

**SYLLABUS FOR UNDER GRADUATE IN SOCIOLOGY  
(SEMESTER- I TO VIII) MAJOR DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC COURSES  
(CORE)**

**NEW EDUCATION POLICY (NEP-2020)**

| <b>SEMESTER</b> | <b>PAPER</b> | <b>NAME OF PAPER</b>                      | <b>CREDIT</b> |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>I</b>        | SC 101C      | Basic Concepts in Sociology               | 04            |
|                 | SC 102C      | Sociological Thinkers                     | 04            |
|                 | SC 101M      | Basic Concepts in Sociology               | 04            |
|                 | SC 101-ID    | Environment and Society                   | 04            |
| <b>II</b>       | SC 201C      | Sociological Perspectives                 | 04            |
|                 | SC 202C      | Social Stratification and Social Mobility | 04            |
|                 | SC 201M      | Sociological Thought                      | 04            |
| <b>III</b>      | SC 301C      | Sociology of India                        | 04            |
|                 | SC 302C      | Sociology of Family, Marriage & Kinship   | 04            |
|                 | SC 301M      | Understanding Indian Society              | 04            |
|                 | SC 301-ID    | Gender and Society                        | 04            |
| <b>IV</b>       | SC 401C      | Introduction to Social Research           | 04            |
|                 | SC 402C      | Contemporary Social Problems in India     | 04            |
|                 | SC 401M      | Social Problems in India                  | 04            |
|                 | SC 401-ID    | Media and Society                         | 04            |
| <b>V</b>        | SC 501C      | Rural Sociology                           | 04            |
|                 | SC 502C      | Urban Sociology                           | 04            |
|                 | SC 503C      | Social Change and Development             | 04            |
|                 | SC 504C      | Sociology of Gender                       | 04            |
|                 | SC 501M      | Marriage, Family and Kinship              | 04            |
| <b>VI</b>       | SC 601C      | Political Sociology                       | 04            |
|                 | SC 602C      | Sociology of Religion                     | 04            |
|                 | SC 603C      | Sociology of Education                    | 04            |
|                 | SC 604C      | Economic Sociology                        | 04            |
|                 | SC 601M      | Methods of Social Enquiry                 | 04            |

|             |                |                                       |           |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>VII</b>  | <b>SC 701C</b> | <b>Approaches to Indian Sociology</b> | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 702C</b> | <b>Crime and Society</b>              | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 703C</b> | <b>Industrial Sociology</b>           | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 704C</b> | <b>Population and Society</b>         | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 701M</b> | <b>Gender and Society</b>             | <b>04</b> |
| <b>VIII</b> | <b>SC 801C</b> | <b>Modern Sociological Theory II</b>  | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 802C</b> | <b>Sociology of North East India</b>  | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 803C</b> | <b>Sociological Research Methods</b>  | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 804C</b> | <b>Sociology of Development</b>       | <b>04</b> |
|             | <b>SC 801M</b> | <b>Population and Society</b>         | <b>04</b> |

**Semester – I**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Paper -1**  
**SC 101C: Basic Concepts in Sociology**

**Course Objective:** The course is designed to introduce and acquaint the learners with the rudiments of sociology besides unraveling its scope and subject matter to them. The course seeks to enable learners to understand the inter-disciplinary nature of the subject viz-a-viz other social sciences. The course is intended to: Familiarize the learners with the fundamental concepts in sociology; enable the learners to understand the complex nature and scope of sociology; enable the learners to understand and conceptualize the basic social processes; help the students to understand the relevance and inter-disciplinary nature of the subject in relation to the other social sciences.

**Unit I: Sociology as a Discipline**

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Sociology
2. Perspectives of Sociology
3. Sociology and other Social Sciences- Social Anthropology, Psychology, Economics, Political Science & History
4. Sociology as a science

**Unit II: Basic Concepts**

1. Society, Community, Association
2. Status and Role
3. Institutions: Family, Marriage & Kinship
4. Groups and its types

**Unit III: Culture and Socialization**

1. Culture: Meaning, characteristics, Types, Cultural lag
2. Socialization- Meaning, Stages, & Agencies
3. Conformity and Deviance
4. Heredity and environment in personality development

**Unit IV: Social Change, Social Processes and Social Control**

1. Social Change: Meaning and Factors
2. Social Change, Progress, Development, Evolution
3. Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative
4. Social Control: Meaning, types and Agencies

**Essential Readings:**

1. Beteille : Sociology—Essays on Approach and Method (OUP)

2. Allan G Johnson. 2008, *The Forest and the Trees: Sociology as Life Practice and Promise*, Philadelphia: Temple University Press, Introduction and Chapter 1, 'The Forest, the Trees and One Thing', Pp. 1-36 McGraw-Hill, Chapter 8, Pp. 185-209
3. Alex Inkeles: *What Is Sociology?*
4. Alex Thio: *Sociology*
5. Andre, Beteille, 2009, *Sociology: Essays in Approach and Method*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapter 1, 'Sociology and Common Sense', Pp. 13-27
6. Anthony Giddens : *Sociology*
7. G. Rocher: *A General Introduction to Sociology*
8. George Ritzer . *Encyclopaedia of sociology*
9. Gilles Ferreol& Jean-Pierre Noreck: *An Introduction to Sociology* (PHI Learning)
10. Béteille, André, 1985, *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapter 1, 'Sociology and Social Anthropology', Pp. 1-20
11. Beteille, André, 2002, *Sociology: Essays in Approach & Method*, Oxford University Press, Chapter 2, 'Sociology and Social Anthropology', Pp. 28-54
12. Beattie, J., 1966, *Other Cultures*, London R.K.P., Chapter 2, 'Social Anthropology and Some Other Sciences of Man', Pp. 25- 29
13. Burke, Peter, 1980, *Sociology and History*, George Allen and Unwin, Chapter 1, 'Sociologists and Historians', Pp. 13-30
14. Bottomore, T. B. 1971, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, London: Allen and Unwin. Chapter 4, 'The Social Sciences, History and Philosophy', Pp. 65-80
15. Bierstedt, Robert, 1974, *The Social Order*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company Part 3, Chapter 5, 'The Meaning of Culture', p. 125-151, Chapter 6, 'The Content of Culture' Pp. 152-187, Chapter 7, 'The Acquisition of Culture', Pp. 188-212.
16. Berger, Peter. (1966). *An Invitation to Sociology – A Humanist Perspective*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
17. Bottomore, T.B, (1962). *Sociology*. London: George Allen and Unwin.
18. Bauman, Zygmunt. (1990). *Thinking Sociologically*. London: Blackwell.
19. Fulcher, James and John Scott. (2007). *Sociology*. Third Ed. OUP.
20. Giddens, Anthony. (2013). *Sociology*, 7th Edition. Cambridge: Polity Press.
21. Ganguli, Ramanuj and S. A. H. Moinuddin (2nd edition). 2013. *Samakaleen Samajtattwa*. Bani Prakashan, Rina Publication, Kolkata.
22. Haralambos, M and Heald, R.M. (2006). *Sociology: Themes and Perspective*. London: Harper Collins.
23. Jayaram, N. (1987). *Introductory Sociology*. Macmillan Press Limited.
24. Johnson, Harry. M. (1973). *Sociology*. Bombay: Allied Publishers.
25. Kuppaswamy, B. (1984). *Social Change in India*. Delhi: Vikas Publications
26. Macionis, John. (1996). *Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
27. Mitchell, G. D. (1968). *A dictionary of sociology. A dictionary of sociology*.
28. Mitchell, G. D. (2017). *A new dictionary of the social sciences*. Routledge.

29. Worsley, Peter. Ed. (1970 . *Modern Sociology: Introductory Readings*.  
Harmondsworth:Penguin.

**Semester – I**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Paper - 2**  
**SC 102C: Sociological Thinkers**

**Course Objective:** Teaching Sociological Thinkers to students will help them to apply theory to their own everyday life experiences. The students will develop their sociological imagination and the capacity to read each situation sociologically and then to think about it theoretically. To this end, it is imperative that sociological theory courses demonstrate the applicability of theory to students.

**Unit-I. Origin and Development**

1. Emergence of Sociology
2. Role of European Enlightenment
3. French & Industrial Revolution
4. Auguste Comte: Positivism; Law of Three Stages, Social statics and Dynamics

**Unit -II. Emile Durkheim**

1. Division of Labor & forms of solidarity
2. Elementary Forms of Religious Life
3. Social fact
4. Suicide- Types of Suicide

**Unit- III. Karl Marx**

1. Historical Materialism
2. Class Struggle
3. Alienation
4. Capitalist Mode of Production

**Unit-IV. Max Weber**

1. Ideal Type
2. Bureaucracy
3. Authority
4. Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

## **Essential Readings:**

1. Aron, Raymond. (1965), Main Currents in Sociological Thought. Vol. I & II.
2. Atal, Yogesh (2003): Sociology: From where to where, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
3. Barnes, H.E. (1959). Introduction to the History of Sociology, Univ. of Chicago Press.
4. Coser, L.A., (1977), Masters of Sociological Thought, Rawat.
5. Fletcher, Ronald. (2000). The Making of Sociology, (Vol. I & II), Rawat.
6. Giddens, A. (1971). Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of the Writings of
7. Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Pareto, V. 1985. The Mind and Society. New York: Dover Publications. (pp. 1421-1432).
9. Hughes, John. J. Peter Martin & W.W. Sharrock. (1995). Understanding Classical Sociology-
10. Max Weber and Durkheim. Sage.
11. Morrison, Ken. (1995). Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formations of Modern Social Thought. Sage
12. Publications.
13. Ritzer, G. (1996). Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw Hill Companies.
14. Ritzer, G. 1996. Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw Hill Companies.
15. Turner, Bryan S. (1999). Classical Sociology, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
16. Finer, S F (ed.): Vifredo Pareto: Sociological Writings. Basil Blackwill. Oxford. 1966
17. Durkheim, E. (1951). Suicide: A Study in Sociology. New York: The Free Press.
18. Durkheim, E. (1958). The Rules of Sociological Method. New York: The Free Press.
19. Gane, Mike. (1992). The Radical Sociology of Durkheim and Mauss. London: Routledge.
20. Gane, Mike. 1992. The Radical Sociology of Durkheim and Mauss. London: Routledge. Pages: 1-10
21. Giddens, A. 1971. Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of the Writings of Marx,
22. Durkheim and Max Weber. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
23. Goodwin, Glenn A & Scimecca, Joseph A. 2006. Classical Sociological Theory- Rediscovering
24. the Promise of Sociology. Australia: Thomson/Wadsworth.
25. Johnson, H.M.( 1995) : Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
26. Marx, K. and F. Engels. 1969. Selected Works Vol. 1. Moscow: Progress Publishers. pp.13-15,16-80, 98-106, 142-174, 502-506.
27. McLellan, David. 1975. Marx. London: Fontana Press.
28. Poggi, Gianfranco. 2006. Weber. Cambridge, UK: Polity. Pages: 1-16 (16)
29. Timasheff, N. S. (1967). Sociological Theory. Random House.
30. Weber, Max. 1947. The Theory of Social and Economic Organization. New

- York: TheFree  
31. Press, pp. 87-123  
32. Weber, Max. 2002. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (translated by Stephen  
33. Kalberg). London: Blackwell Publishers, pp. 3-54, 103-126, Chapters I, II, III, IV & V.

## **Semester – I (Sociology as Minor)**

### **SC 101M: Basic Concepts in Sociology**

**Course Objective:** The course is intended to familiarize the learners with the fundamental concepts in sociology; enable the learners to understand the complex nature and scope of sociology; enable the learners to understand and conceptualize the basic social processes; help the students to understand the relevance and inter-disciplinary nature of the subject in relation to the other social sciences.

