

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES**

UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
SYLLABUS for M.A. Degree
Credit and Semester System
(2013--2015)

SEMESTER III & IV

**Rules and Regulations for Credit and Semester System in
Post-Graduate Department of the University
w.e.f . Academic Year 2013- 2015**

I. Admission and Conduct of the Credit System

1. The M.A./M.Sc. degree will be awarded to students who complete a total of 64 credits (Social Sciences and Humanities) and 100 credits (Sciences) in a minimum of two years for completing on an average 16 credits per semester (Social Sciences and Humanities) and on an average 25 credits per semester (Sciences). Except practical credits wherever applicable, students may be allowed to complete less courses per semester on a condition they complete the degree in a maximum of four years. This facility will be available subject to the availability of concerned courses in a given semester and with a maximum variation of 25 percent credits (in case of fresh credits) per semester.
2. A student may offer courses equivalent to 25 per cent credits during each semester from any other department than the one where s/he is registered (subject to Rule II.8.e below). In case a student wishes to take all courses from the parent department s/he can also do so.
3. Each credit will be equivalent to 15 hours.
4. The department can announce seminar courses to introduce students to research done by the faculty. Seminar credits are to be conducted through discussion and presentation by the student and the personal guidance of the teacher. Seminars shall not exceed a maximum of 2 credits.
5. Each department should decide the minimum eligibility for all the credits as well as for seminar credits.
6. The Departmental Committee consisting of all teachers in the department
 - a. will nominate the faculty for each course to be taught in the department;
 - b. will approve the plan for the evaluation prepared by the faculty for the credits concerned as internal continuous assessment of 50 percent from among the 9 given in the III.11 below. Ordinarily the teacher may opt for an internal assessment procedure other than written exams;
 - c. will evolve the norms for evaluating oral examinations whenever necessary in relation to term paper/assignments;
 - d. will be the Board of Examination and will nominate the faculty concerned as the paper setter and examiner for the semester-end examination (50 percent component);
 - e. will decide eligibility norms for students from other departments offering courses at the department;
 - f. will identify the core credits that a student registered in the department must necessarily study to obtain a post-graduate degree in that subject;
 - g. will announce at the commencement of each semester which credits are available to students from other departments;
 - h. will take appropriate decisions in the cases of readmissions of students during transition from Old to Revised syllabus by deciding which credits from the Revised syllabus are equivalent to credits from the Old syllabus;
 - i. will revise the syllabus at least every five years;
 - j. will nominate an examination committee from among faculty members for every

- academic year where the total existing faculty strength is more than ten;
- k. In departments where a Departmental Examination Committee (DEC) exists under the Academic Flexibility programme, the DEC will continue to function as before.
7. Regular Students can also audit for extra credits if the departmental committee agrees. student must at the commencement of the semester communicate which credits s/he is going to audit. Such Audited credits will be mentioned separately in the Grade sheet.
 8. Regular students can offer extra courses from their own department or from other departments. In such cases, students shall specify the Extra Credit and this will be so noted on their Grade sheets. However, the grades of the Extra credits shall NOT be counted for arriving at GPA.
 9. University departments will also permit students to be admitted as casual students and enroll themselves for one to sixteen credits (Social Sciences and Humanities) and one to twenty credits (Sciences) per semester.
 10. There will be no mid-way change over from credit system to non-credit or external examination or vice versa.

II. EXAMINATION RULES

1. Each course will have:
 - a) 50% of marks as semester-end examination of minimum 30 minutes to maximum 40 minutes per credit and
 - b) 50% marks for internal (i.e. in-semester) assessment.
2. The student has to obtain forty percent marks in the combined examination of In-Semester assessment and Semester-End assessment with a minimum passing of thirty percent in both these separately.
3. To pass, a student shall have to get minimum aggregate 40% marks (E and above on grade point scale) in each course.
4. If a student misses an internal assessment examination he/she will have a second chance with the permission of the teacher concerned. Such a second chance shall not be the right of the student; it will be the discretion of the teacher concerned to give or not to give second chance to a student to appear for internal assessment.
5. Students who have failed semester-end exam may reappear for the semester end exam only twice in subsequent period. The student will be finally declared as failed if s/he does not pass in all credits within a total period of four years. After that, such students will have to seek fresh admission as per the admission rules prevailing at that time.
6. A student cannot register for the third semester, if s/he fails to complete 50% credits of the total credits expected to be ordinarily completed within two semesters.
7. Internal marks will not change. A student cannot repeat Internal Assessment. In case s/he wants to repeat internal s/he can do so only by registering for the said courses during the 5th/the 6th semester whichever is applicable.
8. There shall be Revaluation of the answer scripts of Semester-End examination but not of internal assessment papers as per Ordinance no.134 A & B.
9. Internal Assessment answer books may be shown to the students concerned but not the end-semester answer scripts.

10. While marks will be given for all examinations, they will be converted into grades. The semester end and final grade sheets and transcripts will have only grades and grade points average.
11. In subjects or departments where Project work is part of the credits, the Project will consist of not more than ten percent of the total credits for the degree course.
12. Each credit will have an internal (continuous) assessment of 50% of marks and a teacher must select a variety of procedures for examination such as:
 - i. Written Test and / or Mid Term Test (not more than one for each course);
 - ii. Term Paper;
 - iii. Journal/Lecture/Library notes;
 - iv. Seminar presentation;
 - v. Short Quizzes;
 - vi. Assignments;
 - vii. Extension Work;
 - viii. Research Project by individual students or group of students; or
 - ix. An Open Book Test (with the concerned teacher deciding what books are to be allowed for this purpose.)
13. The system of evaluation will be as follows: Each assignment/test will be evaluated in terms of grades. The grades for separate assignments and the final (semester-end) examination will be added together and then converted into a grade and later a grade point average. Results will be declared for each semester and the final examination will give total grades and grade point average.

