?: The problem of representation

Unit-III: Perspectives from 'Below'

Subaltern; Feminist; Non-Brahmin

Unit-IV: Contemporary Debates

Secularism and Communalism; Nationhood and Nationalism; Development vs Underdevelopment; Marginalization, Discrimination and peoples' responses.

Readings:

- Ambedkar, B R. 1937/2007. *Annihilation of Caste*. New Delhi: Critical Quest.
- Beteille, A. 2002. *Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chandra, B. 1984. *Communalism in India*. New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications Private Limited.

- Chaudhuri, M.2012. *Sociology in India: Intellectual and Institutional Practices*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Cohn, B.S. 1990. *An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Das, V. 2004, “Social Sciences and the Publics”, in V. Das (ed.) *Handbook of Indian Sociology*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Das, V.1993. ‘Sociological Research in India: The State of Crisis’. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Volume 28, Number 23.
- Dhanagare, D.N. 1993.*Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat.
- Dumont, L. 1970: *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ghurye, G.S. 1932. *Caste and Race in India*. London: Kegan Paul.
- Jodhka, S. S., 1998, “From ‘Book View’ to ‘Field View’: Social Anthropological

Construction of the Indian Village”, *Oxford Development Studies*, 26 (3), pp. 311-31.

- Kumar, V. 2014. *Caste and Democracy in India: A Perspective from Below*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- Oommen, T. K. 2013. *Knowledge and Society: Situating Sociology and Social Anthropology*, Revised Edition. New Delhi: OUP.
- Rodrigues, V. 2002. *The Essential Writings of B R Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Singh, Y. 1973. *Modernisation of Indian Tradition*. Delhi: Thomson Press.
- Uberoi, P. et-al (ed). 2007. *Anthropology in the East*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.
- Xaxa, V.2003. “Tribes in India” in Veena Das, (ed.) *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology* New Delhi: OUP.

Course Title: **Theoretical Perspectives I (SOC-PG-C-203)**

This course is intended to introduce the students to the theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today. Although the 20th century sociological thinkers have their different approaches and methods to study social reality but also they have certain links with the original ideas of classical sociology. The main focus of this course will be on the different perspectives in sociology such as Functionalism and Neo-functionalism, Conflict sociology and the new perspectives on conflict sociology, the crystallization of Symbolic interactionism and the beginning of Phenomenological movement against positivism. Again the emergence of postmodernity in the recent period has problematised the theoretical ideas of modernity. Against the scientific rationality and uniformity, the postmodernity looks beyond the rigid system and moves towards pluralities and heterogeneities of contemporary society. This course will try to engage students in debating the above changing nature of theory and methodology in the discipline of sociology.

Unit I: Functionalism and Neo-functionalism

Talcott Parsons (Analytical functionalism); Robert K. Merton (Middle range theories); J. Alexander (Neo-functionalism)

Unit II: Conflict and Neo-conflict Sociology

Ralf Dahrendorf (Class and class conflict); R. Collins (Integrative conflict theory); Lewis Coser (Conflict functionalism)

Unit III: Phenomenology and Symbolic Interactionism

Alfred Schutz (Phenomenological sociology); Garfinkel (Ethnomethodology); Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann (Social construction of reality)

Unit IV: Post-structuralism & Postmodernism

Derrida (Deconstruction); Baudrillard (Simulcra, simulation, hyperreality); Foucault (Discourse)

Readings:

- Alexander, J. 1987. *Twenty Lectures: Sociological Theory Since World War II*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Anderson, P. 1998. *The Origins of Postmodernity*. London: Verso.
- Berger, P and Luckman, T 1967. *The Social Construction of Reality*. London: Penguin.

- Collins, R. 2004. *Theoretical Sociology*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. (Ch-2 and 4, 7 and 8).
- Gouldner, A.W. 1971. *Coming Crisis of Western Sociology*. London: Heinemann. (p 29-37).
- Joas, H. 1967. “Symbolic Inteactionism” in A. Giddens and J.H Turner (ed.) *Social Theory Today*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Oommen, T.K. 2005. *Nation, Civil Society and Social Movement*. New Delhi: Sage
- Parsons, T. 1951. *Social Systems*. New Delhi: Amerind.
- Rabinow, P. (ed.). 1984. *The Foucault Reader*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Ritzer, G. 1992. *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Schutz, A. 1967. *The Phenomenology of the Social World*. Evanston, Ill: Northwestern University Press.
- Turner, J.H. 1987. *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Jaipur: Rawat.

Course Title: **Gender and Society in India (SOC-PG-O-204)**

The objective of this course is to introduce the students to the basic concept of gender and gender inequality and trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis. The course provides a comprehensive study on the origin of feminist ideology and their changing nature. A major part of this course will also be devoted to analysing the gendered nature of major social institutions of the society.

Unit I: Social Construction of Gender

Gender as a sociological category: public vs. private dichotomy, nature vs. culture debate; gender roles -stereotypes; Patriarchy, Politics of Body, Construction of Sexuality. Gender Socialisation

Unit II: Feminist Thoughts

Waves of Feminism, Radicals, Marxist – Socialists, Liberationist, Post-modernist; Black Feminism. Dalit feminism, Ecofeminism; Feminist Epistemology.