#### **Unit I: Basic Concepts**

1. Sociology: Meaning, nature and Scope
2. Sociology and other Social Sciences- Social Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science & History
3. Concept of Society; Community and Association
4. Sociology as a science

#### **Unit II: Institution, Groups and Social Change**

1. Institutions: Family, Marriage & Kinship
2. Groups and its types
3. Social Change: Meaning and factors
4. Social Processes: Associative and Dissociative

#### **Unit III: Culture and Socialization**

1. Culture: Meaning, Characteristics and Types
2. Cultural lag, Culture shock, Ethnocentrism
3. Socialization: Meaning, Stages and Agencies
4. Conformity and Deviance

#### **Unit IV: Social Control and Stratification**

1. Social Control: Meaning, types & agencies
2. Status and Role
3. Social stratification: Meaning, characteristics and Forms (Caste & Class)
4. Social Mobility: Meaning, factors and types

### Essential Readings:

1. Beteille : Sociology—Essays on Approach and Method (OUP)
2. Allan G Johnson. 2008, *The Forest and the Trees: Sociology as Life Practice and Promise*, Philadelphia: Temple University Press, Introduction and Chapter 1, 'The Forest, the Trees and One Thing', Pp. 1-36 McGraw-Hill, Chapter 8, Pp. 185-209
3. Alex Inkeles: What Is Sociology?
4. Alex Thio: Sociology
5. Andre, Beteille, 2009, *Sociology: Essays in Approach and Method*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapter 1, 'Sociology and Common Sense', Pp. 13-27
6. Anthony Giddens : Sociology
7. G. Rocher: A General Introduction to Sociology
8. George Ritzer . *Encyclopedia of sociology*
9. Gilles Ferreol& Jean-Pierre Noreck: *An Introduction to Sociology* (PHI Learning)
10. Bêteille, André, 1985, *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapter 1, 'Sociology and Social Anthropology', Pp. 1-20
11. Beteille, André, 2002, *Sociology: Essays in Approach & Method*, Oxford University Press, Chapter 2, 'Sociology and Social Anthropology', Pp. 28-54
12. Beattie, J., 1966, *Other Cultures*, London R.K.P., Chapter 2, 'Social Anthropology and Some Other Sciences of Man', Pp. 25- 29
13. Burke, Peter, 1980, *Sociology and History*, George Allen and Unwin, Chapter 1, 'Sociologists and Historians', Pp. 13-30
14. Bottomore, T. B. 1971, *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*, London: Allen and Unwin. Chapter 4, 'The Social Sciences, History and Philosophy', Pp. 65-80
15. Bierstedt, Robert, 1974, *The Social Order*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Company Part 3, Chapter 5, 'The Meaning of Culture', p. 125-151, Chapter 6, 'The Content of Culture' Pp. 152-187, Chapter 7, 'The Acquisition of Culture', Pp. 188-212.
16. Berger, Peter. (1966). *An Invitation to Sociology – A Humanist Perspective*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
17. Bottomore, T.B, (1962). *Sociology*. London: George Allen and Unwin.
18. Bauman, Zygmunt. (1990). *Thinking Sociologically*. London: Blackwell.
19. Fulcher, James and John Scott. (2007). *Sociology*. Third Ed. OUP.
20. Giddens, Anthony. (2013). *Sociology*, 7th Edition. Cambridge: Polity Press.
21. Ganguli, Ramanuj and S. A. H. Moinuddin (2nd edition). 2013. *Samakaleen Samajtattwa*. Bani Prakashan, Rina Publication, Kolkata.
22. Kuppaswamy, B. (1984). *Social Change in India*. Delhi: Vikas Publications
23. Macdonis, John. (1996). *Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall

**Semester – I**  
**Interdisciplinary**  
**SC 101-ID: Environment and Society**

**Course Objective:** The course will encourage the development of an understanding of the complexity of environmental and social impacts of industry. It will enable students to critically analyze policy responses, understand the roles of different actors and institutions in environmental and social controversies, also means to evaluate institutional barriers to environmental and social policies which would create an understanding about personal responsibilities and roles in environmental and social problems.

**Unit 1 Basic Concepts**

1. Concept and Interrelationship between society and environment
2. Environmental problems and society
3. Social ecology
4. Deep ecology

**Unit II: Environmental Issues**

1. Pollution and environmental degradation
2. Global warming & Climate change
3. Deforestation & Desertification
4. Loss of biodiversity and energy resources.

**Unit III: Environmental Movements and Protection**

1. Narmada Bachao Movement
2. Ganga Bachao Movement
3. Chipko Movement
4. Environmental Justice

**Unit IV: Society and Environment**

1. Sustainable development
2. Development and Displacement
3. Population and Environment
4. Rural and Urban Environmental Problems

**Semester – II**  
**Sociology as Major**  
**Paper - 3**  
**SC 201C: Sociological Perspectives**

**Course Objective:** The course will enable students to become conversant in the foundations of sociological thought and theory; to gain understanding of the primary areas and methods of sociological analysis; to be able to apply sociological concepts and theories to the study of pertinent social problems; and to reflect on the relevance and utility of sociology in the 'everyday' world and public policy-making.

**Unit I: Nature and Origin**

1. Nature, Scope and Elements of Sociological Theory
2. Positivism
3. Hermeneutics
4. Society as an objective and subjective reality

**Unit II: Functionalist Perspective**

1. A. Radcliffe Brown
2. B. Malinowski
3. Talcott Parsons- Functional Pre-requisites, Pattern Variables & AGIL
4. Robert. K Merton- Manifest & Latent Function

**Unit III: Conflict Perspective**

1. Contributions of Karl Marx
2. Contributions of Georg Simmel
3. Ralf Dahrendorf - Authority & Power
4. Lewis Coser- Functions of conflict

**Unit IV: Interactionist Perspective**

1. Contributions of C.H Cooley- Looking Glass Self
2. George Herbert Mead- Mind, Self & Society
3. Exchange Theory- George Homans
4. Social Exchange- Peter Blau

**Essential Readings:**

Charon, Joel. M. (2010), Symbolic Interactionism: An Introduction, An Interpretation, An Integration, New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.

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

Giddens, A. (1987) Social Theory and Modern Sociology, Cambridge, Polity Press.

Giddens, A. and J.H. Turner (1987) *Social Theory Today*, Cambridge, Polity Press.

Lane, M. (ed.) (1970) Structuralism: A Reader, London, Jonathan Cape.

- Majumdar, D.N. & T.N. Madan. An Introduction to Social Anthropology. New York.
- Ritzer, George. 1992 (3rd edition). Sociological theory. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). The structure of sociological theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
- Zeitlin, Irving M. 1998 (Indian edition). Rethinking sociology: A critique of contemporary theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
- Levi Strauss. Claude (1953), Social Structure; in A.L. Kroeber's edited Anthropology today, Chicago University Press.
- Mead, G.H. 1934. Mind Self and Society, Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.
- Merton R.K. 1949. Social Theory and Social Structure. Free Press.
- Radcliffe-Brown. A.R., (1952), Structure & Function in Primitive Societies (edited by E.E. Evans-Pritchard): The English Language Book Society & Cohen & West Ltd. London.
- Abraham. Francis. 1982. Modern Sociological theory, Oxford University Press.
- Blumer. H. 1969. Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective & Methods, Prentice Hall
- Clarke, S. 1981. The Foundation of Structuralism, Brighton: Harvest Press.
- Colomy, P. (ed.) 1990. Functionalist Sociology, London: Edward Elgar.
- Collins Randall, 1975. Conflict Sociology, New York : Academic Press.
- Craib, Ian. 1992. Modern social theory: From Parsons to Habermas (2nd edition). London: Harvester Press
- Giddens, Anthony. 1983. Central problems in social theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis. London: Macmillan.
- Giddens, A. 1987, Social Theory and Modern Sociology, Cambridge, Polity Press.

**Semester – II**  
**Sociology as Major**  
**Paper -- 4**  
**SC 202C: Social Stratification and Social Mobility**

**Course Objective:** The course introduces students to Sociological Study of Social Inequalities. It acquaints students with principal theoretical perspectives on and diverse forms of social inequality in articulation with each other. Social stratification besides being a persisting empirical reality is constantly changing. It implies unequal placement of people in terms of position, rewards, assets and power. Social mobility and social movement acts as a reform and corrective measure to replace some of these inequalities.

**Unit I: Concept & Definition**

1. Meaning & Characteristics: Social Stratification & Social Differentiation
2. Forms of Social Stratification
3. Hierarchy & Social Inequality
4. Basis of Social Stratification

**Unit II: Theories of Social Stratification**

1. Functionalist- Kingsley Davis & Wilbert E. Moore
2. Weberian
3. Marxian
4. Critical Analysis of theories of Social Stratification

**Unit III: Dimensions of Social Stratification**

1. Class
2. Caste
3. Gender
4. Race and Ethnicity

**Unit IV: Social Mobility**

1. Meaning and Characteristics of social mobility
2. Types of Social Mobility
3. Factors of Social Mobility
4. Emerging Trends of Caste Mobility

**Essential Readings:**

1. Beteille, Andre; 1965; Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village; Berkeley; Penguin books.
2. Bottomore, T.B; 1971; Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature; Bombay; Blackie and Son Publication Pvt. Ltd.
3. Davis, Kingsley and Wilbert E. Moore; 1945; 'Some Principles of Stratification', in American Sociological Review; April 1945.

4. Gupta D. (ed.); 1991; Social Stratification; Delhi; Oxford University Press.
1. Sharma, K.L; 1997; Social Stratification in India: Issues and Themes; New Delhi; Sage Publications.
2. Singh, Yogendra; 2002; Social Stratification and Change in India; New Delhi, Manohar.
3. Srinivas, M.N; 1965; Caste in Modern India and Other Essays; Bombay; Orient Longman.
4. Tumin, Melvin M; 1987; Social Stratification: The forms and Functions of Inequality; New Delhi; Prentice Hall of India.
5. Bendix & Lipset, (ed.), (1966), Class, Status and Power: Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective, Part I & Section on Mobility.
6. Beteille, A. Idea of Social Inequality and other Essays;
7. Beteille, A.; Inequality among Men, (Chap 5- Race & Stratification).
8. Crompton & Mann, (ed.), (1986), Gender and Stratification, (Chapter by Walby)
9. Davis & Moore, (1945), "Some principles of Stratification" in, Bendix & Lipset, (ed.), (1966), Class, Status and Power: Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective, Part I & Section on Mobility.
10. Erikson, R. and J.H. Goldthorpe, (1992), The Constant Flux: A Study of Class Mobility in Industrial Societies
11. Goldthorpe, J.H., (1980), Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
12. Grusky, D. (2019). *Social stratification, class, race, and gender in sociological perspective*. Routledge.
13. Gupta, Dipankar., (1994), Social Stratification (Selected Chapters).
14. Jodhka, S. & S. Thorat; "Caste in the Private Sector", in, Economic and Political Weekly, 2007. Macionis, J.J. 2006. Sociology. New Delhi: Pearson.
15. Marx, K. (1852/1963), The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, New York: International Publishers (Preface)

**Semester – II**  
**Sociology as Minor**  
**Paper -- 2**  
**SC 201M: Sociological Thought**

**Course Objective:** The course introduces the students to the classical sociological thinkers, whose work has shaped the discipline of sociology. The core course on Sociological theories, presents the very essence of disciplinary knowledge. A student on course completion will have a basic grounding in sociological thought. The student shall also be able to relate the theories to the development of the discipline of sociology.

**Unit-I: Rise of Sociology**

1. Emergence of Sociology-Role of Enlightenment
2. Industrial Revolution in development of Sociology
3. French Revolution in the development of Sociology
4. August Comte: Law of Three Stages, Social statics and Dynamics

**Unit -II. Emile Durkheim**

1. Division of Labor & forms of solidarity
2. Religion and Society
3. Social fact
4. Typology of suicide

**Unit- III. Karl Marx**

1. Base and Superstructure
2. Historical Materialism
3. Class Conflict
4. Alienation

**Unit- IV. Max Weber**

1. Ideal Type
2. Bureaucracy
3. Authority
4. Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

**Essential Readings:**

1. Aron, Raymond. (1965), Main Currents in Sociological Thought. Vol. I & II.

2. Atal, Yogesh (2003): Sociology: From where to where, Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
3. Barnes, H.E. (1959). Introduction to the History of Sociology, Univ. of Chicago Press.
4. Coser, L.A., (1977), Masters of Sociological Thought, Rawat.
5. Fletcher, Ronald. (2000). The Making of Sociology, (Vol. I & II), Rawat.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, TRIPURA UNIVERSITY B. A. Syllabus NEP-  
2020 Pattern**

6. Giddens, A. (1971). Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of the Writings of
7. Marx, Durkheim and Max Weber. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Pareto, V. 1985. The Mind and Society. New York: Dover Publications. (pp. 1421-1432).
9. Hughes, John. J. Peter Martin & W.W. Sharrock. (1995). Understanding Classical Sociology-
10. Max Weber and Durkheim. Sage.
11. Ritzer, G. (1996). Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw Hill Companies.
12. Ritzer, G. 1996. Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw Hill Companies.
13. Turner, Bryan S. (1999). Classical Sociology, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
14. Durkheim, E. (1951). Suicide: A Study in Sociology. New York: The Free Press.
15. Durkheim, E. (1958). The Rules of Sociological Method. New York: The Free Press.
16. Giddens, A. 1971. Capitalism and Modern Social Theory: An Analysis of the Writings of Marx,
17. Durkheim and Max Weber. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
18. Johnson, H.M.( 1995) : Sociology: A Systematic Introduction, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
19. McLellan, David. 1975. Marx. London: Fontana Press.

**Semester – III**  
**(Sociology as Major)**

**Sociology of India**  
**Paper V**

**Course Code: SC 301C**

**Credit: 4 (3 Lectures+1 Tutorial)**

**Classes (per week): 4 hours**

**Course Objective:** The course will help students to understand how society has evolved and its socio-cultural dimensions of unity in diversity. It will enhance students' understanding of Caste, Class and Gender as bases of Social Stratification. Students will know how processes of social change bring transformation in society. It will expose students to emerging societal issues such as women status in society and adverse sex ratio.

**Unit I: Nature of Indian Society**

1. Society in Pre-British India
2. Transformation of Indian society during British rule
3. Unity in Diversity in India
4. Challenges of Nation Building

**Unit II: Indian Caste and Tribe**

1. Caste: Concept, Characteristics & Changes
2. Varna and Jati
3. Tribe: definition, features, geographical distributions of Tribe
4. Tribe -Caste Continuum

**Unit III: Indian Social Institutions**

1. Religion: Definition, functions and dysfunctions
2. Family: Types, Functions & Changes
3. Kinship: Principle, Pattern, Usages & Significance
4. Marriage: Meaning, Functions, Types & Changes

**Unit IV: Processes and Change**

1. Great Tradition and Little Tradition
2. Sanskritization & Westernisation
3. Modernisation
4. Globalisation

## **Essential Readings**

A.Beteille. Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns

Desai, A.R. 1948. Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Mumbai: Popular Prakashan

Caplan, L., 1991, "Christian Fundamentalism as Counter-Culture", in T.N. Madan (ed.), Religion in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dipankar, G. (1992). Social Stratification. Oxford University Press.

Haimendorf, C.V.F., 1967, "The Position of Tribal Population in India", in P. Mason India and Ceylon: Unity and Diversity. New York: Oxford University Press.

