

Learning Outcome-based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)

For

Master of Arts in Sociology

(Semester-Wise Structure)

Department of Sociology
ManonmaniamSundaranar University
Tirunelveli
2022

Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs)

PEO1 To produce socially sensitive sociologists

PEO2To enable serious engagement with the discipline

PEO3Understand social realities and Nurture skills required for research

PEO4 Engage effectively with the industry

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

On completion of M.A.in Sociology, the students shall be able to realize the following outcomes:

PSO1. Demonstrate a critical understanding of diverse sociological literature, theoretical perspectives, conceptual issues, and debates in Sociology.

PSO2. Use different sociological theories, concepts, propositions, and methodological perspectives to explain or interpret human behaviour, social issues, and sociological questions.

PSO3. Demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the Indian Society and its various structures and institutions.

PSO4. Describe the fundamental differences in the purposes and procedures of qualitative and quantitative research design.

PSO5. Develop the ability to conduct sociological research, culminating in the successful completion of a Master's thesis under the mentorship of program faculty.

PSO6. Communicate clearly and coherently in written and oral communication to convey sociological concepts and understandings to a broader audience.

PSO7. Evaluate and respond to inequalities that emerge due to gender, class, caste, ethnicity, race, and other primordial identities

Programme Outcomes (POs)

Postgraduate students of the M.A. Sociology program are expected to develop and demonstrate the following postgraduate attributes:

PO1. Academic Competence: Ability to comprehend current issues in the discipline; ability to engage in current critical debates within the discipline and the ability to communicate complex ideas to expert and non-expert audiences both.

PO2. Research Competence: Ability to design and undertake research projects through the use of appropriate methodology; ability to solve complex problems in novel situations.

PO3. Critical Self-Awareness and Personal Competence: Demonstrate commitment to continuous self-improvement; ability to lead and organize self and others; make sound and appropriate decisions and to inspire and interact with others in diverse environments.

PO4. Digital and ICT Competence: Ability to use a range of technologies for personal, academic, and professional use; ability to use appropriate technology to search for high-quality information; ability to critically evaluate and engage with the information obtained and reflect on it further.

PO5. Competencies for Global Citizenship: Show cross-cultural awareness and value human diversity; have knowledge of global perspectives on how disciplinary knowledge is created, represented, and understood within different cultures; awareness of own culture and perspectives; ability to develop the confidence to question one's own values and those of others ethically and with responsibility; actively engage with issues of equity and social justice, sustainability, and reduction of prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination; capacity and willingness to interact and collaborate effectively with others including in teams, in the workplace, and in culturally diverse contexts.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
Tirunelveli - 627 012

Program Regulations and Syllabus

(for those who joined in 2022-2023 onwards)

- 1. Program : Master of Arts (M.A. Sociology)**
- 2. Duration : Two years - Full time (two semester per year)**
- 3. Medium of Instruction and Examinations : English**
- 4. Eligibility for Admission :**
 1. Students having completed any Undergraduate degree for the PG Course in Sociology particularly those who have completed studies in the following pattern (i) 10 + 2 + 3; (ii) 10 + 3 + 3 or (iii) 10 + 2 + 4 (including Engineering and other degrees as followed in Central Universities and in State Universities of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Telangana). The revised syllabus comes into effect for the students admitted from the academic year 2019 -20 onwards.

Passing Minimum:

Passing Minimum in External is 38 out of 75.

Aggregate Minimum is 50 out of 100.

Course Structure for the P.G. Sociology

(with effect from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

Sem.	Sub. No.	Subject Status	Subject Title	Contact Hrs./ Week	Credits
I	1	Core	Introduction to Sociology	4	4
	2	Core	Classical Sociological Thought	4	4
	3	Core	Indian Society : Structure and Change	4	4
	4	Core	Social Research Methods	4	4
	5	Elective	E-PG Pathsala - Political Sociology	3	3
	6	Field Study	Field Study	2	2
	Sub Total				21
II	7	Core	Contemporary Social Theories	4	4
	8	Core	Sociology of Religion	4	4
	9	Core	Social Statistics	4	4
	10	Core	Gender and Society	4	4
	11	Elective	Sociology of Marginalized Communities (or)	3	3
	12		Sociology of Mass Media		
	13	Supportive	Suitable MOOCS course (if offered)	3	3
	14	Field Study	Field Study	2	2
Sub Total				24	24
III	15	Core	Social Demography	4	4
	16	Core	Sociology of Health	4	4
	17	Core	Sociology of Organizations	4	4
	18	Core	Rural Sociology and Agrarian Studies	4	4
	19	Elective	Sociology of Development	3	3
	20	Supportive	Suitable MOOCS course (if offered)	3	3
	21	Field Study	Field Study	2	2
Sub Total				24	24
IV	22	Core	Economic Sociology	4	4
	23	Core	Social Problems in India	4	4
	24	Core	Environmental Sociology	4	4
	25	Core	Urban Sociology	4	4
	26	Elective	E-PG Pathsala - Science Technology and Society	3	3
	27	Project	Project and Viva-voce	6	6
	Sub Total				25
Total				94	94

For the Project, credits are flexible b/w 10-12.

Total number of credits ≥ 90	:	94
Total number of Core courses	:	16
Total number of Elective Courses	:	5
Total number of Project and Viva Voce & Field work	:	4
Total hours	:	94

I SEMESTER

Coursecode		TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Critical Analytical Skill	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
Course Objectives:						
<p>This introductory paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social science. It is to be organized in such a way that even students without any previous exposure to sociology could acquire an interest in the subject and follow it.</p>						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	This course introduces the field of Sociology and the basic sociological concepts and enables students to understand the social world through sociological lens. It prepares the students to evolve a systematic understanding of social interactions, social institutions and social processes.					K1
2.	To contextualize the discipline of Sociology and help familiarize the students with the emergence and development of Sociology.					K2
3.	Apply basic tools and concepts to grasp social reality.					K3
4.	To develop sociological imagination to critique the common-sense views of the social world.					K4
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6-Create						
Unit:1	Sociology - The Discipline					12hours
Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology.Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.Sociology and common sense.						
Unit:2	Sociology as Science					14hours
Science, scientific method and critique.Major theoretical strands of research methodology. Positivism and its critique.Fact value and objectivity.Non- positivist methodologies.						
Unit:3	Sociological Thinkers					
Karl Marx- Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle. Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society. Max Weber- Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism. Talcott Parsons- Social system, pattern variables. Robert K. Merton- Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups. Mead - Self and identity.						
Unit:4	Systems of Kinship					12hours
Family, household, marriage.Types and forms of family.Lineage and descent. Patriarchy and sexual division of labour.Contemporary trends.						

Unit:5	Stratification and Mobility	11 hours
<p>Concepts- equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation. Theories of social stratification- Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory. Dimensions – Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race. Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.</p>		
TotalLecturehours		62 hours
TextBook(s)		
1.	Ritzer, G., &Stepnisky, J. (2018). Classical Sociological Theory. Los Angeles: Sage	
2.	Bottomore, Tom, ed. (1983), A Dictionary of Marxist Thought, Cambridge, Harvard University Press	
3.	Coser, L. A. (1977). Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social	
4.	Weber. Translated by R. Howard and H. Weaver. New York: Basic Books	
5.	Abbott, P. A., Wallace, C. D., & Tyler, M. (2005). An Introduction to Sociology: Feminist Perspectives (3rd ed.). Routledge	
6.	Firestone, S. (1970) The Dialectic of Sex: the Case for Feminist Revolution. New York: Morrow	
7.	Butler, C. (2002). Postmodernism: A very short introduction. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press	
8.	Dreyfus, H. L., &Rabinow, P. (1982). Michel Foucault: Beyond Structuralism and Hermeneutics. Brighton: Harvester Press	
9.	Beattie, John.1999. 'Kinship', Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Social Anthropology. London: Routledge.pp- 93-116	
10.	Durkheim, Emile. 1982, The Rules of Sociological Method, New York: Free Press. Chapter 1, What is a Social Fact? Pp. 50 – 59.	
11.	Radcliffe Brown, A. R., 1976, Structure and Function in Primitive Society, New York: Free Press Chapter 9 & 10, Pp. 178-204.	
1.	Eggar, F. and Sills, D.L., 1968. Kinship. International Encyclopedia of the Social Science, New York: Macmillan. Pp -390-393	
2.	Castells, Manuel and Cardoso, Gustavo, eds., 2005. The Network Society: From Knowledge to Policy. Washington, DC: Johns Hopkins Center for Transatlantic Relations, Massachusetts	
3.	Pocock, David. 1998. 'Economic Anthropology'. Understanding Social Anthropology. The Athlone Press, London and NewBrunswick NJ. Pp-97-127	
4.	Bilton, T. (1981). The New Dynamics of Class. In T. Bilton, Introductory Sociology (pp. 173-	

	177). London: Macmillan Press Limited
5.	Chatterjee, P. (1993). The Nation and Its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories. In P. Chatterjee, Whose Imagined Community? (pp. 3-13). Princeton University Press
6.	Sheth, D. (1999). Secularization of Caste and Making of the New Middle Class. Economic and Political Weekly, 2502-2510
7.	Rudolph L. 1. and S. Rudolph. 1967. Introduction in Rudolph and Rudolph. The Modernity of Tradition : Political Development in India. pp 5-14. Chicago : University of Chicago Press
8.	Kundu, Abhijit. 2011. Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Pearson Publications.
9.	Beteille, A., (2002), Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method, Oxford 2 University Press, Delhi
10.	Turner, J.H. 1987: The Structure of Sociological Theory. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Related Online Contents [MOOC, SWAYAM, NPTEL, Websites etc.]

Swayam MOOC course on Introduction to Sociology I By Dr. Sarbani Bandyopadhyay
 St. Xavier's College (Autonomous), Kolkata,
https://onlinecourses.swayam2.ac.in/cec21_hs40/preview

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4
CO1	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT (CORE)

L T P C
4 0 0 4

Objectives:

1. To equip the students with an understanding of historical, socioeconomic and intellectual forces in the rise of sociological theory.
2. To equip the students with the knowledge of prominent thinkers with emphasis on their perspectives and theories.
3. To develop an analytical and interpretative ability of the students

UNIT – I (12L)

August Comte: The Law of Human Progress- Hierarchy of Sciences- Social Statics and Dynamics

UNIT – II (12L)

Emile Durkheim: Methodology of Social Sciences- Sociology of Religion – Theories of Suicide – Division of Labour – Anomie
Max Weber: Ideal Type – Types of Authority- Class, Status and Power – Bureaucracy – Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism.

UNIT – III (12L)

Vilfredo Pareto: The Mind and Society–Social Cycle Theory–Fascism and Power Distribution
Herbert Spencer: Evolutionary Theory – Organismic Analogy

UNIT – IV (12L)

Karl Marx: Historical Materialism – Class Struggle – Alienation – Social Change.

