



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF PUNE**



SYLLABUS for M.A. Degree

***Credit and Semester System
(2009-2011)***

Office

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**Rules and Regulations for Credit and Semester System in
Post-Graduate Departments of the University
w.e.f . Academic Year 2008-2009**

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 per cent 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 Credits 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. This rule will be applicable from the batch admitted in the academic year 2008-09. *However, this rule shall be applied to students admitted in the academic years 2006-07 and 2007-08 if they make a request to the respective Head to this effect.*
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 Point
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 = $\frac{\text{Total Amount of Grade Points Earned} \times \text{Credit hrs for each course}}{\text{Total Credits Hours}}$

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. 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.
21. 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:

Grade	Proposed Norms
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

Classical Sociological Traditions (Semester I)
Sociology of India (Semester I)
Introduction to Sociological Theories (Semester II)
Methodology of Social Research (Semester II)
Application of Research Skills (Semester III)
Sociology of Development (Semester III)
Sociology of Globalisation (Semester IV)
Dissertation OR Contemporary Social Theories (Semester IV)

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
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 & Society
Sociology of Gender
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
Global Culture & 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

Interpersonal Relationships: Violence and Sexuality

Labour in Global Economy

Thematic Course

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

Semester I

Course No.	Credits		Course Title
SO 001	4	Compulsory Courses	Classical Sociological Traditions
SO 002	4		Sociology of India
SO 003	4	Optional Courses	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		Thematic Course

Semester II

Course No.	Credits		Course Title
SO 012	4	Compulsory Courses	Introduction to Sociological Theories
SO 013	4		Methodology of Social Research
SO 014	4	Optional Courses	Sociology of Education
SO 015	4		Modern India: Issues and Perspectives
SO 016	4		Sociology of Disaster & Disaster Planning
SO 017	4		Sociology of Migration
SO 018	4		Sociology of Media and Everyday Life
SO 019	4		Sociology of Science
SO 020	4		Human Resource, Industry & Society
SO 021	4		Sociology of Gender
SO 022	4		Thematic Course

Semester III

Course No.	Credits		Course Title
SO 023	4	Compulsory Courses	Application of Research Skills
SO 024	4		Sociology of Developments
SO 025	4	Optional Courses	Modernity and Contemporary Social Theory
SO 026	4		Sociology of Human Settlements
SO 027	4		Sociology of Tribe
SO 028	4		Sexuality & Human Rights
SO 029	4		Urban Studies
SO 030	4		Collective Action in the Urban Arena
SO 031	4		Global Culture & Economy: Emerging issues
SO 032	4		Thematic Course

Semester IV

Course No.	Credits		Course Title
SO 033	4	Compulsory Courses	Sociology of Globalisation
SO 034	4		Dissertation OR
SO 035	4		Contemporary Social Theories
SO 036	4	Optional Courses	Dalit Studies: Issues and Perspectives
SO 037	4		Reproductive Health & Development
SO 038	4		Popular Culture, Ideology and Politics in India
SO 039	4		Sociology of Minority Groups
SO 040	4		Sociology of Agrarian Society
SO 041	4		Feminist Sociology
SO 042	4		Interpersonal Relationships: Violence and Sexuality
SO 043	4		Labour in Global Economy
SO 044	4		Thematic Course

SO 001 - CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the trends in classical sociology
2. To acquaint students with the limitations of classical theory and introduce components of race, gender and colonialism.

Course Outline:

- Modernity and Sociological Theory: Social & Intellectual Forces.
- Critical Assessment of the work of Karl Marx:
 - a) Historical Materialism
 - b) Class Struggle and capitalist society
 - c) Alienation.
- Critical assessment of Emile Durkheim –
 - a) Rules of Sociological Method
 - b) Division of Labour
 - c) Suicide
 - d) Religion.
- Critical assessment of Max Weber:
 - a) Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism
 - b) Methodology of social science
 - c) Social Action
 - d) Bureaucracy and rationality
- Limitations of Classical Theory:
 - a) Race
 - b) Gender
 - c) Colonialism
 - d) Connecting the classical theory to present issues.

Readings:

1. Tucker, K.N. Classical Social Theory. 2002. Blackwell Publication, Oxford.
2. Kalberg, Stephen. The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism. IIIrd edition, 2002. Roxbury Publication co.
3. Kalberg Stephen. Connecting Issues in Comparative Historical Studies Today, 1994, University of Chicago Press.
4. Ritzer George, Sociological Theory, Mc.Graw Hill, New York, Latest edition 2000 – 5th edition.
5. Lukes, Steven. Durkheim: Life and Works: A Critical Study, 1973.
6. Giddens. Sociology, 1989. Polity Press. Cambridge.
7. Emirbrayer, M. 2003. Emile Durkheim: Sociology of Modernity: Blackwell Publishers.
8. Kamernka, 1983; The Portable Marx. Penguin.
9. Ritzer. 1993. The McDonaldization of Society. Pine Forge Press.
10. Dorothy Smith 1996. The Conceptual Practices of Power. University of Toronto Press.
11. Dorothy Smith, 1987. The Everyday World is Problematic. Open University Press.
12. Patricia Hill – Collins. 1998. The Fighting Worlds. University of Minnesota Press.

13. Wilhelm, Outhwaite and Mulkey M.: Social Theory & Social Criticism, Blackwell, New York, 1987.
14. Morrison Ken, 1995. Marx, Durkheim, Weber – formation of Modern Social Thought. Sage Publication, New Delhi.

SO 002 - SOCIOLOGY OF INDIA

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students to the continuities and contradictions in Indian society through centuries.
2. To trace the history of ideas related to the analysis of Indian society.
3. To analyse the role of colonialism, democracy, nation building and globalization in shaping contemporary, Indian society.

Course Outline:

I. Formation of Sociology in India: Knowledge, Institutions and Practices (05)

II. India as an 'Object' of study (14)

- a. Colonial, Nationalist, Indological, (Ghurye,) Structural-Functional, (M. N. Srinivas,) Dialectical, (D. P. Mukherji, A. R. Desai,) Subaltern (R. Guha) Non Brahmin (Phule, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar) Feminist (Neera Desai, Leela Dube).

