

Department of Sociology

(B. A. Syllabus for the Semester System)

The following papers syllabus of B. A. Sociology six semesters were approved from the session 2018-2019 onwards. In each paper maximum 80 marks would be allotted for the end semester examination and maximum 20 marks would be allotted for the internal assessment.

The following course structure for all semesters for B.A. (Sociology) and the syllabus for semester I & semester II were approved.

Bachelor of Arts Sociology Course Structure

Semester I

I Introduction to Sociology

II Society in India

Semester II

I Basic Concepts in Sociology

II Indian Society: Issues and Problems

Semester III

I Foundations of Sociological Thought I

II Social Change and Development: Concepts and Approaches

Semester IV

I Foundations of Sociological Thought II

II Social Change and Development in India

Semester V

I Pioneers of Indian Sociology I

II Research Methodology

Optional Papers (Out of the following two papers the candidate has to offer one paper)

III (A) Rural Society in India

III (B) Gender and Society in India

Semester VI

I Pioneers of Indian Sociology II

II Methods of Sociological Research

Optional Papers (Out of the following two papers the candidate has to offer one paper)

III (A) Urban Society in India

III (B) Population and Society in India

Semester I

Paper I: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Unit I: Sociology and Common Sense: Sociology as a Science; Sociology as a Perspective: Sociological Imagination: Sociology as Humanistic Discipline.

Unit II: Sociology and other Social sciences (Anthropology. Psychology. Economics. Political Science, History); Practical Significance of Sociology.

Unit III: Society and its Types. Social Group. Community, Association. Social Institution: Family. Education. State and Religion.

Unit IV: Culture and Civilization: Pluralism. Multiculturalism and Cultural Relativism.

Prescribed Readings:

Berger. P. 1963. An Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective, Bantam: Doubleday Dell Publication

Bottomore. T. B. 1973. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen & Unwin
-grruTli 71TF-etT).

Davis. Kingsley. 1973. Human Society, New York: Macmillan (ft---4i1Tr

Giddens, Anthony et.al. 2009. Introduction to Sociology, London: Polity Press (Hindi translation available). (ft-41-

Harlamobos M. Sociology Themes and Perspectives, Sociology Themes and Perspectives 7th 11 edition. Harper Collins Publishers

Inkles, Alex. 1987. What is Sociolo, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall (India).

Johnson, H. M. 1961. Introduction to Sociology. New Delhi: Allied Publishers (ft4r).

MacIver, R. M. and Charles H. Page. 1949. Society: An Introductory Analysis, New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston. (ft---4t 19-ru:Fr)

Mills. C. W. 1959. The Sociological Imagination, London: Oxford University Press.

Schaefer. R. T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999. Sociology. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Paper II: SOCIETY IN INDIA

Unit I: Basic Features of Traditional Indian Social System; The-Textual and the Field Views of Indian Society; Interface between the Past and the Present.

Unit II: Demographic Profile of India: Characteristics of Indian Population in terms of Growth. Age, Sex. Religion. Language. Occupation and Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

Unit III: Marriage in India: Tribal, Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Trends of Change.

Family in India: Household. Joint Family. Nuclear family and Trends of Change.

Unit IV: Kinship in India: Patriarchy. Matriarchy. Lineage & Descent and Types of Kinship Systems in India. Caste System in India: Perspectives (G.S.Ghurye. M.N.Srinivas. Louis Dumont).Features. Aspects and Dimensions of Change;

Prescribed Readings:

Atal Yogesh, Bhartiya Samaj, Pearson Education, 2016

Dube, S.C. 1995. Indian Society, New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Gupta, Dipankar. 2000. Interrogating Caste: Understanding hierarchy & difference in Indian Society, Delhi: Penguin.

Jain Shobhita. Bharat Mein Parivar, Vivah Aur Natedari (Family, Marriage and Kinship in India). Rawat Publications

Karve Irawati. 1961. Hindu Society': An Interpretation. Poona: Deccan College.

Karve Irawati, Kinship Organization in India, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers 1990

Kapadia K.M, Marriage and family in India: Oxford University Press.

Lannoy R. 1971. The Speaking Tree: A Study of Indian Society and Culture, Delhi: OUP.

Mandelbaum. D.G. 1970. Society in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Srinivas, M.N. 1973. Social Change in Modern India, California: University of California Press.