Unit III: Critical Issues on Gender

Family as a Gendered Institution, Reproduction of Patriarchy in Everyday life; Work, gender stereotyping of jobs, glass ceiling Relative deprivation, Discrimination and exploitation; Education, Emergence of Women studies; Gendering Health; Violence: Honour Killings, domestic violence, Dowry, Violence at the workplace and Public spaces.

Unit IV: Women in India: The changing profile

The changing status of women in India – pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial, Representations of Gender: Media, Literature and Art; Contemporary Sexuality Politics: Personal Laws and Civil Code, Customary Law; Feminist movements.

Readings:

- Bhagwat, V. 2004. *Feminist Social Thought*. Jaipur: Rawat.
- Chakravarty, U. 2003. *Gendering caste through a feminist Lense*, Stree: Calcutta.
- Chodhuri, M. 2004. *Feminism in India*, Women Unlimited, New Delhi.
- Davis, K, et al.(ed) 2006. *Handbook of Gender and Women's studies*. UK: Sage.
- Dube, L. 2001. *Anthropological explorations in Gender*. New Delhi: Sage.
- *Feminist Concepts, Contribution to women's studies series, Part-I, II, III, RCWS, Mumbai.*

- Freedman, J.2002. *Feminism*, Viva Books. New Delhi.
- Geetha, V.2007.*Patriarchy*, Stree. Calcutta.
- Kimmel, M, 2008. *The Gendered Society*. NY: Oxford.
- Krishnaraj, M. et-al. (eds.). 1989. *Gender and the Household Domain*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Mies, M. 1980. *Indian Women and Patriarchy*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.
- Nongbri, T. 2003. *Development, Ethnicity and Gender*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications,.
- Rege, S.2003. *Sociology of Gender*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Pilot,Sara & Lora Prabhu (Ed) 2012. *The fear that Stalks Gender-based Violence in Public Spaces Zubaan*, New Delhi.
- Walby, S. 1989. “Theorizing Patriarchy” in *Sociology*. Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 213-234.

Course Title: **Theoretical Perspectives II (SOC-PG-C-301)**

This course intends to introduce the students to broad spectrum of theoretical and methodological issues in contemporary times, which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology. The aim of this course is to familiarize students with those sociological thinkers who have contributed their critical understanding of mainstream sociological theories and gives a new dimension to look at Structure-Agency relationship and both the ongoing events and the societal crisis of contemporary world.

Unit I: Sociological Perspectives

C. Wright Mills: Sociological imagination, Critical Analysis of Grand Theory; **Peter Berger:** Invitation to Sociology

Unit II: German Critical School

Theodor Adorno: Culture Industry; Jurgen Habermas: Life world; theory of Communicative Action, Crisis of Public Sphere

Unit III: Neo-Marxism

Antonio Gramsci: Theory of Ideological Hegemony; Louis Althusser: Structuralist Marxism

Unit IV: Structuration theory

Pierre Bourdieu: Cultural Capital; Habitus and Field; **Anthony Giddens:** Structuration theory; Duality of social structure and Agency

Readings:

- Adorno, T. & Horkheimer, M., 1944. The Culture Industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception. In T. Adorno and M. Horkheimer. *Dialectics of Enlightenment*. Translated by John Cumming. New York: Herder and Herder, 1972.
- Berger, P.L. 1991. *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*, Penguin Books
- Bourdieu, P. 1990. *The Logic of Practice*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Calhoun, C. et.al (Ed.). 2012. *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Craib, Ian. 1984. *Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

- Elliot, A. 2014. *Contemporary Social Theory: An Introduction*. Routledge.
- Friedman, T. *The World is Flat*. Penguin. 2006.
- Giddens, A. 1976. *New Rules of Sociological Theory*. London: Hutchinson.
- Habermas, J. 1984. *The Theory of Communicative Action (vol I&II)*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Marcuse, Herbert.1964.*One Dimensional Man: The Ideology of Industrial Society*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- Merton, R. K. 1949. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. New York: Free Press.
- Mills, C. W. 1959. *Sociological Imagination*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ransome, P, 2010. *Social Theory For Beginners*, U.K : The Policy Press
- Ritzer, G.2011. *Sociological Theory*. Tata McGraw Hill
- Turner, J.H .2004, *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications

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Course Outline: **Sociology of Globalization(SOC-PG-O-302)**

The course intends the students to understand globalization in its historical context and have theoretical understanding of globalization from sociological perspectives. It aims to develop a critical understanding of issues that are related to socio- cultural, economic and political implications of globalization in the contemporary world.

