## FIRST SEMESTER

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SOCL 411: FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIT I  **Introduction:** Emergence of sociology, Relationship of sociology with Economics, History and Anthropology

UNIT II  **Basic concepts:** Society, Group, Community, Association, Institution, Norms, and Values.

UNIT III  **Culture:** Meaning, characteristics, Culture and civilization, culture and personality development

UNIT IV  **Social Processes:** Associative Process (Cooperation, Accommodation, Assimilation); Disassociative process (Conflict, Competition)

UNIT V  **Social Control:** Meaning, Purpose of Social control- Instruments of Social Control -Folkways- Mores- Laws and Morals- Agencies of Social control.

UNIT VI  **Social Stratification:** Theories of social stratification, Forms of Stratification.

**REFERENCE:**

UNIT I  Scientific social research: Scientific method, Basic elements, Problems of objectivity. Formulation of problem in social research, Major steps in social research

UNIT II  Hypothesis: Meaning, problems in formulating hypothesis, Types of Hypothesis, Characteristics of Usable hypothesis; Role of hypothesis in social research.

UNIT III  Research Design: Meaning, Types: Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental

UNIT IV  Sampling: Meaning; Census and Sampling method; Probability, Non Probability Sampling methods, Estimating Sampling Error, problem of sample size

UNIT V  Techniques of data collection and analysis: Observation, Interview, Interview Guide, Questionnaire, Case study, Content analysis; Data analysis and interpretation.

UNIT VI:  Scaling techniques: Attitude scales, Social distance, principles and techniques of sociometric scales.

REFERENCE:


SOCL 413 : INDIAN SOCIETY

UNIT I - Hindu Social Organization; Purusharths; Varnashramas.

UNIT II - Approaches to study social change in India: Sanskritization; Westernization; Dialectical and Indological

UNIT III - Caste: Origin of caste; Recent changes in caste system; Jajmani System; Dominant caste; Caste and Class; Caste and Politics.

UNIT IV - Family: Meaning; Forms of Family; Changes in the Indian Family Structure

UNIT V - Marriage and Kinship: Forms of Marriage; Marriage among Hindus and Minorities in India; the problem of Dowry; Divorce.

UNIT VI - Status of Women in India; Pre and Post Independence India; Feminist Movement and quest for equality.

REFERENCE:


5. Dhanagare, D.N. 1999. Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Jaipur: Rawat Publications,


SOCL 421: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITIONS

UNIT I  AUGUSTE COMTE: The Law of Human Progress; Hierarchy of Sciences. Social Static and Dynamics.

UNIT II  HERBERT SPENCER: The Evolutionary Doctrine; Organic Analogy.

UNIT III KARL MARX: Historical materialism; Class and class struggle in capitalist society; Alienation;

UNIT IV  VILFRED PARETO: Logical and Non-logical action; Circulation of elites.

UNIT V  MAX WEBER: Protestant Ethics and Spirit of capitalism; Ideal types; Social Action. Power, Authority and Bureaucracy.

UNIT VI  EMILE DURKHEIM: Sociology as science; Theory on suicide; Division of labour; Sociology of religion.

REFERENCES:


9. Sorokin Pitrim "CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES". Indian Ed. New
SOCL 422: SOCIAL STATISTICS & COMPUTER APPLICATION

UNIT I  Introduction to Statistics in Sociology; Basic concepts; Linkage between statistics and sociology; Measuring Variables; Measurement problems in sociology; Levels of measurement; Reliability and validity in measurement.

UNIT II  Basic Logic of Valid Comparison; Kinds of comparison; Univariate distributions; Graphical displays; summary measures for various levels of measurements; form of a distribution; location of a distribution; variation –moments of a distribution and their meaning.

UNIT III  Descriptive Statistics; Bivariate distributions; Conditional distributions – methods for setting up and examining tables; characteristics of an association: existence, direction, nature and strength; measures of association; symmetric and asymmetric measures of association.

UNIT IV  Measures of association for nominal, ordinal, and interval variables; Statistical tests: Chi-square, t Test, Analysis of variance, scatter plot; relationship between correlation and regression; Regression analysis.

