

PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Regulations for MA Five Year Integrated Programme in Sociology
(With Effect from the academic year 2020-2021)

Aim of the Course

The five year integrated programme in M.A Sociology provides a basic understanding of sociological concepts, perspectives and methodology. It also familiarizes the students with process of social change and transformation in India.

The course intends to familiarize the students with the major sociological debates relating to theoretical, conceptual and methodological issues. It tries to equip the students to develop critical perspectives and orient them to undertake empirical research.

Eligibility for Admission

Candidates seeking admission for the first year of MA Sociology (Five Year Integrated Programme) Course shall require to have passed with a minimum of 50% marks in the Higher Secondary course examination (Plus Two) of any board or equivalent recognized by the Pondicherry University. All SC/ST candidates who have passed the qualifying examination are eligible to apply for admission irrespective of the percentage of marks.

Duration of the Course

The normal duration of the M.A integrated Programme is for five academic years of 10 semesters. However, the students shall be permitted to graduate in 9 years and not more than 18 semesters.

The MA Five Year Integrated Programme in Sociology is equivalent to that of B.A. Sociology (3 years) and M.A. Sociology (Two years).

Medium

The medium of instruction shall be English.

Course Structure

The course structure of Hard Core and Soft Core papers. In addition, the candidate shall require to complete a Project Work and undergo a Viva-voce Examination.

Age Limit

The rules are as applicable to other integrated programmes offered by the Pondicherry University.

MA Sociology (Five Year Integrated Programme) Course structure & Syllabus

Students must secure minimum 192 credits for the award of the degree. Students are free to choose any course offered by other departments as soft core during a particular semester and advised to seek the help of concerned faculty advisor to choose the soft core course.

Year	Semester	Course Code	Name of Papers	Credit
I Year	Semester I	MASOC 111	Introduction to Sociology	4
		MASOC 112	Indian Society	4
		MASOC 113	Social Problems in India	4
			Functional English-I	4
			Optional from other Dept.	3
	Semester II	MASOC 121	Marriage, Family and Kinship	4
		MASOC 122	Rural Sociology	4
		MASOC 123	Urban Sociology	4
			Functional English-I	4
			Optional from other Dept.	3

Year	Semester	Course Code	Name of Papers	Credit
II Year	Semester III	MASOC 211	Social Change and Development	4
		MASOC 212	Social Psychology	4
		MASOC 213	Social Welfare and Social Legislation	3
			Language (Other than English)	4
			Optional from other Dept.	3
	Semester IV	MASOC 221	Population and Society	4
		MASOC 222	Education and Society	4
		MASOC 223	Mass Media and Society	4
			Language (Other than English)	4
			Optional from other Dept.	3

Year	Semester	Course Code	Name of Papers	Credit
III Year	Semester V	MASOC 311	Sociological Thinkers	4
		MASOC 312	Gender and Society	4
		MASOC 313	Tribal Society in India	4
		MASOC 314	Industrial Sociology	4
		MASOC 315	Deviance and Society	3
	Semester VI	MASOC 321	Pioneers of Indian Sociology	4
		MASOC 322	Introduction to Social Research	4
		MASOC 323	Sociology of Medicine	4
		MASOC 324	Social Anthropology	4
		MASOC 325	Tourism and Society	3

MASOC 111: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

The course is meant to be a formal introduction to the discipline of sociology. It introduces the student to the basic concepts in sociology in order to show how sociology is premised on society as an object of study.

Course Outline:

- Unit I:** Introduction: Emergence and Field of sociology; History of the development of sociology.
- Unit II** Relationship with other social Sciences: History; Political Science, Economics and Social Anthropology.
- Unit III** Basic Concepts: Group, Community, Association, Institution, Status and Role.
- Unit IV** Culture: Elements; Material Culture and non-material Culture; Cultural lag.
- Unit V** Socialisation: Stages of Socialization; Agents of Socialization; Gender socialization.

Suggested References:

1. Abraham, M. Francis. 2004. *Contemporary Sociology- An Introduction to Concepts and Theories*, Oxford.
2. Berger, Peter. 1963. *Invitation to Sociology: A Humanistic Perspective*. Chapter I Sociology as Individual Pastime. New York: Anchor Books Doubleday and co. Pp. 1-24.
3. Bottomore. T.B. 1962. *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Barnes & Noble.
4. Inkeles, Alex. 1991. *What is Sociology-* Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi. (Three paths to a definition)
5. Gisbert, Pascual. *Fundamentals of Sociology*. Oriental Longman.
6. Giddens, Anthony. 1997. *Sociology*. Third Edition, Polity Press New York.
7. Johnson, M Harry.1966. *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*, Allied Publishers.
8. Haralambos, Michael and Martin Holborn.2013 . *Sociology Themes and Perspectives*. Collins
9. Hunt; Chester L and Paul B Horton. 2004. *Sociology*, New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education
10. Smelser, Neil. 1993. *Sociology*. Prentice Hall India Ltd. New Delhi.

MASOC 112: INDIAN SOCIETY

Course Objective:

This course intends to introduce students to the social structure of Indian society. It also aims to familiarize the basic social institutions and village and tribal life of India. This course gives them insights about the social change in India.