Unit I: Conceptualizing globalization

Historical context, theoretical Perspectives on Globalization: From Liberalism to Neo-liberalism

Unit II: Agencies of Globalization

National and International Agencies, Multinational Corporations (MNCs), Nation State, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), International Agencies (IMF, World Bank, WTO)

Unit III: Economic and Political Implications of Globalization

Structural adjustment; Foreign investment policies; Sovereignty vs. Imperialism; Global vs. Local; Globalization and social movements

Unit IV: Debate on Globalization and impact on Culture

Cultural Imperialism; Consumerism and the role of Media; McDonaldisation and Corporate Culture; Cultural Homogenization vs. Cultural Hybridization; Global Terrorism; Global Tourism

Readings:

- Bauman, Z. 1998. *Globalization. The Human Consequences*. UK: Polity Press.
- Dasgupta S. et.al. (eds). 2006. *Globalization and After*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Ellwood, W.2004. *The No- Non sense Guide to Globalisation*, London: New Internationalist Publications Ltd.
- Lechner, Frank.J. &Boli, John. 2014. *The Globalisation Reader*, Wiley& Sons
- Modi, I. (ed). 2012. *Modernisation, Globalisation and Social Transformation*. Jaipur: Rawat.
- Palanithurai and Ramesh. R. 2008. *Globalisation Issues at the Grassroots*. New Delhi: Rawat.
- Pathak, A. 2006 *Modernity, Globalization and Identity*. Delhi: Aakar Books.
- Ritzer, G. 2015 : *The McDonaldisation of Society*, New Delhi : Sage

- Ritzer, G. 2010. *Globalization, A basic text*. UK: Wiley Blackwell.
- Roy, Sanjay K. 'The Levels of Cultural Praxis and Contesting Identities' in A. K. Danda, N. Hasnain and Dipali Danda (eds.), *Contested Identities in the Globalized World*. Jhargram: INCAA, 2013
- Sharma, S.L. 2010. "Globalization and Social Transformation in India", in Debal Singh Roy (ed.), *Interrogating Social Development, Global Perspective and Local Initiatives*. New Delhi: Mahohar Publications. Pp. 45-71.
- Somayaji, S (eds.) 2006. *Sociology of Globalisation: Perspectives from India*. Jaipur: Rawat.

Course Outline: **Culture, Personality and Society(SOC-PG-E-303)**

This course aims at introducing students a holistic and theoretically grounded of understanding the interrelation between personality systems, cultural systems and the social system. The major focus of this course is on how the individual's personality formation takes place through the group interaction and cultural symbols. Topics covered in this course include theories of self and culture, Psychoanalytical perspective on the formation of self, cultural symbols and group identity formation, and the development of self through social interaction process.

Unit I: Personality and Society (Psychoanalytical Perspective)

Personality (Conceptual understanding); S. Freud (The development of personality); Erich Fromm (Personality and society)

Unit II: Interactionist Perspective on Personality

G. H Mead (The individual self); E. Goffman (The presentation of self); George C Homans (The social self)

Unit III: Personality, Society and Culture

R. Linton (The cultural background of personality); Eric H. Erickson (Childhood and society); C. Geertz (Cultural symbols and the identity formation); M. Mead (The national character)

Unit IV: Personality and Social Structure: the Indian Context

SudhirKakar (Indian childhood); AshisNandy (The intimate enemy).

Readings:

- Carstairs, M. 1957. *The Twice Born: A Study of a Community of High-caste Hindus*. London: The Hogarth Press.
- Erickson, E. H. 1950. *Childhood and Society*. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., Inc.
- Fromm, E. 1970. *The Crisis of Psychoanalysis*. New York: Penguin.
- Geertz, C. 1973. *Interpretation of Culture*. New York: Basic Books.
- Goffman, E. 1959. *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. New York: Anchor Books.

- Hall Calvin, S & Lindzey, G. 1985. 'The Relevance of Freudian Psychology and Related Viewpoints for the social sciences' in *Handbook of Social Psychology vol. I*. New York: Academic Press.
- Homans, G.C. 1961. *Social Behaviour: Its Elementary Forms*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Kakar, S. 1979. *Indian Childhood: Cultural Ideas and Social Reality*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kluckhohn, C., Murray H.A & D.M Schneider. (eds.). 1953. *Personality in Nature, Society in Culture*. New York: Alfred Publishers.
- Linton, R. 1949. *The Cultural Background of Personality*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Mead, G.H. 1938. *Mind, Self and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Mead, M. 1956. 'National Character' in A.E Kroeber (ed.) *Anthropology Today*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
- Parsons, T. 1964. 'Psychoanalysis and Social Structure' in *Essays in Sociological Theory*. New York: Free Press.

Course Outline: **Social Movements in India(SOC-PG-E-304)**

This course will review theory and research on social movements, with an empirical emphasis on various movements in Indian society as well as some comparative study of movements in other countries and ethnic groups. The paper deals explicitly about the differences between movements around enduring social cleavages such as caste, class, gender, and ethnic identity and those around narrower issues. The paper also deals with interrelations among movements, and how they shift across time and differ between nations. The course will hopefully enable the students to look at social movements in a sociological and comparative perspective.

Unit I: Approaches to Social Movement

Concepts; Typologies; Theories

Unit II: Indian Society: Themes and contexts

Nation-state, political autonomy, self-determination and statehood; State, market and social movements; Development, displacement and collective mobilization

Unit III: Types of social movements in India

Working class; Peasant/ Farmers; Tribal; Dalit/Backward Classes; Gender; Students

Unit IV: Contemporary trends

Media and social movements; Information technology and social movements; New sites of production and people's resistance in India

Readings:

- Banks, J.A. 1972. *The Sociology of Social Movements*. London: Macmillan.
- Desai, A.R. (ed.). 1986. *Agrarian Struggle in India after Independence*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Menon, N. (ed.). 2001. *Gender and Politics in India*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Omvedt, G. 1993. *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Social Tradition in India*. London: Sharpe.
- Oommen T.K. 1972. *Charisma, Stability and Change*. Delhi: Sage.
- Oommen, T.K (ed.). 2009. *Social Movements: Concerns of Equity and Security*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Oommen, T.K (ed.). 2009. *Social Movements: Issues in Identity*. New Delhi: Oxford

University Press.