Karve, I., 1994, "The Kinship Map of India", in P. Uberoi (ed.), Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.50-73.

Mencher, J., 1991, "The Caste System Upside Down", in D. Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 93-109.

Madan, V., 2002, "Introduction" in V. Madan (ed.), The Village in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 1-26.

Momin, A.R., 1977, "The Indo Islamic Tradition", Sociological Bulletin, 26, Pp. 242-258.

M. N. Srinivas – Caste – Its Twentieth Century Avatar

M. N. Srinivas – Social Change in Modern India

Nehru, J.L., 1945, The Discovery of India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House. Srinivas, M.N., 1987,

Nadeem Hashain. Tribal India Today (Chs. 4-8)

Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah., 1968, "Hinduism", in D.L. Sills (ed.), The International Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences, Volume 6. New York: Macmillan, Pp. 358-366.

Srinivas, M.N., 1969, "The Caste System in India", in A. Beteille (ed.) Social Inequality: Selected Readings. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, Pp. 265-272.

Uberoi, J.P.S., 1991, "Five Symbols of Sikh Identity", in T.N. Madan (ed.), Religion in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp. 320- 332.

Xaxa, V., 2011, Tribes and Social Exclusion (Occasional Paper, No. 2). Calcutta: CSSSCUNICEF, Pp. 1-18.

Xaxa, V. (1999). Tribes as indigenous people of India. *Economic and political weekly*, 3589-3595.

Xaxa, V. (2008). *State, society, and tribes: Issues in post-colonial India*. Pearson Education India.

Yogendra, S., Yogendra, S., & Singh, Y. (1973). *Modernization of Indian tradition*. Thomson Press (India) Limited.

**Semester – III**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Sociology of Family, Marriage & Kinship**  
**Paper VI**

**Course Code: SC 302C**

**Credit: 4 (3 Lectures+1 Tutorial)**

**Classes (per week): 4 hours**

**Course Objective:** The course is intended to familiarize the students with the basic institutions of Marriage, Family and kinship in society. The course is fundamentally designed to help the students understand the importance and dynamics of these basic institutions. The course seeks to enable the learners to; to conceptualize the basic institutions of Marriage, Family and Kinship; to understand the relevance of these institutions in society; and to understand the underlying dynamics of these institutions in society.

**Unit-I: Understanding Family**

1. Family: nature and functions
2. Family and household
3. Forces of change
4. Emergent forms of family

**Unit II: Understanding Marriage**

1. Types of marriage
2. Rules Regulating Marriage,
3. Pattern of Spouse Selection.
4. Contemporary challenges to Institution of Marriage

**Unit III: Understanding Kinship**

1. Basic Terms and Concepts- Kinship, Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moiety and Incest Taboo
2. Degree and Types of Kinship
3. Kinship, Usages and Kinship Terminology
4. Study of Indian Patrilineal and Matrilineal Kinship Structure
5. Descent and alliance approach

**Unit IV: Indian Context**

1. Re-imagining family and marriage
2. Dowry and Bride price
3. Changes in care giving of children and aged persons
4. Changing attitudes of youths towards family and marriage.

## Essential Readings

- Goode, William J. 2009. 'The Theoretical Importance of the Family' in Arlene S. Skolnick and Jerome H. Skolnick (eds) *Family in Transition*. Boston: Pearson. Pp. 15-26.
- Dube, Leela 1974. *Sociology of Kinship: An Analytical Survey of Literature*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Goody, Jack, ed. 1971. *Kinship*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.
- International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, TOPIC 1968. New York: Macmillan and Free Press.
- Shah, A.M. 1974. *The Household Dimension of the Family in India*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Shah, A.M. 1998. *The Family in India: Critical Essays*. New Delhi: Orient Longman
- Uberoi, Patricia, ed. 1993. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Karve, I., 1994, "The Kinship Map of India", in P. Uberoi (ed.), *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, Pp.50-73.
- Yogendra, S., Yogendra, S., & Singh, Y. (1973). *Modernization of Indian tradition*. Thomson Press (India) Limited.
- Fox, Robin. 1967. *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.
- Goody, Jack, ed. 1958. *The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Graburn, N., ed. 1971. *Readings in Kinship and Social Structure*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Levi-Strauss, Claude. [1949] 1969. *The Elementary Structure of Kinship*. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode.
- Madan, T.N. 1965. *Family and Kinship: A Study of the Pandits of Rural Kashmir*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Patel, T. 2005. *The Family in India: Structure and Practice*. New Delhi: Sage Publications
- Prasad, B.D. ,Juvva, S. &Nayar. M. 2020. *The Contemporary Indian Family*. New York: Routledge
- Radcliffe-Brown. 1952. *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*. London: Cohen and West. Reprint.
- Trautman, Thomas, R. 1981. *Dravidian Kinship*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Kapadia, K.M. 1958. *Marriage and Family in India*. New Delhi

**Semester – III**  
**(Sociology as Minor)**

**Understanding Indian Society**

**Course Code: SC 301M**

**Credit: 4 (3 Lectures+1**

**Tutorial) Classes (per  
week): 4 hours**

**Course Objectives:**

This paper will introduce an understanding of Indian society and equip students to have both textual and empirical understanding of some of the very important aspects of Indian Society such as caste, family, kinship and marriage. It focuses to bring out the dynamic aspect of Indian society.

**UNIT I**

1. Indian Society: Self-Sufficient Village Community in Pre-British India
2. Indian Society: Causes and Consequences of the emergence of new social classes during the British rule
3. Problems of Indian Nationalism

**UNIT II**

1. Caste: Concept, Features and Changes
2. Varna & Jati: Purity and Pollution
3. Dominant Caste: Characteristic & Significance
4. Jajmani System: Features

**UNIT III**

1. Family: Types, Functions and Changes
2. Marriage: Types, Functions and Changes
3. Marriage among major religious groups in India (Hindu, Muslim)
4. Kinship: Types, Importance, rules of descent and kinship usages

**UNIT IV**

1. Sanskritisation
2. Westernization & Modernization
3. Secularization
4. Globalization

## **ESSENTIAL READINGS:**

- Ahuja, Ram. 2007. Society in India – Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Desai, A.R. 1948. Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Mumbai: Popular Prakashan
- Jha, Makhan., 1995, An Introduction to Indian Anthropology, New Delhi: Vikas
- Mair, L., 1993, An Introduction to Social Anthropology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ogburn, W.F & Nimkoff, M. F. 1964. Handbook of Sociology. London: Routledge
- Gisbert, P. 2016. Fundamentals of Sociology. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Limited.
- Dipankar, G. (1992). Social Stratification. Oxford University Press.
- Rawat.H.K. 2015. Sociology: Basic Concepts. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Giddens, Anthony & Sutton, P.W. 2017. Essential Concepts in Sociology. New Delhi: Wiley.
- Abraham, M. Francis. 2014. Contemporary Sociology: An Introduction to Concepts and Theories. Oxford University Press.
- Braham, Peter. 2013. Key Concepts in Sociology. Routledge.
- Haralambos & Holborn. 2014. Themes and Perspectives.
- Collins. MacIver and Page, 1994. Society: An Introductory Analysis.
- Mitchell, Duncan. 1995. New Dictionary of Sociology
- Singh, Yogendra., 1973, Modernization of Indian Tradition, New Delhi: Thompson Press.
- Srinivas, M.N., 1968, Social Change in Modern India, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Signer, Milton. 1968. Structure and change in Indian Society. Routledge Publications
- Sharma, R. K. 2004. Indian Society, Institutions and Change. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors. New Delhi
- Vago, S. 1989. Social Change, New Jersey: Prentice Hall
- Yogesh, Atal., 2006, Changing Indian Society, Jaipur: Rawat Publications
- Sharma, K.L. 2007. Indian Social Structure and Change, Jaipur: Rawat Publications
- Beteille, A. 2001. *Caste, Class and Power*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Ghurye, G.S. 1969. *Caste, Class and Race in India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Srinivas, M.N.(ed), 1996, *Caste, Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, New Delhi: Penguin.
- Shah, A.M. et.al, 1996, Social Structure and Change (Volume 1), Theory and Method: A Evaluation of the Work of
- M.N. Srinivas, New Delhi: Sage
- Srinivas, M.N., 1987, The Social System of Mysore village and The Indian Village: Myth and reality, Chapters from his book The Dominant Caste and Other essays, pp. 20-115, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

**Semester III**  
**Inter-Disciplinary**  
**Paper II**  
**Gender and Society**

**Course Code: SC 301-ID**

**Objectives:** After studying this paper, the student will be able to explore gender dynamics, trace out the growth of feminism and analyse how gender shapes experiences and contributes to social patterns. Additionally, studying this Paper may foster critical thinking about gender related issues, promote awareness of inequalities, and encourage discussions on creating more inclusive and equitable societies.

**Unit 1 --Introducing the concept of Gender**

- a. Sex, Gender, Masculinity, Femininity, Sexuality and Third Gender
- b. Gender Role, Gender Stereotype
- c. Gender discrimination in: Family, Workplace, Society
- d. Sexual Division of Labour

**Unit II -- Feminism**

- a. Patriarchy and construction of femininity
- b. Concept and Waves of Feminism: 1<sup>st</sup> Wave, 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave, 3<sup>rd</sup> Wave
- c. Liberal and Radical feminism
- d. Marxist and Socialist feminism

**Unit III -- Gender Issues**

- a. Violence Against Women
- b. Women and Education
- c. Women and Employment
- d. Sexual harassment at work place, POSH 2013

**Unit IV --Women Empowerment and Movements**

- a. Women Empowerment-Meaning and Dimensions
- b. Empowering Women: Role of Govt., NGO's, families and Society
- c. Legal safeguards for women
- d. Queer Movement

**Recommended Readings:**

1. Bhasin, Kamla, 2003 Understanding Gender, Kali for Women
2. Bhasin, Kamala , 1986 Khanv, Said Nighat Some Questions on Feminism and Its Relevance in Sourth Asia, Kali for Women, New Delhi
3. Chaudhuri, Maitrayee 2004 Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism Kali for Women, New Delhi
4. Kabeer, Naila 1994 Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought: Gender Hierarchies in Development
5. Srivastava Gouri,2005 Women Education in India Issues and Dimensions,Academic Excellence Publishers & Distributors
6. Agarwal, S.P 2001Women's Education in India, Concept Publishing Company
7. Satia, J, Misra, M, Arora, R, Neogi, S, edt. Innovations in Maternal Health - Case studies from India. New Delhi, India: SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd.
8. Dube, Leela 1990 Structures and Strategies –Women, Work and Family, SAGE Publications, New Delhi
9. Kalia,Anil 1998“Women Workers: Invisible and Unprotected”, Social Welfare, Vol.45, No.1, April
10. Cahwala, Monioca 2006 Gender Justice: Women and Law in India, Deep and Deep Publications

**Semester – IV  
(Sociology as Major)**

**Introduction to Social Research**

**Paper VII**

**Course Code: SC 401C**

**Credit: 4 (3 Lectures+1 Tutorial)  
Classes (per week): 4hours**

**Course Objectives:**

This paper aims to understand the application of the scientific method to answer social science research questions, to understand the logic of sampling, to understand the logic of these modes of observation: experimental method, interviews, focus groups, field research, and unobtrusive research, &to develop an understanding of the basic approaches to qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Moreover, it would help students for fields analyze, interpret, and make sense of the social environment. Students will learn how to assess survey results as part of the course; prior experience with statistics is not necessary (or anticipated). Develop their own empirical research question(s) and the capacity to develop solutions is the course's objectives. Also help to recognize the methods used by social scientists to produce their understanding of society and the reasons behind those methods.

**Unit-1: Social science research**

1. Social Research: Meaning, Scope and Significance
2. Positivism and Empiricism in Sociology: A Critique
3. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research
4. Ethical Issues In Data Collection and Analysis

**Unit-II: Types and methods of research**

1. Types of research: basic and applied, historical and empirical, descriptive, exploratory, explanatory, experimental
2. Methods of research: quantitative and qualitative; analysis
3. Methods: ethnography, Observation: Participant and non-participant case study, content analysis
4. Conceptualization and Formulation of Hypothesis

**Unit-III: Techniques and Tools of data collection**

1. Primary and secondary sources of data
2. Survey and Sampling techniques: Definition and Types, Utility of Different types of sampling.
3. Questionnaire, schedule and interview guide
4. Ethnography & Case Study

#### **Unit-IV: Presentation and interpretation of data)**

1. Overview of Statistics in Sociology
2. Measures of Central Tendency (Simple Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode).
3. Report Writing Process: Coding, tables, graphs, histograms,

#### **Essential Readings:**

- .Amir B. Marvasti, 2004. *Qualitative Research in Sociology*, London: Sage.
- Ahuja,Ram 2001. *Research Methods*, Rawat Publication: Jaipur
- Babbie, Earl. 1995. (7th Edition), *The Practice of Social Research*, Belmont: CA Wadsworth.
- Bailey, K., 1994. *Methods of social research*. Simon and Schuster, 4th ed. The Free Press, New York NY 10020.
- Beteille, A. 2002.*Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method*, New Delhi: OUP.
- Beteille, A &Madan, T.N. 1975. *Encounter and Experience. Personal accounts of Fieldwork*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House
- Bryman, Alan. 2004. *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*, New York: Routledge.
- Gupta, S. P., 2007. *Elementary Statistical Methods*.Sultan Chand & Sons.
- Jayaram, N. 1989. *Sociology: Methods and Theory*. Madras: MacMillan.
- Kothari, C.R. 1990. *Research Methodology*. New Delhi: VishwaPrakashan.
- Punch, Keith. 1996. *Introduction to Social Research*. London: Sage
- Srivastava, V.K. (ed.) 2004. *Methodology and Fieldwork*. New Delhi:OxfordUniversity Press
- Srinivas, M.N and A.M Shah, 1979.*Fieldworker and the Field*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press
- Young, P.V. 1988. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*.New Delhi: Prentice Hall

#### **Recommended Readings:**

- Bajaj and Gupta. 1972. *Elements of Statistics*. New Delhi: R.ChandandCo.
- Brown, Radcliffe, A. R. 1958. *Methods in Social Anthropology*, Delhi: Asia Publishing Corporation.
- Durkheim, E. 1958. *The Rules of Sociological Method*, New York: The Free Press.
- Goode, W. E. and P. K. Hatt. 1952. *Methods in Social Research*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Lofland J. and Lofland L. 1984.*Analysing Social Settings: A Guide to Qualitative Observation and Experiment*, California: Wadsworth
- Mills, C. W. 1959. *The Sociological Imagination*, London: OUP.
- Nisbet, Robert, 1976. *Sociology as an art form*
- Weber, Max. 1949. *The Methodology of the Social Sciences*, New York: The Free Press.