Course outline:

- Unit I** Unity in Diversity; Concept of Unity and Diversity; Racial, religious, ethnic and linguistic composition of India.
- Unit II** Marriage; Types, Marriage as Sacrament; Marriage as Contract.
- Unit III** Family and Gender; Nuclear; Matrilineal and Patrilineal, Matriarchal and Patriarchal families; Changes in the Indian family.
- Unit IV** Village and Town: Conceptual Analysis, Evolution of village community; Emergence of Cities, Village and town as social unit.
- Unit V** Caste and Tribe in India: Conceptual analysis, Features and Changes.

Suggested References:

1. Breman, Jan et al. 1997. *The Village in Asia Revisited*. Oxford University Press.
2. Cohn, Bernard S, 1990. *An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays*. Oxford University Press.
3. Dube, S.C . 1990. *Indian Society*. New Delhi: National Book Trust, Pp: 1-46.
4. Ghurye, G.S. 1932. *Caste and Race in India*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan Private Limited, Pp: 1-30, 162-151.
5. Kapadia, K.M. "The Family in Transition" in Patel, Tulsi (ed). 2005. *The Family in India: Structure and Practice*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd, Pp: 172-203.
6. Madan, G.R. 1990. *India's Developing Villages*. New Delhi: Allied Publishes, Pages: 3-28.
7. Patel, Tulsi (ed). 2005. *The Family in India: Structure and Practice*. New Delhi: Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd, Pp: 19-33.
8. Rao, M.S.A et al. 1991. *A Reader in Urban Sociology*. Orient Longman.
9. Shah, A.M. 1998. *The Family in India: Critical Essays*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, Pp: 52-63.
10. Sharma, K.L. 2008. *Indian Social Structure and Change*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, Pp: 1-52, 96-106, 107-129, 131-158.
11. Srinivas, M.N. *Social Change in Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Private Limited, Pp: 1-94.
12. Xaxa, Virginius. 2008. *State, Society and Tribes: Issues in Post-colonial India*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt Ltd, Pp: 1-11.

MASOC 113: SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to introduce the student to the problems of contemporary society in India and enable them to understand these problems from a sociological perspective.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Significance of Studying Social Problems, Theoretical approaches to Social Problems; Social Problems and Disorganization, Perspectives on Social Problems.
- Unit II** Poverty and Unemployment: Conceptual debate; Causes of Poverty; Effective Measures in Poverty Alleviation; Unemployment in India, Types, Causes, Consequences.
- Unit III** Violence and Terrorism: Nature, Types, Causes, Theoretical Explanation of Violent Behaviour and Terrorism.
- Unit IV** Corruption: Meaning, Forms and causes, Anti-corruption movements in India.
- Unit V** Alcoholism and Drug Addiction: Concept, Causes, Consequences, Treatment of Alcoholics; Drug addiction, Causes, Preventing drug abuse.

Suggested References:

1. Ahuja Ram. 1999. *Social problems in India*, Rawat Publication: New Delhi.
2. Elliot, Mabel A and E. F. Merrill. 1961. *Social Disorganization*, Harper and Brothers.
3. Gill, S.S. 1998, *The Pathology of Corruption*, New Delhi: Harper Collin Publishers.
4. Gurr, Ted Robert 1970. *Why Men Rebel*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
5. Madan G.R. 1976. *Indian Social problems*, Allied Publisher, New Delhi.
6. Mohanty, B B. 2005. We are Like the Living Dead: Farmer Suicides in Western India, *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, Vol. 32, No. 2.

MASOC 121: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP

Course Objective:

This paper introduces the students to the universally acknowledged social importance of family, marriage and kinship. This course will familiarize the students with different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family and kinship and also on the changing contemporary nature of family and kinship relation in the modern world. An exposure to the different approaches, issues and debates in studies of family will enable the student to understand the social structure of their own society.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Marriage: Marriage as a Social Institution, Functions of Marriage. Rules of Marriage: Endogamy, Exogamy; Monogamy and Polygamy; Levirate and Sororate; Hypogamy and Hypergamy, Dowry and Bride Price
- Unit II** The Family: Meaning and Definition, Characteristics, Types of Family, On the basis of Rules of Authority, Descent and Residence, Functions of Family, Contemporary Problems: Divorce and Family Disintegration.
- Unit III** The Kinship and Clan System: Meaning and Definition of Kinship and Clan, Types. Clan, Lineage, Totemism and Taboos, Kinship Terminology
- Unit IV** Changes in Marriage and Family: Changes in the features of family. Migration and its impact on family
- Unit V** Challenges in Marriage and Family: Violence against women; Domestic Violence, Dowry, Divorce, Sex ratio.

Suggested References:

1. Barnet, Ola, Cindy Miller-Penin, R.D.Perrin, 2000. Family Violence Across the Life Span. Sage Publication. Thousand Oak.
2. Dube, L.1974, Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature, Bombay: P. Prakashan
3. Evans-Pritchard, E.E., 2004 (1940), 'The Nuer of Southern Sudan', in R. Parkin and L. Stone
4. Fortes, M. 1969, Kinship and Social Order, Chicago: Aldine
5. Fox, R. 1967. Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
6. Fox, Robin. 196. Kinship and Marriage. Hammonds Worth: Penguin Books.
7. Kapadia, K. M. 1958 - Marriage and Family in India, Oxford University Press, Bombay
8. Karve, Iravati. 1968. Kinship Organization in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
9. Kolenda, P. 1987.Regional Differences in Family Structure in India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
10. Parkin, Robert, 1997. Kinship: An Introduction to Basic Concepts. U. K: Blackwell Publications
11. Patel, T. (ed.).2005. The Family in India: Structure and Practice. New Delhi: Sage.