- Rao M.S.A. (ed.). 1979. *Social Movements in India- (Vol. I & II)*. New Delhi: Manohar Publication.
- Shah, G. (ed.). 2001. *Dalit Identity and Politics*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Shah, G. (ed.). 2002. *Social Movements and the State*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Sharma, S. 1985. *Social Movements and Social Change*. New Delhi: Vikas Publication.
- Singh, R. 2006. *Social Movements: Old and New*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Singha, R. K. 2004. *Peasant Movements in Post Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage.

Course Title: **Economy and Society in India (SOC-PG-E-305)**

The main objective of this course is to introduce students to a basic understanding of the interrelationship between the economy and society. The course seeks to equip students with major conceptual and theoretical frameworks that are used in economic sociology. It introduces students to a broad framework of planning in India, changing agrarian nature, industrial transformation, state, market and economic liberalisation in order to make them comprehend the Indian economy from a sociological perspective.

Unit I: Introduction

Concepts of Production, Distribution, Consumption; Sociological approaches to the study of economic sociology

Unit II: The Indian State and Economy: An historical account

Development of post-colonial economy; Planning in India; Mixed Economy; The inclusive and exclusive policy in Indian Planning; Economic liberalization since 1990s

Unit III: Indian Experience in Agriculture and Industry

Agrarian economy in transition; Land, labour and changing agrarian structure; Green revolution, impact of commercialization on village economy; Post-colonial industrial policy; Patterns of industrial growth

Unit IV: Recent Issues in the Political Economy of India

Changing Ideology of Indian Planning; State, Market and Society Relationship; Neoliberalism and Privatization: Changing role of State; Globalization, Global trade, Migration and Cultural Issues.

Readings:

- Bagchi, A. 1999. India's Institutions under Neo-Liberal Regime. New Delhi: Sage.
- Chakrabarti, A. "Indian Economy in Transition: The New Order of Things". Economic and Political Weekly, July 16, 2016, vol LI no 29, pp.61-67.
- Danis, V. 2003. "Market" in Veena Das, (ed.) The Oxford Indian Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dreze, J. and A. Sen 1995. India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- Harris, R. L and Seid, M. 2000. *Critical Perspectives on Globalization and Neoliberalism in the Developing Countries*. Boston: Brill Academic Publishers.
- Harvey, D. 2007. *A Brief History of Neoliberalism*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Jodhka, S.S. 2003. “Agrarian Structure and Their Transformation” in Veena Das, (ed.) *The Oxford Indian Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kohli, A. 2009. *Democracy and Development in India: From Socialism to Pro-Business*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Mazumdar, S. 2010. *Indian Capitalism: A Case that doesn't Fit*, Working Paper. New Delhi: Institute for Studies in Industrial Development.
- Nagaraj. R (2003) “Industrial Policy and Performance since 1980: Which Way Now?”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 38, No. 35, pp. 3707-3715.
- Smelser N. and R. Swedberg (eds.) 2004. *Handbook of Economic Sociology*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Weber, Max. 1968. *Economy and Society: Part I and II*, California: The University of California Press.

Course Title: **Health and Society in India(SOC-PG-E-306)**

The aim of this course is to introduce and to focus on the significance of the sociological study of health, illness and medicine. As the title suggests, this course introduces the reader to the main sociological approaches to health. The intention is to show how the distribution, experience, definition and treatment of illness cannot simply be understood as most people think, in physical or biological terms. Health, illness and their medical management are part of wider cultural systems and as such are closely associated with processes of social control, by both professionals and the state.

The course also examines the socio-cultural dimensions of medicine in societies, seeking to cast light upon the reasons why medicine is characterized by strong paradoxes, why issues of health and illness are surrounded with controversy, conflict and emotion. The course is also an attempt to link cogently the different theoretical perspectives directed towards understanding the socio-cultural dimension of medicine, illness and the body at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

Unit I: Sociology of Health

Medical Sociology; Emergence, Nature, Scope and its relevance; Concepts of Health, Illness, Disease; Dimension of Health – Changing concepts of Health; Sociological Perspectives on Health; Social Inequality and Access to Health care – Socio – Cultural Component of Health and Illness.

Unit II: Theoretical Perspectives on Medicine and society

Functionalism; Marxist/ Political Economic Perspective; Symbolic Interactionism; Feminism; Postmodernism; Foucault

Unit III: Illness & the Social System

Illness – The Process of seeking medical care: Illness Behaviour; Models of Help seeking – General theory of help seeking – Stages of illness experience, Health belief; Model, Predisposing and Enabling theory: Prediagnostic Illness Behaviour; Sick role – Concept and Theories; Illness as Deviance; Sick Role Concept, Labelling Theory; Therapeutic process and interaction; Doctor – Patient relationship – Basic model; Parsonian Model; Patients Behaviour and Hospitalization; Hospital as a Social system; Structure of the system; - Belief system, concept of illness and health; - Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy as professions; Alternative Medical Systems: Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Siddha, and Folk Medicine

Unit IV: Man, Environment and Disease

Social Ecology of Disease; Social Epidemiology Measures; Cultural factors bearing on health in India; Health and Social Problems: Malnutrition; Maternal and child health; Sanitation problems; Mental illness; Ageing.