III. Debates on Indian Social Institutions (12)

- a. Family, Kinship and Household (Joint versus nuclear, household versus family) Village (phases)
- b. Urban Settings (going beyond rural- urban continuum)

IV. Debates on Social Stratification in India (12)

- a. Caste
- b. Class
- c. Tribe
- d. Gender

V. Understanding Modernity in Indian Society (05)

-- Moving beyond tradition vs modernity debate

References

1. Andre Beteille, Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method, OUP, New Delhi, 2002.
2. Breman Jan, Kloos Peter and Ashwini Saith, The Village in Asia Revisited, OUP 1997
3. D.N.Dhanagare, Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publications, 1999
4. Gail Omvedt, Dalits and Democratic Revolution, Sage, New Delhi
5. M.N.Srinivas, Collected Essays, OUP, New Delhi, 2002
6. S.M.Dahiwale (ed), Indian Society: Non-Brahmanic Perspectives, Rawat Publications, 2004
7. Sujata Patel and Alice Thorner (eds), Bombay Metaphor for Modern India Bombay and Delhi, Oxford University Press.
8. Satish Deshpande, Contemporary India: Sociological Perspectives, Viking
9. Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, Penguin, New Delhi, 1999
10. Veena Das, The Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology, Vol. I and II, OUP, New Delhi, 2003.
11. Dube, S. C., 1990, Indian Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

12. Vivek P. S., 2002, Sociological perspectives and Indian Sociology, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
13. Chatterjee Searale Mary and Sharma Ursula, (ed), 1994, Contextualising Caste, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford.
14. Das Veena, 1995, Critical Events, An Anthropological Perspective on Contemporary India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
15. Desai A. R., 1986, Relevance of the Marxist Approach to the Study of Indian Society, in Oomen T. K., Mukherji Partha, (ed), 1986, Indian Sociology, Reflections and
16. Guha R., 1998, A Subaltern Studies Reader, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
17. Ludden 2000, Critique of Subaltern Studies, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
18. Said, E. W. 1985, Orientalism; Penguin, Harmondsworth.
19. Singh K. S., (ed) 1983, Tribal Movements in India, Vol. 1 and 2; Manohar, New Delhi.
20. Thapar Romila, 1987, Cultural Transaction and Early India : Tradition and Patronage; Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
28. Vanaik Achin, 1997, Communalism Contested — Religion, Modernity and Secularization; Vistaar Publications, Delhi.

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

SO 003 – SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the role of social movements in social transformation
2. To help them understand the various approaches to the study of social movements.

Course Outline:

- Nature, Definitions, Typologies, Approaches
- Theories of Social Movements.
- Social Movement and the State
- Social Movement and Civil Society
- New Social Movements
- Case Studies in Old and New Social Movements

Readings:

1. Rao, M.S.A. Social Movements in India, Vol.I and II, Manohar, Delhi, 1978.
2. Shah Ghanshyam, Social Movements and the State, Sage, New Delhi, 2002.
3. James Petras, Henry Vettmeyer, Social Movements and State Power, Pluto Press, London, 2005.
4. T.K.Oommen, Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements, Sage, Delhi, 2004.
5. David S. Meyer, Nancy Whittlev, Belinda Robnett; Social Movements, Oxford, New York, 2002.

SO 004 - STATE, SOCIETY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the concept of human rights.
2. To introduce the students to the theories and issues related to human rights.

Course Outline:

- Concepts: Civil Rights, Democratic Rights and Human Rights.
- Perspectives on Rights: Liberal, Marxist and Neo-Marxist.
- State, Constitution and Rights in India: Class, Caste, Tribe and Gender Growth of new rights e.g. Environment
- Rights movement in India in the post independent period
- Rights and Globalisation, Role of United Nations and Anti-Globalisation Movements.

Readings:

1. Desai, A.R.: Repression and Resistance in India: Violation of Democratic Rights of the Working Class, Rural Poor, Adivasis and Dalits, Bombay Popular Prakashan, 1990.
2. Desai, A.R.: Violation of Democratic Rights in India, Vol. I, Bombay Popular Prakashan, 1986.
3. Oliver Menderlsohn: The Rights of the Subordinated People and Upendra Baxi
4. G. Haragopal : Political Economy of Human Rights.
5. Kirti S. Parikh : India Development Report, 1997.
6. World Development Report, 1997.
7. Human Development Report, 1997.

SO 005 – HEALTH, MEDICINE AND SOCIETY (MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY)

Objectives:

1. To sensitize students to health related issues
2. To understand the issues related to community health and role of state.

Course Outline:

- Introduction: Concepts and perspectives on health, medicine, illness, sickness, disease and society.
- Theoretical perspectives on health and medicine within sociology:
- Health, health care and social institutions: state, market, community and family in health and medicine, Philosophical and historical debates on provision of health care and medicine:
- The sociology of health in India: Disparities in health indices: Historical Development of health services system in India; the sociology of medical knowledge and medical systems in India
- Health and Development: Current Challenges:

Readings:

1. Sheila Zurbrigg (1984): Rakku's Story: Structures of Ill Health and the Source of Charge, Bangalore: Centre for Social Action.
2. Linda Jones (1994): The Social Context of Health and Health Work, New York, Palgrave Press.
3. Sarah Nettleton (1995): The Sociology of Health and Illness Cambridge: Polity Press
4. Charles Leslie (1976): Asian Medical Systems
5. D.Banerji (1985): Health and Family Planning Services in India: An Epidemiological Socio Cultural and Political Analysis and a Perspective, New Delhi: Lok Paksh.
6. Imrana Qadeer (1985): Health Services System: An Expression of Socio Economic Inequalities, Social Action, Vol.35, 197\85.
7. Veeranarayana Kethineni (1991): Political Economy of State Intervention in Health Care, EPW, October 19, 1991.
8. Imrana Qadeer (2000): Health Care Systems in Transition III, Journal of Public Health Medicine, Vol. 22, No.1, pp.25-32.

SO 006 - POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Objectives:

1. To introduce the concepts of power, authority, and nation - state from a Sociological Perspective
2. To study state - society relationship in India from Sociological Perspective

Course Outline:

- Relationship between Society and Polity, Sociological Definitions of Politics, authority, state and the nation-state
- Theoretical Approaches to the State: Marxist tradition, Weberian Tradition, Pluralism, Elite theory, Discourse Theory and the New Political sociology
- Dominance and power within the nation -state-
Nature of post-colonial state, State-civil society relationship
Silent revolution, limited citizenship, mass movements
- Society and the state in India: Hindutva and politics of the upper castes, Debate on secularism, mandal commission report and issues related to it; Issues of Language, Ethnicity and Region
- Contemporary Challenges:
Limited Citizenship, New Social Movements,
Globalization, Civil society-state relationship

Readings:

1. Laclau Ernesto, Politics and Ideology in Marxist Theory, Verso, London, 1977
2. Kothari Rajni, Caste in Indian Politics, Delhi, 1973.
3. Miller David, On Nationality, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1995.
4. Bhargava Rajeev, Secularism and its Critics, OUP, New Delhi, 1999.
5. Chandhoke Neera (edt) Understanding the Post Colonial World, Sage, New Delhi, 1994.
6. Nash Kate, 2000, Contemporary Political Sociology, Blackwell Publishers, Massachussets.
7. Ernst Gellner, 1983, Nations and Nationalism, Cornell University Press
Gershon Shafir (ed) 1998The Citizenship Debates, University of Minnesota Press
Benedict Anderson, 1991,Imagined Communities, Verso
8. Kohli Atul, 1988, India's Democracy, Princeton University press, Surrey.
9. Gopal Jayal Neeraja, 1999, Democracy and the state, OUP, Delhi
10. Bhargav Rajeev, 1999, Secularism and its Critique, OUP, Delhi.

SO 007 – ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the approaches to the study of environment.
2. To understand the environmental issues and its linkages to politics of development on local and global level.