12. Robertson, A.F.1991. Beyond the Family: Social Organization of Human Reproduction. U.S.A.: University of California.
13. Shah, A.M. 1998. 'Changes in the Indian Family: An Examination of Some Assumptions', in A.M. Shah: The Family in India: Critical Essay. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
14. Shah, A.M. 1998. The Family in India: Critical Essays. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
15. Sharma, U. 1993. 'Dowry in North India: Its Consequences for Women', in Patricia Uberoi (ed.): Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
16. Shirwadkar (ed.). Family Violence in India. 2008. Rawat Publication.
17. Singh, Y., 1983, Modernisation of Indian Tradition. Jaipur: Rawat Publications 14. Uberoi, Patricia (ed.) 1993. Family, Kinship & Marriage in India. New Delhi: OUP.
18. Uberoi Patricia: Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, Oxford, New Delhi,1994.

MASOC 122: RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to orient students with sociological approach to the study of rural society. It attempts to provide a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic and political structure of rural society in India. This course also offers a synoptic overview of rural governance and development in India.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Concept, Origin, Development and Scope , significance of Rural Sociology.
- Unit II** Understanding Rural Community: Concept and Features; Rural-Urban differences and Linkages.
- Unit III** Rural Economy: Features ; Pre Colonial, Colonial , Post Colonial and - Liberal Rural Economy in India.
- Unit IV** Rural Social Structure: Rural Family, Caste and Class, Inter-caste Relations, Dominant Caste.
- Unit V** Rural Governance in India: Emergence of Panchayat Raj, 73rd Constitutional Amendment; Structure and Functions of Rural Local Governance.

Suggested References:

1. Andre Beteille, 1974, *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
2. Baviskar, B.S and George Mathew. *Inclusion and Exclusion in Rural Governance*.2008. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Desai, A.R. 2005, *Rural Sociology in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.
4. Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C. 2002, *Rural Sociology*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
5. Dube, S.C. 2003, *India's Changing Villages*, London: Routledge.
6. Srinivas, M.N. 1994, *Dominant Caste and Other Essays*, Oxford University Press

MASOC 123: URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

This course will pay special attention to the emergence and growth of Urban Sociology, the consequences of urbanization, social structure in Urban Society and challenges in urban governance.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Origin, Nature and scope, City, Urbanization, Urbanism, Urbanity, Suburb, Metropolitan, Corporation and Neighborhood, Urban Agglomeration, Satellite Town, SEZs.
- Unit II** Perspectives: Ecological, Political Economy, Network and City as Culture.
Basic concepts:
- Unit III** Urbanization in India: Growth of Urban Population in India, Emergence of Cities, Causes and social Consequences of Urbanization.
- Unit IV** Urban Social Structure: Urban family, urban social stratification – Caste and Class, Gender, Slums.
- Unit V** Urban Governance: Meaning and Principle, Urban local Governance, urban violence: Challenges to Urban Governance.

Suggested References:

1. Berges E.E. 1962. *Urban Sociology*, New York: Free Press.
2. Bose, Ashish 1973. *Studies in India's Urbanization*, New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill.
3. David A.Karp, Gregory P.Stone, William C. Yoels, 1991. *Being Urban: A Sociology of Urban Life*, London: Praeger.
4. Jayaram, N. 2017. *Social Dynamics of the Urban: Studies from India*. New Delhi: Springer, pp: 1-14.
5. Mahala, O. M. 2011. *Urban governance in India: emerging challenges in liberalized era*, New Delhi: Authors press.
6. Rajendra K. Sharma, 1997. *Urban Sociology*, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
7. Rao M.S.A. 1974. *Urban Sociology in India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
8. Shrivastava, A.K. 1989. *Urbanization: Concept & Growth*, New Delhi: H.K. Publishers.
9. Simon Parker, 2004. *Urban Theory and the Urban Experience: Encountering the City*, London: Routledge.
10. Wilson R.A, and Schlutz David, 1978. *Urban Sociology*, London: Prentice Hall.
11. Wirth, Louis. 1938. "Urbanisation as a Way of Life", in *American Journal of Sociology*, 44(1), pp: 1-24.

MASOC 211: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Objective:

This course provides conceptual and theoretical understanding of social change and development. It addresses in particular the Indian experience of social change and development.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Basic concepts: social change, Development, Modernisation, , Sustainable Development.
- Unit II** Theories of Social Change: Linear, Cyclical, Conflict Theory
- Unit III** Factors of Social change: Technological, Cultural, Ideological and Demographic
- Unit IV** Social Change in India: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation and Secularisation
- Unit V** Development Planning and Social Change in India: Strategies, Achievements, and Shortfalls.