Readings:

- Aggleton, P. 1990. *Health*. London: Routledge.
- Annandale, E. 2009. *Women's Health and Social Change*. London: Routledge.
- Barry, A. M., and C. Yuill. 2002. *Understanding Health: A Sociological Introduction*. New Delhi.
- Bilton, T., 1996. *Introductory Sociology*. New York: Palgrave. pp 410-446.
- Bloom, S.W. 2002. *The Word as Scalpel: A History of Medical Sociology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bulmer, M. 1987. *The Social Basis of Community Care*. London: Allen and Unwin.
- Byree, M & Bennetth, F.J. 1986. *Community Nursing in developing Countries – A Manual for the Community Nurse*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Chandani, A. 1985. *The Medical Profession – A Sociological Exploration*. New Delhi: Jainsons Publications.
- Freeman, H.E., 1979. *Handbook of Medical Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- Gabe, J., Bury M., & Elston M.A., 2004. *Key Concepts in Medical Sociology*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Lupton, D. 2003. *Medicine as Culture: Illness, Disease and the Body in Western Societies*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- Mathur, J.S. 1971. *Introduction to Social and Preventive Medicine*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
- Morgan, M. 1985. *Sociological Approaches to Health and Medicine*. London: Routledge.
- Rosengren, W. R. 1980. *Sociology of Medicine*. London: Harper & Row Publishers.
- Saks, M. 1992. *Alternative Medicine*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Scambler, G. and Higgs, P. (ed). 1998. *Modernity, Medicine and Health: Medical Sociology Towards 2000*. London: Routledge.
- Wilkinson, C, 2001. *Fundamentals of Health at Work: The Social Dimension*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Course Title: **Applied Sociology (SOC-PG-E-307)**

This paper aims to familiarise the students with sociological practice. It introduces the various dimensions of social policy, planning and social impact assessment. It also deals with the application of sociological theories and concepts to comprehend and relate with the various issues and problems in the rural and urban settings in general and the Eastern Himalayas in particular.

Unit I: Issues and Perspectives in Applied Sociology

Concept on applied and basic sociology; Difference between applied and basic sociology, Historical evolution of planning.

Unit II: Rural and Urban Development and Sustainable Livelihood

Different intervention strategies: Government initiated and NGO initiated and participatory approaches to rural development-NREGS, Rural Health Mission, SarvaShikshaAbhiyan; Panchyati Raj Institution: Concept of Decentralisation. Paradigms of urban planning, issues in planning and governance; Livelihood issues, slums, housing, water and sanitation in urban areas. Migration: challenges in creating space and in creating social impact, Understanding sustainable development.

Unit III: Disaster Management

Typology and Phases of Disaster: Physical Characteristics and Impact of different Disasters; Disaster planning and community based disaster risk reduction, Reaction to stress and trauma. Issues and challenges in Disaster intervention.

Unit IV: Livelihood and Social Problems

Tourism entrepreneurship; Tourism, culture and ecology: Eco-tourism, culture tourism. Scope and Nature of Social Problems: alcoholism, health issues like HIV/AIDS, drug addiction, suicide, domestic violence, insurgency, human trafficking.

Readings:

- Alcock, Cliff. et-al. (ed.) 2008. *Introducing Social Policy*. New Jersey: Pearson.
- Barrow, C. J. 2000. *Social Impact Assessment: An Introduction*. London: Arno.
- Becker, H and F. Vanclay. 2003. *The International Handbook of SIA*. Cheltenham: E Elgar.

- Gouldner, A. W. and S. M. Miller. 1965. *Applied Sociology; Opportunities and Problems*. New York: Free Press.
- Gupta, H. K. (ed.). 2003. *Disaster Management*. Hyderabad: University Press.
- Kadekodi, G. K. 2004. *Common Property Resource Management: Reflections on Theory and the Indian Experience*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kosambi, M. 1994. *Urbanization and Urban Development in India*. New Delhi: Indian Council of Social Science Research.
- Mowforth, M.&Munt, I. 1998. *Tourism and Sustainability*. London: Routledge.
- Parker, J. K. 1986. *The Social Ecology of Tourism a Conceptual Approach for Planning: A Conceptual Approach for Planning*. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International.
- Quinn, J. A. 1955. *Urban Sociology*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co.
- Ramachandran, R. 1991. *Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ritzer, G. (ed.). 2004. *Handbook of Social Problems: A Comparative International Perspective*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Satender. 2003. *Disaster Management in Hills*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Co.
- Singh, K. 1999. *Rural Development: Principles, Policies, and Management*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Singh, R.B. (ed.). 2000. *Disaster Management*. New Delhi: Rawat.
- Sullivan, T. J.1991. *Applied Sociology: Research and Critical Thinking*. Michigan: Allyn and Bacon.
- Ward, L. F.1999. *Applied Sociology: A Treatise on the Conscious Improvement of Society by Society*. Boston: Ginn and Company.