Course Outline:

- Approaches to the study of environment: Marxian, Gandhian, Phule, Ecofeminism
Different types of Environmentalisms: Deep Ecology, Social Ecology, Radical Ecology.
- Natural Resources and their Utilisation: Common Land, Water and Forest
- Problems of the Urban Environment: Pollution, Population and Slums
- Environmental Movements and the Politics of Development: Chipko, Narmada, Tehri, Baliapal
- Initiatives of the State and International Agencies: Stockholm, Environment and Sustainable Development, Rio conference

Readings:

1. Shiva, Vandana: Staying Alive Women. Ecology and Survival in India, New Delhi: Kali for Women Press, 1988, pp.1-37, 218-228.
2. Arnold, David and Guha, Ramchandra, (eds.): Nature, Culture and Imperialism, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1955.
3. Baviskar, Amita : In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley, OUP, Delhi, 1997.
4. Gadgil, Madhav and Guha, Ramchandra: Ecology and Equity: The use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996, pp.9-191.
5. Merchant Carolyn: Ecology: Key Concepts in Critical Theory, Humanities Press, New Jersey.

SO 008 - SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Objectives:

1. To get introduced to various concepts pertaining to Sociology of Religion
2. To get acquainted with the theories of religion.

Course Outline:

- Definitions and its relationship with philosophy, morality, Dharma Science and Law.
- Approaches to the study of religion
 - a) Classical approach: Durkheim Marx, Weber, Mauss
 - b) Contemporary approach: Phenomenological, Neo Marxist, Freudian, New Functional, Anthropological
 - c) The insiders view: theologians and religious believers
- Religion in India, Perspectives, Mahatma Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and Swami Vivekanand
- Religions of the World: organised and non-organised
- Religious, economic, social, Cultural movements

Readings:

1. Vasudha Dalmia and H.von Steitencron, Representing Hinduism: The Construction of Religious Tradition and National Identity, Sage, New Delhi, 1995
2. Peter van der Veer, Gods on Earth: The management of Religious Experience and Identity in a North Indian Pilgrimage Centre, Oxford, Delhi, 1989.
3. Mark Jurgensmeyer, Religion Nationalism confronts a Secular State, OUP, Delhi, 1993.
4. A. Nandy, Trivedy, Mayaram and Yagnik, Creating a Nationality: The Ramjanmabhoomi Movement and the Fear of the Self, OUP, Delhi, 1987
5. N. K. Bose, The Structure of Hindu Society,
6. T. N. Madan, Religion in India, OUP, New Delhi, 1991.

SO 009 – SOCIOLOGY OF INFORMAL SECTOR

Objectives:

1. The aim of the course is to introduce students to the understanding of issues related with Informal sector in the context of globalization.
2. The course will also cover issues of caste, gender, region and labour market in India.
3. To engage students with current debates on outsourcing, downsizing, social clause, social security and role of ICT.

Course Outline:

1. **Introduction:** The nature of Informal Sector; theoretical perspectives: Dualist, Structuralist, and Legalist. 5 Hrs
2. **Informal labour Market:** Composition:(gender, caste, region); child labour; migrant Labour; labour segmentation. 5 Hrs
3. **Organising the Unorganised Sector:** problems of unionisation; labour boards and Co-operatives; social security and role of the State. 10 Hrs
4. **Conditions of work, wages and occupations:** (street vendors, home based workers, Garment workers, leather workers). 14 Hrs
5. **Globalisation and its implications:** Informalisation of work; rise of services sector; Down sizing; outsourcing; Network Society and role of ICT (information Communication technology); trade unions and associations; Debate on social clause And labour standards; fair-trade. 14 Hrs

Readings:

1. Breman Jan, Foot loose labour: Working in the Informal Sector, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Datt R, (ed) Organising the organized labour, Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1997.
3. Jhabvala R. and Subramanian (eds) the informal sector: Employment and Social security, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.
4. Kundu A, and Sharma, A.N. Informal Sector in India: Perspectives and policies, Manohar publications, 2001.
5. Holmstrom M, (ed), Industry and Inequality, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1985

SO 010 – PUBLIC HEALTH

Objectives:

1. To understand the socio-cultural context of health issues.
2. To make the students aware about emerging issues in health sector with its social context.

Course Outline:

- 1. Module 1 – Holistic Concept of Health (3 sessions of two hours each)**
 - a) Socio-cultural context and its impact on health
 - b) WHO definition of health
 - c) Mental health
 - d) Urban and rural health issues
- 2. Module 2 – Traditional Systems of Medicine in India (2 sessions of two hours each)**
 - a) Ayurveda
 - b) Yoga
 - c) Unani
 - d) Siddha
 - e) Homeopathy
- 3. Module 3 – Mahatma Gandhi and Health (3 sessions of two hours each)**
 - a) Sanitation and hygiene
 - b) Diet
 - c) Naturopathy
 - d) Leprosy
- 4. Module 4 – Primary Health Care (4 sessions of two hours each)**
 - a) History of primary health care
 - b) Health care delivery system – its structure and functions
 - c) National Health Policy
- 5. Module 5 – Prominent Issues in Health and Development (5 sessions of two hours each)**
 - a) Gender and Health
 - b) Adolescent Health
 - c) National Rural Health Mission
 - d) National Urban health Mission
- 6. Module 6 – Approaches to Health and Development (3 sessions of two hours each)**
 - a) Health Research in Government and NGO Sector
 - b) Interventions and experiments in health development

Readings:

1. Handbook: Prominent Issues in Health and Development.

2. Bodaval R (2005), Evaluation of Health Management Information System in India: Need for Computerized Database in HMIS, Takemi Fellow in International Health, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston
3. Sachs J D & Bajpai N (2001), The Decade of Development: Goal Setting and Policy Challenges in India, CID Working Paper No 62, Centre for International Development at Harvard University
4. Preventive medicine by Park and Park
5. National Health Policy 2002, source: <http://mohfw.nic.in/>

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

SO 011 – THEMATIC COURSE

The theme of the thematic course is decided at the beginning of the Semester and outline approved by the Departmental Committee. Thematic Course is floated to incorporate areas of research of faculty and students under the ASIHSS Programme given to the Department by the University Grants Commission.

SO 012 - INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Objectives:

1. To develop the understanding of major sociological perspectives.
2. To develop the analytical abilities of the students.
3. To develop research orientation of the students with the understanding of major theoretical perspectives.

Course Outline:

Structuralism: Radcliff-Brown, Levi-Strauss.	(10)
Functionalism: Malinowski, Parsons & Merton.	(12)
Conflict theory: Mills and Dahrendorf	(10)
Phenomenology: Alfred Schultz and Peter Berger	(08)
Ethnomethodology: Garfinkel and Goffman	(08)

Readings:

1. Ritzer, George. Sociological Theory. MacGraw-Hill.2000.
2. Ritzer, George. Encyclopedia of Social Theory. Vol.I & II. Sage Pub. 2005.
3. Giddens and Turner (eds). Social Theory Today, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1987
4. Abraham, M.F. Modern Sociological Theory, New Delhi: OUP. 1990
5. Haralambos and Holborn. Sociology Themes and Perspectives. Fifth Edition. Collins, 2000.
6. Calhoun, Craig, Rojek, Chris & Bryan Turner. The Sage Handbook of Sociology. Sage Publications. 2005
7. Ritzer, George and Barry Smart. Handbook of Social Theory. Sage Publications. 2001.