Srinivas, M.N. 1990. India: Social Structure, New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Uberoi Patricia. 1993. Family and Marriage in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Semester II

Paper I: BASIC CONCEPTS IN SOCIOLOGY

Unit I: Social Action and Social Relationship; Status and Role; Social Structure, Social Organization and Social System. Norms (Folkways & Mores), Sanctions and Values;

Unit II: Socio-cultural Processes: Cooperation. Competition and Conflict; Acculturation, Assimilation and Integration; Social Control-and Socialization.

Unit III: Social Stratification: Meaning, Forms and Bases; Social Mobility: Meaning, Nature and Types.

Unit IV: Social Change: Meaning,. Types and Factors: Social Movements: Meaning and Types.

Prescribed Readings:

Bottomore, T. B. 1973. Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature, Bombay: George Allen & Unwin (ice). Tuzzr-q

Davis, Kingsley. 1973. Human Society, New York: Macmillan (t--r Tiraff ■J c,l

Giddens, Anthony et.al. 2009. introduction to Sociology. London: Polity Press (t---4t Trram

Johnson, H. M. 1961. Introduction to Sociology. New Delhi: Allied Publishers (fir

Maclver, R. M. and Charles H. Page. 1949. Society: An Introductory Analysis, New York: Holt, Rinehart

and Winston. (ft-i- -TTFK.T)

Rao, MSA, Social Movements in India, Manohar Publishing,, Bombay 1978

Schaefer. R. T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999. Sociology, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.

Tumin, Melvin; Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality, Prentice Hall, 1967

Paper II: INDIAN SOCIETY: ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

Unit I: Unity and Diversity in Indian Society; Regional Diversities: Issues of Autonomy, Identity and Integration.

Unit II: Tribal Communities in India: Geographical Distribution, Assimilation, Integration and Assertion; Backwardness and Underdevelopment of Tribes in India.

Unit III: Casteism and Politics of Caste in India; Communalism and Politics of Communalism in India.

Unit IV: Social Classes in India: Agrarian-rural and Industrial-urban; The Middle Class; Exclusion versus Inclusion: Backward classes. Dalits, Minorities and Women.

Prescribed Readings:

Ahuja, Ram. 2014. Social Problems in India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. (1t-t
Baviskar, B. S. and Tulsi Patel. 201 1. Understanding Indian Society: Past and Present, New
Delhi: Orient. BlocksA.van Private Limited
Dube,S.C. 1995. India Society, New Delhi: National Book Trust. (ft-4t 19-ru:Fr 77-d--&-T)
Lannoy R. 1971. The Speaking Tree: A Study of Indian Society and Culture, Delhi: OUP.
Mandelbaum, D.G. 1970. Society in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
Mukerji, D. P. 1958. Diversities. Delhi: Peoples Publishing House.
Singh, Yogendra. 1973. Modernization of Indian Tradition, Delhi: Thomson Press. (f.t 7cr-6-
ecT)K.S; People of India, Oxford University Press
Srinivas, M.N. 1973. Social Change in Modern India, California: University of California Press.
(ft-4'r771:11:f 31:1F-ec-T) Srinivas, M.N. 1990. India:
Social Structure. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing
Corporation.

Semester III

Paper I: FOUNDATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT- I

Unit-I : Modernity and Emergence of Sociology in the West, Social, Economic and Political Factors: The Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution. Intellectual Sources: Enlightenment, Philosophy of History, Political Philosophy, Social and Political Reform Movements.

Unit-II : Auguste Comte: Positivism, the Hierarchy of Sciences, and the Law of Three Stages.

Herbert Spencer: Organicism, Social Evolution, and Social Darwinism.

Unit-III : Emile Durkheim: Social Fact, Division of Labour, Mechanical Solidarity, Organic Solidarity, Anomic Division of Labour, Suicide — Altruistic, Egoistic and Anomic.

Unit-IV : Vilfredo Pareto: Action- Logical & Non-Logical Actions, Residues and Derivatives.

George Simmel: Forms of Sociation, Consequences of Social Conflict, Emotions and Violence.

Prescribed Readings:

Aron, Raymond. 1970. Main Currents in Sociological Thought. Vol I & II. Harmondsworth: Penguin.

Books: L. A. 1977. Masters of Sociological Thought. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. New York.

Durkheim, E. 1938. The Rules of Sociological Method. The Free Press (Hindi translation available). New York.

Giddens, A. 1973. Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber. Cambridge University Press (Hindi translation available). London.