**Semester – IV  
(Sociology as Major)**

**Contemporary Social Problems in India**

**Course Code: SC 402C**

**Credit: 4 (3 Lectures+1 Tutorial)**

**Course Objectives:**

Students can understand the problems of society. They can learn about corruption, poverty and unemployment with causes and treatment and learn the evil effects of drugs, alcoholism and Aids; would recognize the structural, systemic factors which affect the quality of life, gender, social class, sexual orientation, disability, and racial/ethnic backgrounds; Also help to understand the social problems confronting India, to know the policies & programmes implemented to resolve the social problems and would help to reflect on alternative explanations and solutions of contemporary social issues

**UNIT I: Introduction**

1. Social Problems: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics,
2. Social Problems :Causes and Significance of study
3. Types of Disorganization: Social, Personal, and Familial
4. Deviant Behaviour: Meaning, Types and Causes

**UNIT II: Dealing with Social Problems**

1. Alcoholism; Drug addiction
2. AIDS; Ageism
3. Problems of human trafficking ; Child Labour
4. Communalism: Concept, Types & Factors

**UNIT III: Social problems in India**

1. Poverty: Concept and Magnitude, Causes & Consequences; Strategies for Alleviating Poverty.
2. Unemployment: Concept and Magnitude, Causes & Consequences; remedial measure
3. Population: Trends and Policies in India; Population Explosion: causes and consequences
4. Casteism: Meaning & Caste related violence

**UNIT IV**

1. Crime: Meaning, Causes
2. Juvenile Delinquency, Meaning, Causes-Prevention and Rehabilitation
3. Cyber Crime; Corruption, Farmer Suicide
4. Terrorism: Causes, Effects, Measures of control

## Essential Readings

- Ahuja, Ram. (2000): Social Problems in India, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Berberman, G.D. 1979, Caste and other inequalities: Essays on Inequality, Meerut: Folklore Institute Burra, Neera.(2010) Born to Work, New Delhi: OUP
- Bose, Ashish. (1991) Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi, India: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
- Chandra, Bipin (2008) Communalism in Modern India, New Delhi: Har-Anand Publication private Ltd.
- Danda, Ajit. (1991) Ethnicity in India, New Delhi : Inter-India Publications.
- Dutt Gupta, Bela (1964) Contemporary Social Problems in India, India: Vidyodaya Library.
- Gill, S.S. (1998): The Pathology of Corruption, New Delhi: Harper Collin Publishers.
- Kohli, Atul. (1987) The State and Poverty in India—the Politics Of Reform, New York:Cambridge University Press.
- Lewis, Oscar (1966): Culture of Poverty “Scientific American” Vol-II and V No.IV PP-19-25.
- Memoria C.B. (1999) Social Problems and Social Disorganisation. New Delhi: KitabMahal.
- Ministry of Home Affairs (1998) Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India.
- Madan, G.R.(1972) Welfare State and Problems of Democratic planning, New Delhi, India Allied Publishers Ltd.
- Nelson, Todd Ed. (2004) Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice against Older Persons, MIT Press
- Premji, Mahendra K. (2011) Population of India in the Millennium: Census 2001, New Delhi: National Book Trust of India.
- Sen, Amartya. (1981) Poverty and Famines, New York, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Shah, Ghanshyam. (2000) ‘Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India’ in Peter Ronald deSouza (ed), Contemporary Indian Transitions: New Delhi: FundacaoOrienta and Sage Publications.
- Smita, Narula. Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's untouchables. Human right Watch.
- Thomas G. (1994) AIDS in India-Myth & Reality, Jaipur: Rawat Publications
- Waxman C. I. (1977) The Stigma of Poverty—A Critique of Poverty Theories and Policies, New York: Pergamon Press
- Weiner, M.(1991) The Child and the State in India, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

## Recommended Readings:

- Beteille, Andre (1974): Social Inequality, New Delhi: OUP
- Clinard, Marshall. (1998) Sociology of Deviant, Behaviour Fort Worth, TX, U.S.A: Harcourt College Publishers.
- Davis James. (1970) Social Problems Enduring Major Issues and Change, New York, Free Press.
- Ed. Engineer, Ashgar Ali (1991) Communal Riots in Post-Independence India, Hyderabad: Sangam Books India Pvt.Ltd.
- Elliott Merrill A. and Francis E Merrill.(1950) Social Disorganization, New York: Harper and Brothers.
- Horton, P.E. and Leslie. (1970) The Sociology of Social Problems, New York, Meredith Corporation.
- Becker, Howard (1966) Social Problems: A modern Approach, New York: John Wiley and Sons.

- Horton, Paul.B. and Gerald R. Leslie. (1970) *The Sociology and Social Problems*. New York: Appletin Century Crafts.
- Jodhka, Surinder S. (2001) *Community & Identities Contemporary discourses on Culture and Politics in India*, New Delhi: SAGE Publications.
- Madan G.R. (1994) *Indian Social Problems*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- Merton, R.K. and Nisbert (eds.) (1980) *Contemporary Social Problems*, New York, Harcourt Braco and World Inc.
- Murty, Satya. T.V. (1996) *Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India*, New Delhi: OUP.
- Oommen, T.K.(1990) *State and Society in India—Studies in Nation Building*, New Delhi, India: Sage Publication.
- Reid Suetitus (1976): *Crime and Criminology*. Illinois: Deyden
- Press Stark, Rodney. (1975) *Social problem*, New York, Random house.
- Shankar, Jogan. (1992) *Social Problems and Welfare in India*, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
- Sutherland, Edwin H and Donald R Cressey (1968): *Principles of Criminology* Bombay, India: Times of India Press
- Wainor, Myron. (1991)*The Child and the State in India*, Princeton: Princeton University Press
- Wolfe, D.A. (1987) *Child Abuse*, Newbury Park, Calif: Sage publications

**Semester – IV**  
**(Sociology as Minor)**

**Social Problems in India**

**Course Code: SC 401M**

**Credit: 4 (3 Lectures+1 Tutorial)**

**Classes (per week): 4hours**

**Course Objectives:**

Students can understand the problems of society. They can learn about corruption, poverty and unemployment with causes and treatment and learn the evil effects of drugs, alcoholism and Aids. It would also help to understand the social problems confronting India, to know the policies & programmes implemented to resolve the social problems by reflecting on alternative explanations and solutions of contemporary social issues

**UNIT I**

1. Social Problems: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics, Causes and Significance of study
2. Types of Disorganization: Social, Personal, and Familial
3. Deviant Behaviour: Meaning, Types and Causes
4. Crime: Meaning, Causes, Consequences & Remedies

**UNIT II**

1. Alcoholism; Drug addiction
2. AIDS; Juvenile Delinquency-Meaning, Causes-Prevention and Rehabilitation
3. Violence against Women; Child Labour
4. Cyber Crime; Corruption

**UNIT III**

1. Poverty and Unemployment: Concept and Magnitude: Causes & Consequences; Strategies for Alleviation.
2. Population: Trends and Policies in India; Population Explosion: Causes and Consequences.
3. Communalism: Concept, Types & Factors
4. Casteism: Meaning & Caste related violence

**UNIT IV**

1. Terrorism: Causes & Effects
2. Gender inequality
3. Immigration
4. Climate change

### **Essential Readings:**

- Ahuja, Ram. (2000): Social Problems in India, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Berreman, G.D. 1979, Caste and other inequalities: Essays on Inequality, Meerut: Folklore Institute Burra, Neera.(2010) Born to Work, New Delhi: OUP
- Bose, Ashish. (1991) Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi, India: B.R. Publishing Corporation. Chandra, Bipin (2008) Communalism in Modern India, New Delhi: Har-Anand Publication private Ltd. Danda, Ajit. (1991) Ethnicity in India, New Delhi : Inter-India Publications.
- Dutt Gupta, Bela (1964) Contemporary Social Problems in India, India: Vidyodaya Library. Gill, S.S. (1998): The Pathology of Corruption, New Delhi: Harper Collin Publishers.
- Kohli, Atul. (1987) The State and Poverty in India—the Politics Of Reform, New York:Cambridge University Press.
- Lewis, Oscar (1966): Culture of Poverty “Scientific American” Vol-II and V No.IV PP-19-25. Memoria C.B. (1999) Social Problems and Social Disorganisation. New Delhi: KitabMahal. Ministry of Home Affairs (1998) Crime in India. New Delhi: Government of India.
- Madan, G.R.(1972) Welfare State and Problems of Democratic planning, New Delhi, India Allied Publishers Ltd. Nelson, Todd Ed. (2004) Ageism: Stereotyping and Prejudice against Older Persons, MIT Press
- Premji, Mahendra K. (2011) Population of India in the Millennium: Census 2001, New Delhi: National Book Trust of India.
- Sen, Amartya. (1981) Poverty and Famines, New York, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Shah, Ghanshyam. (2000) ‘Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India’ in Peter Ronald deSouza (ed), Contemporary Indian Transitions: New Delhi: FundacaoOrienta and Sage Publications.
- Smita, Narula. Broken People: Caste Violence Against India's untouchables. Human right Watch. Thomas G. (1994) AIDS in India-Myth & Reality, Jaipur: Rawat Publications
- Waxman C. I. (1977) The Stigma of Poverty—A Critique of Poverty Theories and Policies, New York: Pergamon Press
- Weiner, M.(1991) The Child and the State in India, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

### **Recommended Readings:**

- Beteille, Andre (1974): Social Inequality, New Delhi: OUP
- Clinard, Marshall. (1998) Sociology of Deviant, Behaviour Fort Worth, TX, U.S.A: Harcourt College Publishers. Davis James. (1970) Social Problems Enduring Major Issues and Change, New York, Free Press.
- Ed. Engineer, Ashgar Ali (1991) Communal Riots in Post-Independence India, Hyderabad: Sangam Books India Pvt. Ltd.
- Elliott Merrill A. and Francis E Merrill.(1950) Social Disorganization, New York: Harper and Brothers. Horton, P.E. and Leslie. (1970) The Sociology of Social Problems, New York, Meredith Corporation.
- Becker, Howard (1966) Social Problems: A modern Approach, New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Horton, Paul.B. and Gerald R. Leslie. (1970) The Sociology and Social Problems. New York: Appletin Century Crafts.
- Jodhka, Surinder S. (2001) Community & Identities Contemporary discourses on Culture and Politics in India, New Delhi: SAGE Publications.

Madan G.R. (1994) Indian Social Problems. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

Merton, R.K. and Nisbert (eds.) (1980) Contemporary Social Problems, New York, Harcourt Braco and World Inc. Murty, Satya. T.V. (1996) Region, Religion, Caste, Gender and Culture in Contemporary India, New Delhi: OUP

Oommen, T.K.(1990) State and Society in India—Studies in Nation Building, New Delhi, India: Sage Publication. Reid Suetitus (1976): Crime and Criminology. Illinois: Deyden Press

Stark, Rodney. (1975) Social problem, New York, Random house.

Shankar, Jogan. (1992) Social Problems and Welfare in India, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

Sutherland, Edwin H and Donald R Cressey (1968): Principles of Criminology Bombay, India: Times of India Press

Wainor, Myron. (1991)The Child and the State in India, Princeton: Princeton University Press Wolfe, D.A. (1987) Child Abuse, Newbury Park, Calif: Sage publications.

**Society and Media**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Semester**  
**Interdisciplinary**  
**Paper – 3**

**Course Code: SC 401-ID**

**Objective:** After reading the paper students will gain comprehensive insights into the diverse facets of media. This includes understanding the intricate relationship between society and media, categorizing different media types, and delving into ethical considerations. The paper aims to cultivate a critical understanding of media's multifaceted role in disseminating information, shaping preconceptions and cultural trends along with its' potential consequences on social structure.