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

SO 013 – METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

Objectives:

1. To acquaint students with the fundamentals of research techniques and methods.
2. To acquaint students with the quantitative and qualitative strategies of research

Course Outline:

- I. Positivism and Sociology (08)**
 - a. Comte's Notion of Positivism, Vienna Circle's Positivism
 - b. Objectivity and ethics, the position of researcher, problem of adequacy.
- II. Critiques of positivism (12)**
 - a) Existential Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
 - b) Hermeneutics and Critical theory: Gadamer, Apel, Habermas
 - c) New philosophy of science: Popper and Kuhn
 - d) Feminist Critiques
 - e) Impact of post-modernism, Post-structuralism.
- III. Quantitative Research Strategies (10)**
 - a. Survey, Panel Study
 - b. Structured Interview
 - c. Content Analysis
- IV. Qualitative Research Strategies (12)**
 - a) Differences between quantitative and qualitative research
 - b) Ethnography
 - c) Unstructured Interview
 - d) Case Study
 - e) Participatory Action Research
- V. Recent Debates (06)**
 - Triangulation

References

1. Carol Grbich: New Approaches in Social Research, Sage, 2000
2. Williams Malcolm, Science and Social Science, Routledge, New York, 2004.
3. Mulkey Michael: Science and the Sociology of Knowledge, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, 1979.
4. Giddens Anthony, New Rules of sociological Research, Hutchinson, 1976.
5. Denzin Norman, Lincoln Yvonna (ed): Handbook of Qualitative Research, Sage, Thousand Oaks, 2000.
6. Silverman David: Qualitative Methodology and sociology, Gower, Vermont, 1985.
7. Burawoy M. and Joseph Blum, (ed): Global Ethnography: Forces, 2000, Connections and Imaginations, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.
8. Bryman Alan: Social Research Methods, Oxford, 2001.
9. Devine and Heath: Sociological Research Methods in Context, Palgrave 1999.
10. Sachdev Meetal: Qualitative Research in Social Sciences, Raj Publishing, Jaipur.
11. Feyerabend Paul: Farewell to Reason, Verso, London, 1987.
12. Feyerabend Paul: Against Method, Humanities Press, 1975.
13. Sarantakos S.: Social research, Macmillan Press, UK, 1999

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

SO 014 – SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Objectives:

1. To get acquainted with the approaches and contributions in sociology of education
2. To get acquainted with the emerging issues related to education in India in context of globalization.

Course Outline:

- New Developments in Sociology of Education; Theoretical Approaches and Contributions in Sociology of Education.
- Family, socialisation and class context.
- Education, globalization and economic development
- The Indian Tradition of Education: Colonial education, contribution of nationalists.
- Policies and programmes: evaluation, issues of inequality, Child Labour and Education

Readings:

1. Morris, Iror: The Sociology of Education, Allan and Unwin, 1978.
2. Gore, M.S. et.all (ed.): Papers on Sociology of Education in India, New Delhi, NCERT, 1975.
3. (i) Sen and Dreze: India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity, New Delhi: OUP, 1996.
(ii) Sen and Dreze: India: Development Selected Regional Perspectives, New Delhi: OUP, 1997.
4. Channa, Karuna: Interrogating Women's Education, Jaipur and New Delhi, Rawat Publications, 2001.
5. Jerome Karabel and H.Halsey. Power and Ideology in Education. 1977. Oxford University Press.
6. Banks. Olive. 1971. Sociology of Education, (2nd Ed.) London : Batsford.
7. Blackledge, D and Hunt, B. 1985. Sociological Interpretations of Education. London : Crom Helm.
8. Kabeer, Nambissan & Subrahmaniam (eds.). 2003. Child Labour and Right to Education in South Asia. Sage Publication, New Delhi.
9. Ramachandran, V. 2004. Gender and Social Equity in Primary Education, Sage Publication.

SO 015 - MODERN INDIA: ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES

Objectives:

1. To initiate an understanding and social processes in India moving beyond the binaries of tradition and modernity
2. To explore the characteristics of modernities in India.

Course Outline:

- Thick descriptions of contemporary Indian society, travelogues, journalistic accounts, historical sociological accounts.
- Colonialism, nationalism and rise of modern Institutions, debates on colonial modernity, science and development
- Debating Modernity in India, the modernization paradigm, 'mistaken' modernity, 'our' modernity, entrenched modernity, modernity at large, alternate dalit modernity, gender and modernity.
- Patterns of exploitation, sub -ordination, and exclusion: gendered labour markets, new classes, footloose labour, disinherited peasantry, alternate circuits of survival.
- Community and Identities: constructivist, and substantivist accounts.
- New articulations and collective actions

Readings:

1. Pavan Mishra, *Butter Chicken in Ludhiana*, Penguin, New Delhi, 1995.
2. P.Sainath, *Everybody Loves a Good Draught*, Penguin, New Delhi, 2005
3. Sujata Patel, Krishna Raj & Jasodhara Bagchi (eds), *Thinking Social Science*, Sage, New Delhi, 2002.
4. Stuart Cambridge & John Harris, *Reinventing India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2000.
5. Romilla Thappar (ed) *India Another Millenium*, Viking, New Delhi, 2000.
6. Meera Nanda, *Prophets Facing Backward, Permanent Black*, New Delhi, 2004.
7. Surinder, S. Jodhka (ed), *Community and Identities*, Sage, New Delhi, 2001.
8. Raka Ray and Mary Fainsod Katzenstein (eds), *Social Movements in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.

SO 016 - SOCIOLOGY OF DISASTERS AND DISASTER PLANNING

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the concept and challenges of disasters.
2. To understand the role of state and other agencies in disaster planning

Course Outline:

- Concepts, definitions and Nature of disasters.
- Causes and Types of Disasters: famines, floods, earthquakes, epidemics, wars, industrial disasters, nuclear disasters.
- The effects and aftermath of disasters: victims and survivors
- The Welfare State and Disasters: the role of the state in preventing, apprehending and managing disasters.
- Disasters and civil Society: meaning of Disasters, the role of voluntary organizations, political organizations, citizens associations international bodies.

Readings:

1. Veena Das and Ashis Nandy: 'Violence, Victimhood and the Language of Silence', Contributions to Indian Sociology.
2. Dharendra Sharma, India's Nuclear Estate (New Delhi: Lancers, 1983).
3. P.N.Haksar et. al., : A Statement of Scientific Temper, Bombay: Nehru Centre, 1981.
4. Ashish Nandy: Science, Authoritarianism and Culture.
5. Praful, Bidwai : Atomic Power on the Run, The Times of India, 13-15 October 1986
6. Dharendra Sharma (ed.): The Indian Atom: Power and Proliferation (New Delhi: Philosophy and Social Action, 1986).
7. Dharendra Sharma, India's Nuclear Estate
8. Ashis Nandy : The Bomb, The Illustrated Weekly of India, 4 August 1985
9. Jatinder K. Bajaj : The Bhopal Tragedy: The Responsibility of the Scientific Community',
10. Sunil Sahasrabudhey, Bhopal: Science Must Share the Blame, PPST Bulletin, 1985, 5, pp. 6-14,25-9
11. Shiv Visvanathan Bhopal: The Imagination of a Disaster, Alternatives, 1986, II, pp. 147-65.
12. Sen Amartya (1981) Poverty and Famines New Delhi:OUP

SO 017 – SOCIOLOGY OF MIGRATION

Objectives:

1. To understand the relationship between migration and settlement patterns in the world system
2. To compare and contrast local, regional and international migration trends.