McIntosh, I. 1997. Classical Sociological Theory: A Reader. Edinburgh University Press. Edinburgh.

Parsons, Talcott. 1937. The Structure of Social Action. McGraw-Hill. New York.

Ritzer, George. 1996. Classical Sociological Theory. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Paper II: SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA

Unit I: Concept of Social Change: Change in Structure and Change of Structure, Types of Social Change.

Unit II: Theories of Social Change: Linear, Cyclical, Demographic and Information Technology.

Unit III: Social Change in India: Westernisation, Modernisation and Globalisation.

Unit IV: Process of Social Change in India: Secularisation, Sanskritisation, Universalisation and Parochialisation.

Prescribed Readings:

Dube, S. C. 1992. Understanding Change. Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

Dube, S. C. 1998. Modernisation and Development: the Search for Alternative Paradigm, Vistar, New Delhi.

Bhagwati, Jagdish. 1999. In Defense of Globalisation. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Singh, Yogendra. 1973. Modernisation of Indian Tradition. Thomson Press, Delhi.

Srinivas, M. N. 1973. Social Change in Modern India. University of California Press, California

Semester IV

Paper I: FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT- II

Unit-I : Karl Marx: The Base — Production, Means of Production, Relations of Production, Mode of Production and Forces of Production; the Super Structure; Relationship between the Base and the Super Structure Materialist, Classes, Class-in-itself & Class-for-itself, and Class Struggle.

Unit-II : Max Weber: Ideal Type, Social Action — Zweckrational, Wertrational, Traditional and Affectual, Verstehen; Power & Authority; Bureaucracy; the Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism.

Unit-III : George Herbert Mead: Mind, Symbols and Communication; the Concept of Self; 'I' and 'Me'; Role Taking; Symbolic Interaction; the Concept of Society.

Unit-IV: Talcott Parsons: Action and Behavior; Action Frame of Reference; Social System; Pattern Variables. Robert K. Merton: Middle Range Theory, Manifest and Latent Function.

Prescribed Readings:

Aron, Raymond. 1970. Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Volume I & II. Harmondsworth: Penguin

Books: L. A. 1977. Masters of Sociological Thought. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York.

Giddens, A. 1973. Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An analysis of Writings of Marx, Durkheim and Weber. Cambridge University Press (Hindi translation available), London.

Marx, Karl. & Engels, F. 1950. Manifesto of the Communist Party. Foreign Publishing House (Hindi translation available), Moscow.

McIntosh, I. 1997. Classical Sociological Theory: A Reader. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Parsons, Talcott. 1937. The Structure of Social Action. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Ritzer, George. 1996. Classical Sociological Theory. Mc Graw-Hill, New York.

Weber, Max. 1946. From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology. New York, Oxford University Press.

Paper II: DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Unit I: Concept of Evolution, Growth, Progress and Development: Economic v/s Social Development, Human Development.

Unit II: Theories of Development (Smelser, Lerner, Rostow) and Underdevelopment
Dependency: Centre-periphery (Frank), Uneven Development (Samir Amin); Globalisation (Giddens).

Unit III: Social Inequalities: Caste, Class, Gender and Ethnicity, Development and Issues of Marginalisations.

Unit IV: Ecology and Development: Development and Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (R & R), Sustainable Development, Global Warming and Climate Change.

Prescribed Readings:

Kumar, Sanjay & Arvind Mishra. 2010. Interrogating Development: Insights from the Margins. Oxford University Press, Delhi.

Frank, A. G. 1966. "The Development of Underdevelopment", Monthly Review, September XVIII.

Parr, Sakiko Fukuda & A. K. Shiva Kumar (eds.). 2009. Handbook of Human Development: Concepts, Measures and Policies. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

United Nation Development Programme. 1995. Sustainable Human Development: from Concept to Operation. UNO, New York.

So, Alvin, Y. 1990. Social Change and Development: Modernisation, Dependency and World-System Theories. Sage Publication, New York.

Semester V

Course outcome

It is hoped that students will have acquired a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions at the graduate level. This course is aimed at sensitizing them to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Paper-IX Pioneers of Indian Sociology I

Unit-I-Radhakamal Mukherjee: Social Structure of Values; Social Ecology; D.P.Mukherjee: Cultural Diversities; Modernization.

Unit-II-D.N.Majumdar: Caste; Tribal Integration; G.S.Ghurye: Caste; Indian Sadhus; Rururban Community;

Unit-III-IrawatiKarve: Kinship in India. I.P.Desai: Family.