Suggested references:

1. Appadurai, Arjun.1997.*Modernity At Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*. New Delhi: OUP
2. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996.*India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. New Delhi: OUP.
3. Desai, A.R. 1985, *India's Path of Development: a Marxist Approach*. Bombay: Popular Parkashan.(Chapter 2).
4. Dube, S.C. 1988.*Modernization and Development: The Search for Alternative Paradigm*, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi.
5. Moore, Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967.*Social Change*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall (India)
6. Sharma, K.L.1986.*Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions*. Jaipur: Rawat.(Chapter1).
7. Singh, Yogendra.1995. *Modernisation of Indian Tradition.A Systematic Study of Social Change*, New Delhi: South Asia books.
8. Srinivas, M.N. 1966.*Social Change in Modern India*. Berkley: University of Berkley.
9. S.C. Dube .1998.*Modernization and Development*, New Delhi: Vistaar Publishers.

MASOC 212: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Course Objective:

The course provides an understanding of basic concepts in social psychology. It initiates the student into basic understanding on social behavior. The course also provides basic understanding on personality and its relation with social system

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Social Psychology: Nature, Scope and Importance of Social Psychology.
- Unit II** Theories of Self: Looking Glass Self; Self and Significant Other.
- Unit III** Motivation: Concept of motivation; social motives; theories of motivation.
- Unit IV** Leadership: characteristics, Types; Emergence of Leadership
- Unit V** Personality: Social Factors Influencing Personality, Learning and Behaviour Theories of Personality.

Suggested Reference:

1. Baron, R., Byrne, D., 1997, *Social Psychology*, (8th Ed.), Massachusettes: Allyn and Bacon.
2. Kuppuswamy, B. 1993, *Elements of Social Psychology*, New Delhi: Vikas Pub. House.
3. Morgan, Clifford T, Richard King and others. 1996. *Introduction to Psychology*. India: Tata McGrawhill.
4. Sharma, Rajendra K and Rachana Sharma. 1972. *Social Psychology*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors (P) LTD.

MASOC 213: SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Course Objective:

The course aims to introduce the student to the constitutional provisions and welfare goals of the state in India. It seeks to bring to the student the social welfare needs of the people of India. It also proposes to help the student understand the social welfare programmes initiated by government, their successes and failures.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Definition, History of social welfare and social legislation.
- Unit II** Social Legislations: Constitutional provisions for Dalits, Tribes, Other backward classes, Women and children, Differently abled.
- Unit III** Institutions promoting social welfare programmes: Central, State Government organizations and their functioning.
- Unit IV** Social Welfare needs: Policy provisions for education; employment; health care needs; housing needs, Poverty alleviation.
- Unit V** Social Legislation and Development: Social welfare as an instrument of social change. Limitations of social legislation.

Suggested References:

1. Antony, M.J. 1997. *Social Action through Courts*. New Delhi, ISI.
2. Indian Social Institute Annual Survey of Indian Law, New Delhi, ISI, 1998.
3. Kaatalia & Majumdar 1981. *The Constitution of India*. New Delhi : Orient Publishing Company
4. Pathak S. 1981. *Social Welfare: An Evolutionary & Development Perspective*. Delhi: Mc Milan.
5. Shams Shamsuddin 1991. *Women, Law and Social Change*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

MASOC 221: POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course introduces the student to understand Population as a social phenomenon. It acquaints the students to the demographic features and trends of Indian Society vis-à-vis World Population. It also reviews population control measures and their implementation.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Sociology and Demography, Basic Concepts, sources of demographic data.
- Unit II** Theories of Population: Malthus, Optimum Population Theory, Demographic Transition Theory.
- Unit III** Population profile of India: Trend of population growth and distribution, Population as a constraint as well as resource.
- Unit IV** Population dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and migration
- Unit V** Population and Development: Population policy and Programmes in India.

Suggested References:

1. Bose, Ashish 1991. *Demographic diversity of India*. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
2. Chandrashekhar, S. (ed.). 1974. *Infant Mortality, Population Growth & Family Planning in India*. London : George Allen & Unwin Ltd.
3. Finkle, Jason, L & C Alison McIntosh (ed) 1994. *The New Policies of Population*. New York : The Population Council.
4. Premi, M.K. et al 1983. *An Introduction to Social Demography*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
5. Sinha, V.C. and Zacharia, E. 2009. *Elements of Demography*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
6. Asha Bhende & Tara Kaniitkar. 2003. *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

MASOC 222: EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The Course introduces the student to sociology of education in India. It maps the development of education in India and familiarizes the student to the meaning, social functions, and alternative forms of education. It also seeks to understand the recent developments and the problems in the education system today.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Basic concepts, Relation between education and society
- Unit II** Perspectives: Functionalism, Conflict theory, Interactionism
- Unit III** School as a Social System: Schooling as a process, School and community relations
- Unit IV** Education and Social Change: Socialization, Social mobility
- Unit V** Challenges of Modern Education: Education and Information Technology, Commercialization, Issue of equity, excellence and efficiency

Suggested References:

1. Banks, Olive. 1976. *The Sociology of Education*. London: B.T.Batsford.
2. Brembeck, Cole. *The Sociological Foundation of Education*, Education Quarterly-Government of India Publication, New Delhi: Patiala House.
3. Gore, M S & et al. (eds.) 1975. *Papers in the Sociology of Education in India*, NCERT.
4. Jayaram, N. 1990. *Sociology of Education in India*. New Delhi: Rawat.
5. Jayaram, N. *Education and Social Stratification*
6. Kumar, Krishna.2015. *A Pedagogue's Romance: Reflections on Schooling*, Oxford University press
7. Musgrave, P W. 1972. *Sociology of Education*, London: Methuen II (ed). London,
8. Reports of All India Educational Survey: NCERT Pub, New Delhi.