Marks	Grade	Grade Points
100 to 75	O: Outstanding	06
74 to 65	A: very Good	05
64 to 55	B: Good	04
54 to 50	C: Average	03
49 to 45	D: Satisfactory	02
44 to 40	E: Pass	01
39 to 0	F: Fail	00

14. Final Grade Points

Grade Points	Final Grade
05.00-6.0	O
04.50-4.99	A
03.50-4.49	B
02.50-3.49	C
01.50-2.49	D
00.50-1.49	E
00-00-0.49	F

15. Grade Point Average $\equiv \frac{\text{Total Amount of Grade Points Earned} \times \text{Credit hrs for each course}}{\text{Total Credits Hours}}$

16. 'B' Grade is equivalent to at least 55% of the marks as per circular No.UGC 1298/[4619]UNI-4 dated December 11, 1999.
17. The formula for GPA will be based on Weighted Average. The final GPA will not be printed unless a student passes courses equivalent to minimum 100 credits, 80 credits or 64 credits as the case may be.
18. A seven point grade system [guided by the Government of Maharashtra Resolution No. NGV-1298/[4619]/UNI.4 dt. December 11, 1999 and the University regulations] will be followed uniformly for Science, Arts, Mental, Moral and Social Sciences. The corresponding grade table is detailed in II.14 above.
19. If the GPA is higher than the indicated upper limit in the three decimal digit, then the student be awarded higher final grade (e.g. a student getting GPA of 4.492 may be awarded 'A').
20. There will be only final compilation and moderation at (GPA (Final) level done at the Department. While declaring the result, the existing relevant ordinances are applicable.
21. There is also a provision for verification and revaluation in case of verification, the existing rules will be applicable. The revaluation result will be adopted if there is a change of at least 10% marks and in the grade of the course. For grade improvement minimum 20 credit courses in case of Arts and Social, Mental and Moral Sciences and minimum 30 credit courses in case of Sciences should be taken by the student for grade improvement. These courses will be from the parent department. Grade Improvement Programme will be implemented at the end of the academic year. A student can opt for the grade improvement programme only after the declaration of final semester exam (i.e. at the end of the next academic year after passing the M.A./M.Sc. examination and within two years of completion of M.A./M.Sc. and only once.
22. The in-semester and end-semester examinations will be of 50% marks each w.e.f the academic year 2006-2007. This will ensure that the students work regularly through the semester.
23. The description for each of the grades will be as follows:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Proposed Norms</i>
O: Outstanding	Excellent analysis of the topic (75% and above) Accurate knowledge of the primary material, wide range of reading, logical development of ideas, originality in approaching the subject, Neat and systematic organization of content, elegant and lucid style
A: Very Good	Excellent analysis of the topic (65 to 74%) Accurate knowledge of the primary material, acquaintance with seminal publications, logical development of ideas, neat and systematic organization of content, effective and clear expression.
B : Good	Good analysis and treatment of the topic (55 to 64%) basic knowledge of the primary material, logical development of ideas, Neat and systematic organization of content, effective and clear expression.

C : Average	Some important points covered (50 to 54%) basic knowledge of the primary material, logical development of ideas, Neat and systematic organization of content, good language or expression.
D : Satisfactory	Some points discussed (45 to 49%) Basic knowledge of the primary material, some organization, acceptable language or expression.
E: Pass	Any two of the above (40 to 44%)
F: Fail	None of the above (0 to 39%)

24. There will be an evaluation of each course by students at the end of every semester.
(sample format enclosed for course evaluation by students) Relevant circulars from which these rules are compiled and modified

List of Papers

Compulsory

Semester I

Classical Sociological Traditions
Sociology of India

Semester II

Introduction to Sociological Theories
Methodology of Social Research

Semester III

Application of Research Skills
Sociology of Development

Semester IV

Sociology of Globalisation
Dissertation OR Contemporary Social Theories

Semester I

Optionals:

Sociology of Social Movements
State, Society & Human Rights
Health, Medicine & Society
Political Sociology
Ecology, Environment & Society
Sociology of Religion
Sociology of Informal Sector
Public Health
Interpersonal relationships: Violence and Sexuality
Thematic Course

Semester II

Optionals:

Sociology of Education
Modern India: Issues and Perspectives
Sociology of Disaster & Disaster Planning

Sociology of Migration
Sociology of Media and Everyday Life
Sociology of Science
Human Resources, Industry and Society
Rural Sociology
Diaspora Studies
Thematic Course

Semester III

Optionals:

Modernity and Contemporary Social Theory
Sociology of Human Settlements
Sociology of Tribe
Sexuality & Human Rights
Urban Studies
Collective Action in the Urban Arena
Sociology of Gender
Global Culture and Economy: Emerging Issues
Thematic Course

Semester IV

Optionals:

Dalit Studies: Issues and Perspectives
Reproductive Health & Development
Popular Culture, Ideology and Politics in India
Sociology of Minority Groups
Sociology of Agrarian Society
Feminist Sociology
Labour in Global Economy
Thematic Course

***Optional courses will be floated depending on the availability of the faculty and the number of students.**

Semester I

Course No.	Credits	Course Title
SO 001	4	Classical Sociological Traditions
SO 002	4	Sociology of India
SO 003	4	Sociology of Social Movements
SO 004	4	State, Society & Human Rights
SO 005	4	Health, Medicine & Society
SO 006	4	Political Sociology
SO 007	4	Ecology, Environment & Society
SO 008	4	Sociology of Religion
SO 009	4	Sociology of Informal Sector
SO 010	4	Public Health
SO 011	4	Interpersonal Relationships: Violence and Sexuality
SO 012	4	Thematic Course

Semester II

Course No.	Credits	Course Title
SO 013	4	Introduction to Sociological theories
SO 014	4	Methodology of Social Research
SO 015	4	Sociology of Education
SO 016	4	Modern India: Issues and Perspectives
SO 017	4	Sociology of Disaster & Disaster Planning
SO 018	4	Sociology of Migration
SO 019	4	Sociology of Media and Everyday Life
SO 020	4	Sociology of Science
SO 021	4	Human Resources, Industry and Society
SO 022	4	Rural Sociology
SO 023	4	Diaspora Studies
SO 024	4	Thematic Course

Semester III

Course No.	Credits	Course Title
SO 025	4	Application of Research Skills
SO 026	4	Sociology of Development
SO 027	4	Modernity and Contemporary Social Theory
SO 028	4	Sociology of Human Settlements
SO 029	4	Sociology of Tribe
SO 030	4	Sexuality & Human Rights

SO 031	4	Urban Studies
SO 032	4	Collective Action in the Urban Arena
SO 033	4	Sociology of Gender
SO 034	4	Global Culture and Economy: Emerging Issues
SO 035	4	Thematic Course

Semester IV

Course No.	Credits	Course Title
SO 036	4	Sociology of Globalisation
SO 037	4	Dissertation
		OR
SO 038	4	Contemporary Social Theories
SO 039	4	Dalit Studies: Issues and Perspectives
SO 040	4	Reproductive Health & Development
SO 041	4	Popular Culture, Ideology and Politics in India
SO 042	4	Sociology of Minority Groups
SO 043	4	Sociology of Agrarian Society
SO 044	4	Feminist Sociology
SO 045	4	Labour in Global Economy
SO 046	4	Thematic Course

Optional courses will be floated depending on the availability of the faculty and the number of students.