Unit-IV- M.N. Srinivas: Sanskritization; Secularization; Dominant Caste. S. C. Dube: Indian Village Tradition; Modernization and Development.

Prescribed Readings:

Desai I.P. 1964: *Some aspects of family in Mahuva: a sociological study of jointness in a small town*. (M.S. University of Baroda.Department of Sociology Publication No. 4.)xii, 239 pp. London: Asia Publishing House,

Dube, S. C. 1955a. 'A Deccan Village', in M. N. Srinivas. (ed.). *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Dube, S. C..1955b. *Indian Village*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. .

Dube, S. C.1958. *India's Changing Villages: Human Factors in Community Development*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. .

Dube, S. C. 1984.'The Community Development Programme in India', in BaidyaNath Vanua. (ed.). *Contemporary India*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Dube, S. C. 1969 'The Study of Indian Village Communities', in A. R. Desai. (ed.): *Rural Sociology in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Karve, Irawati, 1953Kinship Organisation in India.(Deccan College Monograph Series, 11.) Poona, India: Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute.

Karve, Irawati1961 : *Hindu Society: An Interpretation* Poona : Deccan College

Majumdar, D. N. 1955. (ed.). *Rural Profiles-I*. Lucknow: Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society.
Majumdar, D. N. 1944a *The Fortunes of Primitive Tribes*. Lucknow: Universal Publishers.
Majumdar, D. N. (1941) 1961 *Races and Cultures of India*. 4th ed., rev. & enl. New York and Bombay: Asia Pub. House.

Majumdar, D. N. 1947 *The Matrix of Indian Culture*. Lucknow: Universal Publishers.
Majumdar, D. N. 1949 Mahalanobis, P. C.; Majumdar, D. N.; and RAO, C. R. *Anthropometric Survey of the United Provinces, 1941: A Statistical Study*. *Sankhyā: The Indian Journal of Statistics*.

Majumdar, D. N. 1958 *Caste and Communication in an Indian Village*. Bombay: Asia Pub. House.

Mukherjee, Ramkrishna. 1989. 'Radhakamal Mukerjee: A note', *Sociological bulletin*, 38 (2): 261-65.

Mukherjee, D.P. 2002 -*Indian Culture*, Rupa & Co, India.

Mukherjee, D.P. 2002- *Diversities: Essays In Economics, Sociology And Other Social Problems*, Manak Publications (p) Ltd.

Srinivas, M. N. 1955a. 'Introduction', in M. N. Srinivas. (ed.). *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, pp. 1-9.

Srinivas, M. N. 1955b. 'The Social Structure of a Mysore Village', in M. N. Srinivas. (ed.). *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House, pp. 21-35.

Srinivas, M. N. 1955c. 'The Social System of a Mysore Village', in McKim Marriott. (ed.) *Village India: Studies in the Little Community*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, pp. 1-35.

Srinivas, M. N. 1955d. 'Village Studies and their Significance', in D. N. Majumdar. (ed.). *Rural Profiles I*. Lucknow: Ethnographic and Folk-Culture Society, pp. 95- 100. Srinivas, M. N. 1976. *The Remembered Village*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Srinivas, M. N. 1996a. *Village, Caste, Gender and Method*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Srinivas, M. N. 1996b. *Indian Society through Personal Writings*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Oomen, T.K. 2015- Radhakamal Mukerjee on Social Ecology: Filling Up Some Blanks, *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (January – April 2015), pp. 15-35. Shah, Ragini P. 2010, I.P. Desai- *A Pioneering Indian Sociologist*, Rawat Publication. Uinn, James A. 1956. 'Mukerjee: A pioneer in social ecology', in Baljit Singh (ed.): *The frontiers of social science: In honour of Radhakamal Mukerjee (267-73)*. London: Macmillan.

Paper X- Research Methodology

Course outcome

This course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative). It tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes. In the first section, it introduces certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. The second and third sections attempt to sensitize post-graduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research. Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them. Exposure to the fieldwork at the post-graduate level is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research.

Unit-I- Meaning and Significance of Social Research; Qualitative Versus Quantitative Research Steps of Scientific Research: Formulation of Research Problem.

Unit-II- Hypothesis: Its Types and Sources; Problems of Objectivity. Objectivity Versus Subjectivity, Value Neutrality. Ethical Issues in Social Research. Plagiarism and copy rights.