Course Title: **Dissertation (SOC-PG-C-401)**

Dissertation: 50 %; Seminar presentation: 25 %; Viva-voce: 25 %

Course Title: **Sociology of Development (SOC-PG-E-402)**

The course intends to familiarize students to historical, conceptual and theoretical understanding of development. It also focuses on paradigm shift in the development strategies to enable students to develop critical understanding of contemporary socio-cultural, economic and political issues related to development.

Unit 1: Introduction to Development Studies

Sociology of Development: An introduction; Paradigm shift in development strategies: economic growth, human development, social development, sustainable development, sociocultural sustainability; Perspectives in development: Liberal and neo-liberalism, Marxist, ecological

Unit II: Theories of Development and Under Development

Modernization Theory- Daniel Lerner, Talcott Parsons, WW Rostow; Dependency theory; World system theory; Uneven development

Unit III: Post-development Theories and its Critique

Auturo Escobar: Deconstructing Development: The Making and Unmaking of Third World; Alternative Development approach (Gandhi, E.F. Schumacher, Feminist approach); Grassroots level movements in development

Unit IV: Contemporary Issues of Development in India

Development and Culture, Development and displacement, regional disparity, cultural revivalism and ethnicity, environmental and social movements, gender and development; Agrarian crises and corporatization, economic and debt crisis of farmers; Responses to crises: Grassroots initiatives, NGOs, Development Aid and Corporate Social Responsibility

Readings

- Chew, S and Denmark, R.A,(ed.). 1996. *The development of underdevelopment: Essays in honor of Andre Gunder Frank*, Sage Publications
- DeCosta, D. 2010. *Development Dramas*. New Delhi: Routledge.

- Escobar, A. 2011. *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2011.
- Giri, A K, 1998. *Global Transformation: Postmodernity and Beyond*. Jaipur: Rawat.
- Gupta, A, 1998. *Post Colonial Developments: Agriculture in the Making of Modern India*, Duke University Press
- Kabeer, N. 2004. *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*. London: Verso.
- Mallick, R. 1998. *Development Ethnicity and Human rights in South Asia*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India, Pvt. Ltd.
- Murickan, J. et. al. 2003. *Development Induced Displacement and Resettlement*. Jaipur: Rawat.
- Pietersen, J.N. 2011. *Development Theory: Deconstructions/Reconstructions*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications
- Sen, S. 2008. *Globalization and Development*. New Delhi: NBT.
- Sharma, S.L. 2010. “Globalization and Social Transformation in India”, in DebalSinghalRoy (ed.), *Interrogating Social Development, Global Perspective and Local Initiatives*. New Delhi: Mahohar Publications. Pp. 45-71.
- Srivatsan, R. (Ed.) 2012. *History of Development Thought*. London: Routledge.
- Verma, M.K. 2004. *Development, Displacement and Resettlement*. Jaipur: Rawat.

Course Title: **Sociology of Education (SOC-PG-E-403)**

This course introduces the students to the prominent concepts, theories and approaches in the sociological understanding of the educational process, from the classical thinkers to the contemporary schools of thought. It aims to provide the students with theoretical grounding and tools to think sociologically about education and open up avenues for further specialization and research interest. The course is divided into four units, of one credits each, tracing the development of sociological theorizing in education and encourages the faculty of critical reflection in students by engaging them with the major debates and perspectives within the discipline.

Unit four specifically focuses on the rise of sociology of education in India and includes the major themes and emerging concerns in the educational scenario with respect to the nature of Indian society.

Unit I: Introduction and classical theorizing

Sociology of education: Meaning, definition and significance; Education, society and morality (E. Durkheim); Education, democracy and social change (J. Dewey); Socialization, selection and allocation (T. Parsons)

Unit II: Interpretive approaches

Education, status and power (M. Weber); Neo Weberian perspectives (R. Collins); Micro perspectives and symbolic interactionism (P. Woods)

Unit III: Critical Theories

Schooling, the economy and reproduction (S. Bowles & H. Gintis); Theories of cultural reproduction (P. Bourdieu); Power, ideology and resistance (M. Apple); Critical pedagogy (P. Friere)

Unit IV: The Indian Context: Contemporary Issues and Debates

Development of sociology of education in India; Education and inequality in India - gender, caste, class and minorities; Globalization, privatization and education in India.

Readings:

- Apple, M. W. 1995. *Education and Power*, New York: Routledge
- Bourdieu, P. 1973. "Cultural Reproduction and Social Reproduction" in R. Brown (ed.). *Knowledge, Education and Cultural Change: Papers in the Sociology of Education*, London: Tavistock, pp. 249-253, pp. 297-315.