UNIT V  Computers – various parts of the computers and accessories; Word Processing; idea of files; directories; creating and saving documents; formatting and preparing saving the document.

UNIT VI  SPSS package – advanced usage – searching for data sources in the World Wide Web – Accessing Indian Census Data – and other public domain data base around the world such as UNDP, US Census.

REFERENCES:


SOCL 423: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT I  INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY: Nature and Scope of Industrial Sociology - Development of Industrial Sociology.

UNIT II  RISE and DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY: Early Industrialism - Types of Productive Systems - The Manorial or Feudal system - The guild system - The domestic or putting-out system - and the factory system - Characteristics of the factory system - causes and Consequences of industrialization.

UNIT III  INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION: Formal and Informal organizations - The structure and features of formal organization - Pre-requisites of Industrial organization.

UNIT IV  INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT: The Managerial Structure - Line and Staff organizations - Functions of Line and Staff - Supervisors - White collar Workers - Blue collar Workers and specialists.

UNIT V  INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: Meaning - Forms: Strike and Lock-out - Types of Strike- causes of industrial disputes (with reference to India) - Machinery of prevention - Joint consultative machinery - Works committee - Code of discipline - Standing orders - grievance procedure - Settlement of Industrial disputes - Machinery (with reference to India) - Conciliation machinery - Arbitration machinery.


REFERENCES:

3. MAMORIA. C.B. and MAMORIA. S, Dynamics of Industrial Relations In India.
SOCL 424: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

UNIT I Basic concepts: social change, evolution, growth, progress, modernization and development

UNIT II Modernization Theory: Modernization perspective; Classical modernization theory; New Modernization theory;

UNIT III Dependency Theory: Dependency perspective; Classical dependency theory; New dependency theories.

UNIT IV World system theory: World system perspective; Variants of world system theory.

UNIT V Alternatives in development: Social capital perspective, Debate on public action and development.

UNIT VI India’s development experience: Effects of colonialism and planning; Impact of globalization; Anti-globalization movements.

REFERENCES:

6. Desai, A R. 1959. Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay; Popular Prakashan
SOCL 511: CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

UNIT I The foundations of modern sociological theory; Elements of sociological theory; Prevailing theoretical schemes and controversies.

UNIT II Functional theory: Emergence of functionalism; traditional functionalism; functionalism in twentieth century.

UNIT III Conflict theory: Origin and development of conflict theory; Varieties of conflict theory; Critical theory.

UNIT IV Exchange theory: Early foundations; Exchange behaviourism; Structural exchange theory.

UNIT V Interactionist theory: Symbolic interactionism; Phenomenology; Ethnomethodology.

UNIT VI Structural theory: Micro structuralism; Macro structuralism; Structuration theory

REFERENCES:

3. Calhoun, Craig, et al. (eds.) Classical Sociological Theory, Blakwell Publishers
SOCL 512: AGRARIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN INDIA

UNIT I Concept of peasant; Features of agrarian, tribal and peasant society; Approaches to study Indian agrarian social structure.

UNIT II Evolution of agrarian structure in pre-colonial and colonial India: Measures of Land Settlement (Permanent, Royatwari and Mahalwari); Commercialisation of Agriculture; Commodification of land and depeasantisation.

UNIT III Agrarian Policies and Development in Post-Independent India: Land reforms; Green Revolution, Debate over mode of production and class differentiation in agriculture.

UNIT IV Rural Political Institutions: Cooperatives; Panchayati Raj Institutions

UNIT V Globalization and Agriculture: Achievements and adverse impacts, Agricultural productivity, Regional disparity; Farmer suicides.

UNIT VI Agrarian Movements: Peasant movements in colonial and post colonial period; New farmers’ movements

REFERENCES:


SOCL 513: SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

UNIT I Basic Concepts: Social differentiation and Stratification, Varna, Caste, Class and Estates.

UNIT II Theories of Social Stratification: Karl Marx (Class and Social Change), Max Weber (Class, Status and Party), Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore (a functionalist perspective).

UNIT III Caste System and Its Implications: Multiple Reference in Indian Caste Systems; Debate on Hierarchy and Differences.