Unit-III- Types of Research: Basic and Applied: Historical and Comparative; Descriptive, Exploratory, Explanatory and Diagnostic.

Unit-IV- Data Collection: Primary and Secondary Source; Census: Observation; Case Study; Content Analysis.

Prescribed Readings:

Bryman, Alan. 1988. Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin.----- 2005. Social Research Methods, London: Oxford University Press. Corbetta, P. 2003. Social Research: Theory, Methods and Techniques, London: Sage. Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P. K. 1952. Methods in Social Research, New York: McGraw-Hill. Mukherji, P.N. 2000. Methodology of Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage. Myrdal, G. 1970. Objectivity in Social Research, London: Gerald Duckworth. Punch, Kieth. 1996. Introduction to Social Research, London: Sage. Shipman, M. 1988: The Limitation Social Research, London: Sage. Somekh, B. and Lewin, C. 2002. Research Methods in Social Sciences, London: Sage. Srivastava, V. K. (Ed.). 2005. Methodology and Fieldwork, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Paper XI (A)- Rural Society in India

Course outcome

The agrarian structure and development in India are the two principal sources of approach to study the rural society in India. This course plan emerges as a basis for developing a sociological skill on peasant and social structure To provide sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India To impart sociological skills to reconstruct rural institution and rural development programmes to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programmes. To acquaint students with the prevailing two approaches to the study of rural society: Rural community and peasantry.

Unit I: Distinctive Features of Rural Society; Institutions of Village Community: Caste; Family, and Jajmani. Concept of Peasant Society;

Unit II: Land Tenure Systems in India; Agrarian Class Structure; Changing Dimensions of Rural Social Structure.; Rural Poverty; Agrarian Unrest; Peasant Suicides; Contemporary Peasant Movements in India.

Unit III: Social Consequences of Land Reforms and Green Revolution; Community Development; I.R.D.P.; TRYSEM; JawaharRojgarYojna; MNREGA; Panchayati Raj; Changing Rural Power Structure.

Unit IV: Rural Poverty; Agrarian Crisis; Agrarian Unrest; Peasant Suicides; Contemporary Peasant Movements in India.

Prescribed Readings:

Chauhan, B. R. 2003. Village Community, in Veena Das, The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Chauhan, B. R 1990. Rural Urban Articulations, Udaipur: A. C. Brothers.

Desai, A. R. 1979. Rural India in Transition, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Desai, A. R. 1977. Rural Sociology in India, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Dhanagare, D. N. 1988. Peasant Movements in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dube, S. C. 1955. India's Changing Villages, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Joshi, P. C. 1976. Land Reforms in India: Trends and Perspectives, Bombay: Allied Publishers.

Paper XI (B)- Gender and Society in India

Course outcome

This course plan focuses on the emergence of women's movements and women's studies in the context of feminist thought and critiques of sociological theories and methodologies. The objective is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. Major debates that have emerged are also outlined. The format provides for a comparative perspective in so far as the first part encompasses the developed and the developing countries while the second part revolves around issues concerning Indian women. It is hoped that exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the social phenomena.

Unit I: Gender (Culture) vs. Sex (Biology), Equality vs. Difference, Gender Roles, Social Construction of Gender, Gender and Sexuality.

Unit II: Women in Family, Socialization and Gender, Patriarchy and Gender, Sexual Division of Labour, Masculinity vs. Femininity.

Unit III: Perspectives on Women in Society: Liberal, Marxian, Socialist, Radical, and the Third Wave.

Unit IV: Women and Society in India: Demographic Profile, Women in Economy (Work and Property Rights), Women and Power & Subordination, Women and Education, Women and Health; Violence and Crimes against Women India.

Prescribed Readings:

Rege, Sharmila (ed), Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological Knowledge, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.

Singh, InduPrakash, Indian Women: The Power Trapped, Galaxy Pub, New Delhi, 1991. Mohanty, Manoranjan, (eds), Class, Caste, Gender, Sage, New Delhi, 2004

Connell R.W. Ashden, D., Kessler, S., Dowsett, G. (1982) Making the Difference: Schools, Families and Social Divisions. Sydney: Allen and Unwin.

Connell, R.W. (1995) Gender. Cambridge: Polity.

Einstien H. (1984) Contemporary Feminist Thought. Sydney: Allen and Unwin.

Holmes, M. (2007) What is gender? Sociological approaches. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Jackson, S. and Scott, S. (2002) Gender: A Sociological Reader. New York: Routledge.