MASOC 223: MASS MEDIA AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course intends to provide an understanding of different types of media and forms of communication. It seeks to provide a basic understanding of the relationship between media and society. Finally, to analyze the changes in media, society and culture.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Nature, characteristics and functions of mass media. Folk and traditional media, printing and publications, electronic media, radio, Television, cyberspace, virtual communication, internet, blogging.
- Unit II** Sociological perspective of mass media: Functionalist, Feminist, Interactionist.
- Unit III** Social Interaction and Everyday Life: The study of everyday life; Types of communication Verbal and Non-verbal communication; interpersonal, intrapersonal, group, mass communication. Communication and modern technology.
- Unit IV** Media and popular culture: Cultural studies as an interface between humanities and social sciences; popular culture, high culture, low culture.
- Unit V** Media and Globalization: Media and Development, Impact of media in developing societies; democracy and issues of media regulation.

Suggested References:

1. Giddens, Anthony. 1997. *Sociology*. Third Edition, New York: Polity Press.
2. Nick Stevenson, 1995. *Understanding media cultures: social theory and mass communication*, London: Sage.
3. Williams, Raymond, 1983. *Keywords: a vocabulary of culture and society*, New York: OUP
4. Schaefer 2011. *Sociology*, New York: Tata McGraw-Hill.
5. Terhi Rantanen. 2005. *The media and globalization*, New Delhi: Sage.

MASOC 311: SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

Course Objective:

To understand the origin and development of Sociology as a subject. To learn the classical theories propounded by various thinkers. To learn how the various aspects of social life are analyzed by early sociological thinkers.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** August Comte: The Law of Human Progress, Positivism, Hierarchy of Science and Social Static and Dynamic.
- Unit II** Herbert Spencer: Theory of Evolution, Organic Analogy, Militant and Industrial Societies.
- Unit III** Emile Durkheim: Social Facts, Division of Labour, Suicide.
- Unit IV** Max Weber: Theory of Social Action, Concept of Ideal Type, Protestant ethic and Spirit of Capitalism.
- Unit V** Karl Marx: Dialectical Materialism, Alienation, Class Struggle.

Suggested References:

1. Coser, Lewis A. "*Masters of Sociological Thought*", New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1971.
2. Aron, Raymond "*Main Currents in Sociological Thought*" Vol. 1 & 2, Hammondsworth, Middlesex, Penguin Books, 1965.
3. Abraham, Francis, and Morgan, John Henry, "*Sociological Thought from Comte to Sorokin*", Madras: Macmillan India, 1985.
4. Ritzer, Lewis, A. "*Master of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social Context*". 2nd ed. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 1996.
5. Morrison, Ken. 2006. "*Marx, Durkheim and Weber- Formations of Modern Social Thought*", New Delhi: Sage Publications.

MASOC 312: GENDER AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The course introduces the student to basic concepts in feminism. It explores the varied forms of violence against women and examines the differing ways in which inequality between sexes has been explained. It also introduces the student to the concerns of the women's movement in India.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Basic concepts: Sex and Gender; Gender as a Social Construct; Femininity and masculinity; Patriarchy; Gender Disparity and Inequality; LGBT.
- Unit II** Feminist Perspectives: Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical.
- Unit III** Division of Labour: Work, Production and Reproduction, Political Participation.
- Unit IV** Social Institutions and Gender: Family, Marriage, Divorce, Adoption, Health, Education, Property.
- Unit V** Contemporary Gender Issues: Rape, Dowry and Domestic Violence, Prostitution, Sexual Harrassment, Violence.

Suggested References:

1. Bhasin, Kamla & Nighat Said Khan. 1986. *Some Questions on Feminism and its relevance in South Asia*. Raj Press. New Delhi.
2. Bhasin, Kamla. 2000. *Understanding Gender*. Kali for Women. New Delhi.
3. Bhasin, Kamla. 2004. *Exploring Masculinity*. Kali for Women. New Delhi.
4. Bhasin, Kamla. 2004. *What is Patriarchy?*
5. Chacko, Shubha. 2001. *Changing the Stream: Backgrounder on the Women's Movement in India*. CED. Bangalore.
6. Freedman, Jane. 2002. *Feminism*. Viva Books. New Delhi.
7. Jacks, Stevi and Sue Scott. 2002. *Gender- A Sociological Reader*. London: Routledge.
8. John, E Mary. 2004. 'Gender and Development in India, 1970-90's: some reflections on the constitutive role of context' (ed.) Chaudhuri, Maitrayee. *Feminism in India*, New Delhi: Kali for women.
9. Kabir, Naila. 1995. 'Empowerment from below: Learning from the grassroots'. Pg 223-265. (Ed) Kabir, Naila. *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*. New Delhi: Kali for women.
10. Sexual Harassment at the workplace – A Guide. Sakshi, New Delhi.\
11. Saheli 1981-2006. 2006. New Delhi: Saheli Publication.