UNIT – V (12L)

Talcott Parsons: Social Action – Social System- AGIL Model, Pattern Variables.
Robert K. Merton: Theory and Research – Manifest and Latent Functions – Anomie and Reference Group Theory

(Total: 60L)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Coser, L.A., Masters of Sociological Thought, Harcourt Brace, LavarnoVich, USA, 2004.
2. Turner, Jonathan H., 4thEdn, The Structure of Sociological Theory, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1987.
3. Abraham, Francis and John Henry Morgan, Sociological Thought, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi, 1985.
4. Adams. N Bert and R.A. Sydie, Sociological Theory, Vistaar publications, New Delhi, 2001.
5. Coser, Lewis A and B. Rosenberg, Sociological Theory, Macmillan Publication, New York, 1997.
6. Fletcher, Ronald, The Making of Sociology, Vol.I, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1971.
7. Haralambas, M. and R.M. Heald, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1980.
8. Nisbet R., Sociological Tradition, Basic Book, New York, 1956.
9. Turner, Bryan. S (etd)., The Black Well Companion to Social Theory, Oxford & Cambridge, USA, 2013

INDIAN SOCIETY : STRUCTURE AND CHANGE (CORE)

L T P C

4 0 0 4

Objectives:

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

UNIT – I (12L)

Approaches to the study of Indian Society: Indological Approach – Structural Functional Approach – Dialectical Approach – Subaltern Approach

UNIT – II (12L)

Characteristics of Indian Society: Caste System: Structure- Changing trends in Caste – Rules of Marriage – Dowry System in Indian Marriage – Types of Family – Characteristics – Changing Scenario

UNIT – III (12L)

Village Organizations in India: Physical Organization – Social Organization – Economic Organization – Political Organization

UNIT – IV (12L)

Social Issues in Indian Society: Social and Economic Inequalities – Caste Conflict – Communal Tension – Regionalism and Nationalism

UNIT – V (12L)

Towards Social Transformation of Indian Society: Modernization of Indian Tradition – Ideology and Change – Social Legislation and Social Change – Industrialization and Urbanization.

(Total : 60L)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Ahuja Ram., Indian Social System, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2002.
2. AtalYogesh, Indian Sociology- from where to where, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 2003.
3. Beteille Andre, Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of stratification in a TanjoreVillage, University of California Press, USA, 1965.
4. Chandra Bipanet. al., India After Independence, Viking Penguin India Publication, New Delhi, 1999.
5. Damle, Y.B., Caste, Religion and Politics in India, Oxford University Press publishing Co, New Delhi,1982.
6. Desouza, P.R. (ed), Contemporary India, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2000.
7. Dhenagare D.N., Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993.
8. DubeS.C., Indian Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1996.
9. Dube S.C, TheIndianVillage, Routledge Publication, London, 1967.
10. Dumont Louis., Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications, Vikas Publication, New Delhi, 1970.
11. Kolenda P.M., Caste in Contemporary India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,1984.
12. Mukherjee D.P., Diversities, People's Publishing house, Delhi, 1958.
13. Oommen T.K., and P.N. Mukherjee., (etd) Indian Sociolgy: Reflections and Introspections, popular prakashan, Bombay, 1986.
14. Singer, Milton & B Cohn, Structure and Change in Indian Society: Chicago: Aldine Publising Co, New Delhi, 1968.
15. Singh Y., Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging concerns, Vistaar, Delhi, 1986.
16. Singh, Yogendra, Modernization of Indian Tradition, A Systematic Study of Social Change, Thompson Press, Delhi,1983.
17. Singhi K. Narendra (etd)., Theory and Ideology in Indian Sociology, Rawat Publication, New Delhi, 1996.
18. Srinivas M.N., Caste in Modern India and other Essays: Asia Publishing House, Bombay,1966.
19. Srinivas M.N., India's Villages, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1960.
20. VaniPrabhakar, Third World Sociology, Dominant Publisher and distributor, New Delhi, 2003.

Coursecode		TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Critical Analytical Skill	Syllabus Version		2022-2023	
Course Objectives:						
<p>The main objectives of this course are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide exposure to the fundamentals of quantitative and qualitative research techniques and methods. 2. To build upon the basic assumptions in adopting different methodologies for different kinds of research themes. 3. To teach certain quantitative methods, statistical techniques and qualitative methods to collect and analyze the data. 4. To acquaint students with the various components and format of report writing. 						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
5.	Realize the purpose of research and know the different methods to study a social milieu.					K1
6.	Understand the different kinds of sampling design and their criteria; became aware of applying appropriate sampling.					K2
7.	Ability to develop and apply scaling techniques and the method of checking the reliability & validity of a constructed scale.					K3
8.	Evaluate the collected data by adopting appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical techniques					K5
9.	Enhancing the capacity to create a valuable report / thesis.					K6
K1-Remember; K2-Understand; K3-Apply; K4-Analyze; K5-Evaluate; K6-Create						
Unit:1	Introduction to Research					12 hours
Scientific Research, Objectives, Assumptions of Scientific Method. Steps in Scientific Method. Applicability of Scientific Method to the Study of Social Phenomena. Theory and Research. Induction and Deduction. Ethical concerns and challenges in Social Science Research.						
Unit:2	Research Problem					14 hours
Problem Formulation and Conditions- Operationalization-Variables, and Measurement- Review of literature- Hypothesis- Research Design: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory, Experimental and Evaluative- Sampling: Probability and non-probability methods.						
Unit:3	Quantitative Research					13 hours
Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary Data. Quantification and Measurement, Scaling Techniques, Reliability and Validity of Scales, Importance of Field work in Social Research Methods of Primary data: Survey, Interview, Questionnaire, Construction of Questionnaire and Schedule. Pilot study and pre-test						

Unit:4	Qualitative Research	12hours
Participant Observation, Focus Group Discussion, Case study, Ethnography, Narratives and Oral History Methods of Secondary data: Content analysis, Thematic Analysis, Discourse Analysis, Life History		
Unit:5	Data Processing and Report Writing	11—hours
Editing—Coding—Classification—Tabulation—Interpretation— Format, Footnotes, Figures, Bibliography, Index, Preparation of Research Report and Evaluating the Final Report. Types of Report: Proposal, Synopsis and Abstract Issues of Copyright and Plagiarism		
Total Lecture hours		62—hours
Text Book(s)		
12.	Kerlinger, F.R. - <i>Foundations of Behavioral Research</i> , (Second Edition). New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1973.	
13.	Kothari, C.R. - <i>Research Methodology Methods and Techniques</i> . New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1989.	
14.	Krishnaswami Ranganatham - <i>Methodology of Research in Social Sciences</i> , Himalaya Publishing House, 2010	
15.	Mukherji, P.N. - <i>Methodology in Social Research</i> . New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2000	
16.	Pauline V. Young - <i>Scientific Social Surveys and Research</i> , Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. 1984	
17.	Martin Hollis. 2002. <i>The Philosophy of Social Sciences</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.	
18.	Bryman Alan. 2008. <i>Social Research Methods</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press.	
19.	Mills C. Wright. 1966. <i>The Sociological Imagination</i> . London: Oxford University Press.	
20.	Srinivas, M.N. 2002. <i>The field worker and the field: Problems and challenges in sociological Investigations</i> . Delhi: Oxford University Press.	
21.	David Silverman. 2005. <i>Doing Qualitative Research - A Practical Handbook</i> . New Delhi: Sage	
22.	Sarantakos, S. 1998. <i>Social Research</i> . London: Macmillan Press Ltd.	
Reference Books		
11.	Babbie, Earl. - <i>The Practice of Social Research</i> , (Second Edition). Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing, 1979.	
12.	Bailey, K.D. - <i>Methods of Social Research</i> . New York: The Free Press, 1982	
13.	Barker, T.L. - <i>Doing Social Research</i> . New York: McGraw-Hill, 1999.	
14.	Goode, W.J. and Hatt, P.K. - <i>Methods of Social Research</i> . New York: McGraw Hill, 1952.	
15.	Laws, S. - <i>Research for Development</i> . New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2003.	
16.	McTavisi, D.G. & Loether, H.J. - <i>Social Research: An Evolving Process</i> . London: Allyn and Bacon, 2002	

17.	GoardRameson and Martin Skitmore, Writing Research Report, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi-2006.
18.	Silverman David:1985 Qualitative Methodology and sociology, Gower, Vermont.
19.	Henn,M., Weinstein, M & Foard, N. (2006). A short introduction to Social Research, Sage Publication.
20.	Singleton, R.A. & Straits, B.C. - <i>Approaches to Social Research</i> . New York: OxfordUniversityPress, 2005.
21.	Vaus,D.A.- <i>SurveysinSocialResearch</i> . NewDelhi: RawatPublications,2003.

RelatedOnlineContents[MOOC,SWAYAM, NPTEL,Websitesetc.]

1.	SwayamMOOCcourseonResearchMethodologybyProf.G.S Bajpai,NationalLaw University. https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?searchText=research%20methodology
2.	https://www.pdfdrive.com/research-methodology-a-step-by-step-guide-for-beginners-d18463258.html
3.	IntroductiontoScientificresearch https://www.pearsonhighered.com/assets/samplechapter/0/2/0/5/0205701655.pdf

CourseDesigned By:

MappingwithProgrammeOutcome

Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO 9	PO10
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	S

Course code		TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
E-PG PATHSALA (ELECTIVE)		Political Sociology	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Understanding the Politics	Syllabus Version	2022- 2023		
Course Objectives:						
The main objectives of this course are:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To enable the student to understand the sociological perspectives on politics To impart the knowledge and the skills of political structure and its functions in the country To framework the Political and Non Political System, Social Status and Social Distance, Power, Authority, Influence and Elites 						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	Gain the information of the scope, importance and development of political sociology.					K1
2.	Understanding the intellectual background of modern political Sociology.					K2
3.	Learn relationship between society and polity					K3
4.	Acquiring the knowledge of Political Sociology					K5
5.	Describe the perspectives on political system					K6
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6–Create						
Unit:1	Political Sociology					12hours
Origin and growth of Political Sociology – Importance of Political Sociology - Development of Political Sociology – Approach to the study of Political Sociology - The Founding Fathers – Karl Marx and Max Weber - Perspectives on Power -Weberian, Functionalist, Marxist Perspectives on State: Liberal, Marxist, Power-elite, Post-modernist New Political sociology.						
Unit:2	Political Socialization					14hours
The concepts and process of Socialization – political relevance of adult Socialization – Socialization and political personality – Socialization into political roles- Social Status – Social distance						
Unit:3	Political System					13hours
Political and Non-Political System, Power, Authority, Casts, Class - Social Structure and Political Process in India. Political communication – Modernization – Political Process- Political culture and political participation.						