Lipman-Blumen, J. (1984) Gender roles and power. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Oakley, A. (1972) Sex, Gender and Society. London: Temple Smith.

UNDP: Human Development Report (2000) New Delhi: OUP.

Agarwal, B. (Ed.) (1988) Structures of Patriarchy: State, Community and Household in modern southasia. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Corea, G. (1985) The Mother Machine. London: Women's Press.

Cornick, J.C. and Meyers, M.K. (2009) Gender Equality: Transforming Family Divisions of Labor. New York: Verso.

De Beauvoir, S. (1988/1949) The Second Sex. London: Pan.

Delamont, S. (1978) 'The domestic ideology and women's education', in S. Delamont and L.Duffin (eds), The Nineteenth Century Woman. London: Croom Helm. pp 134-87.

Feminism? Seeing Through the Backlash. London: Hamish Hamilton.

Figs, E. (1978/1970) Patriarchal Attitudes. London: Virago Press.

Gatens, M. (1991) 'A critique of the sex/gender distinction', in S. Gunew (ed.), A Reader in Feminist Knowledge. London: Routledge.

Howson, A. (2005) Embodying Gender. London: Sage Publications.

Kessler, S.J. and McKenna, W. (1978) Gender: An Ethnomethodological Approach. New York: Wiley.
McDowell, L. and Pringle, R. (1992) Defining women: social institutions and gender divisions. Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers Inc.

Millet, K. (1972/1970) Sexual Politics. London: Abacus.

Moon, M & Pawar, U. (2008) We also made history. New Delhi: Zubaan.

Oakley, A. (1974) The Sociology of Housework. London: Martin Robertson.

Oakley, A. (1980) Woman Confined: Towards a Sociology of Childbirth. Oxford: Martin Robertson.

Oakley, A. (1985) Sex, Gender and Society. Aldershot: Gower.

Abbot, P. and C. Wallace. 1990. An Introduction to Sociology: Feminist Perspectives, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

D. H. J. 1986. "Gender" in R. Burgess (ed.) Key Variables in Social Investigation, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Eichler, M. 1991. Nonsexist Research Methods: A Practical Guide, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Engels, F. 1972. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the state, London: Lawrence & Wishart. Morgan.

Harding, S. (Ed.). 1987. Feminism and Methodology, Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

Oakley, Ann. 1972. Sex, Gender and Society, London, Temple Smith.

Oakley, Ann. 1974. Sociology of Housework, Oxford: Martin Roberson.

Pawson, R. 1992. "Feminist Methodology" in M. Haralambos (ed.) Developments in Sociology, vol. 8, Ormskirk: Causeway Press.

Abbot, P. and C. Wallace. 1990. An Introduction to Sociology: Feminist Perspectives, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Semester -VI

Course outcome

It is hoped that students will have acquired a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions at the graduate level. This course is aimed at sensitizing them to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Paper-XII: Pioneers of Indian Sociology II

Unit-I- A.R. Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism; Marxist Approach to Study Indian Society, Rama Krishna Mukherjee: Dynamics of Agrarian Class Structure; Quality of Life.

Unit-II- Yogendra Singh: Social stratification, Social change, Modernization, Indian Sociology. Culture change, T.K. Oomen: Citizenship, Nationality & Ethnicity, Charisma, Stability & Change

Unit-III- D.N. Dhanagare: Agrarian, Peasant & Farmers Movements, Andre Beteille

Unit-IV- B.R. Chahuan, A.M. Shah

Prescribed Readings:

Dhanagare, D.N. 1975. Agrarian movements and Gandhian politics. Institute of Social Sciences, Agra University

Dhanagare, D.N. 1983. Peasant Movements in India: 1920-1950. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dhanagare, D.N. 1998. Themes And Perspectives in Indian Sociology. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Dhanagare, D.N. 2014* The Writings of D. N. Dhanagare", Orient Blackswan

Dhanagare, D.N. 2016* "'Populism and Power': Farmers' movement in western India" 1980 2014, Routledge : India

Paper XIII: Methods of Sociological Research

Course outcome

This course plan aims to provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods (both quantitative and qualitative). It tries to build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes. In the first section, it introduces certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. 16 The second and third sections attempt to sensitize post-graduate students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research. Teaching certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data would help them organize and analyze the information gathered by them. Exposure to the fieldwork at the post-graduate level is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research.