SO 025 - APPLICATION OF RESEARCH SKILLS

Objectives

1. To introduce the methods in quantitative and qualitative research
2. To enhance the ability of the students to apply the research methods to practical issues
3. To enhance their ability of analysis and presentation of data

Course Outline:

- I. Developing Research Skills (12)
 - a. Writing research proposal—Steps
 - b. Review of Literature -- Guidelines for evaluating Review of Literature
 - c. Writing Bibliography
- II. Sampling and Skills of Collecting Data – (10)
 - a. Types- Probability and Non probability
 - b. Identifying variables
 - c. Survey method --Questionnaire- structured and unstructured
- III. Skills of Analyzing Quantitative Data (16)
 - a. Quantitative Data Analysisi.
 - i. Coding, Ratios, Cross Tabulation, Graphic Presentation
 - ii. Relevance of Absolute and Standard Deviation and Tests of Significance
 - iii. in Sociological Research, Qualitative Data Analysis – Steps
- IV. Use of Computer and Report Writing (10)
 - a. Use and Significance of Computers in Sociological Research
 - b. Interpretation of Data
 - c. Report Writing –Content and Steps

Essential Readings:

1. Andrews Richard: Research Questions, Continuum, UK, 2005.
2. Bell J.: Doing Your Research Project, Open University Press, Buckingham, 1999.
3. Bryman Alan: Social Research Methods, Oxford 2001
4. Babbie Earl: The Practice of Social Research, Wordsworth, 2001..
5. Levin, Jack: Elementary Statistics in Social Research, New York, Harper and Row Publishers, 1973, pp. 1-106.
6. Kothari, C.R.: Research Methodology-Methods and Techniques, New Delhi
7. Wishwa Prakashan, 1985, pp.1-276, 403-438.
8. Bailey, Kenneth D.: Methods in Social Research, New York: MacMillan Publishing Co.,1982, Chapters 1 to 12.
9. Nachmias David &NachmiasChava: Research Methods in the Social Sciences, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1981.
10. Sanders, Willam, B. &Pinhey Thomas K.: The Conduct of Social Research, New York, CBS College Publishing, 1983.
11. Dochartaigh Niall: Internet Research Skills: How To Do Your Literature Search and Find Research Information Online, Sage Publications, 2007.
12. Barnes Annie:Research Skills in the Social Sciences ,Kendall Hunt Publishing Co,1994.

13. Sarantakos S.: Social research, Macmillan Press, Uk, 1999.

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

SO 026 - SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Outline:

- I. Concepts related to Development: Introduction to 'development' (origin of term 'underdevelopment', evolution of concept of development, evolution of terms such as South, III World, Developing countries), Social Change, Economic Growth, Poverty (Wolfgang Sachs), HDI, MDGs, GDI-GEM-WID-WAD-GAD, Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable Development
- II. Theoretical approaches:
 - a. Modernisation theory –Daniel Lerner, Talcott Parsons, W. W. Rostow.
 - b. Dependency theory – Paul Baran, Andre Gunder Frank, Samir Amin
 - c. Neo- liberalism- Dimensions of neo-liberalism, –India – from mixed economy to neo-liberal reform, MNCs, TNCs, WTO, GATT.
- III. Alternative Approaches to Development
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi, – Sarvodaya concept
 - b. E.F. Schumacher – Small is Beautiful
 - c. Feminist approach
 - d. Subaltern studies –Sudipta Kaviraj
- IV. Development crisis and Post-development debate:
 - a. Food Crisis, Agrarian Crisis, Economic and Debt Crisis
 - b. Responses to Crisis: NGOs, Development Aid and Corporate Social Responsibility
 - c. Arturo Escobar: Deconstructing Development: The Making and Unmaking of Third World.

Essential Readings:

1. Wood Charles, Roberts Bryan (ed), 2005, Rethinking Development In Latin America, Penn State Press,
2. Preston P.W., 1982, The Theories of Development, London Routledge, Kegan Paul
3. Desai A.R., 1971, Essays on Modernization of Underdeveloped Societies, Thacker and Co., Bombay
4. Datt and Sundaram, 2008, Indian Economy, S. Chand & Co., New Delhi
5. Eade D. & Ligteringen E., 2006, Debating Development – NGOs and the future, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
6. Escobar Arturo, 1995, Encountering Development, the making and unmaking of the third world, Princeton University Press, Princeton
7. Kaviraj, Sudipta, 2010, The Trajectories of the Indian State, Ranikhet: Permanent Black
8. Kothari Uma, A Radical History of Development Studies, Individuals, Institutions and ideologies, David Philip, Zed books, New York.

9. Harrison D.H., 1988, *The Sociology of Modernization and Development*, London Routledge, Kegan Paul
10. Webster Andrew, 1984, *Introduction to the sociology of Development*, London McMillan
11. Wood Charles, Robert Bryan(ed), 2005, *Rethinking Development in Latin America*, Penn State Press
12. Wallerstein E., 1979, *The Capitalist World Economy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
13. Browning, Halcli, Webster(ed), 1996, *Understanding contemporary society: Theories of the present*, SAGE Publications, London
14. Joshi and Verma(ed), 1998, *Social Environment for Sustainable Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
15. Planning Commission, Govt. of India, 2008, *Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17, Vol I Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
16. Kher S. P. 2008 *Navpravartan : Sutra Arthik Vikasache*, Nandini Publishing House, Pune
17. *Vikasachya Prakriyetil Stree Prashna*, 1999, Women's Studies Centre, Pune University, Pune
18. Wolfgang Sachs(ed) 1992, *The Development Dictionary*; Orient Longman.

