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Syllabus for Distance Education Students
(w.e.f. Year – 2014– 15)

M.A. Part - II

SOCIOLOGY

Sociology Syllabus

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M.A. II

Semester III

1.   Recent Trends in Sociological Theory (311005)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today.

2.   To examine the theoretical relevance and analytical utility of the premises, methodology and conclusions of these diverse theoretical perspectives in understanding social structure and change.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Introduction The Frankfurt school: J.Habermas. Contemporary Marxist Theory: L.Althusser, A.Gramsci. Neofunctionalism: J.Alexander.	**25**
Unit 2	Central Issues in Sociological Theory Agency & Structure integration: Anthony Giddens , Margaret Archer, Bourdieu. Macro- Micro debate.	**25**
Unit 3	Post-structuralism & Post- modernism Poststructuralist: M.Foucault. Postmodern Theory: Jameson, Baudrillard	**25**
Unit 4	Feminist Theory Radical, Libaral, Marxist, Psychoanalytical, Post-Modern.	**25**

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➢ Craib, Ian. 1992. Modern social theory: From Parsons to Habermas (2nd edition). London: Harvester Press.

➢ Collins, Randall. 1997 (Indian edition). Sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

➢ Giddens, Anthony. 1983. Central problems in social theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis. London: Macmillan.

➢ Kuper, Adam and Jessica Kuper (eds.). 1996 (2nd edition). The social science encyclopaedia. London and New York: Routledge.

➢ Ritzer, George. 1992 (3rd edition). Sociological theory. New York: McGraw-Hill.

➢ Sturrock, John (ed.). 1979. Structuralism and since: From Levi Strauss to Derida. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

➢ Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). The structure of sociological theory. Jaipur andNew Delhi: Rawat.

➢ Zeitlin, Irving M. 1998 (Indian edition). Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

2. Research Methodology (311006)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:

1.   To provide exposure to the fundamentals of various research techniques and methods.
2.   To introduce certain philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences.
3.   To sensitize students to develop a critical outlook at the existing perspectives and methods and to evolve conceptual clarity, which can lead them in their future research.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Positivism & Methods of research The nature of scientific method Concepts Measurement Reliability and Validity Hypothesis	**25**
Unit 2	Research design Survey techniques Sampling techniques Techniques of Data collection Content Analysis	**25**
Unit 3	Participant observation, Ethnography, Field- work. Encounters and experiences in field work. Subjectivity & Objectivity Value neutrality in research.	**25**
Unit 4	Report Writing Statistics in Social Research: Measures of central tendency: Mean, median, mode. Measures of Dispersion: Standard/Quartile Deviation Correlational Analysis: Tests of Significance and Covariance Regression Analysis	**25**

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➢ Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995: Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR.

➢ Bryman, Alan. 1988. Quality and Quantity in Social Research, London: Unwin Hyman.

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➢ Madge, John. 1970. The Origins of Scientific Sociology. London: Tavistock.

➢ Punch, Keith. 1986. Introduction to Social Research, London: Sage.

➢ Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field Worker and the Field. New Delhi: Oxford

➢ Beteille A., and T.N. Madan. 1975. Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

➢ Mukherjee, P.N. (eds.) 2000. Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives. New Delhi: Sage. (Introduction)

➢ Popper K. 1999. The Logic of Scientific Discovery. London: Routledge.

➢ Shipman, Martin. 1988. The Limitations of Social Research, London: Longman.

➢ Sjoberg, Gideon and Roger Nett. 1997. Methodology for Social Research, Jaipur: Rawat.

1. Sociology of Marginalized Communities (311111)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:

1.   To sensitize students to the significance of the sociological study of Dalits, Tribal communities and Nomadic Castes and Tribes.
2.   To understand the groups and communities which have suffered extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Marginalization and its socio-economic indices: Poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness; inequality. A critical view of the caste system; untouchability: historical and social roots, dysfunctions.	25
Unit 2	The social structure and culture of marginalized communities: the status of SC, ST, Nomadic Castes and Tribes and De-notified Tribes; problems; social mobility; identity formation	25
Unit 3	Perspectives on marginalization: Views of Jotirao Phule, Periyar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohiya	25
Unit 4	Marginalization and affirmative action: Constitutional provisions; implementation; impact on marginalized communities; limitations; critical review.	25

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➢ Beteille, Andre, 1992 : The Backward Classes in Contemporary India (Delhi : Oxford University Press)

➢ Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth, 1998 – eds.: Challenging Untouchability (Delhi : Sage)