MASOC 313: TRIBAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

Course Objective:

The course provides a comprehensive history on the categorization of the 'tribal' society. It introduces the student to understand the demographic features, social structure and cultural patterns. It also seeks to enable the students to understand the problems of tribal people and the welfare policies available.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Basic Concepts: Primitive Tribe, Adivasi, Vanavasi, Girijan, Adimjati, Scheduled Tribe, De-notified Tribe, PTG, Indigenous People.
- Unit II** Distribution of Scheduled tribes in India: Racial, linguistic and geographical; Population and sex ratio.
- Unit III** Culture through ethnographies: The Toda, Khasi, Muria, Kond, Jarawa.
- Unit IV** Tribal Welfare Policies: Changing approaches to tribal development- Pre & Post-Independence: isolation, assimilation and integration; Constitutional safeguards, PESA, National Policy for Scheduled Tribes 2006.
- Unit V** Problems and conflicts: land alienation, indebtedness, forest regulation and policy, mines and people; displacement.

Suggested References:

1. Beteille, A. 1998. The Idea of Indigenous People. *Current Anthropology* 39, 187-191.
2. Dube, S.C. 1977. *Tribal Heritage of India*. New Delhi: Vikas.
3. Elwin. V. 1990. *The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin: An Autobiography*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Haimendorf, Christoph von. 1982. *Tribes of India: The Struggle for Survival*. Oxford University Press.
5. Hasnain, Nadeem. 2005. *Tribal India*. Delhi: Palka Prakashan.
6. H.S. Saksena, Vinay Kumar Srivastava, Sukant K. Chaudhary (eds.) 2006. *Scheduled Tribes and Development*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
7. Louis, Prakash. 2008. *Rights of Scheduled Tribes of India: Acts, Commissions and Recommendations*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
8. Mahapatra, L.K. 1994. *Tribal Development in India, Myth and Reality*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
9. Munshi, I. 2007. *Adivasi Life Stories: Context, Constraints, Choices*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
10. Nakane, Chie. 1967. *Garo and Khasi: A Comparative Study in matrilineal systems*. Paris: Mouton & Co.
11. Padel, Felix. 2009. *Sacrificing People: Invasions of a Tribal Landscape*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.

12. Pati, B. 2011. *Adivasis in Colonial India: Survival, Resistance and Negotiation* . New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
13. Raza, Moonis & A. Ahmad, 1990. *An Atlas of Tribal India*. Delhi: Concept Publishing.
14. Singh, K.S. 1986. *Tribal Situation in India*. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies.
15. Walker, Anthony. 1986. *The Toda of south India: a new look*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Co.
16. Xaxa, V. 1999. "Tribes as Indigenous People of India". *Economic and Political Weekly*, December 18.
17. ----- 2003. "Tribes in India". *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

MASOC 314: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

This course gives a scientific understanding of Industrial Society. It helps the students to understand the nature of Industrial problems. It also equips the students to prevent and to settle the Industrial problems.

Course outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Concept, Emergence and Development of Industrial Sociology; Task of Industrial Sociology; the factory system; causes and Consequences of industrialization.
- 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 Organization - The structure and features of formal Organization - Pre-requisites of Industrial Organization, Principles of Organization – Type of Informal Group.
- 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: Strike and Lock-out; Causes of Industrial Disputes in India; Machinery for prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes in India.

Suggested References:

1. Singh Narendar, Industrial Sociology, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited, New Delhi, 2012.
2. Gisbert Pascal, *Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology*, Tata Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1972.
3. Schneider Engeno. V, *Industrial Sociology*, 2nd Edition, Mc. Graw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1979.
4. Matoria. C.B. and Matoria. S, *Dynamics of Industrial Relations in India*.

MASOC 315: DEVIANCE AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

To outline the study of deviance and social control as a contention between those with adequate authority to create and impose several description of social reality to the exclusion of "others," this course invites you to connect analytically in a story at the core of sociology itself. To travel around such areas is to focus on the complex and often conflicting social practices by which some conducts of behavior, thought, and sentiments are made to look as good, or even "natural," while others are made to appear evil, sleazy, dirty, dangerous, sick, immoral, crazy, or just clear "deviant."