Course Outline:

- Theories of Migration; Dimensions of Gender, Caste and Class; Migration in Capitalist system; Migration and the World Economic System.
- Processes of Migration in the North and South (1400 to 1925)
- War, refugees and migration; Ethnicity, nationalism and migration.
- Voluntary Migration: Gujarati and Punjabi to North America, Canada; Tamils to Malaysia and Sri Lanka; Migration of Knowledge workers and Brain Drain; Seasonal migration.
- India: Development and displacement; Partition, Refugees and migration.

Readings:

1. Lydia Potts: The World Labour Market, Zed books Ltd., London and New Jersey, 1990.
2. Stephen Castles and Mark J. Miller: The Age of Migration, The Guilford Press, New York, 1993.
3. Loes Schenk – Sand Bergen (ed.): Women and Seasonal Labour Migration, Sage Publication, New Delhi, London, 1995.
4. R. Mansell Prothero and Murray Chapman: Circulation in Third World Countries, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1983.
5. Omprakash Mishra (ed.): Forced migration, Manak Publication, Delhi, 2004.
6. Milton Israel and N.K.Wagle: Ethnicity, Identity, migration, The Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Toronto, 1993.
7. Binod Khadria: The Migration of Knowledge workers, Sage Publications, New Delhi, London, 1999.
8. Brinley Thomas: Migration and Urban Development, Methuen and Co. Ltd., London, 1972.

SO 018 - SOCIOLOGY OF MEDIA AND EVERYDAY LIFE

Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the different types of media.
2. To introduce new methodologies to analyze media in the context of globalization.

Course Outline:

- Culture, Society and Economy, Classifying Culture, Key concepts, Cultural Sociology, Sociology of Culture, cultural studies
- Media and Modernity, Social History of media.
- The problem of everyday life: fashion, music, tourism, counterculture
- Theories of Media and popular culture.
(Culture, ideology and hegemony, propaganda model, critical media research, aristocracy of cultures)
- Politics of Representation, engaging with the 'other' Postmodern turn and new media.
- Combining Methodologies: decoding culture, new ethnography, reading discourses, genealogical analysis, analyzing global contexts

Readings:

1. Asa Briggs & Peter Burke, A Social History of the Media, Polity Press, Cambridge 2005.
2. Jan van Dijk, The Network Society, Sage, London, 2006
3. Don Robotham, Culture, Society and Economy: Bringing Production Back in, Sage, London 2005
4. John Nguyet Erni and Ackbar Abbas, Internationalising Cultural Studies, Blackwell, London, 2005.
5. David Inglis, Culture and Everyday Life, Routledge, 2005.
6. Stuart Hall (ed). Representation, Sage, London, 2001
7. Ash Amin and Nigel Thrift (eds) Cultural Economy Reader, Blackwell, London, 2004.
8. Elizabeth Long (ed). From Sociology to Cultural Studies, Blackwells, 1997
9. Anne Gray, Research Practice for Cultural Studies, Sage, London, 2005.

SO 019 – SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the perspectives in sociology of science.
2. To understand the role of state and society related to policies related to science.

Course Outline:

- Perspectives in the Philosophy, History and the Sociology of Science
- The Social Construction of Scientific Knowledge
- Science and the State in India, Colonial and Post Colonial Science and Technology Policy, Programs and Institutions (CSIR, IIT)
- Science, Society and Social Movements in India and the West (People Science Movements)
- Science, Ethics, Religion and Culture

Readings:

1. Shiv Visvanathan : Organising for Science, OUP, New Delhi, 1985.
2. Ashish Nandy (ed.): Science, Hegemony and Violence, OUP, New Delhi, 1988.
3. Barry Barnes (ed.): Sociology of Science,
4. Deepak Kumar : Science and the Raj, OUP, New Delhi, 1997
5. William Malcolm: Science and Social Science: An Introduction, Routledge, London, 2000

SO 020 – HUMAN RESOURCES, INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY

Objectives:

1. To introduce and update new areas of sociological explorations related to industry
2. To develop familiarity with emerging areas of human resources and its interface with social issues.

Course Outline:

- Theoretical approaches: Management, Human Relations, Work orientation, Post Modernity, Human Subjectivity.
- Work and the Social Context, Technology and Work Experience.
- Structuring of work in industrial organisation.
- Human Resources at work: Stress, well being and Management.
- Globalization, information technology, Fordism and Post-fordism. New pattern of management

Readings:

1. Caplow, T. The Sociology of Work, 1970, University of Minnesota Press.
2. Gisbert Pascaul: Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology, Bombay: Tata McGraw Hill, 1972.
3. Schneider, Eugene: Industrial Sociology, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1969, Part 1, 2 and 3.
4. Watson, Tony: Sociology, Work and Industry, London; Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1995.
5. Miller, D.C. & Form, W.H.: Industrial Sociology, New York: Harper and Row, II Ed.

SO 021 - SOCIOLOGY OF GENDER

Objectives:

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

Course Outline:

- I. **Introduction to sociology of Gender** (14)
 - a. Basic concepts--Sex, gender, patriarchy, sexual division of labour.
 - b. Understanding gender inequalities--- class, caste and gender.
 - c. Various bases of feminism—liberal, Marxist, socialist, radical, post modernist.
- II. **Gendered institutions :** (12)
 - a. **Family**-- Division of labor, family in different caste and class contexts, gender as a structural link between marriage and kinship, eloping couples.
 - b. **Work** -- Gender typing of jobs, the organized and unorganized sector Feminization of work, Glass ceiling.
- III. **Learning to lose** (10)
 - a. Gender in school, higher education
 - b. Texts and contexts of learning, drop outs
 - c. Emergence of women' studies
- IV. **Challenges to Gender Inequality** (12)
 - a. Women's movement, democratic movements (with reference to law, media, health, political participation, communalism).
 - b. State policies and programmes.

References

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.
5. Courting Disaster, PUDR report, 2003.
6. Davis Kathy, Evans Mary, Lorber, J (edt) (2006): Handbook of Gender and Women's studies, Sage, UK.
7. Delamont Sara: Feminist Sociology
8. Feminist Concepts, Contribution to women's studies series, Part-I, II, III, RCWS, Mumbai.
9. Freedman Jane: Feminism, Viva Books, New Delhi, 2002.
10. Geetha V.: Patriarchy, Stree, Calcutta, 2007.
11. Geetha V.: Gender, Stree, Calcutta, 2002.
12. Ghadially Rehana (Edt): Urban Women in Contemporary India, Sage Publications, 2007.
13. IGNOU : Kits on Women in Indian Contexts, Delhi
14. Karat Brinda: Survival and Emancipation, Three essays Collective, 2005.
15. Khullar mala(edt.): Writing the Women's Movement- A Reader, Zubaan, New Delhi, 2005.
16. Kimmel Michael: The Gendered Society, Oxford, NY, 2008.
17. Radha Kumar: History of Doing, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1992.
18. Rege Sharmila: Sociology of gender, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.