UNIT IV Caste, Class and Power: The Dominant Caste, Caste violence and Caste disputes, Occupational diversity and Class identity

UNIT V Social Mobility: Nature and types of mobility, Condition and consequences of mobility, Process of Social Change in India.

UNIT VI Natural Differences and Social Stratification: Race and Stratification, Gender and Stratification.

REFERENCES:


SOCL 514: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY


UNIT V Migration: Definition-Measuring migration-Types of Migration: Internal Migration & International migration- Factors for Migration- Theories of Migration- Consequences of Migration.


REFERENCES:


SOCL 521: ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

UNIT I Environmental Sociology, Nature and Scope, Importance of Environmental Sociology


UNIT III Gender and Environment – Eco-feminism - Women and water resource management.

UNIT IV Environment and Health: Environmental deterioration and health problems, environmental degradation and diseases.

UNIT V Environmental problems: Land, Air, Water – Deforestation and consequences.

UNIT VI Environmental protection: Environment movement in India, Environmental laws in India

REFERENCES:


SOCL 522: ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY

UNIT I  Emergence of economic sociology; Principles of economic sociology; Sociological approaches to the study of economy.

UNIT II  Sociological views of the economy: Marx: critique of political economy; Durkheim: division of labour; Weber: sociology of capitalism, religious ethics and economic rationality; Polanyi: economy as instituted process.

UNIT III  Social contexts of economic action: Economic action, its meaning, varieties of embeddedness, social networks in economic behaviour.

UNIT IV  Sociology of labour markets: sociological approaches to labour market; social determinants of inequalities in wage and earning with special reference to India.

UNIT V  Sociology of consumption: sociological theories of consumption (Marry Douglas and Baron Isnerwood: the use of goods, Jean Baudrillard: the system of objects, Pierre Bourdieu: forms of capital, Veblen: conspicuous consumption); socio-cultural aspects of consumer spending with reference to India.

UNIT VI  Socio-cultural aspects of economic development in India: Culture and economic development in India; Impact of religion and caste on economic development, social background of business groups.

REFERENCES:


14. Dreze, Jean and Sen Amartya (eds.) *Indian Development Selected Regional Perspectives*, Delhi: OUP.


**SOCL 523: PROJECT WORK**

Independent Research work under the guidance of a Faculty Member.

Evaluation on the basis of

1. Submission of the Research Project Report – 3 Credit
2. Viva Voce - 1 Credit
SOFT CORE PAPERS

SOCL 414: SOCIAL PROBLEMS

UNIT I Social Problems, Theoretical approaches to Social Problems; Social Problems and Disorganization.


UNIT III Terrorism – Characteristics – Objective – Origin and Development – Terrorism in India – Terrorism in other countries – Theoretical explanation of Terrorism – Sociology of Terrorism.


UNIT V Suicide: Meaning – Types – Causes.

UNIT VI AIDS – Meaning – Magnitude of AIDS – Causes – Measures to eradicated AIDS

REFERENCES:


SOCL 415: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Unit I: Social movements, Its Meaning and Characteristics; Conceptual Issues of Social Movement.
Unit II: Theories of Social movements, Marxist and post-Marxist, Contemporary Debate.


Unit V: New Social movements in India: Environmental movement- Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan; Civil Rights Movement.

References:
Rao, M.S.A. 1979. Social Movements in India. New Delhi, Manohar.
Katzenstein Ray. 2005. Social Movements in India, New Delhi, OUP.
SOCL 425: GENDER AND SOCIETY

**UNIT I**
The social construction of Gender: Defining Sex and Gender - Gender and Biology - Gender identity and self image - Socialization and Gender roles – Gender inequality - Sex Preference – Sex Ratio.

**UNIT II**

**UNIT III**
Women in Family and Marriage: Gender Role Division – Invisible Role – Dual Role – Role Conflict and Coping Mechanism – Network and support for Working and Non–working Women - Gender and Health.

**UNIT IV**

**UNIT V**
Women and Development - Women’s work and Technology – Impact of Development Policies, Liberalization and Globalization on Women - The role of women in Development – Sustainable Development

**UNIT VI**
Empowerment of Women: Concept of Empowerment – Indicators of Empowerment – Facilitating and constraining factors of Empowerment - Political and Public participation of women.