➢ Chaudhuri, S.N. 1988 : Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India (Delhi : Daya Publishing House)

➢ Gore, M.S. 1993 : The Social Context of an Ideology : The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar (New Delhi : Sage)

➢ Gupta, Dipankar, 1991 : Social Stratification (New Delhi : Oxford University Press) Jogdand, P.G., 2000 : New Economic Policy and Dalits (Jaipur : Rawat)

➢ Jogdand P.C., 1991 : Dalit Movement in Maharastra (New Delhi : Kanak Publications, 1991)

➢ Mahajan, Gurpreet, 1998 : Democracy, Difference and Social Justice (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)

➢ Omvedt, Gali, 1995 : Dalit Visions : the anti-caste movement and the constructionof an Indian Identity (New Delhi : orient Longman)

➢ Omvedt, Gali, 1999 : Dalits and the Democratic Revolution (New Delhi : Sage)

➢ Oommen, T.K., 1990 : Protest and Change : Studies in Social Movements. (Delhi : Sage

➢ Shah, Chansham, 1990 : Social Movements in India : a Review of Literature. (Delhi Sage)

➢ Singh, K.S., 1998 : The Scheduled Castes (Delhi : Anthropological survey of India)

➢ Singh, K.S. 1995 : The Scheduled Tribes (Delhi : Oxford University Press)

➢ Zelliot, Eleanor, 1995 : From Untouchable to Dalit : Essays on the Ambedkar Movement (New Delhi : Manohar)

2. Criminology (311114)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with recent advances in criminology; changing profile of crime and criminals, particularly in India.
2. To prepare the students for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration, particularly in prisons and correctional institutions.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	**The Concept of Crime** Definition of Crime Conceptual Approaches to Crime: Legal, Behavioral and Sociological. Types of crime, Classification of Criminals.	**25**
Unit 2	**Theoretical Perspectives & Sociological Explanations on Crime Causation** Perspectives on Crime Causation: Classical, Geographical, Positivist & psychological. Sociological Explanations: Social Disorganization theory, Multiple Factors theory, Control theory, Differential Association theory, Anomie theory, Differential Opportunity theory & Labeling theory.	**25**
Unit 3	**Changing Profile of Crime and Criminals** Juvenile Delinquency Organized Crimes White- Collar Crime Female Criminality	**25**
Unit 4	**Correctional Administration** Prison Administration: Role of prisons in modern Penology, Problem of overcrowding in prisons, Problem of Under-trial prisoners, Prison Reforms in India. Alternatives to Imprisonment: Probation, Parole, Open prisons. New Delhi Model of Correction. Criminal Justice System: Process of Criminal Justice System. Crime Prevention: Distinction between Crime prevention & Treatment.	**25**

	Perspective of Crime Prevention.	

Bibliography:

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3. Sociology of Agrarian Society (311115)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:

1. To familiarize students to the concepts of Agrarian Sociology.
2. To make the students aware of contemporary agrarian issues & protests.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	The Concept of Peasant Society Features of Agrarian, Tribal & Peasant society. Approaches to study of Peasant society. Women in Agriculture, Agricultural Labour.	**25**
Unit 2	Growth of Agrarian Structure in India Colonial and Post- colonial era. Caste and Class relations in Agrarian society. Land Reforms in India.	**25**
Unit 3	Development Programme Community Development Programmes. Green Revolution IRDP, NREP, EGS, Poverty Alleviation programme. Globalization and Agriculture. Farmers' Displacement.	**25**
Unit 4	Agrarian Movements in India Peasant Movement Agricultural Labour Movement Farmers Movement , Women's Struggle.	**25**

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

➢ Beteille A., Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, New Delhi, O.U.P., 1974.

➢ Dhanagare D.N., Peasant Movements in India, New Delhi, O.U.P., 1988.

➢ Thorner D. & Thorner A., Land and Labour in India,Bombay, Asia Publication, 1962.

➢ Agarwal B., Who Sows? Who Reaps? Institute of Economic Growth Booklet, New Delhi.