19. Uberoi Patricia: Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, Oxford, New Delhi,1994.
20. Wharton A. S.: Sociology of gender, Blackwell, 2005.
21. Bhagwat vidyut: Striyanchya Kartepanacha Itihas, WSC, Pune.
22. Sathe Nirmala and Kulkarni Vandana (1999): Samartha Aahe Chalvaliche, Aalochana, Pune.

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

SO 022 – THEMATIC COURSE

The theme of the thematic course is decided at the beginning of the Semester and outline approved by the Departmental Committee. Thematic Course is floated to incorporate areas of research of faculty and students under the ASIHSS Programme given to the Department by the University Grants Commission.

SO 023 - 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** – Types- Probability and Non probability (08)
- III. **Skills of Collecting Data** (10)
 - a. Identifying variables
 - b. Preparing questionnaire—Structured and unstructured
 - c. Coding, Ratios, Cross Tabulation, Graphic Presentation
- IV. **Skills of Analyzing Data** (10)
 - a. Use and Application of Absolute and Standard Deviation and Variance in Sociological Research, Tests of Significance
 - b. Use and Significance of Computers in Sociological Research
- V. **Analysis and Interpretation of Data and Report Writing** (08)

References

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: Wishwa Prakashan, 1985, pp.1-276, 403-438.
7. Bailey, Kenneth D.: Methods in Social Research, New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., 1982, Chapters 1 to 12.
8. Nachmias David & Nachmias Chava: Research Methods in the Social Sciences, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1981.
9. Sanders, Willam, B. & Pinhey Thomas K.: The Conduct of Social Research, New York, CBS College Publishing, 1983.
10. [Dochartaigh](#) Niall: Internet Research Skills: How To Do Your Literature Search and Find Research Information Online, Sage Publications, 2007.
11. Barnes Annie: Research Skills in the Social Sciences ,Kendall Hunt Publishing Co, 1994.
12. Sarantakos S.: Social research, Macmillan Press, Uk, 1999.

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

SO 024 - SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

1. To introduce various theoretical perspectives that have shaped the concept of development
2. To provide an understanding of the alternate trends and responses to modernization theory
3. To understand the contemporary socio-economic framework of development in India

Course Outline:

I. Concepts related to development: Social change, evolution, growth, development, social, human, gender, sustainable, right to development (10)

II. Theoretical approaches (10)

- a. Modernisation theory
- b. Dependency theory
- c. Neo-liberalism (MNCs, TNCs, WTO, GATT)

III. Failure of modernization model: Crisis and responses (10)

- a. Food crisis, environmental crisis, economic and debt crisis
- b. Neoliberalism- empowerment, NGOs, Development aid

IV. Alternate Developmental thought (10)

- a. Environmentalism
- b. Gandhi and Schumacher
- c. Feminist approach

V. Post-development (08)

Development as discourse

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. Kothari Uma, A Radical History of Development Studies, Individuals, Institutions and ideologies, David Philip, Zed books, New York.
8. Harrison D.H., 1988, The Sociology of Modernization and Development, London Routledge, Kegan Paul
9. Webster Andrew, 1984, Introduction to the sociology of Development, London McMillan
10. Wood Charles, Robert Bryan(ed), 2005, Rethinking Development in Latin America, Penn State Press
11. Wallerstein E., 1979, The Capitalist World Economy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

12. Browning, Halcli, Webster(ed), 1996, Understanding contemporary society: Theories of the present, SAGE Publications, London
13. Joshi and Verma(ed), 1998, Social Environment for Sustainable Development, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
14. Planning Commission, Govt. of India, 2008, Eleventh Five Year Plan 2002-12, Vol I Inclusive Growth, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
15. Kher S. P. 2008 Navpravartan : Sutra Arthik Vikasache, Nandini Publishing House, Pune
16. Vikasachya Prakriyetil Stree Prashna, 1999, Women's Studies Centre, Pune University, Pune
17. Wolfgang Sachs(ed) 1992, The Development Dictionary; Orient Longman.

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

SO 025 - MODERNITY AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORY

Objectives:

1. To introduce newly emerging areas of research.
2. To develop conceptual knowledge of students.

Course Outline:

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

Readings:

1. Alan Aldridge, Consumption, Polity, 2005
2. Darin Barnett, 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 026 – 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:

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

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 027 - SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBE

Objectives:

1. To introduce recent developments in the areas of sociology of tribes.
2. To familiarized the students with ethnographic work.

Course Outline:

- Scheduled tribes: The Fourth World: Colonial Construction and problems of definition: Tribe, Jati, Varna, Adivasi, Indigenous Aborigines.
- Changes in Post colonial period in tribal economy, society, Culture, Polity, and religion.
- Tribal communities in India; demographic strength and distribution distinctive features of tribal communities, central versus North India
- Exploitation unrest and socio political movements, self determination and statehood: Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal.
- Perspectives, Programmes and Policies in the Post-Colonial period
 - a) Isolation
 - b) Assimilation
 - c) Adaptation
 - d) Acculturation
 - e) Protective Discrimination and Tribal Welfare.

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 028 - SEXUALITY & HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with recent areas of research in the above given topic.
2. To develop the skill of application of sociological concepts to the new research areas.

Course Outline:

- Interrogating Sexuality: Definitions and Perspectives
- Understanding sexuality in Human Rights discourse: International and national situation, HIV/AIDS Interventions.
- Sexuality: Needs, problems, risks, abuse and violence- Male-Female.
- The social context: patterns of sexual behavior, cultural construction of sexuality
- Policies, legal issues, programs and efforts to change

Readings:

1. Abraham, Leena. 2000. Understanding Youth Sexuality, Mumbai, TISS
2. Jejeebhoy Shirin. 2004. Looking Back, Looking forward. A profile of sexual and reproductive health in India. New Delhi. Rawat Publishers.
3. Jeebhoy, S. & Sabastian. 2003. Non-consensual sexual experience of young people: A review of the evidence from developing countries. New Delhi, Population Council.
4. Abraham Leena, 2001. "Redrawing the Laxman Rekha: Gender Differences and Cultural Constructions in Youth Sexuality in Urban India." Journal of South Asian Studies, Vol. XXIV.
5. Steve Derne. 1999. "Making Sex Violent." Violence Against Women. Vol. 5, no.5, Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications.
6. Shally Prasad. 1999. "Medico-Legal response to violence against women in India, Vol. 5, no.5, Thousand Oaks, Sage Publications.
7. Ramasubban & Rishyasringa (ed.) 2005 AIDS & Civil Society, Rawat Publication.
8. Sarah Bott, Jejeebhoy, Shah and Puri, 2003. Towards Adulthood – WHO.
9. Kewalramani. 1992. Child Abuse. Rawat Publication.

SO 029 - URBAN STUDIES

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the students with recent development in urban studies.
2. To include new conceptual developments in the field.