**REFERENCES:**


SOCL 515: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR


UNIT III  Organizational Socialization - Socio-cultural factors in Organizational Socialization – Matching of Individuals and Organization.


UNIT VI  Safety Psychology – Fatigue and Accident – Accident Proneness – Safety Training – Accident Control and Work Environment – Factors of Fatigue – Improved Safety Climate – Counselling Employee Assistance Programme.

REFERENCES:


UNIT I  Sociology of Aging - Definition. The scope significance of Sociology of Aging. Trends of increasing aging population in different societies. Factors responsible for the same social, economic and political implications of aging population for developed and developing societies.

UNIT II  Theoretical Perspectives – Biological, Psychological and Sociological perspectives on aging

UNIT III  Aging in different societies - Concepts of age grades and the aged in different societies e.g. tribal, traditional and modern aged people, their status and the treatment which they get in the traditional Hindu society.

UNIT IV  Problems of Aged - Problems of elderly people - Economic, Psychological and Physical Problems of coping with aging for - retired salaried people and aged people in unorganized daily wage earning sector and farming sector

UNIT V  Government Policies - Policies of the government with regard to aged salaried people from government and non-government sector, farming sectors and unorganized daily wage earners’ sectors Support systems needed for elderly at community level, at family level and at the state level. Old Age Home

UNIT VI  Family and Aged - Family and the aged in urban and rural settings Strategies of accommodating aged people in society : superannuation benefits/ pensions/medical reimbursement etc.; other financial assistances and concessions; provisions for leisure time activities; opportunities for participation in working of voluntary organizations; provisions for suitable public utilities and other services;

REFERENCES:

1. Vinod Kumar (1996) (ed.); Aging Indian Perspective and Global Scenario, New Delhi: All India Institute of Medical Sciences.
SOCL 524: SOCIAL CAPITAL


UNIT II Structure of social relations: Definition of Network - Network types – Network structure and Network capacity Quality of Social Relations: Functions of Network – Supportive and Problematic Networks - Norms of Trust – Norms of Reciprocity.

UNIT III Social Capital Measurement: Network as a tool – Structural and Agency Variables – Social capital as an effect or residue – Measurement of social capital by Coleman, Putnam, Bourdieu and others.

UNIT IV Social capital approach to Development: Social Capital and Cultural Development. Role of Social Capital in Economic Development


REFERENCES:

UNIT I  Introducing Disaster: Meaning, factors and significance; effects; a global view; community disaster; disaster profile of India.

UNIT II  Theoretical foundations: Patterns of war approach; Disaster as social vulnerability and Disaster as uncertainty.

UNIT III  Types of natural disasters: cyclone, drought, tsunami, flood, earthquake.

UNIT IV  Essentials of disaster preparedness: predictability, forecasting and warning, planning, communication, leadership and coordination, relief measures, community health during disasters.

UNIT V  Disaster management and awareness: human behaviour and response, community participation, public awareness programmes, information organisation and dissemination.

UNIT VI  Strategies of Disaster management: Role of state, NGOs, Media, reconstruction and rehabilitation, skill assessment, monitoring, evaluation and review, Case Studies.

REFERENCE:


SOCL 526: GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY

Unit I- Conceptualizing and Theorizing Globalization
The historical and social context of Globalization; Characteristics of Globalization; Theorizing globalization.

Unit II- Agencies of Globalization
Political Economy of Globalization – Agencies of Globalization: MNC’s, NGO’s, IMF, WB, etc, Nation-State, Media, Market.

Unit III- Globalization and Culture
The ethos of Globalization; Cultural homogenization, Hegemony and dominance; Globalization and the resurgence of ethnic consciousness.

Unit IV- Social Consequences of globalization
Inequality within and among nation states; Differential perception of globalization among nations and their populations; Socio-economic impact of Globalization; Impact on individual and group identities.

Unit V- Globalization and the Indian experience

References:


Merlin A. Taber & Sushma Batra. 1996. Social Strains Of Globalization In India. Delhi, Mittal Publications.