Unit:4	Political Parties and Pressure Groups	12hours
Features and Functions, Structures of Political Parties - Types: National, regional and upcoming trends in political party - Meaning of Pressure Groups and their relationship with Political Parties - Types of Pressure Groups and their role in the Polity and Decision Making Process		
Unit:5	Role of Other Institutions	11—hours
Role of Religion, Caste and Regionalism in Indian Politics, Political Participation, State and Society in India. . Relationship between society and polity		
Total Lecture hours		62—hours
Text Book(s)		
1.	Ali Ashraf. and L.N. Sharma, Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics, 1983 University Press	
2.	Anthony M. Orum and John G. Dale Political Sociology. Power and Participation in the Modern World. Fifth Edition 2009 OUP	
3.	Bhattacharya, D.C. Political Sociology	
4.	Baral, J.K. Political Sociology	
5.	Bottomore, T.B. 1993, Elites and Society, 2 Edition, Routledge	
6.	T.Bottomore, Political Sociology, Blackie & Sons, Bombay, 1975	
7.	Burchell, Graham et al (Eds),1991, The Foucault Effect: Studies in Governmentality, The University of Chicago Press	
8.	DavitaGlasberg and Deric Shannon Political Sociology: Oppression, Resistance, and the State, 2010, Pine Forge.	
Reference Books		
1.	Bottomore, T. Political Sociology, Blackie & Sons, Bombay, 1975	
2.	A.K. Mukhopadhyay, A.K. Political Sociology, K.P. Begchi& Company. Calcutta, 1980	
3.	Falks, Keith. - Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction New York Press , 2000	
4.	Javos, Socialization to Politics, New York, Praeger, 1973.	
5.	Key, V.O. Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups. NY: Crowell, 1964.	
6.	Chakravarty, B. &Pandey, K. P. 2006. Indian Government and Politics. New Delhi: Sage.	
7.	Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). 2009. Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage. Caramani, D. (ed.). 2008. Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.	
Course Designed By:		

Mapping with Programme Outcome

Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO 9	PO10
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S

FIELD STUDY PRACTICUM

Field Study will be closely supervised educational internship that provides planned opportunities to apply theory taught in classrooms to Field Situations, which in-turn, enhance classroom learning.

'Knowing' does not automatically result in the ability of 'doing' so necessary for professional development therefore, a distinctive feature of the instructional programme at the department is the emphasis on field study as an integral part of the total curriculum. Field Study enables the student to integrate and reinforce the knowledge acquired in the classroom with actual practice under competent supervision provided by field study supervisors in the department as well as in the field study agency. The content of field study is planned to provide an orderly sequence of learning.

General Objectives of Field Study Practicum

The Field Study Programme has been designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To develop among students, the ability to integrate theoretical learning with praxis.
2. To enable students to develop Sociological Imagination,
3. To help students understand the socio-economic, cultural and political milieu and develop Capacity for critical examination of social issues and their consequences.
4. To possibly provide students with an opportunity to apply theories in practical situations for problem solving with groups and community.
5. To help students identify, plan and implement social work instruments and to assess their Impact on different client system in various agency settings.

Field Study Objectives for 1st and 2nd Semesters

The emphasis is on learning skills using observation and case study.

The specific objectives of field-study in the 1st year of the course (I & II Semesters) may include:

1. Development of the knowledge of:
 - (a) Socio-economic background and the living condition of vulnerable groups and the problems confronting them.
 - (b) The use of simple research procedures and maintenance of scientific data to assess problems/needs/agency.

Efforts will be made to work out objectives in each semester for every student in field-practicum according to the nature and services of the agency and the candidates' performance will be evaluated accordingly.

**II SEMESTER
CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES (CORE)**

**L T P C
4 0 0 4**

Objectives:

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

UNIT – I (12L)

Structuralism and Functionalism:

Randall Collins- Micro- structuralism – Anthony Giddens – The Theory of Structuration – Talcott Parsons – Analytical Functionalism – Robert K. Merton – Empirical Functionalism

UNIT – II (12L)

Dialectical and Critical theory:

Ralf Dahrendorf– Dialectical Conflict – Lewis. A. Coser – Conflict Functionalism – JurgenHabermass– Critical Theory

UNIT – III (12L)

Interactionism:

Edmund Husserl and Alfred Schutz – Phenomenology – C.H.Cooley, Herbert Blumer and G.H. Mead – Symbolic Interactionism – Harold Garfinkel– Ethnomethodology

UNIT – IV (12L)

Exchange Theory:

George C. Homans – Exchange Behaviorism – Peter M. Blau – Structural Exchange

UNIT – V (12L)

Neo-Marxism and Post Modernism:

Louis Althusser – Structural Marxism – Antonio Gramsci – Hegemony – Michel Foucault – Post-structural / Post Modernism – Jacques Derrida – Deconstruction

(Total: 60L)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Adams, N.Bert and Sydie. R.A., **Sociological Theory**, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi, 2009.
2. Calhoun, Craig, et. Al, (etd) **Contemporary Sociological Theory**, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, UK, 2002.
3. Elliott, Anthony.,**Contemporary Social Theory- An Introduction**, RoutledgePublication,New York, USA, 2009.
4. Elliot, Anthony and Larry Ray (etd), **Key Contemporary Social Theories**, Blackwell Publishing, UK, 2003.
5. Ferretter, Luke.,**Louis Althusser** – Routledge Critical Thinkers, Routledge Publication, UK, 2007.
6. Jones, Steve.,**Antonio Gramsci**, Routledge Critical Thinkers, Routledge Publication, UK, 2007.
7. Mills, Steven, **Social Theory in the Real World**, Sage Publication, London, 2001.
8. Mills, Steven (etd), **The Polity Reader in Social Theory**, Polity Press, Cambridge, U.K, 2002.
9. Royle, Nicholas.,**Jacques Derrida**,Routledge Critical Thinkers, Routledge Publication, UK, 2007.
10. Seidman, Steven and Alexander, Jeffrey C (etd), **The New Social Theory- Reader**, Routledge Publication, London, 2001.
11. Smart, Barry.,**Michel Foucault**, Routledge Critical Thinkers, Routledge Publication, UK, 2007.
12. Turner H. Jonathan, **The Structure of Sociological Theory**, Fourth Edition, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2001.

Coursecode		TITLEOFTHECOURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		CriticalAnalyticalSkill	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
CourseObjectives:						
<p>1. This course exposes students to the distinctiveness of the sociological approach to the study of religion.</p> <p>2. The individual and the group encounter religion and/or religious phenomenon in myriad ways be it through custom, ritual, beliefs or other practices. Students will be familiarized with the basic theoretical and methodological perspectives on the study of religion and also exposed to ethnographic texts on various aspects of religious phenomenon.</p> <p>3. The last section of the course touches upon some aspects of religion in contemporary times such as secularization and multiculturalism.</p>						
ExpectedCourseOutcomes:						
Onthesuccessful completionofthecourse,student willbe ableto:						
10.	To familiarize the students with religious practices and beliefs in the various human cultures, to consider the main sociological theories of religion and analyze the various types of religious organizations in different societies. The course also intends to introduce students with religions of India and their main components.					K1
11.	Students will be acquainted with representative texts that symbolize the development of knowledge in the field of Sociology of Religion. They will be able to identify different theories, approaches and concepts that make up the study of religion, distinguish between them and also use terms specific to the field in specific context.					K2
12.	Students will be able to make a link between texts and paraphrase their arguments and use these to communicate their ideas in research papers, projects and presentations					K3
13.	By encompassing contemporary developments the course enables students to think about linkages between religion and society at various levels.					K5
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6–Create						
Unit:1	Religion					12hours
Definition; Composition and Features of Religion; Beliefs and Rituals; Magic, Religion and Science; Sacred & Profane; Church; Cult and Sect; Priests, Shamans and Prophets						
Unit:2	Sociological Interpretations of Religion :					14hours
Origin of Religion (Evolutionary); Durkheim & Sociological Functionalism; Weber & Phenomenology; Marx and Dialectical Materialism, Indian Perspective - Gandhi, Ambedkar and Vivekananda						
Unit:3	Religions of India & their Components					13hours
Hinduism; Islam; Buddhism; Christianity; Sikhism; Jainism; Saints/ Sants, Sadhus and Shrines.						

Unit:4	Socio-religious Movement; Religious Pluralism, Fundamentalism; Communalism; Secularism; Religion and Globalization.	12hours
Unit:5	Contemporary Debates On Religion	11 hours
Religion and other institutions: Religion and civil society, religion and media (televangelism/film); Religion and violence – persecution, sacrifice, mutilation; New religious movement		
TotalLecturehours		62 hours
TextBook(s)		
23.	Ayyar, P.V. Jagadisa, 1920. South Indian Shrines, Madras : The Madras Times.	
24.	Babb, Lawrence A. 1996 Absent Lord : Ascetic and Kings in Jain Ritual Culture. Berkeley : University of California Press.	
25.	Babb, Lawrence A. 2003. ‘Sets and Indian Religions’ in Veen Das (ed.) The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology. New Delhi, Oxford University Press : 802-826 (also see Veena Das (ed.) 2004. Handbook of Indian Sociology, New Delhi : Oxford University Press : 223-256.	
26.	Baird, R. D. (ed.) 2001 Religion in Modern India, New Delhi :Manohar Publishers.	
27.	Bayly, Susan, 1989. Saints, Goddesses and Kings. Muslims and Christians in South India, Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.	
28.	Census of Indi, 1995. Census of India, India Paper 1 of 1995. Religion, New Delhi : Government of India.	
29.	Chatterjee, Margaret, 1983. Gandhi’s Religious Thought, Notre Dame, University of Notre Dame Press.	
30.	Copley. A. 1999. Religion in Conflict, New Delhi : Oxford university Press. 9. D’Souza. L. 2005. The Sociology of Religion: A Historical Review, Jaipur :Rawat Publications.	
31.	Debiprasad, Bhattacharya, 1969. Indian Atheism : A Marxist Approach, New Delhi : People’s Publishing House.	
32.	Ayyar, P.V. Jagadisa, 1920. South Indian Shrines, Madras : The Madras Times.	
33.	Dube, S. C. and V. N. Basilov (eds.) 1983. Secularization in Multi Religious Societies, New Delhi : Concept.	
References		
34.	Dundas, Paul, 1992. The Jains, London :Routledge.	
35.	Eliade, Mircea, 1961. The Sacred and the Profane, New York : Harper and Row.	
36.	Erndl, Kathleen M. 1993. Victory to the Mother : The Hindu Goddess of North West India in Myth, Ritual and Symbol, New York : Oxford University Press.	
37.	Folld, Gavin, 1996. An Introduction to Hinduism, Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.	
38.	Fuller, C. J. 1992. The Camphor Flame : Popular Hinduism and Society in	
39.	India, Princeton, N. J. : Princeton University Press.	
40.	Gerth, H.H. and C.W. mills (eds.). 1948. From Max Weber : Essays in Sociology, London : Routeledge and Kegan Paul.	