Course Outline:

- New Urban Sociology-Castells, Harvey and debates with early urban sociology
- Cities in the World System, World and Global Cities, (Sassen) Spaces of Flows (Castells), Cities in the South
- Urban as a Cultural Form, Spatial Segregation, Consumption and Gated Communities, Exclusions
- Urbanisation in India. Definitions, Issues and Problems, Colonialism and Cities
- Social Exclusions - Class, Caste, Ethnic and Gendered Segregation of Space, Elite and Popular Culture
- Urban Governance, Collective Action and Violence

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, Harper, 1972.
4. Peter Saunders, Social Theory and the Urban Question, Hutchinson, 1981
5. T.G.McGee, The Urbanisation Process in the Third World, G.Bell & Sons, 1971
6. Helen Safa, (ed.), Towards a political economy of urbanisation in the Third World Countries, OUP, 1982
7. National Academic Council, Cities Transformed. Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World, Academic Press, 2003
8. R. Ramchandran, Urbanisation and Urban System in India, Delhi, 1989
9. Sujata Patel and Kushal Deb (ed) Urban Studies, OUP 2006
10. Sarai Readers, Nos 1 to 5, Delhi, 2001 onwards
11. K. Sivaramkrishnan, A Kundu and B.N.Singh, Handbook of Urbanisation in India, Delhi, 2005
12. Janaki Nair, The Promise of the Metropolis. Bangalore's Twentieth Century, Delhi, 2005
13. V. Dupont, E. Tarlow and D. Vidal, Delhi. Urban Space and Human Destinies, Delhi, 2000
14. Manuel Castells, The Informational City, Blackwell, 1989
15. Saskia Sassen, The Global City, Princeton, 1991
16. Anthony King, Urbanism, Colonialism and the World Economy. Cultural and Spatial Foundations of the World Urban System, Routledge, 1990
17. Michael Peter Smith, Transnational Urbanism. Locating Globalisation, Blackwell, 2001
18. Setha Low, Theorising the City, Rutgers University Press, 2000
19. Sharon Zukin, The Cultures of Cities, Blackwell, 1995

SO 030 – COLLECTIVE ACTION IN THE URBAN ARENA

Objectives:

1. Critically evaluate established theories of collective action
2. To introduce students to various collective actions in Indian cities

Course Outline:

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

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 Maheu Louis, 1995, (ed.), *Social Movements and Social Classes, The Future Of Collective Action*.
6. Meyer Whittier Robnett (Eds), 2002, *Social Movements, Identity, Culture, and the State*, Oxford University Press, New York.
7. Nigel Harris and Ida Fabricius, *Cities and Structural Adjustments*, UCL Press, London, 1996.
8. Offe Claus, 1985, *New Social movements: Challenging the Boundaries of Institutional Politics*, *Social research*, Vol. 52, No. 4.
9. Ray, R., Katzenstein, M.F., 2005, *Social Movements in India, Poverty, power and politics*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
10. Smith Michael Peter, Tardanico Richard, *Urban Theory reconsidered: Production, Reproduction and Collective action*, in *Global Economy, the State and the City*.
11. Soja, E.W., *Postmodern Geographies*, 1997, Rawat, Jaipur, delhi.
12. Wignaraja, P., 1993, *New Social Movements in the South*, Vistaar, New Delhi
13. 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 031 - GLOBAL CULTURE & 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.
-
- Network society- Fluid boundaries-knowledge industry, outsourcing, flexible labour, shifting trends in labour.
 - Social Risks- culture and civilization, individualization of social inequalities, consumer culture.
 - Social security-Child labour, human trafficking, issues of immigrants-gender dimension.
 - New challenges to institutions - emerging issues: future developments in family, violence against women, dowry, sex ratio
 - Social Context of social policy.

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 032 – THEMATIC COURSE

The theme of the thematic course is decided at the beginning of the Semester and outline approved by the Departmental Committee. Thematic Course is floated to incorporate areas of research of faculty and students under the ASIHSS Programme given to the Department by the University Grants Commission.

SO 033 - SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALIZATION

Objectives:

1. To understand the historical process of globalization
2. To provide an overview of the competing approaches of globalization
3. To examine the impact of the processes of globalization on the Indian society at large, and specifically on the marginalized sections
4. To understand the resistance and challenges posed by various movements looking critically at globalization

I. Understanding Globalization (08)

- a. Concept, globalization and global governance,
- b. History, characteristics and dimensions (economic, political and cultural)

II. Theoretical approaches (12)

Martin Albrow, R. Robertson, Anthony Giddens, Emmanuel Wallerstein

III. Globalization and social justice in India (10)

- a. Impact on education, livelihood, and health care (marginalized sections, SCs, STs, women and poor)
- b. changing role of the state

IV. Challenges posed by Globalization (08)

- a. Environmental degradation, the Patenting of indigenous knowledge, biodiversity
- b. Fundamentalism and religious resurgence
- c. Issues related to transnational migration

V. Resistance to globalization – (10)

- a. Women's movement
- b. Environmental movement
- c. Civil Society initiatives
- d. Post globalization - role of nation state, issue of infinite cyberspace

References

1. Appadurai Arjun, 1996, Modernity at Large, University of Minnesota Press
2. Applebaum R. and Robinson W., 2005, Critical Global Studies, Routledge, New York.
3. Bremen Yan, 1993, Footlose Labour, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
4. Browning, Halcli, Webster(ed), 1996, Understanding contemporary society: Theories of the present, SAGE Publications, London
5. Cohen Robin and Shirin M.(ed), Global Social Movements, The Athlone Press, London
6. Dubhashi P.R., 2002, Peoples Movement against Global Capitalism : EPW Feb.9
7. Giddens Anthony, 2000, Runaway World : How globalization is reshaping our lives, Routledge, New York.
8. Jha Avinash, 2000, Background to Globalization, Centre for Education and Documentation, Mumbai
9. Kofman and Young, 2003, Globalization, Theory and Practice. Continuum, London
10. Lechner F. and Boli J.(ed), 2000, The Globalization, Blackwell Oxford
11. Schuurman Frans J. (ed) 2002, Globalization and Development Studies, Sage Publications, New Delhi

12. Upadhyaya C. and Vasavi A.R.(edt), 2007, In an outpost of the Global Economy: Work and Workers in India's information technology industry, Routledge India
13. Waters M., 1995, Globalization, Routledge, London.
14. Brahme, Sulabha, 2001, Samrajyashahi - Jagitikanacha khara chehara,--
15. Brahme, Sulabha, 2001, Gat karar, Patent kayada
16. Gaikwad, Mukund Dr., 2001, Jagatikaran shaap navhe varadan, Continental Prakashan
17. Munagekar, Bhalachandra Dr., 2005, Bharatitil arthik sudharana ani dalit – Ek Ambedkari Drishtikon, Sugava Prakashan
18. Pandit, Nalini,; 2001,Jagatikaran ani Bharat, Lokwangmaya Griha
19. Jogdand P. G, Bansode P., Meshram, N. G. (Ed.), 2008, Globalization and social justice, Rawat, Jaipur