- Bourdieu, P. and Passeron, J.C. 1977. *Reproduction in Education, Society and Culture*, London: Sage Publications.
- Bowles, S and Gintis, H. 1976. *Schooling in Capitalist America*. New York: Basic Books
- Collins, R, 1971. *Functional and Conflict Theories of Educational Stratification*. American Sociological Review, Vol.36, pp.1002-49.
- Dewey, J. “Education as a Necessity of Life: Education as a Social Function” in Sieber, Sam D. and David E. Wilder. 1973. *The School in Society: Studies in Sociology of Education*, New York: The Free Press.
- Durkheim, E. 1956. *Education and Sociology*, New York: Free Press.
- Friere, P. 1970. *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, Harmondworth: Penguin.
- Gerth, H.H. and Mills, C.W. (ed.). 1948. *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. (pp. 180-95, 240-44, 422-33).
- Nambissan, G. B. and Rao, S. R. (Eds.). 2013. *Sociology of Education in India: Changing Contours and Emerging Concerns*, New Delhi: OUP.
- Parsons, T. 1959. *The School Class as a Social System*, Harvard Educational Review, 23: 4.
- Woods, P. 1983. *Sociology and the School: An Interactionist Viewpoint*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Course Title: **Polity and Society in India (SOC-PG-E-404)**

Political sociology studies the relationships between polity, society and the state, focusing on studies of power, power structures and aspects of conventional and non-conventional politics. This course aims to acquaint the students with the major concepts, theoretical approaches and perspectives of political sociology. Many social scientists have focused upon the state's relationship with other sites of power within civil society. This course will try to make familiarize students with the above subject matter of political sociology and their application in the Indian society in general and state and society, nature of democracy and the political participation in the society of Sikkim in particular.

Unit I: Theories of power and state

Theoretical Approaches to the State: Marxist, Weberian, Pluralist, Legitimation of power (Max Weber), Foucault's concept of power; Political ideologies: Liberalism, Neo-liberalism, Socialism, Fascism

Unit II: State and Society in India

Democracy in post-colonial India (social structure and political participation); Fundamental Rights; Provisions for protective discrimination; Panchayati Raj and Inclusive Policies

Unit III: Issues Related to Nation-Building Processes

Conceptualising Ethnicity, Nationality and Citizenship; Various interpretations of Indian Nationalism (Gandhi, Tagore, Jinnah, Savarkar); Caste Politics in India; Polity and Civil Society in India

Unit IV: State and Society in Sikkim

The Monarchy in Sikkim before 1974; The transformation of Monarchy to Modern State (Social and Intellectual Forces); The Sikkim state and Indian constitution; Democracy in contemporary Sikkim; Ethnicity and politics of culture

Readings:

- Beteille, A. 1997. *Society and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Bhargava, R, Reifeld, H et-al. 2005. *Civil Society, Public Sphere, and Citizenship: Dialogues and Perception*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Bose, S et-al. (eds.). 1997. *Nationalism, Democracy and Development: State and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- Gupta, D. 2004 *Political Sociology in India: Contemporary Trends*. Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Hansen, T. B. 1999. *The Saffron Wave: Democracy & Hindu Nationalism in Modern India*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Jodhka, S. 2010. Caste and Politics, In JayalNirjaGopal and Mehta PratapBhanu (Ed.). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kaviraj, S. 2000. *Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Keith, F. 2000. *Political Sociology*, New York: New York University Press.
- Kohli, A. 1990. *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations*. Princeton: Princeton University.
- Kothari, R. 1979. *Politics in India*. Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Oommen, T.K. 1997. *Citizenship, Nationality and Ethnicity: Reconceptualising Competing Identities*. Delhi: Polity Press.
- Shah, G. (ed.) 2004. *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*. London: Anthem Press.
- Vora, R. and Palshikar, S. 2004. (ed) *Indian Democracy*, Delhi: Sage.

Course Title: **Population and Society in India (SOC-PG-E-405)**

Population size is often considered a crucial variable in appreciating social issues. The problems of developing societies are attributed to their population size. These views demand a proper academic and objective understanding of the dynamics of population. Therefore, the objectives of this course are to understand the interrelations between the social phenomena and the demographic features and trends of Indian society.

Unit I: Demography and Sociology

Sociological Importance of Population Studies; Development of Population Studies; Sociology and Social Demography; Sources of Data and measurement techniques

Unit II: Theories and Perspectives

Population Theories :Pre-Malthusian Approach, Malthusian and other theories , Marxian Approach to population, Foucauldian critique.

Sociological Perspectives on demographic Processes : Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Unit III: Demographic Processes in India

Fertility- Trend, sociological analysis of fertility:religious and socio-cultural factors, regional Variation, Changing Perceptions of population control, Demographic transition and reproductive behavior in India, popularization and use of contraceptives; access to health Care, NRHM

Mortality – Trend, socio-cultural determinants, regional variation, declining child sex ratio (foeticide, infanticide) - reasons and consequences

Migration- Trend and sociological analysis of migration; social factors and consequences of migration,

Unit IV: Population Policies in India

Population growth and trends, structure and size in India; population policies and programmes in India; critical analysis of population policies; contemporary debates on population

Readings:

- Bhende, A and Tara, K. 1994. *Principles of Population Studies*. Bombay: Himalayan. Bose,
- Dialogue. 2005. *Vol 6(3) Special Issue on "Population Issues and Policies"*
- Haq, E.2007. *Sociology of Population in India*, Delhi: Macmillan India Ltd