41.	Ghurye, G.S. 1964 (2nd edn.). Indian Sadhus, Bombay : Popular Prakashan.
42.	Gold, Daniel, 1987. The Lord as Guru :HidniSants and North Indian Tradition, Oxford : Oxford University Press.
43.	Gore, M.S. 1991. Secularism in India, Allahabad Indian Academy of Social Science.
44.	Grewal, J.S. 1990. The Sikhs of the Punjab, Cambridge University Press.

COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4
CO1	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S

Coursecode		TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		SOCIAL STATISTICS	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Aware about the basic statistical application in social science	Syllabus Version	2022-23		
Course Objectives:						
The main objectives of this course are to:						
1. Develop the necessary statistical competence with the students in order to make them acquire the necessary skills to undertake quantitative analysis of data.						
2. Train students with basic knowledge on big data analytics and its application on social research through tools such as SPSS.						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1	Understand the basic knowledge of statistics and to apply in appropriate places for a given set of data					K1
2	Acquire the skills to understand the nuances of the statistical description of data in research and government reports.					K2
3	Apply the concept of big data analytics in social research with help of SPSS software.					K3
4	Evaluate or analyse the collected data by adopting appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical techniques					K4
5	Use the big data analytics to find more insights from independent research.					K5
K1-Remember; K2-Understand; K3-Apply; K4-Analyze; K5-Evaluate; K6-Create						
Unit:1	Introduction to Social Statistics				13 hours	
Basic Description: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics, Functions - Relevance and Scope of Social Statistics - Limitations of Statistics - Stages of Statistical Investigation. Presentation of Data - Graphic: Histogram, Bar, Pie, Polygon						
Unit:2	Measures of Central Tendency				11 hours	
Basic and Analytical Description: Meaning, Nature, Purpose - Kinds of Central Tendency: Mean (Arithmetic & Geometric) – Median – Mode - Merits and Limitations - Significance of Central Tendency in Social Research						
Unit:3	Measures of Dispersion				12 hours	
Measures of Dispersion - Meaning, Nature, Purpose - Kinds of Dispersion: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation. - Merits and Demerits of each Measurement - Significance of dispersion in Social Research.						
Unit:4	Correlation & Tests of Significance				12 hours	
Basic and Analytical Description: Correlation: Types – Means of Computing Correlation and Interpretation - Karl Pearson's Coefficient of Correlation, (Spearman's) Rank Correlation - Tests of Significance (a) Chi-Square, 't' Test, 'F' Test. (b) Importance of Correlation and Tests of Significance in Social Research.						
Unit:5	Big Data Analytics				12 hours	

Big data analytics: Definition, Characteristics and types of big data analytics – Big data for Sociologist – Big data analytics in health care and public sector – Scope and Application of SPSS - Role of SPSS in Social Research – Practical Application of SPSS.	
Total Lecture hours	62 hours

Text Book(s)	
1	Gupta, S.C. (1996). <i>Fundamentals of Statistics</i> . Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
2	Kothari, C.R. (1989). <i>Research Methodology Methods and Techniques</i> . New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd.
3	Krishnaswami & Ranganatham. (2010). <i>Methodology of Research in Social Sciences</i> , Himalaya Publishing House.
4	Majumdar P.K. (2002). <i>Statistics: A tool for Social Sciences</i> , Jaipur: Rawat Publishers.
5	Mukherji, P.N. (2000). <i>Methodology in Social Research</i> . New Delhi: Sage Publications.
Reference Books	
1.	Addison Wesley. Walker, J. et. al. (2013). <i>Understanding Statistics for the Social Sciences, Criminal Justice and Criminology</i> . Burlington:
2.	Agarwal - <i>Basic Statistics</i> . Wiley Eastern, 1980
3.	Argyrous, G. (2011). <i>Statistics for Research with a Guide to SPSS</i> . London: Sage.
4.	Babbie, E. (2000). <i>Adventures in Social Research</i> . London: Sage,
5.	Blalock, H.M. (1985). <i>Social Statistics</i> , London: McGraw-Hill.
6.	Bryman, A., & Duncan, C. (1999). <i>Quantitative Data Analysis with SPSS Release 8 for Windows</i> .
7.	<i>Data Analytics Applications in Education</i> . Taylor & Francis Inc. ISBN: 9781498769273
8.	Gregory Richard. <i>Big Data and Analytics Applications in Government</i> . Taylor & Francis Inc., ISBN: 9781498764346
9.	Jones & Bartlett. Yadav, S.S., & K.N.S. Yadav. (1995). <i>Statistical Analysis for Social Sciences</i> . Manak Publications.
10.	Khalid MM. (2012). <i>Advanced Statistical Methods in Economics</i> . New Delhi: Advanced Research Publications.
11.	Timothy, J., and O'Leary L. (1995). <i>Micro computing</i> . New York: McGraw-Hill.
12.	Tolwer, R. et. al. (2000). <i>Microsoft Office 2000</i> . New York:
13.	Wilcox, R.R. (2011). <i>Modern Statistics for the Social and Behavioral Sciences</i> . London: Tylor & Francis.
Related Online Contents [MOOC, SWAYAM, NPTEL, Websites etc.]	
1	https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1186/s40711-019-0102-4.pdf
2	https://www.iunera.com/kraken/fabric/big-data/
3	https://www.ntnu.no/ie/fag/big/lessons/lesson2.pdf
4.	Bigdata Computing by Prof. Rajiv Misra https://swayam.gov.in/nd1_noc20_cs92/preview
Course Designed By:	

--

Coursecode		TITLEOFTHECOURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		GENDER AND SOCIETY	3	-	-	3
Prerequisite		CriticalAnalyticalSkill	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
CourseObjectives:						
This course focuses on:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The social relationships governing our gender identity and sexual practice. 6. The sociological experience of sex, sexuality and gender. 7. It will look at how these categories are both constituted by and constitute beliefs and social institutions. 						
ExpectedCourseOutcomes:						
Onthesuccessful completionofthecourse,student willbe ableto:						
14.	Identify how gender is constructed as a “social fact”. Know how gender is constructed and the social status of women in Indian Society.					K1
15.	Explain the value of sociological methods for analyzing gendered interactions. The role of social relationships governing our gender identity and sexual practice.					K2
16.	Apply a “sociological imagination” to their day-to-day observations on sex and gender in society.The theories to understand gender and intersectionism.					K3
17.	The exposure to the course will lead to a better understanding of the gender issues in society.The sexual division of labour and issues relating to marginalization of women					K4
18.	The violence against women					K5
19.	Ideas for challenging patriarchy					K6
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6–Create						
Unit:1	Theorizing Gender: Social construction of Gender				9hours	
Gender and Sex. Gender and Inequality. Emergence of Gender Studies. Theories of Gender: Biological Explanations, Socialist Feminism, Social Constructionism, Standpoint Theory and Intersectionism; Studying Gender as a “Social Fact”						
Unit:2	Women in India : Past and Present				9hours	
Changing position of women in India: Pre – Colonial, Colonial and Post-Independence periods. Women - a heterogeneous group. Demographic Profile: Gender gaps.						
Unit:3	Unit III. Gender Reproduction in Indian Society				12hours	
Sexuality and Gender, Intersexuality and Gender Identity Differentiation, Gender Socialization Family: Socialization and gender roles. Household work and invisible work. Role in decisionmaking. Economy: Sexual division of labour. Marginalization of women. Religion and Culture: Women as repository of cultural traditions and practices.Values reinforcing						

women's subordination. Portrayal of women in mass media. Politics: Participation in local and national governance.		
Unit:4	Gendering the sociological imagination	8hours
Transforming Gender: Issues affecting the Quality of life of Women; Violence against Women, Human Rights and Gender Violence; Addressing Gendered Social Problems: Health, Education; Personal laws in India - Hindu Code Bill, Christian Laws and Muslim Personal Laws; Customary laws and practices. Property Rights; Transgender and Healthcare		
Unit:5	Gendered Livelihoods and Women's Development and Empowerment	7 hours
Approaches: Welfare, Development and Empowerment. National Policy on Women. Role of Government and Non-Government Organizations in women's empowerment and development.		
TotalLecturehours		45 hours
TextBook(s)		
45.	S. Jackson and S. Scott (eds.) 2002 Gender: A Sociological Reader, London: Routledge. Introduction, pp. 1-26. Liz Stanley. 2002. „Should Sex Really be Gender or Gender Really be Sex“ in S. Jackson and S. Scott (eds.) Gender: A Sociological Reader, London: Routledge (pp. 31-41)	
46.	Black Brian. 2007. “Brahmins and Women: Subjectivity and Gender Construction in the Upanishads” in The Character of Self in Ancient India. State University of New York Press.	
47.	Albany. Chapter 4. Dube, Leela.1988. “On the Construction of Gender: Hindu Girls in Patrilineal India.” Economic and Political Weekly. 23(18). WS11-WS19.	
48.	Uberoi, Patricia “Feminine Identity and National Ethos in Indian Calendar Art” In Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 25, No. 17 (Apr. 28, 1990), (pp. WS41-WS48)	
49.	LeelaDube 1996 “Caste and Women” in M.N. Srinivas (ed.) Caste: Its twentieth century avatar, New Delhi: Penguin (pp 1-27).	
50.	Rege, S. 1998. “Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position.” Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 44 (Oct.31-Nov. 6, 1998) (pp 39-48)	
51.	Palriwala, Rajni. 1999. “Negotiating Patriliney: Intra-household Consumption and Authority in Rajasthan (India)”, in RajniPalriwala and Carla Risseuw (eds.), Shifting Circles of Support: Contextualising kinship and gender relations in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Delhi: Sage Publications [pp.190-220]	
52.	Susie, Tharu and TejaswiniNiranjana. 1999. “Problems for a Contemporary theory of Gender” in NiveditaMenon (ed.) Gender and Politics in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press [pp 494-525].	
53.	Beauvoir, Simone De, 1983. The Second Sex, Harmondsworth: Penguin.	

54.	Cavallaro, Dani, 2003. French Feminist Theory, New York: Continuum.
55.	Chakrawarti, Uma, 2006. Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens, Kolkata: Stree.
56.	1993. 'Conceptualizing Brahmanical Patriarchy in Early India: Gender, Caste and Class the State'. Economic and Political Weekly, 28(14), 579-585. 1995.
Reference Books	
22.	Gender, Caste and Labour Ideological and Material Structure of Widowhood. Economic and Political Weekly, 30(36), 2248-2256.
23.	Chowdhry, Prem, 2014. "Masculine Spaces: Rural Male Culture in North India". Economic and Political Weekly, 49 (47), 41-49.
24.	De Vault, Marjorie L., 1996. 'Talking Back to Sociology: Distinctive Contributions of Feminist Methodology', Annual Review of Sociology, 22, 29-50.
25.	Engels, F., 2010. The origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, New Delhi: Peoples Publishing House.
26.	Agnes, Flavia, 2000 Women, Marriage and the Subordination of Rights in Community, Gender and Violence. Subaltern Studies XI. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
27.	Gopal, M., 2013. Ruptures and Reproduction in Caste/ Gender/ Labour, Economic and Political Weekly, 48(18) 91-97.
28.	Ghosh, G. K. and Shukla Ghosh, 1997. Dalit Women. New Delhi: A.P.H Publication.
29.	Giddens, Anthony, 2013. Sociology. New Delhi: John Wiley and Sons.
30.	Guru, G., 1995. 'Dalit Women Talk Differently', Economic & Political Weekly, 14, (21), 2548-2549. Halberstam, Judith, 1998. Female Masculinity, London: Duke University Press.
31.	Harding, Sandra (ed.), 1987. Feminism and Methodology, Bermington USA: Indiana University Press.
32.	1991. Whose Science? Whose Knowledge: Thinking from Women's Lives, Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press.
33.	Hasan, Zoya and Menon Ritu, 2004. Unequal Citizens: A Study of Muslim Women in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
34.	Kannabiran, V. and Kannabiran. K. 2003. 'Caste and Gender: Understanding Dynamics of Power and Violence, in Anupama Rao (ed). Gender and caste, New Delhi: Kali for Women.