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Sociological Understanding of Deviance and Control
- Unit II** Perspectives: Differential Association, Sub-culture, Anomie, Labeling
- Unit III** Social determinants: Family, Adolescence, Gender, Peers and Youth; Ethnic and Social Class Socialization
- Unit IV** Punishment: Retributive, Deterrent, Reformative; Prison, Community, Probation, Parole, Open Prison
- Unit V** Social Deterrence: Formal and Informal agencies of Social Control

Suggested References:

1. Ahuja, Ram, 2008. *Criminology*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications
2. Ahuja Ram, 1992. *Social Problems in India*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications
3. Brophy, Jere E. 1977. *Child Development and Socialization*, Science Research Associates
4. Burchard, John D. & Sarah N. Burchard (eds.), 1987. *Prevention of Delinquent Behaviour*, New Delhi: Sage
5. Edgerton, Robert B. 1985. *Rules, Exceptions and Social Order*. University of California Press
6. Gunn J. & D. P. Farrington (eds.), 1982. *Abnormal Offenders, Delinquency and the Criminal Justice System*, New York: John Wiley & Sons
7. Hawkins, David J (ed.), 1996. *Delinquency and Crime: Current Theories*, Cambridge University Press
8. Howell, James C. 1997. *Juvenile Justice and Youth Violence*, New Delhi: Sage
9. Kroger, Jane, 2004. *Identity in Adolescence: Balance between Self and Other*, Routledge,
10. Leone, Peter E (ed.), 1990 *Understanding Troubled and Troubling Youth*, New Delhi: Sage
11. Rathus, Spencer A. 2006. *Childhood and Adolescence: Observing Childhood and Adolescence*, Wadsworth Publication,
12. Regoli, Robert M. 1991 *Delinquency in Society: A Child Centred Approach*, New York: McGraw Hill
13. Stark, Rodney, 1996. *Religion, Deviance and Social Control*, New York: Routledge
14. Thio, Alex, 2000. *Deviant Behavior*. 10th Edition. Boston, MA: Allyn& Bacon

MASOC 321: PIONEERS OF INDIAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Objective:

This course exposes the students to the contribution of sociologists who have built-up sociology in India.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Radhakamal Mukerjee: Social structure of values. Social Ecology.
- Unit II** D.P.Mukerjee: Cultural diversities, Modernization. A.R Desai: State and Society.
- Unit III** G.S.Ghurye: Caste, Rural Urban Community,
- Unit IV** Iravati Karve : Kinship Map of India.
- Unit V** M.N.Srinivas: Sanskritization, Secularization, and Dominant Caste, S.C. Dube: Indian Village, Tradition, Modernization and Development.

Suggested references:

1. Dube, S.C. 2005. *Society in India*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
2. Dube, S.C.1995. *Indian Village*, London: Routledge.
3. Dube, S.C. 1958. *India's Changing Village*, London: Routledge.
4. Srinivas, M.N. 1980. *India: Social Structure*, New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing.
5. Srinivas, M. N. 1963, *Social Change in Modern India*, California, Berkeley: California University Press.
6. Singh, Yogendra. 1973, *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Delhi: Thomson Press.
7. Karve Iravati. 1961. *Hindu Society: An interpretation*. Poone: Deccan College
8. Ghurye G.S. 1950. *Caste, Class and Occupation*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
9. Ghurye G.S. 1945. *Culture and Society*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
10. Majumdar, D.N. 1958. *Races and Culture of India*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
11. Mukerjee, D.P. 1958. *Diversities*, Delhi: Peoples Publishing House.
12. Ooman, T.K. and R.N.Mukerjee, 1986. *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
13. Nagla B.K. 2007. *Indian Sociological Thought*, New Delhi: Rawat

MASOC 322: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL RESEARCH

Course Objective:

On completion of this course students will be able to understand the general principles and methods involved in doing social research.

Course Outline:

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|-----------------|--|
| Unit I | Introduction: Meaning of social research, Principles of scientific method, Steps in social research. |
| Unit II | Research design: Meaning, Types of research design – Exploratory, Descriptive, Experimental. |
| Unit III | Hypothesis: Meaning, Types, Characteristics of usable hypothesis, Formulation of hypotheses. |
| Unit IV | Sampling: Meaning and Types – Probability and non-probability sampling |
| Unit V | Tools of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, Case study, Content Analysis. |

Suggested References:

1. Schutt, R. K. 2006. *Investigating the Social World: The process and Practice of Research*, Sixth Edition. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
2. Neuman, W.L. 2009. *Understanding Research*. Boston, MA: Pearson.
3. Goode, William J and P. K .Hatt 1952. *Methods in Social Research*, New Delhi: McG raw -Hill.
4. Young, P.V. 1966. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, New Deli: Prentice Hall
5. Galtung, J. 1967. *Theory and Methods of Social Research*, London: Allen &Unwin.

MASOC 323: SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE

Course Objective:

This course provides general understanding of sociological aspects of health and health care. It also familiarize the students the health policy and planning in India.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Concept of Health and Medicine, Development of Medical Sociology
- Unit II** Theoretical Framework: Sick Role, Illness as Deviance, Stigma
- Unit III** The Hospital and Physician in Society: Hospital as a Social Institution, Doctor-Patient Interaction in HealthCare, Functions of a Physician.
- Unit IV** Alternative Medicine: AYUSH, Faith healing, Folk healing
- Unit V** Health Planning in India: Health policy of India

Suggested references:

1. Bury, Michael. 1997. *Health and Illness in a Changing Society*, London: Routledge, Pp: 77-109.
2. Cockerham, William. C. 2016. *Medical Sociology*, 14th edition, New York: Routledge, Pp: 147-153, 188-203, 212-216, 271-275.
3. Park. K, 2011. *Park's text book of Preventive and Social Medicine* (21th eds.), Jabalpur: Banarsidas Banot Publishers, Pp: 12-22, 43-46, 640-643, 821-826.
4. Rao S.P. Ranga, 1993, *Administration of Primary Health Centers in India*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications, Pp: 14-36.
5. Schneider, Mary Jane. 2006. *Introduction to Public Health*, Second Edition, Sudbury: Jones and Bartlett Publishers, Pp: 3-16.
6. Thomas, Richard. K. 2002. *Society and Health- Sociology for Health Professionals*, New York: Kluwer Academic Publishers, Pp: 213-246, 125-154.