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

SO 034 – DISSERTATION

OR

SO 035 - CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES

Objectives

1. To introduce the students to the contemporary trends in the social theory
2. To compare and contrast various theories and to understand their strengths and weaknesses

- I) The Crisis of Sociology and the critique of positivism (Gouldner and Wright Mill) (8)
- II) Marxism From 30s to 70s: Frankfurt school, Gramsci (hegemony, civil society), Althusser(theory of ideology) (12)
- III) Post Structuralism: Foucault and Derrida (12)
- IV) Recent Trends in Sociological Theory I.: Habermas, Beck (08)
- V) Recent trends in Sociological Theory II.: Giddens and Bourdieu (08)

References

1. Ritzer G. and Barry Smart (ed) Handbook of Social Theory, Sage, 2001.
 2. Ritzer George (edt): Encyclopedia of Social Theory,Sage,2005.
 3. Bryn Turner, Chris Rojek and Craig Calhoun (ed) The Sage Handbook of Sociology, Sage, 2005
 4. The Polity Reader in Social Theory, 1994, Polity Press.
 5. Adams And Sydie (): Sociological Theory, Vistar Publication, N. Delhi, 2001.
 6. Giddens A. and Turner J.: Social Theory Today Polity Press, UK,1987.
 7. Seidman Steven: Contested Knowledge- Social Theory in the Post modern Era, Blackwell Pub,1994.
 8. Smart Barry: Michel Foucault, Routledge, London.
 9. Cassell Philip(edt): The Giddens Reader, Maxmillan, UK, 1987.
 10. Charles Lemert, Sociology After the Crisis Westview 1995
 11. Alan How, Critical Theory, Palgrave Macmillan 2003
 12. Anthony Giddens, The Constitution of Society. Outline of a Theory of Structuration, Polity 1984
 13. Jurgen Habermas, The Theory of Communicative Action, Vol. 1 and 2 Cambridge: Polity Press, 1987.
 14. Luke Goode, Jurgen Habermas, Democracy and the Public Sphere, Pluto,2005
 15. Steven Loyal, The Sociology of Anthony Giddens, Pluto, 2003
 16. Bourdieu, P.: In other words – Essays Towards a Reflexive Sociology, Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1990
 17. Pierre Bourdieu, The Logic of Practice, Polity, 1990.
- Note: Any other text/Article suggested by the subject teacher.

SO 036 - DALIT STUDIES: PERSPECTIVES ON PUBLIC SPHERE

Objectives:

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

Course Outline:

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

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, IAS, 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 037 - REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

1. To introduce the newly emerging areas of research in the field of sociology of health, medical sociology and demography.
2. To develop the skills of research and to make the courses job oriented

Course Outline:

- Reproductive Health and Development.
- Reproductive Health and Demographic Transitions, Fertility profiles.
- Reproductive Health Behaviour: Men and Women- Social & Cultural Context, Needs, problems & perceptions, STD, HIV/AIDS.
- Maternal Health, Abortions, Child Marriage.
- Abuse, violence, risk factors. Policies and programmatic action.

Readings:

1. Ramasubban. Radhika and Jejeebhoy, Shirin. 2000. Women's Reproductive Health in India (ed). New Delhi, Rawat Publishers.
2. Jejeebhoy, Shirin. 2003. Actions that protect: promoting sexual and reproductive health and choice among young people in India. New Delhi. Population Council.
3. Towards Adulthood. Exploring the sexual and reproductive Health of adolescents in South Asia. 2003. WHO
4. Patel, Tulsi, 2006. Fertility Behaviour, Population and Society in a Rajasthan Village. OUP., New Delhi.
5. Gailmoto and I. Rajan (ed.) 2005. Fertility Transition in South India. Sage Publication, New Delhi.
6. Kudchedkar & Al-Issa. 1998. Violence Against Women, Pencraft International, Delhi.
7. Mathur, Kanchan. 2004. Countering Gender Violence, Sage Publication. Delhi.
8. Kuttan Mahadevan and Others(ed.), 2000. Reproductive Health of Humankind in Asia and Africa: A Global Perspective, B.R.Publishing Corporation, Delhi.
9. Bang, Rani. 2006. Kanosa. Granthali Prakashan, Mumbai.

SO 038 - 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

Course Outline:

- Debates on popular, elite and public culture, perspectives on modernity and popular culture
- Performance traditions, communities and modernity
- Power in print: popular publishing and politics of language and culture, newspaper revolution in India, visual practices, photos, & calendars.
- Screening and audio cultures: Politics after television, transnational television and cultural identity, cassette cultures.
- Indian cinema, Bollywood, South Asian diasporas films; becoming 'global audience'.
- Sports and Beauty cultures: making of masculinities and femininities

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 Breckenbridge (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.

SO 039 - SOCIOLOGY OF MINORITY GROUPS

Objectives:

1. To discuss the issues of minority groups in India in the context of globalization.
2. To introduce the students to contemporary debates on minority issues.

Course Outline:

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

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, Imtiyaz & 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 040 - SOCIOLOGY OF AGRARIAN SOCIETY

Objectives:

1. To update the knowledge of students on issues related to agrarian society.
2. To develop the familiarity with recent policies challenges and issues.

Course Outline:

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

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 041 - FEMINIST SOCIOLOGY

Objectives:

1. To introduce the new research areas
2. To familiarize the students to the emerging research methods and comparative studies.

Course Outline:

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

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 042 - INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS: VIOLENCE AND SEXUALITY

Objectives:

1. To introduce newly emerging area of research in the field of violence
2. To develop the skill of application of concepts and examine the field realities.

Course Outline:

- Issues of conceptualization, definition, measurement
- Family Violence Across the life span: child abuse, violence against intimate partners and women, Elder abuse.
- Contextual Issues in India, Globalization, violence and emerging issues.
- Domestic Violence: Social and Cultural Issues
- International campaigns, interventions and programs

Readings:

1. Barnet, Ola, Cindy Miller-Penin, R.D.Perrin, 2000. Family Violence Across the Life Span. Sage Publication. Thousand Oak
2. Gelles and Loseke. 1993. Current Controversies on Family Violence. Sage Publication. Thousand Oak.
3. Renzetti Edleson and Bergen. 2001. Source book on Violence against Women. Sage Publication. Thousand Oak.
4. Gondolf, E.W. Batterer Intervention Systems. 2002. Sage Publication. Thousand Oak.
5. Madhurima. Violence Against Women. Dynamics of Conjugal Relations. 1996. Gyan Publication, New Delhi.
6. Shirwadkar (Ed.). Family Violence in India. 2008. Rawat Publication.
7. Kudchedkar and Al-Issa. Violence Against Women. 1998. Pencraft International. New Delhi.

SO 043 – LABOUR IN GLOBAL ECONOMY

Objectives:

1. To introduce new trends in global economy
2. To include the newly emerging areas related to knowledge economy.

Course Outline:

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

Readings:

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

SO 044 – THEMATIC COURSE

The theme of the thematic course is decided at the beginning of the Semester and outline approved by the Departmental Committee. Thematic Course is floated to incorporate areas of research of faculty and students under the ASIHSS Programme given to the Department by the University Grants Commission.