SO 027 - MODERNITY AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORY

Course Outline:

- I. The Debate, Early, Late, Multiple, Alternative, and Reflexive Modernity.
- II. Southern Theory, Indigenous Theory and Coloniality of Power
- III. Social Exclusions
- IV. Cosmopolitanism, Rule and Democracy
- V. Trust, Risk, Security and Danger

Essential Readings:

1. Alan Aldridge, *Consumption, Polity*, 2005
2. Darin Barne, *The Network Society*, Polity, 2004
3. Zygmunt Bauman, *Liquid Modernity*, Polity 2002
4. Ulrich Beck, , A. Giddens, and S. Lash, *Reflexive Modernisation*, Polity, 1994
5. David Byrne, *Social Exclusion*, Buckingham, Oxford University Press, 1999
6. Anthony Giddens, *The Consequences of Modernity*, Cambridge, Polity, 200
7. Amartya Sen, *Social Exclusion*, ADB, 2002
8. Charles Tilly, *Trust and Rule*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2005
9. Shmuel Eisenstadt, *Competing Modernities*, New York 2002
10. Saurabh Dube and Ishita Banerjee Dube, *Unbecoming Modern, Colonialism, Modernity and Colonial Modernities*, Delhi, 2005
11. Dipankar Gupta, *Mistaken Modernity. India Between Two Worlds*, Delhi, 2000
12. Sunil Khilnani, *The Idea of India*, Penguin, 1997
13. Stuart Corbridge and John Harriss, *Reinventing India. Liberalisation, Hindu Nationalism, and Popular Democracy*, OUP, 2000

14. Pratap Bhanu Mehta, Democracy, Penguin, 2005
15. Francine R Frankel, India's Political Economy, 1947-2004, OUP, 2005
16. Immanuel Wallerstein et al. Open the Social Sciences, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi, 2000.

SO 028 – SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Objectives:

1. To introduce the socio-cultural and economical aspect of human settlement.
2. To explore disparity between capitalist state and third world nations in the process of development and settlement

Course Outline:

- I. Theories of Human Settlement; Historical Ebbs & Flows in specific human settlement. (12)
- II. Pre-Industrial Settlement – feudal village system, agrarian and ecological structure, Sjoberg on the various dimensions of social structure. (12)
- III. World Capitalist system and mobility of labour: slavery, Indentured and bondage labour; settlements in non-manufacturing and manufacturing system. (12)
- IV. Inequalities in Urban settlements: Services, and natural resources, Urbanization and uneven economic development. (12)

Essential Readings:

1. Wolf, R. Eric (1982): Europe and the People Without History, University of California Press, London.
2. Sjoberg, Gideon: The Pre-industrial City, Free Press, New York, 1960
3. Herbert, Appleberm, (1984): Work in Non-market and Transitional Societies, State University of New York Press, Albany.
4. Josef Guglar (ed.) 1996: The Urban Transformation of the Developing World, Oxford University Press, New York.
5. Smith David (1996): Third World Cities in Global Perspective, Westview Press, Colorado.
6. Immanuel, Wallerstein (1979): The Capitalist World- Economy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
7. Mahendra Dev, S. (ed.) (2001): Social and Economic Security in India, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

SO 029 - SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBE

Course Outline:

- I. Scheduled tribes: The Fourth World: Colonial Construction and problems of definition: Tribe, Jati, Varna, Adivasi, Indigenous Aborigines.
- I. Changes in Post colonial period in tribal economy, society, Culture, Polity, and religion.

- II. Tribal communities in India; demographic strength and distribution distinctive features of tribal communities, central versus North India
- V. Exploitation unrest and socio political movements, self determination and statehood: Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal.
- VI. Perspectives, Programmes and Policies in the Post-Colonial period
 - a) Isolation
 - b) Assimilation
 - c) Adaptation
 - d) Acculturation
 - e) Protective Discrimination and Tribal Welfare.

Essential Readings:

1. Bailey, F.G. Tribe, Caste and Nation, OUP, Bombay, 1960.
2. Singh K.S. (ed.) Tribal Situation in India, Indian Institute of Advanced Study Simla, 1972.
3. Singh K.S. : Tribal Movements in India Vol. I & II, New Delhi: Manohar Prakashan, 1982.
4. Bose, A., Nangbri, T. & Kumar, N. (eds.) (1990). Tribal demography and development in North-East India. Delhi: B.R.
5. Furer-Haimendorf, C.V. (1991) Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival, Delhi: OUP.
6. Mehta, P.L. (1991). Constitutional protection to Scheduled Tribes in India in retrospect and prospect, Delhi: H.K.

SO 030 –Sexuality and Human Rights

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the student with emerging areas of research & to develop the analytical understanding of social situation
2. To develop the skill of application of sociological concepts to understand the emerging issues

Course Outline:

- I. Sexuality: Definition, concept and emerging concerns; Interrogating sexuality: understanding the perspectives
- II. The social context and sexuality: cultural construction and existing patterns.
- III. Emerging issues: needs, risks, abuse and violence –male and female.
- IV. Policies, programs and legal interventions.

Essential Readings:

1. Foucault, M. 1976. The History of Sexuality (Vol.I & II). London: Penguin.
2. Heine Andersen and Lars Bo Kaspersen. 2000. Classical & Modern Social Theory (Chapter 24 – Anthony Giddens)
3. Mottier, V. 2008. Sexuality. A very short Introduction. Oxford: OUP.

4. Ramasubban and Jejeebhoy (ed). 2000. Women's Reproductive Health in India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

References:

1. Misra & Chandiramani.(ed). 2005. Sexuality, Gender and Rights. New Delhi: Sage.
2. Ramasubban & Rishyasringa. 2005. AIDS and Civil Society. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
3. Sarah Bott, Jejeebhoy, Shah and Puri, 2003. Towards Adulthood. WHO.
4. Jejeebhoy, S. 2004. Looking Back, Looking Forward. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
5. Srivastava, S. 2004. (ed.) Sexual Sites, Seminal Attitudes. Sexualities, masculinities and culture in South Asia. New Delhi: Sage.

SO 031 - URBAN STUDIES

Objectives:

1. To introduce concepts, trends and issues related to Urban Scenario in India
2. To familiarize students with recent developments in urban studies.
3. To include new conceptual developments in the field.

Course Outline:

- I. Urban Scenario in India: Scales, issues and policies
 - (a) New Urban Sociology-Castells, Harvey and debates with early urban sociology
 - (b) Global Cities, (Sassen) Spaces of Flows (Castells), Cities in the South (M.P.Smith), Colonial City (King).
- I. Urban as a form of Cultural Imagineries: Issues of Spatial Segregation, Consumption and hybridity.
 - (a) Social Exclusions in cities - Class, Caste, Ethnic and Gendered Segregation Of Space
 - (b) Urban Governance and civil society

Essential Readings:

1. C.G.Pickvance, (ed.): Urban Sociology: Critical Essays, Methuen, 1976
2. David Harvey, The Urban Experience, Basil Blackwell, 1989.
3. Manuel Castells, The Urban Question, Haspero, 1972.
4. Peter Saunders, : Social Theory and the Urban Question, Hutchionnson, 1981
5. Helen Safa, (ed.), Towards a political economy of urbanisation in the Third World Countries, OUP, 1982
6. National Academic Council, Cities Transformed. Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World, Academic Press, 2003
7. R. Ramchandran, Urbanisation and Urban System in India, Delhi, 1989
8. Sarai Readers, Nos 1 to 5, Delhi, 2001 onwards
9. K. Sivaramkrishnan, A Kundu and B.N.Singh, Handbook of Urbanisation in India, Delhi, 2005
10. Saskia Sassen, The Global City, Princeton, 1991
11. Sharon Zukin, The Cultures of Cities, Blackwell, 1995

