

M.A. II Sociology

SC 05 Contemporary Social Theories And Sociology of Globalization

SC 06 Sociology of Development And Sociology of Human Rights

SC 07 Urban Studies And Ethnicity and Nationalism in India

SC 08 Sociology of Gender And Sociology of Law and Policing

SC05 Contemporary Social Theories And Sociology of Globalization

I. The Crisis of Sociology and the Critique of Positivism

1. Alvin Gouldner
2. C. Wright. Mills

II. Marxism from 30s to 70s:

1. Frankfurt school,
2. Althusser (Theory of Ideology)
3. Gramsci (Hegemony, Civil Society)

III. Post Structuralism:

1. Foucault
2. Derrida

IV. Recent Trends in Sociological Theory:

- a) Post-modernism: Jameson, Baudrillard, Lyotard
- b) Jurgen Habermas, Anthony Giddens and Pierre Bourdieu

V. Making sense of globalization

- a. Meaning, understanding various intellectual positions – globalists, sceptics, internationalists
- b. Political economy and historical roots, from development to globalization
- c. Before and after Bretton Woods, Neo-liberalism and global financial institutions (GATT, IMF, World Bank, WTO....)
- d. Dimensions of globalization – economic, political and cultural

VI. Debates and approaches to globalization

- a. Anthony Giddens – globalization as intensification of modernity
- b. Hirst and Thompson – globalization as a necessary myth
- c. Arjun Appadurai – globalization - disjuncture and difference
- d. Manuel Castells – Network society

VII. Globalization and global inequalities

- a. Labour in a global economy - New International division of labour, labour in knowledge economy
- b. Transnational Migration – transnational communities and families, issues of race and ethnicity
- c. Globalization, gender and sexualities
- d. Globalization, climate change and social justice

VIII. Alternatives and responses

- a. Global social movements
- b. Transnational Civil Society
- c. Lessons learnt for COVID-19

SC06 Sociology of Development And Sociology of Human Rights

Unit I. Understanding Development – History and basic concepts

1. Historical context of the idea of development – post II world war and end of colonialism, making of the Third World and desire for development
2. Basic concepts and indicators – Social change, Growth and Development, Social Development, Human Development Index, Gender Development Index, Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable development and Sustainable development Goals

Unit II. Perspectives on Development

1. Modernization theory – Main tenets and arguments, limitations of modernization
2. Dependency theory – Main tenets and arguments, experience of Latin America
3. The Capability Approach
4. Doing Development – Experiences of Asia and Africa

Unit III. Alternative approaches and epistemological critiques of development

1. Mahatma Gandhi's views on Development
2. Schumacher – Small is Beautiful
3. Feminist critique of development
4. Post-development perspective

Unit IV. Strategies and models of development – towards new paradigms

1. Development and State – State driven development, role of planning
2. Civil society, NGOs and Community Development
3. Neo-liberalism and capitalist development
4. New paradigm of degrowth

Unit V. Conceptual and Philosophical Background of Human Rights

- a. Meaning, characteristics and generational classification
- b. Natural rights theory, Marxist and Liberal theories, Feminist perspective
- c. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and debates (Are Human Rights Universal? & critique of dichotomy & a case for integrated approach)

Unit VI. Major Human Rights Issues in India

- a. Rights of Vulnerable Groups: Dalits, Tribals, Minorities, Poor (the bottom billion)
- b. Rights of Women and Children
- c. Rights of the Disabled

Unit VII. Contemporary Developments in Human Rights

- a. Development and Human Rights (Right to Development)
- b. Human Rights and Globalisation
- c. Environment and Human Rights
- d. Right to Information, Right to Health, Right to Education

Unit VIII. Civil Society, Social Movement and Critique of Human Rights

- A. Civil Society and Social Movement
 - a. Social Movements and Social Construction of Human Rights (Anti-Corruption Movement, Nirbhaya Movement, Anti-globalisation Movement etc.)
 - b. Emerging “Global Civil Society”
- B. Relevance and Critiques of Human Rights
 - a. Global Relevance of Human Rights
 - b. A Contemporary Critique of/Attack on Human Rights
 - c. The Future of Human Rights

SC07 Urban Studies And Ethnicity and Nationalism in India

Unit 1. Introduction to Urban Sociology

1. What is Urban Sociology? Emergence and Evolution
2. History of Urbanization/City
3. Development of Urban Sociology in India
4. Importance and Relevance of Urban Sociology

Unit 2. Basic Concepts, Trends and Problems

1. Town, city, urban agglomeration, metropoly, megalopoly/mega city, global city, edge city, satellite city
2. Urbanism, urbanization, urbanity, conurbation, over-urbanization, urban ecology, rural-urban fringe, Suburbanization, Urban Sprawl, Urban Renewal, and Gentrification/Urban Recycling