MappingwithProgrammeOutcomes:

	PO					PSO				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
CO1	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2

Strongly correlated-3 ; Moderately Correlated-2 ; Weakly correlated-1

SOCIOLOGY OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES (ELECTIVE)

L T P C

3 0 0 3

Objectives:

To examine the processes of marginalization of certain populations in Indian Society

UNIT – I (9L)

Marginalized Communities

Concepts – Indices for measuring marginalization: Socio-economic and political indices – discrimination, deprivation, exploitation, segregation, poverty – Educational level and powerlessness.

UNIT – II (9L)

Caste system and untouchability

Marginalization mechanism – Theoretical explanation of marginalization: Racial, Occupational, Brahminical and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Broken-men Theory – Current practices of casteism and untouchability

UNIT – III (9L)

Social Mobility

Meaning of the SCs, STs, NTs, DNTs, OBCs and Minorities – Status and problems of marginalized communities – Social mobility among the marginalized communities

UNIT – IV (9L)

Views of Mahatma Jyotibaand SavithriBaiPhuley, RajarshiChatrapatiShahujiMaharaj, Ambedkar,VittalRamjiShinde, Periyar, Basvanna, Gandhiji, Sree Narayan Guru, Mangoo Ram and BirasaMunda.

UNIT – V (9L)

Policies

Reservation Policy and marginalized communities – Globalization, New Economic Policy and marginalized communities – Issues of access to education, employment means of livelihood and health.

(Total: 45 L)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Ahuja, Ram Indian Social System, Rawat, Jaipur, 1993/2002.
2. Beteille, Andre Backward classes and the new social order, Oxford, Delhi, 1981.
3. Beteille, Andre The Backward Classes in Contemporary India, Oxford, Delhi, 1992
4. Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth (Eds.) Challenging Untouchability, Sage, Delhi , 1998
5. Chaudhuri, S.N. Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India Daya Publishing House, Delhi, 1988.
6. Gore, M.S. The Social Context of an Ideology : The Social and Political Thoughts of BabasahebAmbedkar, Sage, New Delhi, 1993.
7. Gupta, Dipankar, Social Stratification, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1991.
8. Jogdand, P.G., New Economic Policy and Dalits (Jaipur : Rawat) 2000
9. Jogdand P.G., Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, Kanak Publications, New Delhi,1991.
10. Mane Suresh Glimpses of Socio-Cultural Revolts in India, Samrudh Bharat Mumbai, 2006.
11. Mahajan, Gurpreet, Democracy, Difference and Social Justice, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998.

SOCIOLOGY OF MASS MEDIA(ELECTIVE)

L T P C
3 0 0 3

Objectives:

- 1.To introduce students to the different types of media.
- 2.To introduce new methodologies to analyze media in the context of globalization. nation, gender and community.

UNIT – I (9L)

Introduction

Sociology of Mass Communication - Sociology of Mass Media, Relationship between Media and Society, Mass Media and identity, community consciousness; relationship between Mass media, social and political movements; types of Mass Media.

UNIT – II (9L)

Theoretical Perspectives of Mass Media

Semiotics School, Process School, Selective Influence, Magic Bullet Theory and Dependency Theory.

UNIT – III (9L)

Media Issues

Media and Terrorism, Media and War, Media and Women /Children, Media and Environment.

UNIT – IV (9L)

Media and Globalization

Globalization and Mass Media, Popular Culture, Americanization, Cultural diversity, Neo-liberalism and its implications, Transnational and diasporic visual culture – Social Media and its impacts on Society.

UNIT – V (9L)

Mass Media and Social Development

Mass Media and its impact on society – emergence of ICTs – commercialization of leisure – Human Rights and Social Development.

(Total: 45L)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Arato, A. and E. Gebhardt. 1988. *The Essential Frankfurt School Reader*. New York: The Cossntinum Publishing Company.
2. Benjamin, W. 1969. *The Work of Art in the age of Mechanical Reproduction. Illuminations*. New York; Schocken Books.
3. Williams, R. 1962. *Communications*. Penguin: Harmondsworth.
4. Hall, S. (1980) 'Cultural Studies: Two Paradigms', *Media, Culture and Society* 2, 57-72
5. Barthes, Roland. *Mythologies*. Hill and Wang, 1972.
6. Appadurai, A. 1986. *The Social Life of Things: Commodities in Cultural Perspective*, Cambridge University Press.
7. Herman, Edward S. and Chomsky, Noam. 1988. *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of Mass Media*, Pantheon Books.
8. Rajiva, Lila. 2005. *The Language of Empire: Abu Gharib and the American Media*. Monthly Review Press.
9. John Corner, Dick Pelseds. 2000. *Media and the Restyling of Politics: Consumerism, Celebrity, and Cynicism*. London: Sage.
10. Desai, A.R. 1948. *The Role of the Press in the Development of Indian Nationalism*. In *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
11. Kohli, V. *The Indian Media Business*. London: Sage, 2003.
12. Jeffrey, Robin. 2000. *India's Newspaper Revolution. Capitalism, Politics and the Indian Language*, NY: St. Martins Press.
13. Kumar, KJ. 2010. *Mass Communication in India*, Jaico Publishing House.
14. Lelyveld, D. 1994. "Upon the Subdominant: Administering Music on All-India Radio". *Social Text*.
15. Gans, HJ. 2004. *Deciding What's News*. Northwestern University Press.
16. Appadurai, Arjun. 1996. *Modernity at Large: The Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation*, Oxford University Press.
17. Larkin, B. "Indian Films and Nigerian Lovers: Media and the Creation of ParalellModernities". *Africa*, Vol.67, 1997.
18. James Curran and Myung-Jin Park(eds.). 2000. *De-westernizing Media Studies*, Routledge.
19. Shohat, Ella and Robert Stam. 1994. *Unthinking Eurocentrism: Multiculturalism and the Media*, Routledge.
20. Uberoi, Patricia. 2006. *Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family, and Popular Culture in India*. Oxford University Press.
21. Blackman, Lisa and Valerie Walkerdine. 2000. *Mass Hysteria: Critical Psychology and Media Studies*, Palgrave.
22. Hall, Stuart. 2003. "The Whites of their eyes: racist ideologies in the media." In Gail Hymes and Jean M. Hume zeds *Gender, Race, and Class in Media: a Text Reader*, Sage.
23. Said, Edward. 1981. *Covering Islam: How the Media and Experts Determine How We See the Rest of the World*. New York: Pantheon.
24. McRobbie, Angela. 2004. "Post Feminism and Popular Culture". *Feminist Media Studies*.
25. C. Berry and F. Martineds. 2003. *Mobile Cultures: New Media in Queer Asia*, Duke University Press.

26. Khan, R. and D. Keller. 2004. "New Media and Internet Activism: From the "Battle of Seattle to Blogging". *New Media and Society*.
MOOCS Course (if offered)

L T P C

3 0 0 3

FIELD STUDY PRACTICUM

Field Study will be closely supervised educational internship that provides planned opportunities to apply theory taught in classrooms to Field Situations, which in-turn, enhance classroom learning.

'Knowing' does not automatically result in the ability of 'doing' so necessary for professional development therefore, a distinctive feature of the instructional programme at the department is the emphasis on field study as an integral part of the total curriculum. Field Study enables the student to integrate and reinforce the knowledge acquired in the classroom with actual practice under competent supervision provided by field study supervisors in the department as well as in the field study agency. The content of field study is planned to provide an orderly sequence of learning.

General Objectives of Field Study Practicum

The Field Study Programme has been designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To develop among students, the ability to integrate theoretical learning with praxis.
2. To enable students to develop Sociological Imagination,
3. To help students understand the socio-economic, cultural and political milieu and develop Capacity for critical examination of social issues and their consequences.
4. To possibly provide students with an opportunity to apply theories in practical situations for problem solving with groups and community.
5. To help students identify, plan and implement social work instruments and to assess their Impact on different client system in various agency settings.

Field Study Objectives for 1st and 2nd Semesters

The emphasis is on learning skills using observation and case study.

The specific objectives of field-study in the 1st year of the course (I & II Semesters) may include:

1. Development of the knowledge of:
 - (a) Socio-economic background and the living condition of vulnerable groups and the problems confronting them.
 - (b) The use of simple research procedures and maintenance of scientific data to assess problems/needs/agency.

Efforts will be made to work out objectives in each semester for every student in field-practicum according to the nature and services of the agency and the candidates' performance will be evaluated accordingly.