**1. Unit 1 – Introduction to media:**

- a. Media: Meaning and Basic concepts
- b. Objectives, types and Characteristics of mass media
- c. Transformation of mass media
- d. Impact of mass media on social life

**2. Unit II – Role of Mass Media**

- a. Surveillance and control
- b. Cultural transmission and change
- c. Linkage, information, mobilization
- d. Entertainment: Movies, TV shows, Games, Music and Apps

**3. Unit III -- Forms of media**

- a. Print Media: Meaning, Nature, Types, Role, Features
- b. Electronic Media: Meaning, Nature, Types, Role, Features
- c. New Media: Meaning, Nature, Types, Role, Features
- d. Social Media : Meaning, Nature, Types, Role, Features

**4. Unit IV – Society and Media**

- a. Role of media and its impact on democracy
- b. Media stereotyping
- c. Virtual media and society
- d. Ethical Issues in Advertising and News media

### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Alasuutari, P. (ed.) (1999) Rethinking the Media Audience. London: Sage.
2. Uma Narula.(2006). Handbook of Communication, Atlantic Pub. & Distributors, New Delhi
3. Lyn Gorman and David McLean (2009) Media and Society Into The 21St Century: A Historical Introduction. Wiley Blackwell
4. Carey, J. W. (1992). Communication as Culture: Essays on Media and Society, London: Routledge Publications.
5. McQuail, D. (2000). McQuail's Mass Communication Theory, 4 th Edition, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. Adorno, Theodor & Horkheimer, Max. (2002) Dialectics of Enlightenment: Philosophical Fragments, Stanford: Stanford University Press
7. Albarán, A. B (ed.). (2013). The Social Media Industries, London: Routledge
8. Barthes, Roland. (1999) Elements of Semiology, New York: Hill and Wang
9. Carey, J. W. (1992). Communication as Culture: Essays on Media and Society, Routledge Publications.
10. Eric Bronner, Stephen and MacKay Kenner, Douglas. (1989) Critical Theory and Society: A Reader (Ed), New York: Routledge
11. Gerard, G. (2012). New Technologies and the Media, London: Palgrave Macmillan
12. Gill, R. (2007). Gender and the Media, Cambridge: Polity Press.
13. Hall, Stuart, Dorothy Hobson et al (ed). (2005) Culture, Media, and Language, London: Taylor and Francis
14. Terhi, R. (2005). The Media and Globalization, London: Sage Publications
15. Thomas, P.N. (Eds.). (2004). Who Owns the Media. London: Zed Books
16. Bauman, Z. (1972) 'A note on mass culture: on infrastructure', in D. McQuail (ed.), Sociology of Mass Communication, pp. 61–74. Harmondsworth: Penguin

## **SEMESTER – V**

### **(Sociology as Major)**

#### **SC 501C: RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

**Course objective:** This course provides insight to rural India through sociological understanding of rural social structure, change and development. The course will equip the students with conceptual, theoretical and empirical clarity with regard to the comprehension of rural life and application as sociological skills to plan, monitor and evaluate rural development programme in India. This course would make aware the students about rural social institutions, its function and changing nature and also help students to understand concepts, factors and obstacles in bringing social change and role of NGOs in bringing social change.

#### **Unit – I: Introducing Rural Sociology**

- a) Introduction to Rural Sociology- nature, scope and importance.
- b) Basic Concepts – Rural Community, Little Community, Folk Culture, Peasant
- c) Village – Definition, Characteristics, Changing scenario of Indian village.
- d) Rural Development and its strategies – MGNREGA, PMGSY, NRHM

#### **Unit – II: Agrarian social structure**

- a) Rural Stratification: class and caste
- b) Myth of self-sufficient village community.
- c) Rural Culture – Characteristics and changing trends.
- d) Rural Women: Problems and Strategies for empowerment.

#### **Unit – III: Rural Economy and Politics**

- a) Rural Economy – Features, Importance of Agriculture in Economy and Jaymani System.
- b) Relation between rural economy and polity.
- c) Democratic decentralization and the Panchayati Raj System.
- d) Rural Leadership – Concept and changes in rural leadership.

#### **Unit – IV: Problems of Rural India**

- a) Problems of Rural India – I: Illiteracy and Unemployment.
- b) Problems of Rural India – II: Housing and Sanitation.
- c) Rural Migration: Causes and effects
- d) Rural Reconstruction and its importance: social, economic and political reconstruction.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Thorner, D. and Thorner, A., (1962). The Agrarian Problem in India today, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
2. Chauhan, B.R. (2003). Village Community, in Veena Das, The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Desai, A.R. (1979). Rural India in Transition Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Desai, A.R. (1959). Rural Sociology in India.
5. Doshi, S.L. and P.C. Jain (1999). Rural Sociology. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
6. Redfield, R. (1956). The Little Community. Chicago University Press, Chicago.
7. Srinivas, M.N. (ed). (1955). India's Villages, Government of West Bengal Press, Calcutta.
8. Srinivas, M.N. (1997). Village, Caste, Gender and Method: Essays in Indian Anthropology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
9. Sharma, R.K. (2011), Rural Sociology, Atlantic Publication.
10. Sharma, K.L. (2014), Sociological Probings in Rural Society, Sage Publications.
11. Redfield, Robert (1941). The Folk Culture of Yucatan. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

**SEMESTER – V**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**SC 502C: URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

**Course Objective:** The course offers a broad trajectory of the development of Urban Sociology as a discipline with the most recent discourses in the area. The paper also attempts to develop a critical outlook on the process of urbanization and its implication in developing countries in general and in India in particular. The course would provide a Sociological understanding of Urban Social Structure, Change and Development in India; also would help to understand about the changing occupational structure and its impact on social stratification, class, caste and gender. It will acquaint students about urban planning and problems of urban management in India.

**Unit – I: Introduction to Urban Sociology**

- a) Urban Sociology – Origin, Scope, Subject Matter and Importance.
- b) Urban Community and its Features.
- c) Rural-Urban: Differences and Continuum.
- d) Urban segregation and neighbourhood.

**Unit – II: Origin and Growth of Urban Cities**

- a) City –Origin and Growth,
- b) City-Characteristics and Typology.
- c) Urban Social Structure
- d) Urbanization and Urban Growth.

**Unit – III : Urban Theories**

- a) Marxian and Weberian Theoretical Orientation of Urban Sociology.
- b) Metropolis and Mental Life – George Simmel.
- c) Urbanism as a way of Life – Louis Wirth.
- d) Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft – Ferdinand Tonnies.

**Unit – IV: Issues in Urban Society**

- a) Migration in Urban Society – Meaning and Types.
- b) Urban Issues – Housing, Basic Amenities, Sanitation, Unemployment, Poverty and Slum.
- c) Census classification of Urban Centres in India.
- d) Environmental Issues of Urban India and its Management.

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, (2003) (ed) Urbanization in India, Sage, New Delhi.
2. Ramachandran Ranganathan, (1994), Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, OUP, New Delhi.
3. Rao, M.S.A., (1974), Urban Sociology in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
4. Writh, L., (1938), "Urbanism as a way of Life", American Journal of Sociology, XLIV.
5. Simmel, G., (1950), The Metropolis and Mental Life, Free Press, New York.
6. Tonnies, F., (1987), Community and Society, Harper Collins, New York.
7. Weber, M., (1958), The City, The Free Press, New York.
8. Mann, Peter H., (1965), An Approach to Urban Sociology, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
9. Eisenstadt, S.N. and Shachar, A., (1987), Society, Culture and Urbanization, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
10. Flanagan, William G., (1993), Contemporary Urban Sociology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
11. Dasgupta, Samir, (2012), Urban Sociology, Pearson Publications, London.
12. Maitra, A.K., (2000), Urban Environment in Crisis, New Age International Publishers, Delhi.
13. Mumford, Lewis, (1961), The City in History, Harcourt Brace and World, New York.
14. Bergel, E.E., (1955), Urban Sociology, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

## **Semester – V**

### **(Sociology as Major)**

#### **SC 503C: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Course Objective:** The Course would help to: understand the meanings and significance of social transformation; develop ability to critically engage with contemporary changes; facilitate theoretical thinking about transformation o introduce students to the changing dynamics of rural society, aim at providing a theoretical knowledge on social change and development; and enable the students to understand the processes of change and development in society.

#### **Unit – I: Introduction to Social Change**

- a) Basic Concepts—Social Change, Evolution, Progress, Growth, Revolution and Development.
- b) Social Change—Nature, Change-in-Structure and Structural Change.
- c) Social Change and Cultural Change.
- d) Factors—Technological, Demographic and Cultural.

#### **Unit – II: Theories of Social Change**

- a) Evolutionary Theory
- b) Cyclical Theory
- c) Conflict Theory
- d) Functional Theory

#### **Unit – III: Types of Social Changes**

- a) Non-Directed Change—Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization and Globalization.
- b) Directed Change—IRDP, CDP.
- c) Problems of Social Change in North-East India—Issues and Strategy.
- d) Relation between Social Change and Development.

#### **Unit – IV: Perspectives on Development**

- 1. Development and Progress: Economic and Social Dimensions.
- 2. Modernization and Development.
- 3. Sustainable Development.
- 4. Perspectives of Development—Gandhian and Marxism.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Dube, S.C., 1992, Understanding Change, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. McMichael, P., 1996, Development and Social Change : A Global Perspective, Fine Forge Press :Thousand Oaks.
3. Singha Roy, D.K., 2003, Social Development and the Empowerment of the Marginalised Groups :Perspectives and Strategies, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Dube, S.C., 1988, Modernization and Development, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Singh, Y., 1977, Modernization of Indian Tradition, Thomson, Faridabad.
6. Cowen, M.P. and R.W. Shenton, 1966, Doctrines of Development, Routledge, London.
7. Gandhi, M.K., 1968, The Selected Works of Mahatma Gandhi Vol. III, Navajivan Trust, Ahmedabad.
8. Singh, Katar, 1999, Rural Development : Principles, Policies and Management, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
9. Srinivas, M.N., 1966, Social Change in Modern India, Berkley, University of Berkley.
10. Moor, Wilbert and Robert Cook, 1967, Social Change, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall (India).
11. Desai, A.R., 1985, India's Path of Development : A Marxist Approach, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.
12. Bernd, Hamns and Pandurang K. Mutagi, 1998, Sustainable Development and Future of Cities, Intermediate Technology Publication, UNESCO.
13. Dereze, Jean and Amartya Sen, 1996, India : Economic Development and Social Opportunity, New Delhi : OUP.

**Semester – V**  
**(Sociology as Major)**

**SC 504C: Sociology of Gender**

**Course Objective:** The course introduces gender as a critical sociological lens of enquiry in relation to various social fields. It also interrogates the categories of gender, sex, and sexuality. It will provide an understanding of concepts such as sex and gender by problematising common-sensical notions of gender. It will highlight key issues of power and subordination within the purview of gender and the need for and solutions resorted to as measures to initiate change through gender-based movements. It will enable students to critically understand the issues relating to gender both at a national and global level. Moreover, it will critically examine gender in juxtaposition with other forms of stratification and identity such as caste, class, family and work.

**Unit – I Introduction to Sociology of Gender**

- a) Sociology of Gender- Meaning and significance
- b) Key concepts: Sex and Gender, Sexuality, Third Gender
- c) Masculinity and Femininity, Patriarchy,
- d) Sexual division of Labour and Gender Roles.

**Unit-II Feminism**

- a) Feminism – Meaning, Waves of feminism and Emergence of and growth of feminist thought in the West.
- b) Different approaches to Feminism- Liberal, Socialist, Radical, Marxist,
- c) Eco Feminism and Post- Colonial Feminism
- d) Feminism and the Media.

**Unit-III: Understanding Gender Issues**

- a) Violence Against Women-Types, Causes, Consequences and Legal preventive measures.
- b) Sexual harassment at workplace and Legal Measures
- c) Education and Employment
- d) Reproductive Health

#### **Unit-IV: Movements and Justice**

- a) Women Movement in Pre – Independent India
- b) Women Movement in Post- Independent India
- c) Contemporary Feminist Movements in India- Campaign Against Dowry, Rape, Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment
- d) Queer Movement – LGBTQ...

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. S. Jackson and S. Scott (Eds.) 2002, Gender: A Sociological Reader; London: Routledge.
2. 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.
3. Strathern, Marilyn. 1987. “An Awkward Relationship: The Case of Feminism ad Anthropology.”
4. Sherry Ortner. 1974. “Is male to female as nature is to culture?” M.Z. Rosaldo and L. Lamphere (Eds.) Women, Culture and Society, Stanford, Stanford University Press.
5. Rubin, Gayle. 1984. “Thinking Sex: Notes for a Radical Theory of the Politics of Sexuality” in Carole Vance, (ed.), Pleasure and anger. London: Routledge.
6. Halberstam, Judith. 1998.” An Introduction to Female Masculinity: Masculinity without Men” in Female Masculinity. London: Duke University Press (Also Delhi; Zubaan 2012 Reprint)
7. Uberoi, Patricia “Feminine Identity and National Ethos in Indian Calender Art” In Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 25, No.17 (Apr. 28, 1990)
8. Kumar, Radha. 1999. “From Chipko to Sati. The contemporary Indian Women’s Movement” In Nivedita Menon (Ed.) Gender and Politics in India. New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
9. Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2000. Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality. New York: Basic Books.
10. Fausto-Sterling, Anne. 2005. “The Bare Bones of Sex: Part 1—Sex and Gender.” Signs 30:1491- 1527.
11. Freedman, Jane,.2002. *Feminism*. New Delhi: Viva Books.
12. Fuss, Diana. 1989. Essentially Speaking: Feminism, Nature and Difference. New York: Routledge.

13.Rege, Sharmila. 2003. Sociology of Gender. New Delhi: Sage.

14. Rosaldo, M.Z. 1980. "The Use and Abuse of Anthropology: Reflections on Feminism and Cross-Cultural Understanding."

## **Semester – V**

### **(Sociology as Minor)**

#### **SC 501M: MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP**

**Course Objective:** The course is intended to familiarize the students with the basic institutions of Marriage, Family and kinship in society. The course is fundamentally designed to help the students understand the importance and dynamics of these basic institutions. The course seeks to enable the learners to; to conceptualize the basic institutions of Marriage, Family and Kinship; to understand the relevance of these institutions in society; and to understand the underlying dynamics of these institutions in society.