Semester IV

1. Gender and Society (411007)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:

1. To familiarize students with the basic concepts developed in gender studies.
2. To understand the linkages between state policies & gender issues in Indian Society.
3. To trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Basic Concepts in Gender Studies & Theories Gender vs. Biology Women in the family: Socialization, Nature vs. Gender, Gender Roles, Private–Public dichotomy, Sexual division of labour. Patriarchy as ideology and practice.	25
Unit 2	Gender & Sociological Analysis Feminism, Feminist Methodologies as Critique, Theorising women & subordination. Emergence of women's studies	25
Unit 3	Women in India: The changing profile Pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial. Demographic profile. Alternative conceptions of gender– caste and gender; class and gender. The role of the state and the NGOs. Gender and Society in India	25
Unit 4	Contemporary Trends in Sociology Issues affecting the quality of life of women: Ecology, Development, Health, Communalism & Violence.	25

	Development and Women's Empowerment.	

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2. Sociology of Tourism (411116)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:
1. To understand Tourism from a sociological perspectives.
2. To explore the changing Tourism practices and its significance.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Introduction: Emergence and history of tourism Sociology of tourism – Modern Tourism The psychology of tourism; need and motivation.	**25**
Unit 2	Tourism and development : Development of tourism in India. Tourism and economy. Relation between tourism and development. Communities and occupation. The Role of India tourism development corporation.	**25**
Unit 3	Changing Trends in Tourism. Tourism and pilgrimage. Tourism and Pseudo events. Eco Tourism, Medical Tourism, Cultural Tourism.	**25**
Unit 4	Impact of Tourism Changing life style. Impact on cultural identity. Impact on Environment.	**25**

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- http://www.incul.tohoku.ac.ip/˜holden/MediatedSociety/Readings/2003 4/Appadurai.html accessed on November 3,2011 with explanations of key terms(First published in Public Culture, 1990,2(2),1-24.
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➢ Urry, J: The Tourist Gaze. London: Sage, 1990(Selected pages).

3. **Rural Society in India (411117)**

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

<u>Objectives</u>

1. To understand rural social structure and change and development in rural India.
2. To realize the issues related to contemporary rural economy.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Rural social structure: Basic characteristics of peasant and agrarian society: Family, Caste, religion, habitat and settlement.	25
Unit 2	Issues related to rural economy: Debates on mode of production and Agrarian relation. Tenancy lands and labour Agrarian legislations. Rural poverty, migration and landless labour, Rural artisans	25
Unit 3	Rural Society change and development. Panchayat raj, Local self govt. Community development programs , Rural development strategies.	25
Unit 4	Globalisation and rural society- Globalisation and impact on agriculture Agrarian Reforms , Water and agriculture, Irrigation management practices.	25

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➢ Andre Betille 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi (Relevant Chapters)

➢ Dhanagare D.N. 1998 : Peasant Movements in India, OUP, New Delhi.

➢ Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous Journey to the City, New Delhi : OUP.

4. Sociology of Information Society(411118)

Marks: 100 (4 credits)

Objectives:

1. To understand the role of technology in shaping social structure and institutions, Social life and relationship.

2. To know the interface between revolution of information and communication technology and society.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Technology society and historical change. – Capitalism Industrialism and Informationalism.	**25**
Unit 2	IT revolution Enterprise: The culture, institutions and Organisations of the Informational economy. Transition from industrialism to informationalism – i.e. (From mass production to flexible production) (From Fordism to post Fordism)	**25**
Unit 3	The transformation of work and employment: Networkers, jobless and flexi timers. Service economy and the information society The new occupational structures. Informational Technology and the restructuring of capital. Labor relationships, Social dualism or fragmented societies	**25**
Unit 4	Computer mediated communication: Social networkers and virtual communities. Rise of media culture and institutional control. ICT and Industry, education, Public health and governance.	**25**

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➢ Mark Taylor and Esa Saarnier 1994 Imagologies, Routledge, London.

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➢ Joann Yates and John Van, Mannen, 2001: Information Technology And Organisational Transformation, Sage India.

5. Industry and Society in India (411119)

Marks: 100(4 credits)

Objectives:
1. To understand the nature of work and work culture of industrial society.
2. To know the contemporary realities in the context of globalization.

Unit	Course Content	Marks
Unit 1	Nature of work, Work culture, Work ethics. Division of labour, production relations.	**25**
Unit 2	Organization : Structure and Function. Concept of Organization (Formal – Informal) Structure and function of organization. Organizational skills.	**25**
Unit 3	Industrialization and contemporary realities. Impact of globalization on family, Stratification and environment. Impact of globalization on labour: Feminization of labour, casualization / Contract utilization of labour. Rise of service sector.	**25**
Unit 4	Industrial Relations – Industrial relations – Industrial conflict – causes. Resolution of conflict. Trade unions and their role in industrial organization.	**25**

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