III SEMESTER

Course code		TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY	4	-	-	4
Pre requisite		Knowledge on Population of Society	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
Course Objectives:						
The main objectives of this course are:						
1. To understand the Sources and Demographic data as well as indicators to measure various demographic factors.						
2. To understand population theories.						
3. To understand the linkages between various social structure and demographic outcomes.						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	Interpret the source and importance of Demography data					K1
2.	Connect the major theories related to Social Demography					K2
3.	Analyze the trends of population growth in India.					K3
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6-Create						
Unit:I		Concepts			11hours	
Scope & Determinants of Demography – Concept of Demography & Population Studies – Demography as a field of study – Demographic Determinants – Data Sources: Censuses, Vital statistics and Surveys – Problems of coverage, errors and uncertainty in demographic data – Population Size & Growth – Composition & Distribution – Population Control Policies & Education.						
Unit:II		Population Theories			13hours	
Mercantilist and related theories – Malthusian Theories – Demographic – Transition Theory – Optimum Theory of Population – Marxist & Socialist Theories – Corrado Ginnis-Biological Theory– Ester Boserup and Julian Simon- Economic Theories.						
Unit:III		Fertility			14hours	
Concepts and Measurement of Fertility; Bio-social models of fertility – Total Fertility Rate – Fecundity – Social Structure and Fertility – Role of Intermediate Variables (Davis and Blake) – Economic Theory of Fertility (Becker) – Socio-Economic Theories of Fertility (Leibenstein and Easterlin) – Reproductive Health & Family Planning – Future of fertility in industrial societies – Impact of family planning and public policy on fertility.						
Unit: IV		Mortality			14-hours	

Concepts and Measurement of Mortality – Morbidity – Life Expectancy and Gender – Factors of Mortality – Mortality trends in historical perspective –Determinants of Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality – Sex-Ratio and Regional Variations. Differentials in mortality & morbidity- Health and Mortality patterns in developed countries		
Unit:V	Migration	10-hours
Concepts, Factors and Consequences of Migration – Types of Migration – Social Process of migration – Migration in developing countries – Theories of Migration – Ravenstein’s Law – Everette Lee’s perspective – Push and Pull Theories – Refugees.		
Total Lecture hours		62hours
TextBook(s)		
1.	Text Book(s) 1 Jayapalan	
2.	Text Book(s) 1 Jayapalan	
ReferenceBooks		
1.	Caldwell JC, Reddy PH, Caldwell P. - The social component of mortality decline:	
2.	An investigation in South India employing alternative methodologies. Population Studies,1983 July; 37(2):185-205.	
3.	Caldwell, John C. - "The Global Fertility Transition: the Need for a Unifying Theory".Population and Development Review, Vol. 23, No. 4, December 1997, pp. 803-812.	
4.	JC Caldwell, (Several other articles) Tim Dyson and others inPopulationandDevelopment Review. (Available in the internet).	
5.	AshaBhande& Tara Kaitkar, Principles of Population Studies, Himalayan Publishing House, 2015.	
6.	Lassaonde, Louise - Coping with Population Challenges. London: Earthscan, 1997.	
7.	Massey, Douglas et al. - "Theories of International Migration".PopulationandDevelopment Review 19:3, 1993.	
8.	Weeks, John R. – ‘Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues’. Belmont,California: Wadsworth, 1977, pp.1-324.	
9.	Samir Dasgupta, Social Demography, Pearson India, 2011.	

MappingwithProgrammeOutcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M
CO3	S	S	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M
CO3	S	S	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M

*S-Strong;M-Medium;L-Low

Coursecode	NSOC32	TITLEOFTHECOURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		Sociology of Health	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Understanding socio-cultural context of health and illness	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
Course Objectives:						
The main objectives of this course are:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To introduce the basic concepts of health in social context. 2. To make student understand that health is one of the basic rights 3. To create awareness on Sociological Perspective of Health and Illness 4. To evaluate health planning policies and programme in India 						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	Know the development and scope of medical sociology and its relevance to patient care					K1
2.	Understand the concept of health and illness and the theoretical perspectives of health such as functional, conflict, interactionist approaches					K2
3.	Application of knowledge on social epidemiology and the uses of health statistics.					K3
K1-Remember; K2-Understand; K3-Apply; K4-Analyze; K5-Evaluate; K6-Create						
Unit:1	Introduction to Sociology of Health				13 hours	
Sociology of Medicine and Sociology in Medicine - Historical Development of Medical Sociology. Dimensions of Health- Physical, Social, Emotional, and Spiritual. Formation of Health Behavior: Beliefs, Values, Attitudes and Practices.						
Unit:2	Concept of Health and Illness				12 hours	
Illness, Sickness and Disease- Social determinants of Sickness - Labeling Approach- Talcott Parsons' Sick Role Theory; Illness as a Deviance. Health Behaviour and Illness Behaviour						
Unit:3	Social Epidemiology				12 hours	
Meaning and Definition of Social Epidemiology- Components of Epidemiology, Natural history of diseases, Social Etiology- Social Epidemiology and Ecology of Disease- Microbial Theory - Process of Transmission. Vital Statistics: Uses and sources of vital and health statistics, Socio-Cultural factors bearing on health in India.						
Unit:4	Hospital & Professionalization of Health Personnel				12 hours	
Hospital as a Social Institution. Structure and function of a Hospital. Cost of hospitalization. Medical Social Service in a Hospital. -Professionalization of Health personnel. The process of seeking Medical Care-- Health Stratification- caste and class based inequalities. Health Care and Health Agencies						
Unit:5	Management of Health care Services				13 hours	

Public and Private Health Care Services in India: Evolution of public health systems in India-Health Planning in India - National HealthPolicy.Public health systems in India (Center, State, District & Village level)- ContemporaryIssuesinHealthServicesManagement:Medical technology - Health care work force- Learning management – Inter-sectoral collaboration - RiskManagement	
TotalLecturehours	
62hours	
TextBook(s)	
1.	Anne,MarieBarryandChrisYuill,UnderstandingHealth-A SociologicalIntroduction: SagePublication,NewDelhi,2002.
2.	Cockerham,William,C.MedicalSociologyEnglewoodCliffs:PrenticeHall,1978.
3.	MadhuNagla,SociologyofHealthandMedicine,RawatPublications,2018
4.	ParkJ.E.andK.Park.TextbookofPreventiveandSocialMedicine:BanarasidasBharat Publishers,Jabalur, 25 th edition,2019
5.	Constantinou, S. Costas, Applies Sociology of Health and Illness, Radcliffe Publishing Ltd, 2014
6.	Pesosolido& Martin et.al, Handbook of sociology of Health, Illness and healing, springer Publishing. 2011
ReferenceBooks	
1.	Albrecht,GaryLandFitzpatrick,R.1994.Qualityof LifeinHealthcare:Advancesin MedicalSociology.Mumbai:JaiPress.
2.	Albrecht,GaryL. 1994.Advances inMedicalSociologyMumbai:Jai Press.
3.	Coe,RodneyM. Sociologyof Medicine, New York: McGraw Hill, 1970.
4.	Conrad,Peteretal.2000.HandbookofMedicalSociology,NewJersey:PrenticeHall.
5.	DAKT.M.Sociologyof Healthin India:KaveriPrintersPrivateLtd,New Delhi,1991.
6.	Fox,ReneeC.1988.EssaysinMedicalSociology:Journeysintothe field.New York:Transaction Publishers
7.	Freeman,HowardEandSol Levine.Handbookof MedicalSociology,EnglewoodCliffs: PrenticeHall,1989.
8.	KevinWhite,AnIntroductiontotheSociologyof HealthandIllness:Sage Publication,NewDelhi,2002.
9.	Schwartz,Howard.1994. Dominant IssuesinMedicalSociology.NewYork:McGrawHill.
10.	Scrambler,Grahamand PaulHiggs.1998.Modernity,MedicineandHealth:Medical SociologyTowards2000.London:Routledge.
11.	Venkataratnam,R.1979. MedicalSociologyinanIndianSetting,Madras: Macmillan.
RelatedOnlineContents[MOOC,SWAYAM, NPTEL, Websitesetc.]	
1.	SWAYAM MOOC Course on Health Research Fundamentals by Multifaculty,NationalInstituteofEpidemiology https://swayam.gov.in/nd1_noc20_hs50/preview
2.	SuvashreeBehera, Sociology of Health http://ddceutkal.ac.in/Syllabus/MA_SOCIOLOGY/Paper11.pdf
3.	Bridging Health Care and Society https://www.coursera.org/lecture/healthcare-and-society/welcome-to-the-bridging-health-care-and-society-course-GCvu9
CourseDesigned By:	

Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S

*S-Strong;M-Medium;L-Low

Course code		TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		SOCIOLOGY OF ORGANISATIONS	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Understanding	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
Course Objectives:						
The main objectives of this course are:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and evaluate the central theories and concepts in the sociological study of organizations. Engage extant theory and empirical evidence to construct convincing arguments related to organizational processes and consequences. Apply critical thinking skills and a sociological imagination in oral and written capacities when assessing the nature and role of organizations in society. 						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	Explain the various theoretical models of organisation.					K1
2.	To Communicate the sociological knowledge in a concise, clear, and correct manner in writing in individual, partnered and/or group settings					K2
3.	To understand the nature of group dynamics, leadership, communication and conflict in an organization.					K3
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6-Create						
Unit:1	Understanding Organization					13hours
Scope and purpose of Organisation – Forms of Organisations– Formal, Informal, Line and Staff Organisations – The emergence of large scale Organizations – Typology of Organizations						
Unit:2	Theories and models of Organisation					12hours
Classical theory – Resource dependency theory – Institutional theory – Economic theory – Theory of Density – Dependent evolution – Organizational equilibrium theory – Models of Organisation: Mechanistic, The organic and the contingency models						
Unit:3	Dimensions of new Organisation					12hours
New economy and new Organisation – Continuity and change at work – Corporations and culture						
Unit:4	Organisational Dynamics					12hours
Change and innovation – Communication and leadership – Stress, work and emotion – Team building – Identity work						
Unit:5	Organisational Analysis					13hours
Methods and levels of Organizational analysis – Organisational development, change and transformation						

Total Lecture hours	
62hours	
Reference Books	
•	Michael J.Handel. 2003.- <i>The Sociology of organisations</i> -Sage Publications, NewDelhi
•	Paul Thompson and David Mchugh, 2002, – <i>Work organizations</i> -Palgrave, Newyork
•	David Dunkerley, 1972-- <i>The study of organisation</i> -Routledge&Kegan Paul Ltd, London
•	AmitaiEtzioni- <i>Modern organisation, 1964</i> -Foundations of modern Sociology series, Prentice Hall, New jersey
•	Michael Armstrong,2005 - <i>Human resource management Practice</i> -Kogan Page, London
•	Organization: Structure. Process and out come- Richard .H.Hall
•	Organisation Theory: Modern, Symbolic and Post modern Perspectives- Mary Jo Hatch, Oxford University Press

Mapping with Programme Outcome										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S

*S-Strong;M-Medium;L-Low

RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND AGRARIAN STUDIES (Core)

L T P C

4 0 0 4

Objectives

1. To provide a sociological understanding of rural social structure and development .
2. To acquaint the students with the prevailing approaches to the study at rural society, rural community and peasantry.
3. To equip the students with the skill of analyzing rural development programmes and to evaluate them.

Unit I

Characteristics of agrarian society • Agrarian social structure

Unit II

Agrarian relations

Mode of production debate •Land tenure system •Agrarian class structure •Mode of production debate

Unit III

Panchayathi Raj Institutions

•Functions of Panchayathi Raj •Panchayath before and after 73rd Amendment •Rural development strategies and programme after independence

Unit IV

Rural Development and Change

•Trends of change in rural society- process of change- factors of change •Land Reforms- Technology- Impact of Green revolution •Problems of peasantry- rural poverty migration landless labour

Unit V

Agrarian Movements in India

•Pre Independence and Post-independence period •Globalisation and its impact on agrarian society-WTO

READING LIST

1. Alexander, KC : Peasant Organization in South India.
2. AshishNandy : Ambiguous Journey to the City.
3. Berch, Berherogne (ed) : Class, State and Development in India.
4. Beteille, Andre : Studies in Agrarian Structure.
5. Beteille, Andre : Six Essays in Comparative Sociology.
6. Desai, A R :Rural Sociology in India.
7. Desai, A R : Peasant Movement in India.
8. Dhenagare, D,N : Peasant Movement in South East India.
9. Gough, Kathleen : Rural Society in South East India.
10. Lal, S K (ed) : Sociological Problems of Land Reforms in India.
11. Mencher, J P : Social Anthropology of Peasant.
12. Oommen, T K : From Mobilization to Institutionalization – The Dynamics of Agrarian Movement in 20th Centry India.
13. RadhakrishnanP : Peasant Struggle –Land Reforms and social Change in Malabar .
14. Rao M S A : Social Movement in India.