Unit-I Data Collection, Survey, Sampling, Interview, Questionnaire and Interview Schedule.

Unit-II Classification and Presentation of Data: Coding; Tables; Graphs; Diagrams; Bar; Chart, Pictorial and Histogram and Report Writing.

Unit-III Statistical Methods, Overview of Statistics in Sociology, Measures of Central Tendency (Simple Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode).

Unit-IV Measures of Dispersion, Standard Deviation, Variance and Covariance).

Prescribed Readings:

Bailey, K. (1994). The Research Process in Methods of social research. Simon and Schuster, 4th ed. The Free Press, New York NY.

Goode, W. E. and P. K. Hatt. 1952. Methods in Social Research. New York: McGraw Hill.

Srinivas, M.N. et al 2002(reprint), The Fieldworker and the Field: Problems and Challenges in Sociological Investigation, New Delhi: OUP.

Raftery A E. ' 2000, Statistics in Sociology, Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 95, No. 450.

Gupta, S. P. (2007). Elementary Statistical Methods. Sultan Chand & Sons.

Paper XIV- (A): Urban Society in India

Course outcome

Urban society differentiating itself from rural society is yet another dimension of part society. The issues require to be dealt with sociological skills to analyse and to diagnose the urban question in India. The planning of solutions of urban question and also urban development need to be looked into from the point of view of sociological principles limited to the part- society i.e urban society in India. With the basic background of urban sociology - a determined sub- discipline of traditional Sociology - the student has to be sensitised on urban dimensions of society, its social structure and social process in India.

Unit-I: Introduction: Scope and importance of study of urban society, Concepts: Urban, Urbanization, urbanism and sub-urbanization, theories of urbanization, urban growth in ancient, medieval and modern times.

Unit-II: Urbanization in India: Trends of urbanization, Factors of Urbanization, Impact of Urbanization, industrialization, economic development and urbanization,

Unit-III: Urban social institutions: Urban family, Urban religion, Urban Government.

Unit-IV: Problems of Indian Urban society: Slums, Urban Crime, Urban poverty, Problem of Housing, Environmental Pollution.

Unit-V: Urban Planning in India: Urban Policies and Planning and problems of urban management Regional planning.

Prescribed Readings:

Abrahamson M (1976), Urban Sociology, Englewood, Prentice Hall.

Bose Ashish (1978), Studies in India's Urbanisation 1901-1971, Tata McGraw.

Pickwance C G (1976), Urban Sociology; Critical Essays, Methuen.

Quinn J A (1955), Urban Sociology, S Chand & Co., New Delhi

Saunders Peter (1981), Social Theory and Urban Question, Hutchisonson

Paper XIV (B): Population and Society in India

Course outcome

To understand the influence of population on social phenomena. To acquaint students the demographic features and trends of Indian society vis-à-vis World population. To understand population control in terms of social needs. To appreciate population control measures and their implementation. Broad outlines for framing the syllabus. Population size is often considered a crucial variable in appreciating social issues. The problems of developing societies are attributed to their population size. These views demand a proper academic and objective understanding of the dynamics of population.

Unit 1. Introducing Population Studies, Sociology and Demography, Concepts and Approaches.

Unit 2. Population, Social Structure and Processes, Age and Sex Structure, Population Size and Growth, Fertility, Reproduction and Mortality.

Unit 3. Population, Gender and Migration, Population and Gender, Politics of Migration.

Unit 4. Population Dynamics and Development, Population as Constraints and Resources for Development, Population Programmes and Policies.

Prescribed Readings:

Cox, Peter Richmond. 1950. Demography. University of California Press, pp. 01-08.

Davis, Kingsley. 1951. 'Caste and Demography', Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, pp. 52-60.

Guilmoto, Christophe Z. 2011. 'Demography for Anthropologists: Populations, Castes, and Classes'. In Isabelle Clark-Decès (ed.). A Companion to the Anthropology of India, Blackwell Publishing Ltd. pp. 25-41.

Malthus, Thomas Robert. 1986. An Essay on the Principle of Population. London: William Pickering, Chapters 1-2, pp. 01-11.

Dudley, Kirk. 1996. 'Demographic Transition Theory', Population Studies, 50(3): 361-387.

Premi, Mahendra K. 2006. 'Population Composition (Age and Sex)', Population of India: In the New Millennium. New Delhi: National Book Trust, pp.103-127.