References:

1. T.G.McGee, *The Urbanisation Process in the Third World*, G.Bell & Sons, 1971
2. Sujata Patel and Kushal Deb (ed) 2006, *Urban Studies*, OUP
3. Janaki Nair, *The Promise of the Metropolis. Bangalore's Twentieth Century*, Delhi, 2005
4. V. Dupont, E. Tarlow and D. Vidal, *Delhi. Urban Space and Human Destinies*, Delhi, 2000
5. Manuel Castells, *The Informational City*, Blackwell, 1989
6. Anthony King, *Urbanism, Colonialism and the World Economy. Cultural and Spatial*
7. *Foundations of the World Urban System*, Routledge, 1990
8. Michael Peter Smith, *Transnational Urbanism. Locating Globalisation*, Blackwell, 2001
9. Setha Low, *Theorising the City*, Rutgers University Press, 2000

SO 032 – COLLECTIVE ACTION IN THE URBAN ARENA**Course Outline:**

- I. Theories of Collective Action: Resource Mobilization Theory, Marxist Theories, Sociology of Action.
- II. Understanding the urban arena: Marxists, New Urban Sociology, and Post- Structuralist Readings of the Urban
- III. Collective Action in the cities of the South: Class based collective action and Anti-Globalization struggles
- IV. Collective Action in Indian Cities: Debate on NSMs, Collective Action related to Regional issues, Language issues, Communal issues and Communal Riots
- V. Themes behind Contemporary Collective Action in urban India: Poverty, identity and the region

VI. Essential Readings:

1. Buechler Steven M., 2000, *Social Movements in Advanced Capitalism, The political Economy And cultural Construction of Social Activism*, Oxford University Press, New York.
2. Castells Manuel, *The City and the Grassroots*, Edward Arnold, London, 1983.
3. Castells Manuel, *The Urban Question: A Marxist Approach*, Edward Arnold, London, 1977.
4. Gugler Joseph (ed.), 1996, *The urban transformation of the Developing World*, Oxford University Press, New York. Gugler Joseph(ed.), *Cities in the developing world, issues, theory and policy*, Oxford University Press, New York.
5. Maheu Louis, 1995, *Social Movements and the Challenge of Urban Politics*, in
6. Maheu Louis, 1995, (ed.), *Social Movements and Social Classes, The Future Of Collective Action*.
7. Meyer Whittier Robnett (Eds), 2002, *Social Movements, Identity, Culture, and the State*, Oxford University Press, New York.
8. Nigel Harris and Ida Fabricius, *Cities and Structural Adjustments*, UCL Press, London, 1996.

9. Offe Claus, 1985, New Social movements: Challenging the Boundaries of Institutional Politics, Social research, Vol. 52, No. 4.
10. Ray, R., Katzenstein, M.F., 2005, Social Movements in India, Poverty, power and politics, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
11. Smith Michael Peter, Tardanico Richard, Urban Theory reconsidered: Production, 12. Reproduction and Collective action, in Global Economy, the State and the City.
13. Soja, E.W., Postmodern Geographies, 1997, Rawat, Jaipur, delhi.
14. Wignaraja, P., 1993, New Social Movements in the South, Vistaar, New Delhi
15. Zukin Sharon, The Cutting Edge, A Decade of the New Urban Sociology, in Theory and Society 9, pp. 575-601, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1980.

SO 033 - SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Objectives:

1. To introduce the basic concepts of gender and gender inequality.
2. To analyse the gendered nature of major social institutions.

Course Outline:

- I. Introduction to Sociology of Gender (20)
 - a. 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
 - b. Gender Debates, - Race, Caste, Class, Nationalism, State , Citizenship Development
 - c. Feminist methodology
 - d. Feminist Thought- Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism , Socialist Feminism, Radical Feminism, Post Modernist Feminism, Black Feminism, Dalit Feminism
- II. Gender, Family and Labour Markets (12)
 - a. Family as a Gendered Institution, Family as a site for violence
 - b. Women as 'Izzat'/Honour , Honour Killings
 - c. Women and work, gender stereotyping of jobs, glass ceiling
 - d. Globalisation and newer forms of Exploitation, Unorganised sector,
 - e. Violence at the workplace and Public spaces
- III. Gendering Education and Health (8)
 - a. Gender in School, Higher Education, Emergence of Women's Studies
 - b. Gendering Health: Perspective, Policy, and Programmes
- IV. Women's Movement and Resistance (8)
 - a. Rewriting History
 - b. Women's Movement- Campaigns, Organizations, Issues

Essential Readings

1. Bhasin Kamala: Understanding gender, kali for women, N. Delhi,2000
2. Basu Aparna: Women's Education in India in Ray and Basu (edt): From Independence Towards Freedom, OUP, 1999.

3. Chodhuri Maitreyee (2004): *Feminism in India, Women Unlimited*, New Delhi.
4. Chakravarty Uma: *Gendering caste through a feminist Lense*, Stree, Calcutta, 2003. *Courting Disaster*, PUDDR report, 2003.
5. Davis Kathy, Evans Mary, Lorber, J (edt) (2006): *Handbook of Gender and Women's studies*, Sage, UK.
6. Delamont Sara: *Feminist Sociology Feminist Concepts*, Contribution to women's studies series, Part-I, II, III, RCWS, Mumbai.
7. Freedman Jane: *Feminism*, Viva Books, New Delhi, 2002.
8. Geetha V.: *Patriarchy*, Stree, Calcutta, 2007.
9. Geetha V.: *Gender*, Stree, Calcutta, 2002.
10. Ghadially Rehana (Edt): *Urban Women in Contemporary India*, Sage Publications, 2007.
11. IGNOU : *Kits on Women in Indian Contexts*, Delhi
12. Karat Brinda: *Survival and Emancipation, Three essays Collective*, 2005.
13. Khullar mala(edt.): *Writing the Women's Movement- A Reader*, Zubaan, New Delhi, 2005.
14. Kimmel Michael: *The Gendered Society*, Oxford, NY, 2008.
15. Radha Kumar: *History of Doing, Kali for Women*, New Delhi, 1992.
16. Rege Sharmila: *Sociology of gender*, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
17. Uberoi Patricia: *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, Oxford, New Delhi, 1994.
18. Wharton A. S.: *Sociology of gender*, Blackwell, 2005.
19. Bhagwat Vidyut: *Striyanchya Kartepanacha Itihas*, WSC, Pune.
20. Sathé Nirmala and Kulkarni Vandana (1999): *Samartha Aahe Chalvaliche*, Aalochana, Pune.
21. *Readings in Gender Studies 1, II, III*. School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University Stree, Kolkata.
22. Nitya Rao 2012 *Good Women do not Inherit Land: Politics of Land and Gender In India* Social Science Press.
23. Sara Pilot & Lora Prabhu (Ed) (2012): *The fear that Stalks Gender-based Violence*
24. in *Public Spaces Zubaan*, New Delhi