MASOC 324: SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Course Objective:

The course aims to introduce the students to the discipline of social anthropology and to the profession of Anthropologists/Sociologists. This is done by discussing the core concepts of the subject and the history of its emergence along with how understanding and interpretation of them takes place through fieldwork. Culture and its related concepts will allow the students to understand what it means to be human.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Social Anthropology, Development of Social Anthropology.
- Unit II** Culture: The concept of culture. Enculturation, Ethnocentrism, Culture shock and Cultural Relativism, Cultural Adaptation, Diffusion, Acculturation and Innovation.
- Unit III** Economy: Subsistence and survival- hunter-gatherers, pastoralists and agriculturalists; ownership and inheritance
- UNIT IV** Polity: Types of Political system- centralized and segmentary systems; leadership, age sets and age grades.
- Unit V** Religion and Ritual: Religion; Myth; Ritual- Rites of Passage; Religion, magic and science.

Suggested References:

1. Bierstedt, Robert. 1970. *The Social Order*. Bombay: Tata- McGraw Hill.
2. Deliege, Robert. 2011. (2nd Edn.). *Anthropology of the Family and Kinship*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Ltd.
3. Evans-Pritchard, Edward E. 1962. *Essays in Social Anthropology*. London: Faber and Faber.
4. Evans-Pritchard, Edward E. 1966. *Social Anthropology and Other Essays*. New York: Free Press.
5. Erikson, Thomas.H. 1995. *Small Places, Large Issues: An Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Pluto Press.
6. Erikson, Thomas.H.2008. *What is Anthropology?* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
7. Haviland, William, Harald E.L. Prins, Dana Walrath and Bunny McBride. 2011. (13th Edn.). *Cultural Anthropology: The Human Challenge*. California: Wadsworth.
8. Hendry, Joy. 2008. (2nd Edn.). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology: Sharing Our Worlds* Hampshire: Palgrave MacMillan.
9. Kuper, Adam. 1983. *Anthropology and Anthropologists: The Modern British School*. London: Routledge.
10. Kuper, Adam. 1988. *The Invention of Primitive Society: Transformations of an Illusion*. London: Routledge.
11. Lavenda, Robert and Emily Schultz. 2003. *Core Concepts in Cultural Anthropology*. New York: McGraw Hill.

12. Lewis, I. M. 1985. *Social anthropology in perspective*. Cambridge University Press
13. Mair, Lucy. 1972. *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
14. Manners, Robert and David Kaplan. 1968. *Anthropological Theory*. Chicago: Aldine Pub.
15. Monaghan, John. and Peter Just. 2000. *Social and Cultural Anthropology: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
16. Naylor, Larry, L. 1996. *Culture and Change: An Introduction*. Westport: Greenwood Publishing.
17. Peacock, James. 1986. *The Anthropological Lens: Harsh Light, Soft Focus*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
18. Sarana. Gopal. 1983. *Sociology and anthropology and Other Essays*. Mumbai: Indian Publicity Society.

MASOC 325: TOURISM AND SOCIETY

Course Objective:

The main objective of this course is to provide basic understanding of tourism and its social dimensions.

Course Outline:

- Unit I** Introduction: Definition of Tourism, Different Conceptualization of Tourism, Development of tourism through the ages
- Unit II** Tourist as a Subject: Who is a Tourist, Tourist Motivation, Attitude and Perceptions, Push and Pull factors in Tourist travel.
- Unit III** Tourist and Natives: Guest- Host relationship- experience, behavior and attitudes, Doxey Irritation index.
- Unit IV** Tourism and Institutions: Institutionalized and Non-Institutionalized forms of Tourism, Social Institutions and their role in Tourism, Influence of tourism on social institutions
- Unit V** Tourism and Social Change: Impact of tourism on local community, Tourism as an agent of social change

Suggested References:

1. Andrew Holden, 2005. *Tourism studies and the social sciences*, London: Routledge.
2. Ap, J. (1992). Residents' perceptions of tourism impacts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19, 665-690.
3. Apostolopoulos, y., Leivadi, S & Yiannakis, A., (eds.) 2000, *The Sociology of Tourism: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations*, London: Routledge.
4. Cohen, Erik. 1984. The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues, and Findings. *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 10 (1984), pp. 373-392.
5. Graham M. S. Dann and G.L. Parrinello. 2009. *Sociology of Tourism: European Origins and Developments*. Bingley: Emerald Publication limited.
6. Nash, Dennison (ed). 2007. *The Study of Tourism: Anthropological and Sociological Beginnings*. Elsevier.
7. Sampad Kumar Swain and Jintendra Mohan Mishra. 2011. *Tourism: Principles and Practices*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.