Visaria, Pravin and Visaria, Leela. 2006. 'India's Population: Its Growth and Key Characteristics'. In Veena Das (ed.). Handbook of Indian Sociology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 61-77.

Heer, David M. and Grigsby, Jill S. 1992. 'Fertility', Society and Population. New Delhi: Prentice Hall, pp. 46-61.

Haq, Ehsanul. 2007. 'Sociology of Infant Mortality in India', Think India Quarterly, July September, 10(3): 14-57.

Jeffrey, Roger and Jeffrey, Patricia. 1997. Population, Gender and Politics: Demographic Change in Rural North India. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 117-164.

Patel, Tulsi. 2007. 'Female Foeticide: Family Planning and StateSociety Intersection in India'. In

T. Patel (ed.). Sex-selective Abortion in India: Gender, Society and New Reproductive Technologies. New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 316-356.

Kaur, Ravinder. 2004. 'Across Region Marriages: Poverty, Female Migration and the Sex Ratio', Economic & Political Weekly, XXXIX (25): 2595-2603.

Xaxa, Virginus. 2004. 'Women and Gender in the Study of Tribes in India', Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 11(3): 345-367. 3.2.3 Chopra, Radhika. 2011. Militant and Migrant: ThePolitics and Social History of Punjab. Routledge Publications, pp. 88-134.

Furedi, Frank. 1997. Population and Development: A Critical Introduction. Oxford: Polity Press, Chapters 4&5, pp. 40-55. 4.2.1 Visaria, P. 1976. 'Recent Trends in Indian PopulationPolicy', Economic and Political Weekly, August, 2: 31-34. Government of India. 2000. National Population Policy. New Delhi.

Cox, Peter Richmond. 1950. Demography. University of California Press, pp. 01-08.

Davis, Kingsley. 1951. 'Caste and Demography', Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, pp. 52-60.

Dudley, Kirk. 1996. 'Demographic Transition Theory', Population Studies, 50(3): 361-387.

Durkheim, Emile. 1982 (1895).The Rules of Sociological Method. (trans. W. D. Halls). NewYork: The Free Press, pp. 136-137; 188, 203.

Furedi, Frank. 1997. Population and Development: A Critical Introduction. Oxford: Polity Press, Chapters 4&5, pp. 40-55. 4.2.1 Visaria, P. 1976. 'Recent Trends in Indian PopulationPolicy', Economic and Political Weekly, August, 2: 31-34.

Guilmoto, Christophe Z. 2011. 'Demography for Anthropologists: Populations, Castes, andClasses'. In Isabelle Clark-Decès (ed.). A Companion to the Anthropology of India, Blackwell Publishing Ltd. pp. 25-41.

Haq, Ehsanul. 2007. 'Sociology of Infant Mortality in India', Think India Quarterly, July- September, 10(3): 14-57.

Heer, David M. and Grigsby, Jill S. 1992. 'Fertility', Society and Population. New Delhi: Prentice Hall, pp. 46-61.

Jeffrey, Roger and Jeffrey, Patricia. 1997. Population, Gender and Politics: DemographicChange in Rural North India. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 117-164.

Kaur, Ravinder. 2004. 'Across Region Marriages: Poverty, Female Migration and the Sex Ratio', *Economic & Political Weekly*, XXXIX (25): 2595-2603.

Malthus, Thomas Robert. 1986. *An Essay on the Principle of Population*. London: William Pickering, Chapters 1-2, pp. 01-11.

Patel, Tulsi. 2007. 'Female Foeticide: Family Planning and State Society Intersection in India'. In T. Patel (ed.). *Sex-selective Abortion in India: Gender, Society and New Reproductive Technologies*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 316-356.

Premi, Mahendra K. 2006. 'Population Composition (Age and Sex)', *Population of India: In the New Millennium*. New Delhi: National Book Trust, pp. 103-127.

Bose, Ashish. (ed.). 1974. *Population in India's Development (1947-2000)*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Dyson, Tim and Moore, Michael. 1983. 'On Kinship Structure: Female Autonomy and Demographic Behaviour in India', *Population and Development Review*, 9(1): 35-60.

Mukherjee, Radhakamal. 1934. 'On the Criterion of Optimum Population', *American Journal of Sociology*, 40(3): 344-348.

Sen, Amartya, 2003. 'Population: Delusion and Reality', *Asian Affairs* Caldwell, John C. 2001. 'Demographers and the Study of Mortality: Scope, Perspectives and Theory', *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 954: 19-34.