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher

SO 034 - GLOBAL CULTURE AND ECONOMY: EMERGING ISSUES

Objectives:

1. Introducing the emerging issues due to global culture and economy.
2. Familiarizing the students with the linkages between the recent theories and new global challenges.
3. Preparing the students for new research areas that are applied as well as academic.

Course Outline:

- I. Network society- Fluid boundaries-knowledge industry, outsourcing, flexible labour, shifting trends in labour.
- II. Social Risks- culture and civilization, individualization of social inequalities, consumer culture.

- III. Social security-Child labour, human trafficking, issues of immigrants-gender dimension.
- IV. New challenges to institutions - emerging issues: future developments in family, violence against women, dowry, sex ratio
- V. Social Context of social policy.

Essential Readings:

1. Beck, Ulrich. Risk Society. Sage Pub. 1992
2. Featherstone, M. Undoing Culture: Globalization, Post Modernism and Identity. Sage Pub.1995
3. Friedman T. World is Flat: A Brief History of Globalized World in 21st Century. Penguin.
4. The UN Convention for Suppression of the Traffic in Persons & Exploitation of the Prostitution of others.
5. Kabeer, Nambissan & Subrahmaniam (eds) Child Labour and Right to Education in South Asia. Sage Publication, New Delhi. 2003
6. Jhabwala,R. & Subrahmanya. (eds) The Unorganized Sector, Sage Pub. 2000.

SO 035 - THEMATIC COURSE

SO 036 –SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION

Objectives:

1. To understand the historical process, and theoretical perspectives of globalization.
2. To develop a critical understanding of the emerging new processes & consequences in context of world and India.

Course Outline:

- I. Conceptualizing Globalization: Historical context, dimensions (12)
- II. Theorizing Globalization & Contributors: predecessor and contemporary (Imperialism, Colonialism, Development, Dependency, Americanization Neoliberalism) (12)
- III. Structures of globalization: Before Bretton Woods & after. India: from LPG to Flat world & digital divide. (12)
- IV. Process & impact:
 - a. Cultural dimensions, technology & media, migration & diaspora (6)
 - b. Challenges & response: Clashing civilizations, environmental issues & responses, emerging inequalities, resistance and civil society (6)

Essential Readings:

1. Ritzer,Gorge. 2010. Globalization, A basic text. UK: Wiley Blackwell.Chapters-1-5 & 7-15
2. Walters, M. 2010. Globalization. N.Y.: Routledge. Chapters 1-8.
3. Steger, M.B. 2003. Globalization, A very short introduction. UK: OUP.
4. Appadurai, A. 1996. Modernity at Large. N.Y.: University of Minnesota Press.
5. Blackwell Companion to Globalization. 2007. Malden: Blackwell.
6. Ehrenreich, B. 2002. Global Woman. N.Y : H.Holt & Co. pp.85 -103.

References:

1. Ritzer: The McDonaldization of Society
2. Stiglitz, J.E. 2002. Globalization and its Discontents. N.Y.: Norton & Co.
3. Stiglitz, J.E. 2006. Making Globalization Work. N.Y.: Norton & Co.
4. Featherstone, Lash & Robertson (ed.).1995. Global Modernities. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Friedman, T. The World is Flat. Penguin. 2006.
6. Lechner & Boli. 2000. Globalization. Blackwell Oxford.
7. Bauman,Z. 1998. Globalization. The Human Consequences. UK: Polity Press.
8. Bremen, Jan. 1993. Footloose Labour. Cambridge University Press.
9. Sharma, S.L. 2010. "Globalization and Social Transformation in India", in Debal SinghRoy (ed.), Interrogating Social Development, Global Perspective and Local Initiatives. New Delhi: Mahohar Publications. Pp. 45-71
10. Parajuli, P. 'Power and Knowledge in Development Discourse: New Social Movements and State in India' in Jayal, N.G. (ed.), Democracy in India. New Delhi: OUP.
11. Sainath.P. 2000. Everybody Loves a Good Draught. U.K.: Penguin.
12. Brahme, S. 2001. GAAT Karar. Pune: Lokwangmay Griha
13. Pandit, N. 2001. Jagatikikaran ani Bharat. Pune: Lokwangmay Griha.

Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher

SO 037 – DISSERTATION

OR

SO 038 – CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES**Objectives**

1. To introduce the students to the contemporary trends in social theory
2. To compare and contrast various theoretical viewpoints

Course Outline:

- I. The Crisis of Sociology and the critique of positivism (Gouldner and C. Wright Mill) (8)
- I. Marxism From 30s to 70s: Frankfurt school, Gramsci (hegemony, civil society),
- II. Althusser (theory of ideology) (12)
- III. Post Structuralism: Foucault and Derrida (12)
- IV. Recent Trends in Sociological Theory I:
 - a) Post-modernism: Jameson, Baudrillard, Lyotard (12)
 - b) Habermas, Giddens and Bourdieu (12)

Essential Readings:

1. Ritzer G. and Barry Smart (ed) (2001), Handbook of Social Theory, London: Sage Publication. P.No. 179, 201, 308, 324, 439,
2. Ritzer George (ed) (2005), Encyclopedia of Social Theory, London: Sage Publication.