#### **Unit-I: Introduction to Family**

- a) Family—Concept, Features, Types, Functions and household.
- b) Changing Family Pattern and the causes of change.
- c) Family crisis- emerging issues
- d) Changes in care giving of children and elderly persons

#### **Unit-II: Introduction to Marriage**

- a) Marriage-Concept, Features, Functions and Types.
- b) Rules of Marriage, Incest Taboo and Changes in Marriage System.
- c) Changing patterns of marital relations - cohabitation, desertion, divorce and remarriage
- d) Dowry and Bride Price: Concepts

#### **Unit-III: Introduction to Kinship**

- a) Kinship—Concept, Typology and Importance.
- b) Descent - concept, types, Clan and lineage

- c) Kinship Degree
- d) Kinship Usages.

#### **Unit-IV: Social Institutions in India**

- a) Different types of Marriages in India—Hindu, Muslim and Christian.
- b) Emerging issues in Marriage and Family
- c) Joint Family—Merits, Demerits and its Disorganization.
- d) Decrease in number of children and voluntary childlessness

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Uberoi, Patricia (Ed.), 1994. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Anderson, M. (Ed.) 1980, Sociology of the Family. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth.
3. Dube, Leela. 1974. Sociology of Kinship. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. Karve. Iravati. 1968. Kinship Organisation in India. Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
5. Fox, Robin, 1967, Kinship and Marriage : An Anthropological Perspective. Harmondsworth : Penguin Books.
6. Chacko, P., 1998, Matriliney in Meghalaya : Tradition and Change, Regency Publications, New Delhi.
7. Barnes, J., 1971, Three Styles in the Study of Kinship, Tavistock, London.
8. Goody. J., 1962, The Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
9. Levi-Strauss, Claude, 1969, The Elementary Structures of Kinship, London. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
10. Parkin, Robert and Linda, Stone, (Ed.), 2000. Kinship and Family : An Anthropological Reader, USA. : Blackwell.
11. Schneider, David, 1984. A Critique of the Study of Kinship, University of Michigan Press, Michigan.
12. Kapadia, K.M., 1958, Marriage and Family in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Trautman, Thomas R., 1981. Dravidian Kinship, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
14. Shah. A.M. 1998, Family in India : Critical Essays, Orient Longman, New Delhi.
15. Shah, A.M., 1973, The Household Dimension of Family in India, Orient Longman, Delhi.

**SEMESTER – VI**  
**(Sociology as a Major)**

**SC 501C: Political Sociology**

**Course Objective:** To understand the origin and development of political sociology; to recognise the linkage between political science and sociology; to understand the historical trajectory of the discipline of Political Sociology; to introduce the students to a sociological way of thinking; to provide a foundation for the other more detailed and specialized courses in Political Sociology

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to articulate the historical origins and key developmental phases of Political Sociology as a distinct discipline. They will demonstrate the ability to analyze social and political phenomena by integrating core concepts from both sociology and political science. Finally, students will apply foundational sociological frameworks to political structures and processes, establishing a critical base for advanced study in the field.

**Unit-I Introduction to Political Sociology**

1. Definition, Nature and Emergence of Political Sociology.
2. Subject Matter and Problems of Political Sociology.
3. Basic Concepts I- Power, Authority, State and Politics
4. Basic Concepts II-Civil Society, Bureaucracy, Elites and Masses

**Unit-II Politics and Society**

1. Political Socialization
2. Political Development
3. Political Participation and Political Parties.
4. Political Change.

**Unit-III Theoretical Perspectives**

1. Power and Authority: Weberian Perspective
2. Power: A Functionalist Perspective
3. Power and the state: A Marxist Perspective
4. Elite Theory

**Unit-IV Indian Power Structure**

1. Politics of Caste, Religion and Language
2. Rural Politics.
3. Sarvodaya
4. Local Self Government

### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Bendix, R. and S.M. Lipset (Eds.). 1966. Class, Status and Power. London: RKP.
2. Bottomore, T. 1966. Elites and Society. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
3. Bottomore, T.B. 1979. Political Sociology. N.Y: Harper and Row.
4. Eisenstadt, S.N. (Ed.). 1971. Political Sociology: A Reader. N.Y: Basic Books.
5. Gupta, D. 2004. Political Sociology in India; Contemporary Trends. Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.
6. Kohli, A. 1990. India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
7. Kothari, R. 2008. Caste in Indian Politics. Delhi: Orient Black Swan.
8. Laclau, E. 2012. Politics and Ideology in Marxist Theory. London: Verso.
9. Mills, C.W. 2000. The Power Elite. NY: OUP.
10. Nash, K. 2000. Contemporary Political Sociology. Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers.
11. Robinson, M.S. 1988. Local Politics: The Law of the Fishers. Delhi: OUP.
12. Shakir, M. (Ed.). 1989. Religion, State and Politics in India. Delhi: Ajanta Publications.

## **Semester – VI**

### **(Sociology as a Major)**

#### **SC 602C: Sociology of Religion**

**Course Objective:** Students will be introduced to the study of religion as an aspect of social structure and social change. The course will examine sociological approaches to systems of belief based on classical and post-modern theorists and define the basic concepts which underpin contemporary debates about the role of religion in society. The individual and the group encounter religion and/or religious phenomenon in myriad ways 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.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to explain religion's role as both a stabilizing social structure and a catalyst for social change. They will critically analyze religious beliefs and practices using foundational concepts and theories from classical and contemporary sociology. Finally, students will apply these sociological perspectives to interpret ethnographic case studies of diverse religious phenomena in global contexts.

#### **Unit-I: Basic Concepts of Religion**

1. Religion: Definition & Functions and Science & Magic
2. Sacred and Profane
3. Rituals, Beliefs and Practices
4. Cult, Sect, Denominations

#### **Unit-II Theories of Religion**

1. Classical: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber.
2. Modern: Levis- Strauss, Erving Goffman and Pierre Bourdieu.

#### **Unit-III Religion in Northeast India**

1. Indigenous Religion/Tribal Religion: Donyi Polo, Heraka, Sanamahi.
2. Christianity: Its Origin and Impact in Northeast India
3. Hinduism: Its Origin and Impact in Northeast India
4. Islam and Buddhism: Its Origin and Impact in Northeast India

#### **Unit-IV Contemporary Issues**

1. Secularization and Pluralism
2. Communalism and Fundamentalism.
3. Sociological Studies of Religious Movements and Minorities.
4. New Religious Movements.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Baird, R.D. Religion in Modern India (3rd edition). Delhi: Manohar, 1995.
2. Berger, Peter L. The Social Reality of Religion. London: Allen Lane.
3. Dawson, Lorne. Comprehending Cults: The Sociology of New Religious Movements. Toronto: Oxford, 1988.
4. Durkheim, E. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (5th edition). New York: Collier Books, 1961.
5. Frazer, James. The Golden Bough: A Study in Magic and Religion. New York: Macmillan, 1947.
6. Malinowski, B. Magic, Science and Religion. Boston: Beacon Press, 1948.
7. Roberts, K.A. Religion in Sociological Perspective. New York: Dorsey Press, 1984.
8. Turner, B.S. Religion and Social Theory (2nd edition). London: Sage, 1991.
9. Weber, M. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. London: Routledge, 2001.
10. Weber, M. The Sociology of Religion. Massachusetts: Beacon Press, 1993.

**Semester – VI**  
**(Sociology as a Major)**  
**SOC 603C: Sociology of Education**

**Course Objective:** To contextualize the study of education within the discipline of Sociology; to orient the students to the sociological perspectives in education; and to introduce students to inter-relationship between educational system and other aspects of society.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to critically analyze educational institutions and practices by applying core sociological frameworks and theories. They will examine the structures and processes within educational systems, understanding their function in socialization, stratification, and cultural reproduction. Furthermore, students will assess the dynamic relationship between education and other key social institutions, such as the family, economy, and political system, to evaluate education's role in both social continuity and change.

**Unit – I Conceptual Framework**

1. Nature, Scope and Significance of Sociology of Education.
2. Function of Education in Human life; Formal, Informal, Non-Formal, Adult, Open and Distance Learning.
3. Cultural and social dimensions of Education

**Unit – II Perception of Thinkers on Education**

1. Theoretical Perspectives to Sociology of Education- functionalist, Marxist, Interactionist Perspective
2. Indian Perspectives- Rabindranath Tagore, Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo and Jiddu Krishnamurthy

**Unit – III Education and Society**

1. Education and Socialization.
2. Education and Social Change.
3. Education and Social Control.
4. Education and Democracy.

**Unit – IV Education in the Era of Globalisation**

1. Value Education, Multicultural Education
2. Education and empowerment of the Marginalised.
3. Education and the Policy of Positive Discrimination and Affirmative Action.
4. Digitalisation of Education

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Ballantine, J.H., 1993, The Sociology of Education : A Systematic Analysis, New Jersey : Prentice-Hall.
2. Banks, O., 1968, The Sociology of Education : Reader in Sociology, London, Batsford.
3. Boudon, R., 1973, Education, Opportunity and Social Inequality, New York : Willey.
4. Dewey, J., 1976, Democracy and Education, New Delhi : Light and Life Publishers
5. Jayaram, N., 1990, Sociology of Education in India, Rawat : Jaipur.
6. Kamat, A.R., 1985, "Education and Social Change In Shukla, S.C. and Kumar K. (Ed.), Sociological Perspectives in Education, Delhi : Chanakya Publications.
7. Morrish, I., 1972, The Sociology of Education : An Introduction, London : Unwin Education Books.
8. Selkar, K.R., 1990, Rabindranath Tagore : His Impact on Higher Education, New Delhi : Sterling Publishers.

**Semester VI**  
**(Sociology as a Major)**

**SC 604C: Economic Sociology**

**Course Objective:** This course offers an introduction to the key concepts and theoretical foundations of Economic Sociology as a specialized branch of Sociology. Students learn socio- cultural bases of various dimensions of economy such as production, distribution, exchange, consumption and markets while emphasizing the impact of norms, social structure, and institutions on economy. It also highlights the significance of sociological analysis for the study of economic processes and institutions in local and global contexts by drawing insights from both theoretically and empirically grounded studies.

**Course outcome:** Students will be able to articulate the core theoretical foundations of Economic Sociology and distinguish its analytical approach from that of mainstream economics. Students will apply key sociological concepts—such as embeddedness, social networks, and institutions—to analyze concrete economic dimensions including markets, consumption, and exchange. Finally, they will evaluate how social structures, cultural norms, and power relations shape economic processes and outcomes at both local and global levels.

**Unit I: Nature of Economic Sociology**

1. Economy and Society
2. Key Elements – Division of Labour, Production, Distribution, Consumption.
3. Basic concepts – Money & Exchange, Property, Value, Labour
4. Importance of Work and Occupation.

**Unit II: Types of Economy**

1. Agrarian and Pre-Industrial Economy
2. Industrial Economy – Capitalism, Socialism and Mixed.
3. Post-Industrial Economy.

**Unit III: Theoretical Perspectives**

1. Durkheim.
2. Karl Marx.
3. Max Weber.
4. George Simmel.

**Unit IV: Economy and State**

1. Planned Economics.
2. Welfare System.
3. Global Economy
4. Entrepreneurship.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Borthakur, B.N. 2003. Sociological Aspects of Economic Development. Dibrugarh: Upasana Publishing.
2. Beteille, Andre. 1974. Studies in Agrarian Social Structure. London: OUP.
3. Casson, Mark. 1983. The Entrepreneur: An Economic Theory. Oxford: Martin Robertson.
4. Firth, R. 1967. Themes in Economic Anthropology. London: Tavistock Publications.
5. Hoselitz, B.F. 1975. Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth. New Delhi: Amerind.
6. Kurien, C.T., Prabhakar and S. Gopal (ed.). 1991. Economy, Society and Development: Essays and Reflections in Honour of Malcon S. Adiseshigh. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
7. Rattansi, A. (ed.). 1989. Ideology, Method and Marx: Essays from Economy and Society. London: Routledge.
8. Smelser, N.J. The Sociology of Economic Life. Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
9. Smelser, N.J. and R. Swedberg (eds.). 2005. The Handbook of Economic Society (2nd Edition). Princeton: Princeton University Press.

**Semester VI**  
**(Sociology as a Minor)**

**SC 601M: METHODS OF SOCIAL ENQUIRY**

**Course Objective:** The main objective of this course is to introduce the basic concepts in research methodology in social science enquiry. This course would address the issues inherent in selecting a research problem and discuss the techniques and tools to be employed in completing a research project. This will also enable the students to prepare report writing and framing research proposals.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to identify and articulate fundamental social science research paradigms, key ethical considerations, and the logic of inquiry inherent in selecting a research problem. They will be able to design a coherent research strategy by applying appropriate qualitative and/or quantitative techniques for data collection and analysis. Finally, students will demonstrate competency in research communication by synthesizing their findings into a clear, scholarly report and constructing a methodologically sound research proposal.