Unit 3. Theoretical Perspectives

1. Classical Theories of City: Weber (The City); Simmel (Metropolis and Mental Life)
2. The Chicago School: Theories of Wirth, Burgess, Park
3. The New Urban Sociology: Henri Lefebvre, David Harvey, Manuel Castells, Cities in the South (M.P.Smith)

Unit 4. Neo-liberalism and Urban Policies and Governance

1. Various policies and schemes in the last decade: JNNURM, Smart City, SRA RAY
2. Social Justice and Right to the Cities - Class, Caste, Ethnic and Gendered Segregation of Space
3. Migrant Informal sector labour, COVID-19 pandemic and Post-COVID cities

Unit 5. Concept and theories of ethnicity

- a. Concepts—Ethnicity, Pluralism (centripetal and centrifugal forces), Multiculturalism, ethnic consciousness and identity, ethnic resurgence
- b. Perspectives on ethnicity- i) Classical Sociological Perspective ii) Functionalism iii) Elite Theory iv) Neo-Marxist v) Sociobiology vi) Anti foundationalist approaches vii) Communal perspective
- c. Processes of ethnicization—caste, race, religion, class and gender

Unit 6. Nations, Nationalism and Nation-State

- a. Defining the terms: Nation, Nationalism, Nation-States
- b. Emergence of Nationalism in India-
 - Nation and nationalism- Western roots
 - Historical and contemporary notions of nation and nationalism in India
- c. Many Voices of Nation in India

Unit 7. Nation Building in India

- a. The nature of cultural diversity in India
- b. Secularism in India
 - Mapping the concept
 - Crisis of secularism in India
- c. Ethnic (sub-national movements) resurgence
 - Concept of sub nationalism, secessionism
 - Problems in nation-building- Tamil nationalism, Jharkhand, Punjab, Bodoland, Kashmir, Telangana, Chhattisgarh.

Unit 8. Diaspora: Issues of ethnicity and identity

- a. Defining diaspora
- b. Concepts and intersections- Home and memory, Migration, Transnationalism, Hybridity, Citizenship, diaspora and Gender, diaspora and films, literature and performance
- c. Indian diaspora: issues of identity

SC08 Sociology of Gender And Sociology of Law and Policing

Unit I. Introduction to Sociology of Gender

1. Conceptualising Gender- Sex, Gender, Gender Roles - Stereotypes, Gender Inequality/Power and Hierarchy, Sexual division of labour, Patriarchy, Politics of Body, Construction of Sexuality, Understanding masculinities
2. Gender Debates- Race, Caste, Class, Nationalism, State, Citizenship, Development
3. Feminist Thought- Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Post-Modernist Feminism, Black Feminism, Dalit Feminism

Unit II. Gender, Family and Labour Markets

1. Family as a Gendered Institution, Family as a site for violence
2. Women as 'Izzat'/Honour, Honour Killings
3. Women and work, gender stereotyping of jobs, glass ceiling
4. Globalisation and newer forms of gender-based exploitation, women and unorganised sector
5. Violence at the workplace and public spaces

Unit III. Gendering Education and Health

1. Gender in School, Higher Education
2. Gendering Health: Perspective, Policy, and Programmes

Unit IV. Women's Movement and Resistance

1. Rewriting History
2. Women's Movement- Campaigns, Organizations, Issues
3. Women's Movement and emergence of Women's Studies

Unit V. Introduction-Concept and Relevance

- a. Law: Concept and relevance through historical periods
- b. Law and social control
- c. Law and Social Transformation: Concept and Models on Social Transformation
- d. Culture and Law

Unit VI. Theories and Perspectives

- a. Classical theories and Perspectives
Structural –Functional, The Durkheimian Perspective, The Weberian, The Marxian, Conflict Perspective
- b. Contemporary Perspectives
Michael Foucault; Modern Law as Social Control, Pierre Bourdieu: Law and Power Politics, Niklas Luhman: Law as a Social System

Unit VII. Inequality, Crime and Legal Provisions in India

- a. Laws around Gender Inequality: Patriarchal System and Gender Inequality, Legal Provisions, Hetero normativity, Homophobia
- b. Laws around Access to resources and Livelihoods: Land, Water, Forests, Air, Right to Livelihood, Right to Food, Right to Work
- c. Child Abuse and Crime Against Children: Domestic Violence, Labour Exploitation; Legal measurements against Child Abuse
- d. Law and Social Stratification, Caste System, Communalism and Inequality; Crime against SCs, STs, and minorities

Unit VIII. State and Law Enforcement

- a. Social Surveillance, Technologies of surveillance
- b. Violence, Custodial deaths,
- c. Over emphasis on force and torture