3. Bryan Turner, Chris Rojek and Craig Calhoun (ed) (2005), *The Sage Handbook of Sociology*, London: Sage Publication.
4. Wolfgang J. Mommsen (Ed) (1994), *The Polity Reader in Social Theory*, Polity Press.
5. Adams And Sydie (ed): *Sociological Theory*, Vistar Publication, N. Delhi, 2001.
6. Giddens A. and Turner J. (1988), *Social Theory Today*, California: Stanford University Press.
7. Seidman Steven (1994), *Contested Knowledge- Social Theory in the Post modern Era*, London Blackwell Publication.
8. Appelrouth S. and Edles L.D. (2008), *Classical and Contemporary Sociological Theory*, London: Print Forge Press. P. No. 631-648, 683-710, 719-743, 753-785.
9. Cuff, E.C, Sharrock, W.W, and Francis, D.W., *Perspectives in Sociology*, New York:
10. Tylor and Francis. P. no.184-201, 238-247, , 258-279, 282-306, 316-337.
11. Dillon, Michele (2010). *Introduction to Sociological Theory- Theory, Concepts and their Applicability to the Twenty-First Century*, London : Wiley-Blackwell Publication,. P. No. 181, 214, 350-60, 405-426, 427-48
12. Calhoun, Craig and et. al. (edited) (2007), *Contemporary Sociological Theory- Second edition*, London : Blackwell Publication. P. No. 231, 243, 277, 363, 370, 388
13. Elliot, Anthony (Ed) (2010), *The Routledge Companion to Social Theory*, London : Routledge publication. P.No. 73, 86, 117,

Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

References:

1. Smart Barry (2002), *Michel Foucault*, Routledge, London.
2. Cassell Philip(ed) (1987), *The Giddens Reader*, London: Macmillan Publication.
3. Charles Lemert (1995), *Sociology After the Crisis*, New York: Westview Press.
4. Alan How, *Critical Theory*, Palgrave Macmillan 2003
5. Anthony Giddens (1984), *The Constitution of Society. Outline of a Theory of Structuration*, California: University of California Press.
6. Jurgen Habermas (1987), *The Theory of Communicative Action*, Vol. 1 and 2 Cambridge: Polity Press.
7. Luke Goode, Jurgen Habermas (2005), *Democracy and the Public Sphere*, London: Pluto Press.
8. Steven Loyal (2003), *The Sociology of Anthony Giddens*, London: Pluto Press.
9. Bourdieu, P.(1990), *In other words – Essays Towards a Reflexive Sociology*, Stanford: Stanford University Press,.
10. Bourdieu Pierre (1990), *The Logic of Practice*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

SO 039 - DALIT STUDIES: ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES

Objectives:

1. To introduce new areas of research
2. To develop a familiarity with new debates.

Course Outline:

- I. Dalit studies, its rationale and historical context, as a contested terrain, as critique of Marxist, subaltern and sanskritisation paradigms, using alternative sources and histories.
- II. Mapping Dalit Movement and Politics: Interrogating Existing Frames of analysis, Political transitions: Understanding Memories, identities, spaces/places and voices
- III. After Habermas: New Perspectives on the Public Sphere, Debating Publics and Counterpublics, Debates on Democracy and Public Sphere in India, Exploring Ambedkarite counterpublics
- IV. Alter/Native Modernities and Public Culture: Two theories of modernity, colonial modernities, analysing the rhetoric of social protest in print and music cultures
- V. Exploring Comparative perspectives: Studying the Shifting Contours of African - American Public cultures, Ethnicity, Nationalism and Popular Culture in the Caribbean

Essential Readings:

1. Arun Kumar and Sanjay Kumar (eds.), Dalit Studies in Higher Education, Deshkaal Publication, 2005.
2. Ghanashyam Shah (ed.), Dalit Identity and Politics, Sage, New Delhi, 2001.
3. Kancha Illiah, Why I am not a Hindu, Samya, Calcutta, 1998
4. V. Geetha and S.V.Rajadurai, Towards Non-Brahmin Millennium, Samya, Calcutta, 1999.
5. Sekar Bandopadhyaya, Caste , Culture and Hegemony , Sage, New Delhi,2003
6. Gail Omvedt, Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, Sage, New Delhi, 1994.
7. Sukhdeo Thorat and Umakant (eds), Caste, Race and Discrimination, Rawat, Jaipur, 2004.
8. Guru Gopal (ed.), Atrophy in Dalit Politics, VAK, Bombay, 2005.
9. Badri Narayan, Documenting Dissent, IIAS, Shimla,
10. Warner Michael, Publics and Counterpublics, Zone Books, 2005.
11. Niranjana Tejaswini, Mobilizing India: Women, Music, and Migration. Between India and Trinidad. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 2006
12. Nick Crossley and John Michael Roberts (eds.), After Habermas: New Perspectives on the Public Sphere, Blackwell Publishing, 2005
13. Gwendolyn D. Pough, Check it While I Wreck it: Black Womanhood, Hip-Hop Culture, and the Public Sphere, UPNE, 2004.
14. Rajeev Bhargava (ed.), Civil Society, Public Sphere and Citizenship: Dialogues and Perceptions, Stiftung, 2005.

SO 040 –REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT**Objectives:**

1. To develop interdisciplinary understanding & interface with areas such as health, medicine and demography.
2. To introduce newly emerging area in Sociology and to develop skills of students for a job oriented course.

Course Outline :

- I. Understanding the concept of reproductive health and development.
- II. Fertility, Demographic transitions and reproductive health in India.
- III. Reproductive health behaviour of men and women –socio-cultural context: Risks, abuse & morbidity.
- IV. Maternal health, Policies, programs and informed choice.

Essential Readings:

1. Kuttan Mahadevan and others (Ed.). 2000. Reproductive Health of Humankind in Asia and Africa: a global perspective. Vol.I & Vol. II. Delhi: B.R. Publishing.
2. Ramasubban R. and Jejeebhoy. (Ed). 2000. Women's Reproductive Health in India. Jaipur: Rawat.
3. Patel, T. 2006. Fertility Behaviour, Population and Society in a Rajasthan Village. New Dehli: OUP.
4. Gailmoto and I.Rajan. (Ed.). 2005. Fertility Transition in South India. New Delhi: Sage.
5. Bang, R. 2006. Kanosa. Mumbai: Granthali Prkashan.