Coursecode	NSOC22	TITLEOFTHECOURSE	L	T	P	C
ELECTIVE		SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Knowledge on social context of structural change	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
Course Objectives:						
The main objectives of this course are:						
1. To acquaint the student with conceptual discussion on development						
2. To initiate discussions on theoretical views of development						
3. To evaluate Indian experience of development.						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	Understand the basic concept of Change, Evolution, Growth, Development and Social Change.					K1
2.	Understand the developmental dilemmas in Indian context					K2
3.	Apply the theoretical knowledge in the Social Structure and its Development					K3
K1-Remember; K2-Understand; K3-Apply; K4-Analyze; K5-Evaluate; K6-Create						
Unit: I		Concepts and Types of Development			11 hours	
Evolution, Growth, Development, Progress-Change and Development - Economic Growth, Human Development and Social Development – Sustainable Development – Dimensions - Socio-cultural Sustainability, Challenges to Sustainable Development						
Unit: II		Changing Conceptions of Development			13 hours	
Millennium Development Goals - Sustainable Developmental goals-Planned Development as Diffusion of Innovations–Human Development (Amartya Sen, Mahbub UI Haq, Martha Nussbaum)-Human Development Index (HDI)						
Unit: III		Theories of Development and Underdevelopment			14 hours	
Modernization Theory – Walt Whitman Rostow, Daniel Lerner, -Paul Baran Dependency Theory-A.G Frank, Samir Amin World System Theory –Immanuel Wallerstein Alternative Development Model - Mahatma Gandhi and Schumacher Epistemological Critiques of Development						
Unit: IV		Models and Agencies of Development			14 hours	
Capitalism- Socialism – Mixed Economy – Non Government Organizations - Five year plans – planning commission - NITI AYOOG – Development induced Rehabilitation and Displacement.						
Unit: V		Social Structure and Development			10 hours	
Structure as Facilitator/Barrier–Development and socio-economic disparities–Gender and development–Development and Implications of Globalization–Disparities in Development: Regional and Religious Democracy and Development, the need for Social Auditing						
Total Lecture hours					62 hours	
Text Book(s)						
4.	Barnett, T. (1988). <i>Sociology and Development</i> . London: Hutchinson.					
5.	Harrison, D. (1990). <i>The Sociology of Modernization and Development</i> . London: Routledge					

6.	Singer, M., & Cohen, B. (2001). <i>Structure and Change in Indian Society</i> . Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
7.	So, Y. A. (1990). <i>Social Change and Development</i> . London: Sage.
8.	Steger, M. B. (2017). <i>Globalization: A Very Short Introduction</i> (4 th Ed). UK: OUP Oxford
9.	Desai, A. R. 1985. <i>India's Path of Development: A Marxist Approach</i> . Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
10.	Giddens Anthony, 1996. "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in <i>Introduction to Sociology</i> . II nd Edition: New York: W. W. Norton & Co.

Reference Books

1.	Appadurai, A. (1997). <i>Modernity at Large Cultural Dimensions of Globalization</i> . New Delhi: OUP.
2.	Chauhan, R. (2012). <i>Sociology of Change and Development</i> . Pragn Publications.
3.	Conversi, D. (2010). Globalization, ethnic conflict, and nationalism'. in Bryan Turner (ed.) <i>The Routledge International Handbook of Globalization Studies</i> . Oxon: Routledge. Pp. 346-366.
4.	Dereze, J., & Sen, A. (1996). <i>India Economic Development and Social Opportunity</i> . New Delhi: OUP.
5.	Ferdinand, S., Villaescusa-Illán, I., & Peeren, E. (2019). <i>Other Globes: Past and Peripheral Imagination of Globalization</i> . Palgrave Macmillan: Springer International Publishing.
6.	Held, D., & Anthony, M. (2007). <i>Globalization/Anti-Globalization: Beyond the Great Divide</i> . Cambridge: Polity Press.
7.	Madan, G. (2017). <i>Sociology of Change and Development</i> . Vivek Prakashan Publications.
8.	Sharma, S. L. (2000). Empowerment without Antagonism: A Case for Reformulation of Women's Empowerment Approach. <i>Sociological Bulletin</i> , 49 (1).
9.	Steger, M. B. (2017). <i>Globalization: A Very Short Introduction</i> (4 th ed). UK: OUP Oxford.
10.	Thomas, G. M. (2007). Globalization: The Major Players in George Ritzer (ed.) <i>The Blackwell Companion to Globalization</i> . Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Pp. 84-102.
11.	Turner, B. (2010). Theories of Globalization: Issues and Origins' in Bryan Turner (ed) <i>The Routledge International Handbook of Globalization Studies</i> . Oxon: Routledge. Pp. 3-22.
12.	Giddens, Anthony. 1990, <i>The Consequences of Modernity</i> . Cambridge: Polity Press
13.	Srinivas, M. N. 1966. <i>Social Change in Modern India</i> . Berkeley: University of Berkeley.

Related Online Contents [MOOC, SWAYAM, NPTEL, Websites etc.]

1.	ePathshala Study material link https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=33
2.	Introductory Sociology by Prof. A. K. Sharma, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Kanpur, link http://npTEL.iitm.ac.in
3.	Swayam MOOC course on Sociology and Development link https://swayam.gov.in/nd2_nou20_hs14/preview
4.	Hooks, G., Makaryan, S., Almeida, P., Brown, D., Cohn, S., Curran, S., Moghadam, V. (2016). <i>The Sociology of Development Handbook (eds.)</i> . Oakland, California: University of California Press. Link www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/j.ctv1xxwbg
	Course Designed By:

MappingwithProgrammeOutcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M
CO3	S	S	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M
CO3	S	S	M	M	L	M	L	L	M	M

*S-Strong;M-Medium;L-Low

MOOCS Course (if offered)

L T P C

3 0 0 3

Components of Field Study

Concurrent Field study

The supervised field study will be of 2hrs per week, (once a week), for 20 days in each semester. Attendance in all the days of field study is must for every student. In exceptional cases only on genuine grounds four field study days are allowed for compensation in each semester on the recommendation of the supervisor and with the information to the chairman and field study coordinator.

The performance of student is discussed with his/her supervisor weekly on the basis of his/her weekly field study reports and is evaluated at the end of each semester. As a professional institution, the department attaches great importance to field study which is expected to develop, in the students, a sense of proper work habits and responsibility. In addition to concurrent field study, students will attend the following field programmes as integral part of their field practicum for which they will be assessed.

- (i) **Organizational Visits:** In the 1st semester, organizational visits of minimum three days duration will be organized for 25 marks which will be awarded to the students by the respective teachers on the basis of their performance, organizing abilities, participation in agency discussions, responsibilities shared and behavior during visit. The observational visits will be accompanied and supervised by at least one faculty member, as per university rules.
average of marks awarded by each teacher separately out of total 25 marks earmarked for it will form the final score obtained by the students in Summer Placement.
- (ii) **Field Study Presentation:** All the students of 3rd semester will have to prepare class assignments on the basis of their field study experiences. The Presentations will be in the form of Case/ Group / Community Work Presentations in the area of their respective specialization. The same has to be presented in the class by the students during the tenure of 3rd semester. The faculty member will evaluate the performance of the students on the basis of content and presentation of the assignment and award marks to the students out of 25 marks.
- (iii) **Field Study Internal Evaluation:** Keeping in' view the regularity, punctuality, sincerity and responsibility of the students, concerned teacher/ supervisor will assess the student's performance and award marks (out of 25 marks) in each semester on the basis of his/her observation during classroom teaching, field practice and over-all behaviour during the period under assessment

IV SEMESTER

Coursecode	NSOC41	TITLEOFTHECOURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		Economic Sociology	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Understanding the relationship between Economy and Society	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
CourseObjectives:						
The main objectives of this course are:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To introduce the basic concepts of Economic Sociology. 2. To familiarize the theoretical perspectives of economic Sociology 3. To analyze the impact of globalization of economy 4. To understand the relationship between economy and Society 						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	Understand the basic concepts in economic sociology					K2
2.	Ability to analyze the relationship between economy and society					K4
3.	Application of knowledge on major theoretical perspective of economic sociology.					K3
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6–Create						
Unit:1		Basic Concepts of economic Sociology	12hours			
Basic concepts: Classical Economic Sociology and its Predecessors Formalism and Substantivism – New Economic Sociology, Emergence of economic sociology as a critique of main stream economics.						
Unit:2		Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption	12hours			
Systems of Production, Circulation and Consumption Marx: critique of political economy; Production (a) Modes of production (b) Labour, value and accumulation of surplus in production (c) Production in formal and informal economy – Durkheim: Division of labour; Weber: sociology of capitalism; Exchange and Consumption (a) Gift, barter, market, money (b) Consumption as culture, fetishism of commodities						
Unit:3		Recent Sociological interpretation of economy	12hours			
Simmel – Philosophy of Money Veblen: Conspicuous consumption, Theory of Leisure Class Neil Smelser – The sociology of economic life Polanyi - Economy as instituted process Granovetter - Problem of embeddedness Amartya Sen: Capability Approach						
Unit:4		Rise of New Economic Sociology	13hours			
Approaches of New Economic Sociology: Using Structural Sociology and Networks, Using Organization Theory and using Cultural Sociology – New Economic Sociology and Classical Economic Sociology						
Unit:5		Economic action and social structure	13hours			

Varieties of embeddedness, social networks in economic behaviour – Socio-cultural context of economic development – Culture and development with special reference to India – Social background of business groups – Globalization of Economy. Fordism, Post Fordism and McDonalization										
Total Lecture hours									62 hours	
Text Book(s)										
1.	Bendix, Reinhard. 1960. Max Weber an Intellectual Portrait, London: Heineman.									
2.	Damodaran, Harish. 2008. New Capitalists: Caste, Business and Industry in a Modern Nation. Ranikhet: Permanent black.									
3.	Dreze Jean and Amartya Sen 2002. India Development and Participation, Delhi: Oxford University Press.									
4.	Durkheim, Emile. 1947. The Division of Labor in Society. (Translated by George Simpson). New York: The Free Press.									
5.	Goheen, John. 1958. India's Cultural Values and Economic Development: A Discussion, Economic Development and Cultural Change. Vol. 7, No. 1.									
6.	Veblen, T. 1899. The Theory of the Leisure Class. Penguin Classics									
Reference Books										
1.	Granovetter, Mark and Swedberg, Richard. (eds.) 2011. The Sociology of Economic Life. Boulder: West view Press									
2.	Granovetter, Mark, 1985. Economic Action and Social Structure. American Journal of Sociology. Vol. 91, No.3.									
3.	Kapp, William. 1963. Hindu Culture, Economic Development, and Economic Planning in India: A Collection of Essays. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.									
4.	Polanyi, Karl & Conrad M. Arensberg, and Harry W. Pearson, (eds.), 1957. Trade and Market in the Early Empires. New York: The Free Press.									
5.	Rao, Vijayendra and Michael Walton (eds.), 2004. Culture and Public Action. Delhi: Permanent Black.									
6.	Smelser Neil. J. (ed.) 1995. Readings in Economic Sociology. Berkeley: University of California Press.									
7.	Smelser, Neil J. & Swedberg, Richard (eds.) 2005. Handbook of Economic Sociology. Princeton: Princeton University Press.									
8.	Swedberg, Richard. 2003. Principles of Economic Sociology. Princeton: Princeton University Press.									
Mapping with Programme Outcome										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S

*S-Strong;M-Medium;L-Low

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA (CORE)

L T P C

4 0 0 4

Objective:

This paper discusses various social issues which are of relevance for contemporary world.