- Jejeebhoy, S. J. 2014. *Population and Reproductive health in India*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Majumdar, P.K. 2013. *India's Demography: Changing Demographic Scenario in India*. New Delhi. Rawat Publications
- Patel, T. 1994. *Fertility Behaviour Population and Society in Rajasthan*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Pathak, K.B. et.al. 1987. *Fertility Change in India – Some Facts and Prospects*. *Indian Journal of Social Work*. Vol. XIVIII, No. 2.
- Premi, M.K. 2011. *India's Changing Population Profile*. New Delhi. National Book Trust.
- Rao, M. 2004. *From Population Control to Reproductive Health*. New Delhi: Sage
- Sandhya, S. 1991. *Socio-Economic and Cultural Correlates of Infant Mortality*. Delhi: Concept Publication.
- Sharma, A.K. 2012. *Population and Society*, New Delhi. Concept
- Srinivasan, K and Michael, U (eds). 2001. *Population Development Nexus in India: Challenges for the New Millenium*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hills.

Course Outline: **Urban Society in India(SOC-PG-E-406)**

Unit I: Classical theories on urban society

Introduction to urban sociology; Karl Marx; Emile Durkheim; Max Weber; F. Toennies; Georg Simmel; Ecological approach (Park, Burgess, McKenzie); Louis Wirth; Robert Redfield

Unit II: Urban India in history

Civilizational phase; Urbanization in ancient period; Urbanization in the medieval period; Urbanization in colonial period; Urbanization in the post-independence period

Unit III: Nature of urban society in India

Forces of modernization and Westernization; globalization; Urban institutions (family, caste, kinship, neighbourhood, ethnicity); Small town cultures

Unit IV: Urban problems and policies

Informal sector, slums and urban poor; Problems of housing; Urban environmental problems; Urban policies and programmes; Development programmes for the urban poor.

References

- Champakalakshmi, R.1996 *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 BC to AD 1300*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,.
- Patel, S and Kushal, D.2009.*Urban Studies*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ramachandran, R.1991 *Urbanization and Urban System in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press .
- Rao, MSA (ed.)1992. *Urban Sociology in India*. Hyderabad. Orient Longman.
- Roy, S. K.1993. ‘State, Ideologies and Urban Poor in Third World’, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XXVIII No. 49, Dec.4, , pp. 2677-2681.
- Roy, S. K.2015. ‘Colonized Physical and Mental Space and Conflicts in Cities’, in SumitaChoudhuri (ed.) *Facets of Urbanization*. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing: 2
- Saunder, P.1981. *Social Theory and Urban Question*.UK: Huchinson.
- Shaw, A.2007. (ed) *Indian Cities in Transition*. Chennai: Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd.

Course Outline: **Environment and Society (SOC-PG-E-407)**

The study of inter-connections between environment and society has gained significant attention in recent times on account of the depletion of natural environment and its impact on society. In view of this, this course aims to expose students to some basic conceptual and theoretical frameworks explaining the inter-relationship between environment and society. It also seeks to engage the students with existing debates on environmental issues.

Unit I: Introduction

The rise, decline, and resurgence of environmental sociology; Relationship between ecology and society; Deep ecology; Ecology and imperialism

Unit II: Approaches to the study of environment

Positivistic approach; Ecological Marxism; Phenomenological approach; Ecofeminism; Emerging theoretical perspectives

Unit III: Natural Resources, Development and Environmental Degradation

Population, land, water, forest, pollution; Development, displacement, and relocation

Unit IV: Global Environmentalism and Environmental Movements

Global climate change; Environment, technology and society; Environmental movements and the politics of development; Case study on a few environmental movements; Environmental policy and sustainable development

Readings:

- Agarwal, B.1998. "Environmental management, equity and ecofeminism: Debating India's experience." *Journal of Peasant Studies* 25(4): 55-95.
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Course Outline: **Society and Culture in the Eastern Himalayas** (SOC-PG-E-408)

This paper is an introduction to the history and socio-cultural variability of the Eastern Himalayas. It explores the social organization, polity, religion and economy of a cross section of ethnic communities inhabiting Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and North-East India. The emphasis is not only the ethnography and religious dynamics but also on social change, development, and the identity issues of the region. The paper will enable students to discover sufficiently about the region's societies and cultures so as to develop skills for a regional sociological approach analogous to regional economics in order to plan for development and action strategies. It will also enable the students to construct the local knowledge on culture and nature of the region as social space.

Unit I: Eastern Himalayas as a region

Brief introduction to the History, polity and society of the Eastern Himalayas with focus on Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, North-East.

Unit II: Anthropology of religion and the dynamics

Religious beliefs, behaviour and symbolism: Buddhism, Shamanism, Christianity, Hinduism, folk religion, traditional belief systems; issues of conversion.

Unit III: Communities and Tribes in Eastern Himalayas

Peoples, Social structure, culture, traditions, stratification, social institutions, customary laws. Ethnicity & Identity, Language, Issues of Concern (Diaspora and Refugees: Regional concerns)

Unit IV: Modernization and Development

A comparative study of the regions in Eastern Himalaya; Forces of modernization, State sponsored development programmes, non-governmental agencies of development, forces of modernization, peoples' development initiatives.

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