SO 041 - POPULAR CULTURE, IDEOLOGY AND POLITICS IN INDIA**Objectives:**

1. To introduce recent areas of research in sociology.
2. To make the course more job oriented in the merging fields.

Course Outline:

- I. Interrogating Culture (10)
 - a. Debate on Popular, Elite and Public Culture
 - b. Approaches to the study of Popular Culture
- II. Performance Traditions and Politics of Culture (8)
 - a. Lavani and Construction of Sexuality
 - b. Gender, Folksongs and Identity
 - c. Political theatre
- III. Power in Print (12)
 - a. Press, Popular Publishing and Nationalism
 - b. Newspaper Revolution In India
 - c. Politics of Visual Practices and Calendars
 - d. Exploring Lives/Texts- Dalit Women and Black Women Writing
- IV. Visual, Audio and Sports Cultures (18)
 - a. Politics after Television
 - b. Transnational television and Cultural Identity
 - c. Daily Soap Operas and Identity Formation
 - d. Interrogating Indian Cinema- Bollywood Vs Regional Cinema, Masculinities and Feminities on screen
 - e. South Asian Diasporas Films

- f. Masculinities, Femininities and Sports Culture
- g. New media and Role of Social Media (F.B, Pinterest, LinkedIn, Twitter)

Essential Readings:

1. Geeti Sen (ed), India: A National Culture, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
2. Geeta Kapur, When was Modernism, Tulika, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Sumanta Banerjee, The Parlor and the Street, Seagull, Calcutta, 1998.
4. Arvind Rajgopal, Politics after Television, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
5. Vinay Lal and Ashish Nandy (eds), Fingerprinting Popular Culture, Oxford University Press, 2006.
6. Arjun Appadurai & Carol Breckenridge (eds), Consuming Modernity, Oxford University Press, 1994
7. Robin Jeffrey. India's Newspaper Revolution, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2001.
8. Boria Majumdar and J.A.Mangan, Sport in South Asian Society, Routledge, New York, 2005.
9. Asha Sarangi (Ed) (2010) Language and Politics In India, OUP New Delhi.
10. Partha Pratim Basu and Ipsita Chanda (ed) (2011): Locating Cultural Change Sage Publication New Delhi

SO 042 - SOCIOLOGY OF MINORITY GROUPS

Course Outline:

- I. Concept of Minority Community, Approaches to minority communities- Liberalism, pluralism, Multiculturalism, Post-modernism
- II. Majoritarianism vs Minoritism – Pre Colonial, Colonial and Post Colonial Definitions,
- III. Nation – state, citizenship, cultural rights, political rights
- IV. State and minority communities in India
- V. Constitutional provisions, policies and programmes, politics of equality
- VI. Minority communities and Social Movements: Regional reorganization, politics of political representation
- VII. Minority communities and Globalization
- VIII. Beyond Nation, Citizenship, exclusion and 'New Social Movements'

Essential Readings:

1. Weiner, Myron : India's Minorities: Who are they? What do they want? in Partha Chatterjee (ed.) State and Politics in India, OUP, 1997.
2. Kohli, Atul (ed.): India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State – Society Relationship, Princeton University Press, 1998.
3. Brass, Paul R.: Ethnicity and Nationalism: Theory and Comparison, Sage, New Delhi, 1991.
4. Hassan, Mushiral : Islam, Communities and the Nation: Muslim Identities in Asia and Beyond, Manohar, New Delhi, 1997.
5. Kakar, Sudhir : The Colours of Violence, Viking, 1997.

6. Ahmed, Imtiaz & Ghosh, Partha & Reifeld, Helmut (ed.): Pluralism and Equality (Values in Indian Society and Politics), Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
7. Schemerhorn, R.A.: Ethnic Plurality in India, Arizona, 1978.
8. Harisson, Selig: India: Most Dangerous Decades, OUP, 1968.

SO 043 - SOCIOLOGY OF AGRARIAN SOCIETY

Course Outline:

- I. Concept of Peasant society, features of agrarian, tribal and peasant society.
- I. Approaches to study peasant society.
- II. Evolution of agrarian structure in India-pre-colonial and colonial era: Peasant, Caste, Tribe
- III. Agrarian structure and change in post-Independent India: Policies and Programme.
- IV. Agrarian Labourers, Peasant, and Naxalite Movements in India.
- V. Globalisation and Agriculture.

Essential Readings:

1. Beteille, Andre: Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, New Delhi: OUP, 1974, pp. 1- 50.
2. Thorner, Daniel and Thorner, Alice: Land and Labour in India, Bombay: Asia Publications, 1962, Whole Book.
3. Desai, A.R.: Rural Sociology in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1977, pp.269- 336, 425-527.
4. Dhanagare, D.N.: Peasant Movements in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1988, pp. 1-25, 88-155.
5. Omvedt, Gail: Land, Caste and Politics, Delhi: Department of Political Science, Delhi University, 1987, Introduction only.
6. Shanin, T.: Peasantry: Delineation of a Sociological Concept, Journal of Peasant Studies, 1991, pp. 180-200.
7. Agrawal, Bina: Who Sows? Who Reaps? New Delhi: Institute of Economic Growth, Full Booklet.

SO 044 - FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY

Course Outline:

- I. Feminist Sociologies and histories of feminism
- II. Feminist readings of sociological classics and contemporary theoretical perspectives.
- III. Theoretical Debates – Gender, Race and Class, Deconstructing gender differences and inequalities
- IV. Feminist foundations: Towards Transforming Sociology [working with themes and cases]
- V. Feminism and method
- VI. Feminist sociology in India and South Asia

Essential Readings:

1. John Eldridge et al, For Sociology, BSA, London, 2000.

2. Kristen Myers et al, Feminist Sociology, Sage, London, 1998
3. Sara Delamont, Feminist Sociology, Sage, London, 2003.
4. R.A.Sydre, Natural Women, Cultured Men, Meth , New York, 1987.
5. Nancy A. Naples, Feminism and Method, Routledge, New York, 2003.
6. Lynn S. Chancer and Beverly Xaviera Watkins, Gender, Race and Class, Blackwell, London, 2006.
7. Margaret L. Anderson and Patricia Hill Collins, Race, Class and Gender, Wadsworth, Boston, 1995.
8. Sharmila Rege (ed) , Feminist Sociological Knowledge, Sage , New Delhi ,2004

SO 045 – LABOUR IN GLOBAL ECONOMY

Course Outline:

- I. Changing concept of work and labour.
- II. Changing of division of labour: post industrialism, post-modernity and global ,changes.
- III. Organised labour in India: Working class movement and present challenges.
- IV. Labour in unorganised sector, women in work force, child labour, migrant labour and changing world.
- V. Knowledge industry, power and inequalities in global economy.

Essential Readings:

1. Kofman and Youngs. 2003. Globalisation, Theory and Practice. Continuum. London.
2. Friedman, T. World is flat: A Brief History of Globalised World in 21st Century. Penguin. London.
3. Bernard and Schlemmer: 2000. The Exploited Child. Zed Books. London.
4. Watson, Tony: Sociology, Work and Industry, London; Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1995.
5. Banerjee Nirmala; Women in Unorganised Sector, Hyderabad, Orient Longmans; 1985.
6. Breman, Jan: Footlose Labour, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1996.

SO 046 - Thematic Course