Unit I. Social Problem

Definition, Characteristics and Types of social problem.

Perspectives on Social Problems: Social pathology, Social disorganization, Value conflict and Deviant behaviour perspectives. (12L)

Unit II. Social Disorganisation

Individual disorganization and Family Disorganisation – causes and consequences.

Poverty- causes, types, consequences. (10L)

Unit III. Crime and Violence

Crime and Juvenile delinquency. Types of crime. Causes of criminal behaviour. Theories of crime. Prevention of crime: Punishment and rehabilitation and other Preventive measures.

Causes of violence. Psychological and Sociological Theories. Forms of violence: Intra-personal and Inter-personal violence. Domestic violence. Terrorism. Social action regarding violence. (15L)

Unit IV. Drug Abuse and Alcoholism

Drug abuse: Definition. Classification. Cloward and Ohlin's Theory of Differential Opportunity and Walter Miller's Lower Class Cultural Theory. Causes and consequences of drug abuse. Measures to treat and prevent drug abuse.

Alcoholism: Meaning. Psychological and Sociological approaches to alcoholism. Approaches to treat and prevent alcoholism. (13L)

Unit V. Sex and Sexuality

Sociological perspectives on sexuality. Contemporary sexual attitudes and behaviour.

Sexual social problems: Pornography, Homosexuality. Prostitution. Premarital and extra-marital sex. Causes of sexual deviance. Solutions for sexual problems. (10L)

(Total 60L)

Books for reference:

1. Ahuja, Ram. **Social Problems In India.** Jaipur: Rawat, 1997.
2. Coleman, James William., and Cressey, Donald R. **Social Problems.** 3rd ed., New York : Harper & Row, 1987.
3. DeFleur, Melvin L. **Social Problems in American Society.** New York : Harper & Row, 1983.
4. Julian, Joseph. **Social Problems.** Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1977.
5. Lemert, Edwin M. **Social Pathology.** New York: McGraw-Hill, 1991.
6. Merton, Robert K., and Nisbet, Robert A. eds. **Contemporary Social Problems.** New York: Harcourt Brace, 1971.
7. Scarpitti, Frank R., and Anderson, Margaret L. **Social Problems.** New York: Harper & Row, 1989.

ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY (Core)

L T P C

4 0 0 4

Objectives:

1. To make the students understand the relevance of sociology to environmental issues.
2. To equip the students with the knowledge of contemporary environmental issues, problems, their causes and consequences.
3. To equip the students with various theoretical approaches, to understand the society- environment relations.

UNIT – I

(12L)

Introduction

Environmental Sociology – Definition, Nature and Scope – Rise, Decline and Resurgence of Environmental Sociology – 21st Century Paradigm – Environmental theories – classical thinkers: Marx, Durkheim and Weber. Contemporary thinkers – Dunlap, Catton & R. Guha.

UNIT – II

(10L)

Environment and Society

Deep Ecology – Social Construction of Environment – Eco Feminism – Gandhian Approach.

UNIT – III

(13L)

Environmental Problems

Environment degradation and pollution of Natural Resources- Air, Soil and Water; Environment Degradation and Population, Sanitation, Housing, Encroachments over Common Property Resources and their loss, Energy crisis. b) Industrialization, Technology, Urbanization, and Globalization and Environmental Problems.

UNIT – IV

(12)

Environmental Consciousness and Major Movements in India

Environmental Consciousness and movements – causes and consequences. Chipko Movement, Narmada and Tehri, Anti Nuclear Movement.

UNIT – V

(13)

Environmental Conservation & Management

Constitutional Provisions and Major Environmental Laws in India – Environment and Sustainable Development – Government Policies and programmes for environmental conservation – Environmental management – need, role of family, community, NGOs and State in the management of natural resources – Waste management – Issues and solutions.

(Total: 60L)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Gadgil, Madhav and RamachandraGuha: Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India, New Delhi, OUP. 1996. pp.9-191
2. Giddens, Anthony: Introduction to Sociology, (4th Ed.), New York : W.W. Norton and Co., 1996.
3. Michael Redclift: Development and Environmental Crisis, Meheun Co. Ltd., New York, 1984.
4. Munshi, Indra: "Environment in Sociological Theory", in Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 49, No. 2
5. Sharma S. L.: "Perspectives on Sustainable Development in South Asia", in Samad (Ed.): Perspectives on Sustainable Development in Asia, Kuala Lumpur: ADIPA.
6. Catton Williams, Jr. and Dunlap Riley (Ed.) American Sociologist, 13, pp. 41-49; (1980): American Behavioural Scientist, 24(1)pp.15-47; (1979): 1980 Annual Review of Sociology, (5) pp. 243-273- (1994): American Sociologist, 25(i) pp. 5-30.
7. Martel Luke: Ecology and Society: An Introduction, Polity Press, 1994.
8. Satapathy, Nityanand: Sustainable Development: An Alternative Paradigm, Karnavati Publications, Ahmedabad, 1998.
9. Satyanarayana B. (Ed.) Social Sciences and Planning for Sustainable Development, Himalaya, Mumbai, 1998.
10. Riley E. Dunlap: "The Evolution of Environmental Sociology" in The International Handbook of Environmental Sociology, Michael Redclift and Graham Woodgate (Eds.) Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, U.K. 1997.
11. Rao P.K. Sustainable Development - Economics and Policy, Blackwell, 2001
12. Calvert, Peter and Susan Calvert, The South, The North and the Environment, Pinter, London and New York, 1999.
13. Agarwal S.K.: Environmental Issues and Themes APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1997.
14. Centre for Science and Environment: The State of India's Environment. A Citizen's Report, 1982.
15. Limmermom M. E. and other (Ed.): Environmental Philosophy from Animal Rights to Radical Ecology, Prentice Hall, EnglewoodClifts, New Jersey 1993.
16. PravinSheth: Environmentalism, Politics, Ecology and Development, Rawat, New Delhi 1997.
17. World Bank: World Development Report, 1995.
18. Wallerstein, Immanuel: The Modern World System, New York. OUP.
19. World Commission on Environment and Development Our Common Future, 1987.
20. Giddens, Anthony, The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge, Polity Press, 1990. Relevant Articles from Sociological Bulletin, EPW, Social change etc.
21. Shiva, Vanadana: Staying Alive Women. Ecology and Survival in India, New Delhi: Kali forWomen Press, 1988, pp.1-37, 218-228.
22. Arnold, David and Guha, Ramchandra, (eds.): Nature, Culture and Imperialism, New Delhi:Oxford University Press, 1955.
23. Baviskar, Amita : In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley, OUP, Delhi, 1997.

Course code		TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
CORE		URBAN SOCIOLOGY	4	-	-	4
Prerequisite		Understanding the Solution of Urbanization	Syllabus Version	2022-2023		
Course Objectives:						
The main objectives of this course are:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the concepts urban sociology in India 2. To Explain the various classification of urban Centre 3. To critique and formulate solutions for various urban problem and societal development. 4. To examine the development and functions of cities and the process of urbanization. 						
Expected Course Outcomes:						
On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to:						
1.	Analyze urban problems in India					K2
2.	Understanding of the linkages between urban and rural reality					K4
3.	Gain the skills for analyzing and formulating long-lasting solution to urban problems.					K3
K1-Remember;K2-Understand;K3-Apply;K4-Analyze;K5-Evaluate;K6–Create						
Unit:1	Development of Urban Sociology				12hours	
Basic concepts in Urban Sociology: Urban, Urbanism and Urbanization Development of Urban Sociology in India						
B. Theories in urban sociology a.Traditional theories : Wirth, Burger, Park b.Contemporary Theories: Castells, David Harvey						
Unit:2	Urban Life in India				12hours	
Changing Occupational Structure and Its Impact-Class, Caste, Gender, Family, Indian City and Its Growth, Migration						
Unit:3	Trends in Urban Growth in India in the context of globalization				12hours	
a.Mega city, Global city						
b.Suburbanization, Satellite cities						
c.Rural-urban fringe						
Unit:4	Issues of urbanization in India				13hours	
a.Inequalities- caste, class, ethnic and gendered segregation of space						
b.Urban Environment-Urban transport ,Water crisis, Noise and air pollution,						

c.Urban Culture- Consumerism and leisure time activities		
Unit:5	Urban governance and collective actionEconomic action and social structure	13hours
a. Role of state and planning agencies b.Civic Action, NGO s and Social Movements		
Total Lecture hours		62hours
TextBook(s)		
1.	C.N. Shankar Rao, 2000. Sociology. New Delhi: S.Chand& Co.	
2.	Ram Ahuja – Social problems in India, Rawat publications – N.Delhi	
ReferenceBooks		
1.	Quinn, James A. Urban Sociology. Indian Reprinted. New Delhi: Euraha publishing House, 1967.	
2.	Desai A R and Pillai SD(ed) 1970 Slums and Urbanization, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.	
3.	Morries, R.S. Urban Sociology. London: George Allen an Unwin, 1973.	
4.	Qullin worth, J.B. Problems of Urban Society. Vols.I& II. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1973.	
5.	Bharadwaj R.K. Urban Development in India: National publishing House, 1974.	
6.	Bose.,Ashish. Urbanization in India. New Delhi: Academic Books,1978.	
7.	Abrahamson, Mark. Urban Sociology, London: prentice- Hall International, 1979.	
8.	Alfred de Souza 1979 The Indian City; Poverty, Ecology and Urban Development,Manohar, Delhi.	

Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
Cos	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
CO1	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	M	M	M	S	M	S	S

*S-Strong;M-Medium;L-Low

E-PG PATHSALA (ELECTIVE)
SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

L T P C

3 0 0 3

PROJECT AND VIVA