**Unit I: Introduction to Social Research**

1. Social Research: Meaning, Scope and Significance
2. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Social Research.
3. Steps of Social Research
4. Hypothesis

**Unit II: Components of Social Research**

1. Types of Social Research
2. Research Design
3. Ethics of Social Research
4. Sources of Data: Primary and Secondary

**Unit III: Techniques of Social Research**

1. Questionnaire
2. Interview
3. Observation
4. Case study

**Unit IV: Techniques and Research Analysis**

1. Sampling: Definition and Importance
2. Types of Sampling: Probability and Non- Probability
3. Report Writing
4. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Bailey, K. 1994. Methods of Social Research (4th Edition). New York: The Free Press.
2. Beteille, A. 2002. Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method. New Delhi: OUP.
3. Bryman, Alan. 2004. Quantity and Quality in Social Research. New York: Routledge.
4. Goode, W.E. and P.K. Hatt. 1952. Methods in Social Research. New York: McGraw Hill.
5. Gupta, S.P. 2007. Elementary Statistical Method. Sultan Chand & Sons.
6. Kothari, C.R. 190. Research Methodology. New Delhi: Vishwa Prakashan.
7. Marvasti, Amir B. 2004. Qualitative Research in Sociology. London: Sage.
8. Punch, Keith. 1996. Introduction to Social Research. London: Sage.
9. Srivastava, V.K. (Ed.). 2004. Methodology and Fieldwork. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Young, P.V. 1988. Scientific Social Surveys and Research. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.

**Semester – VII**  
**(Sociology as a Major)**  
**Approaches to Indian Sociology**

**Course Code: SC 701C**

**Course Objective:** The course aims to offer a comprehensive exploration of the evolution and contributions of sociology and social anthropology within India, examining key thinkers, their approaches and their impact on understanding Indian society.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to critically examine the historical trajectory and foundational contributions of key Indian thinkers in sociology and social anthropology. Students will also be able to apply these theoretical approaches to analyze the structure and dynamics of contemporary Indian society.

**Unit – I: Growth of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India**

1. Sociology in Pre-Independence India
2. Sociology in Post-Independence India
3. Indigenisation of Sociology in India
4. Relation between Sociology and Social Anthropology in India

**Unit – II: Indological and Textual Approach**

1. G. S. Ghurye: Indological approach; Caste; Rural-Urban Community
2. D. N. Majumdar: Caste; Tribal Integration
3. Ambedkar: Critique on Caste
4. Louis Dumont: Purity and Pollution

**Unit – III: Structural-Functionalism and Marxian Perspective**

1. M.N. Srinivas: Sanskritization; Westernization; Secularization
2. S. C. Dube: Indian Village; Tradition; Modernization
3. A. R. Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism; Marxist Approach to Study Indian Society
4. D. P. Mukherjee: Indian Culture and Diversities; Modernity

**Unit – IV: Studies on Indian Society**

1. Radhakamal Mukherjee: Social Structure of Values; Social Ecology
2. Irawati Karve: Kinship in India
3. K.M Kapadia: Marriage and Family in India
4. Gandhi – Village India

## Essential Readings

1. Bandopadhyay, Bholanath and Krishnadas Chattopadhyay (ed.). (2012). *Bharater Samajtwattick Chintadhara*. Levant Books, Kolkata.
2. Bhattacharyya, Swapan Kumar. (1990). Indian Sociology; *The Role of Benoy Kumar Sarkar*. The University of Burdwan, Burdwan.
3. Bhattacharyya, Swapan Kumar and Gayatri Bhattacharyya. (2010). 'Samajtattwa', in Subir Bhattacharjee (Ed.) *Dhurtipasad Rachanabali*. Dey's Publishing House, Kolkata.
4. Dhanagare, D.N. (1993). *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. Rawat Publication.
5. Gupta, Bella Datta. (1972). *Sociology in India*. Centre for Social Research, Kolkata., Kolkata: Pragatishil Prakashak.
6. Kapadia, K.M. (1966). *Marriage and Family in India*. Oxford University Press, Bombay.
7. Nagla, Bhupendra Kumar. (2008). *Indian Sociological Thought*. Jaipur, Rawat Publication.
8. Pramanik, S.K. (1994). *Sociology of G.S. Ghurye*. Rawat Publication, Jaipur.

**Semester – VII**  
**(Sociology as a Major)**  
**Crime and Society**  
**Course Code: SC 702C**

**Course Objective:** This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the intricate relationship between crime and society. By exploring various sociological perspectives, historical contexts, and contemporary issues, students will develop a nuanced grasp of how crime is shaped by and in turn, shapes the fabric of society.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to analyze the sociological construction of crime by applying key theoretical perspectives and understanding its historical evolution. Furthermore, students will be able to critically assess contemporary criminal justice issues and policies by evaluating the reciprocal relationship between crime and social structures.

**Unit – I: Introduction**

1. Crime and Society - An Introduction
2. Typology & Essential of Crimes
3. Characteristics and Causes of Crime (social, economic, political, psychological and cultural)
4. Social Relations and Criminality

**Unit – II: Theoretical Perspectives:**

1. The Classical, Positivist & Neo - Classical Schools of Criminology, Theory of Differential association
2. Functionalist perspective: Emile Durkheim
3. Conflict Theory of Criminology - Marxian Perspectives
4. Labeling Theory of Crime

**Unit – III: Changing Profile of Crime**

1. Organized Crimes: Nature, Types, Survival Mechanism, Societal reaction
2. White-Collar Crime: Nature, Types, causes & consequences
3. Media and Crime: Nature, Types, Societal reaction
4. Cybercrime: Nature, Causes, Consequences and Preventive Measures  
Juvenile delinquency: Meaning, Classification, Causes and Prevention

**Unit – IV: Recent Trends and Prevention of Crime**

1. Criminalization of politics: Meaning, Causes and Consequences
2. Crimes against Women: Concept, Types, Motivation in Crime
3. Youth and Crime: Typology, Characteristics, Crime trends among the youth
4. Prevention of Crime: Punishment, Prison and alternative imprisonment (Open prison, Probation, Parole). Rehabilitation of prisoners.

## Essential Readings:

1. Berger, R. J., Free, M. D., & Searles, P. (2005). *Crime, justice, and society: An introduction to criminology*. New York: Lynne Rienner Publishers.
2. Bernburg, J. G. (2019). Labeling theory. *Handbook on crime and deviance*, 179-196.
3. Canter, D., & Youngs, D. (2019). Crime and society. In *Crime and Society* (pp. 1-6). Routledge.
4. Cullen, F. T., Agnew, R., & Wilcox, P. (2014). *Criminological theory: Past to present: Essential readings* (p. 688). New York: Oxford University Press.
5. Duff, A., Farmer, L., Marshall, S. E., Renzo, M., & Tadros, V. (Eds.). (2014). *Criminalization: the political morality of the criminal law*. Oxford University Press.
6. Holt, T. J., Bossler, A. M., & Seigfried-Spellar, K. C. (2022). *Cybercrime and digital forensics: An introduction*. Routledge.
7. Holt, T., & Bossler, A. (2015). *Cybercrime in progress: Theory and prevention of technology-enabled offenses*. Routledge.
8. Kaler, S. (2018). Criminalization of politics in India. *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, 5(4), 582-588.
9. Marsh, I., & Melville, G. (2019). *Crime, justice and the media*. Routledge.
10. Marsh, I., Melville, G., Morgan, K., Norris, G., & Walkington, Z. (2007). *Theories of crime*. Routledge.
11. McQuade, S. C. (2006). *Understanding and managing cybercrime*. Boston: Pearson/Allyn and Bacon.
12. Moore, S. E. (2017). *Crime and the Media*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
13. Siegel, L. J. (2015). *Criminology: Theories, patterns, and typologies*. Cengage Learning.
14. Simpson, S. S., & Weisburd, D. (Eds.). (2009). *The criminology of white-collar crime* (Vol. 228). New York: Springer.
15. White, R. (2018). *Transnational environmental crime: Toward an eco-global criminology*. Willan.
16. Williams, J. E., & Holmes, K. A. (1981). The second assault: Rape and public attitudes (pp. 24-50). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

**Semester – VII**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Industrial Sociology**  
**Course Code: SC 703C**

**Course Objective:** This course shall introduce the dynamics of industrial societies, exploring the nature of work, organizational structures, conflicts, and resolution methods within the context of labor-management relations. The course will furthermore delve into the significance of trade unions, addressing their historical role, challenges in the era of globalization, and their impact on industrial relations

**Unit – I: Introduction to Industrial Sociology**

1. Industrial Sociology: Meaning, Nature and Scope
2. Importance and Development of Industrial Sociology
3. Rise and development of Industry: Early Industrialism, types of productive system (Guild system, Putting-out system, Factory system, Automation and work)
4. The Coming of Post Industrial Society

**Unit – II: Sociological Concepts and Theories**

1. Basic concepts: Industrialization; Industrialism; Industrial Society
2. F. W. Taylor's Scientific Management Theory
3. Elton Mayo's Human Relation Theory
4. Likert's Management system Theory or Decision making theory

**Unit – III: Industrial Organization**

1. Industrial Organization: Features, Pre-requisites and Functions
2. Informal Organisation: Growth and features
3. Formal Organisation: Structure and features
4. Organisational control and leadership

**Unit – IV: Industrial problems and Trade Union Movement**

1. Industrial Disputes; Management and labour Relationship, Collective bargaining
2. Trade Union: Origin, growth and function
3. History of Trade Union movement in India
4. Challenges and Prospects of Trade Unions in Contemporary India

**Essential Readings:**

1. Braverman, H. 1979. Labour and Monopoly Capital. The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century, Trivandrum: Social Scientist Press.
2. Clarke, T. and L. Clements (eds.). 1977. Trade Unions Under Capitalism, London: Fontana.
3. Costes, K. and T. Topham. 1979. The New Unionism, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
4. Forester, T. 1985. The Information Technology Revolution, Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
5. Giri, V.V. 1972. Labour Problems in Indian Industry. Bombay, India Asia Publishing House.
6. Gisbert, Pascal. 1972. Fundamental of Industrial Sociology. Bombay, Tata McGraw Hill.
7. Gorz, A. 1982. Farewell to the Working Class, Boston: South End Press.
8. Gyllenhammer, P.G. 1977. People at Work, Mass: Addison Wesley.
9. Hunnis, G. et. al. 1973. Workers' Control: A Reader on Labour and Social Change, New York, Vintage.
10. Hyman, R. 1975. Industrial Relations: A Marxist Introduction, London: MacMillan.
11. Hyman, R. and Robert, P. (eds.). 1985. The New Working Class: White Collar Workers and their Organizations, London: MacMillan.
12. Jain, S.C. 1971. The India Manager, Somalia Publication.
13. Karnik, V. B. Indian Labour: Problems and Prospects, Minerva Associates Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
14. Kerr, C. et. al. 1973. Industrialism and Industrial Man, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
15. Knight, D. et. al. 1985. Job Redesign, Hants: Gower.
16. Kumar, K. 1973. Prophecy and Progress, London: Allen Lane.
17. Macarthy, E. A. J. 1973. (ed.), Trade Unions, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
18. Mamoria, C. B. and S. Mamoria. Dynamics of Industrial Relations, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
19. Mathur, A. S. and J. S. Mathur. Trade Union Movement in India, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
20. Miller, D.C. and Form, W.H. 1964. Industrial Sociology. New York, Harper and Row.
21. Parker, S.R. et. al. 1990. The Sociology of Industry. London, Allen and Unwin.
22. Poole, M. 1982. Theories of Trade Unionism: A Sociology for Industrial Relations, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
23. Ramaswamy, E. A. 1984. Power and Justice: The State in Industrial Relations, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
24. Schneider, E.V. 1960. Industrial Sociology (Ed). New York, McGraw Hill.
25. Sheth, N. R. 1982. Social Framework of an Indian Factory, Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Co.
26. Sing, V.B. 1963. Industrial Labour in India. Bombay, Asia Publishing House.
27. Spaulding, Charles B. 1970. An Introduction to Industrial Sociology. Bombay, D.B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. Pvt Ltd.
28. Subramanya, G. 2015. Principles of Industrial Sociology. Sapna Book House, Bangalore.
29. Warner, W. Lloyd and Low, J. O. 1947. The Social System of the Modern Factory, Yale University Press.

**Semester – VII**  
**(Sociology as a Major)**  
**Population and Society**  
**Course Code: SC 704C**

**Course Objective:** This course aims to delve into Population Studies, exploring foundational principles, theories like the Malthusian and Demographic Transition perspectives, and their application to understand population dynamics. Students will analyze population's interplay with social structures, India's demographic composition, and its impact on development. The course also focuses on evaluating policies, fostering critical analysis, and offering an interdisciplinary approach to comprehend and address real-world population challenges.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to apply foundational demographic theories, such as the Malthusian and Demographic Transition models, to analyze global population dynamics and India's specific demographic trends. Students will also be able to critically assess population policies and their developmental impacts by employing an interdisciplinary approach that examines the interplay between demographic structures and broader social systems.

**Unit – I: Introduction to Population Studies**

1. Definition and Nature and importance of Population Studies
2. Subject matter and Scope of Population Studies
3. Population and Society - Relationship
4. Sources of Population Data: Census and Civil Registration System (Meaning and Importance)

**Unit – II: Population Theories**

1. Malthusian Theory
2. Neo Malthusian Theory
3. Optimum Population Theory
4. Demographic Transition theory

**Unit – III: Determinants of Population**

1. Fertility: Concept, Factors, trends
2. Mortality: Concept, Factors, trends
3. Migration: Trends and Factors
4. Measures to control population growth

**Unit –IV: Population Growth, Composition and Development in India**

1. Growth of Indian Population, Since 1901
2. Population Composition: Age, Sex, Literacy and rural & urban
3. Population as a Constraint on and a Resource for Development
4. Socio-cultural Factors Affecting Population Growth

**Essential Readings:**

1. Agarwal, S.N. 1989. Population Studies with Special Reference to India, New Delhi: Lok Surjeet Publication.
2. Banarjee, D. 1985. Health and Family Planning Services in India, New Delhi: Lok Parkshan.
3. Bose, Ashish. 1991. Demographic Diversity in India, Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
4. Bose, Ashish. (ed.). 1974. \*Population in India's Development (1947-2000)\*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
5. Chandrasekhar, S. (ed.) 1974. Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India, London: George Alen and Unwin Ltd.
6. Dubey, Surendra Nath. 2001. Population of India, Delhi: Authors Press.
7. Furedi, Frank. 1997. Population and Development: A Critical Introduction. Oxford: Polity Press, Chapters 4&5, pp. 40-55.
8. Guilmoto, Christophe Z. 2011. 'Demography for Anthropologists: Populations, Castes, and Classes'. In Isabelle Clark-Decès (ed.). A Companion to the Anthropology of India, Blackwell Publishing Ltd. pp. 25-41.
9. Haq, Ehsanul. 2007. 'Sociology of Infant Mortality in India', Think India Quarterly, July-September, 10(3): 14-57.
10. Heer, David M. and Grigsby, Jill S. 1992. 'Fertility', Society and Population. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall, pp. 46-61.
11. Kaur, Ravinder. 2004. 'Across Region Marriages: Poverty, Female Migration and the Sex Ratio', Economic & Political Weekly, XXXIX (25): 2595-2603.
12. Kohli, S. 1977. Family Planning in India, New Delhi.
13. Malthus, T.R. 1986. An Essay on the Principle of Population, London: William Pickering.
14. National Rural Health Mission. 2006. Govt. of India, New Delhi.
15. Patel, Tulsi. 2007. 'Female Foeticide: Family Planning and State Society Intersection in India'. In T. Patel (ed.). Sex-selective Abortion in India: Gender, Society and New Reproductive Technologies. New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 316-356.
16. Premi, M.K. 2004. Social Demography, Delhi: Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.
17. Premi, Mahendra K. 2006. 'Population Composition (Age and Sex)', Population of India: In the New Millennium. New Delhi: National Book Trust, pp.103-127.
18. Sharma, Rajendra. 1997. Demography and Population Problems, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
19. Srivastava, O.S. 1998. Demography and Population Studies, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
20. Visaria, P. 1976. 'Recent Trends in Indian Population Policy', Economic and Political Weekly, August, 2: 31-34.
21. Visaria, Pravin and Visaria, Leela. 2006. 'India's Population: Its Growth and Key Characteristics'. In Veena Das (ed.). Handbook of Indian Sociology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 61-77.

**Semester – VII**  
**(Sociology as a minor)**  
**Gender and Society**  
**Course Code: SC 701M**

**Course Objective:** This course aims to develop the fundamental ideas and feminist theories created in gender studies are the aim of this course. It aims to examine how important social structures and customs in India are gendered. It also draws attention to the gender discourse of current Indian movements.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to articulate the fundamental tenets and theoretical evolution of key feminist frameworks within Gender Studies. Students will also be able to apply these critical lenses to analyze gendered social structures in India and evaluate the gender discourse within contemporary socio-political movements.

**Unit – I Introduction to Sociology of Gender**

1. Sociology of Gender- Emergence of the discipline
2. Key concepts: Sex and Gender, Sexuality, Masculinity and Femininity, Third gender
3. Patriarchy and construction of femininity, Gender Roles, Gender stereotype
4. Sexual division of Labour

**Unit-II Structures of gender Inequality& Feminism**

1. Patterns of Gender Inequality in terms of caste, class and religion
2. Feminism- Meaning, Waves
3. Eco feminism
4. Feminism and the Media

**Unit-III Understanding Gender Issues**

1. Violence Against Women-Types, Causes, Consequences
2. Gender discrimination in-family, Workplace and society
3. Gender, Education, Employment
4. Women and Reproductive Health

**Unit-IV Movements and Justice**

1. Women in Pre Independence-Period
2. Women in Post Independence Period
3. Queer Movement: History, Contemporary relevance and central Issues
4. Legal safeguards for Women in India.

**Essential Readings:**

1. Aggarwal, S.P. 2001. Women's Education in India, Concept Publishing Company.
2. Bhasin, Kamala , 1986. Khany, Said Nighat Some Questions on Feminism and Its Relevance in Sourth Asia, Kali for Women, New Delhi.
3. Bhasin, Kamla, 2003. Understanding Gender, Kali for Women.
4. Cahwala, Monioca. 2006 Gender Justice: Women and Law in India, Deep and Deep Publications.
5. Chaudhuri, Maitrayee 2004. Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism Kali for Women, New Delhi.
6. Dube, Leela. 1990 Structures and Strategies –Women, Work and Family, SAGE Publications, New Delhi.
7. Halberstam, Judith. 1998.” An Introduction to Female Masculinity: Masculinity without Men” in Female Masculinity. London: Duke University Press (Also Delhi; Zubaan 2012 Reprint)
8. Jackson, S. and Scott, S. (Eds.) 2002, Gender: A Sociological Reader; London: Routledge.
9. Kabeer, Naila 1994. Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought: Gender Hierarchies in Development.
10. Kalia, Anil. 1998. “Women Workers: Invisible and Unprotected”, Social Welfare, Vol.45, No.1, April.
11. Kumar, Radha. 1999. “From Chipko to Sati. The contemporary Indian Women’s Movement” In Nivedita Menon (Ed.) Gender and Politics in India. New Delhi; Oxford University Press.
12. Ortner, Sherry. 1974. “Is male to female as nature is to culture?” M.Z. Rosaldo and L. Lamphere (Eds.) Women, Culture and Society, Stanford, Stanford University Press.
13. Rubin, Gayle. 1984. “Thinking Sex: Notes for a Radical Theory of the Politics of Sexuality” in Carole Vance, (ed.), Pleasure and anger. London: Routledge.
14. Satia, J, Misra, M, Arora, R, Neogi, S, (Eds). Innovations in Maternal Health - Case studies from India. New Delhi, India: SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd.
15. Srivastava Gouri, 2005. Women Education in India Issues and Dimensions, Academic Excellence Publishers & Distributors.
16. Stanley, Liz. 2002. “Should Sex Really be Gender or Gender Really be Sex” in S. Jackson and S. Scott(Eds.), Gender: A Sociological Reader, London: Routledge.
17. Uberoi, Patricia “Feminine Identity and National Ethos in Indian Calender Art” In Economic and Political Weekly Vol. 25, No.17 (Apr. 28, 1990)

**SEMESTER - VIII**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Modern Sociological Theories**  
**Course Code: SC 801C**

**Course Objective:** This course seeks to familiarize students with a wide range of theoretical discussions in sociology, spanning from historical perspectives to the present day. It deals into the fundamental concepts proposed by prominent social thinkers, including those associated with the structural-functionalist theory, conflict, and micro-sociological theory, emphasizing their critical relevance in sociological discourse. Additionally, the course introduces students to the influential ideas of contemporary social theorists, whose contributions have significantly shaped the landscape of sociological thought.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to analyze foundational sociological theories, including structural-functionalism, conflict, and micro-sociological approaches, and apply their core concepts to social phenomena. Students will also be able to critically evaluate the contributions of contemporary social theorists and assess the relevance of these ideas to modern sociological discourse.

**Unit- I Phenomenology & Ethnomethodology**

1. The meaning of Phenomenology and Ethnomethodology
2. Schutz: Inter subjectivity; Meaning and Motives; Realms of Social world
3. Social Construction of Reality- Berger and Luckmann
4. Garfinkel: Indexicality and Reflexivity; Breaching Experiment and Documentary Method

**Unit II-Structuralism and Structuration**

1. Levi Strauss: Structuralism
2. S.F Nadel: Social Structure
3. Anthony Giddens: Structuration Theory
4. Critique: Structuralism and The Theory of Structuration

**Unit III-Symbolic Interactionism and Dramaturgy**

1. George Herbert Mead: Mind Self and Society
2. Herbert Blumer: Symbolic Interactionism
3. Erving Goffman: Presentation of Self in Everyday Life
4. Critique: Symbolic Interactionism

**Unit IV-Critical Theory**

1. Frankfurt School: Historical context and Origin
2. Max Horkheimer & Theodor Adorno
3. Herbert Marcuse
4. Jurgen Habermas

## Essential Readings:

1. Abraham, Francis. (1997). *Modern Sociological Theory*. Oxford University Press.
2. Abraham and Morgan. (1985). *Sociological Thought*. Macmillan India Limited.
3. Alexander, Jeffrey. (1983). *Theoretical Logic in Sociology, Volume 4: The Modern Reconstruction of Classical Thought: Talcott Parsons*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
4. Blumer, H. (1986). *Symbolic interactionism: Perspective and method*. Univ of California Press.
5. Charon, Joel M. (2010). *Symbolic Interactionism: An Introduction, An Interpretation, An Integration*. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.
6. Collins, Randall. (1997). *Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
7. Goffman, E. (2002). *The presentation of self in everyday life*. 1959. *Garden City, NY, 259*, 2002.
8. Garfinkel, H. (1967). *Studies in Ethnomethodology*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
9. Giddens, Anthony and Jonathan Turner, eds. (1987). *Social Theory Today*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
10. Lévi-Strauss, Claude. (1966). "Social Structure." In *Structural Anthropology*. New York: Basic Books.
11. Alfred Schutz, "Common-Sense and Scientific Interpretation of Human Action," pp. 283- 300 in James Farganis, ed., *Readings in Social Theory*
12. Herbert Blumer, "Society as Symbolic Interaction," pp. 334-341 in James Farganis, *Readings in Social Theory*
13. Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann, "Society as a Human Product," pp. 418-423 in Charles Lemert, ed., *Social Theory: The Multicultural and Classic Readings [from The Social Construction of Reality]*
14. Harold Garfinkel, *Studies in Ethnomethodology*, pp. 1-4, 35-49, 79-94
15. Erving Goffman, "The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life," [selections], pp. 341-50 in James Farganis, *Readings in Social Theory* (McGraw-Hill, 2008)
16. Ritzer, George. (1988). *Contemporary Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.
17. Appelrouth, S., & Edles, L. D. (Eds.). (2010). *Sociological theory in the contemporary era: Text and readings*. Pine Forge Press.
18. Habermas, J. (1991). *The structural transformation of the public sphere: An inquiry into a category of bourgeois society*. MIT press.
19. Adorno, T. W., & Horkheimer, M. (1997). *Dialectic of enlightenment* (Vol. 15). Verso.
20. Marcuse, H. (2013). *One-dimensional man: Studies in the ideology of advanced industrial society*. Routledge.
21. Held, D. (1980). *Introduction to critical theory: Horkheimer to Habermas* (Vol. 261). Univ of California Press.

**Semester – VIII**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Sociology of North East India**  
**Course Code: SC 802C**

**Course Objective:** This course aims to familiarize students with the social and political dynamics of the Northeast region of India. It deals into the historical evolution of the concept of northeast India and examines the political and socio-cultural developments that have shaped the region. The curriculum explores traditional land relations in northeast India, a pivotal aspect of the region's social structure. Additionally, it analyses the transformations in these traditional land relations and their resulting social implications. The overarching goal is to provide students with insights into the current socio-political landscape and the challenges it presents to the state.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to analyze the historical evolution and socio-political developments that have shaped the concept and contemporary landscape of Northeast India. Furthermore, students will be able to critically evaluate the transformations in traditional land relations and assess their broader social, economic, and political implications for the region.

**Unit-I: Conceptualising Northeast India**

1. North East India: Its Historical Background, as a Socio-political, Socio- Cultural Construct.
2. Colonial interventions on 'Northeast' India: Social and Politico-Administrative
3. Demographic profile: Physical and Ecological Variations, Economic conditions across Northeast India.
4. Culture: Traditions, Religions, Festivals, Music, Dance, Clothing, Food

**Unit-II: Northeast India Post-Independence**

1. Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and Autonomy Provisions
2. Reorganisation of Assam and Emergence of New States
3. Impact of Migration and Demographic Changes on Ethnic Identity
4. The Concept of Ethnicity and Ethnic Identity in North East India

**Unit-III: Development related matters and Issues**

1. Traditional Economic Practices(for ex. Jhum) and its challenges
2. North Eastern Council and the Developmental Initiatives
3. Development and Displacement: Its impact on environment and society
4. Look (Act) East Policy and Northeast India

**Unit-IV: Tribes of Tripura**

1. History of Tripura, tribe-caste interaction
2. Socio-Economic profile of major tribes: Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia and Chakma
3. Changing nature of Marriage, Customs, Religion and festivals among major Tribes
4. Contemporary ethnic issues of Tripura: Partition, Migration and Land alienation

### Essential Readings:

1. Ambagudia, J., & Xaxa, V. (2021). Tribal Politics in Tripura: A Spatial Perspective. In *Handbook of Tribal Politics in India* (pp. 501-512). SAGE Publications Pvt Ltd.
2. Biswas, P. and C. Suklabaidya. (2007). *Ethnic Life Worlds in Northeast India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
3. Bora, A.K. (2012). *Modernisation of the Tribal Communities: A study based on Sociology of Science of the Misings and Karbies of Assam*. New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House.
4. Census Report. (2011). Government of India. Retrieved from [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in).
5. Chakraborty, Kiransankar (ed.). (2008). *Empowerment and Status of Women in Tripura*. New Delhi: Akansha.
6. Chatterjee, S. N. (1984). *Tripura: A Profile*. New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
7. Chib, Sukhdev Singh. (1988). *This Beautiful India: Tripura*. New Delhi: Ess Ess Publications.
8. Debbarma, Naresh Chandra, et al. (eds.). (2010). *Tripurar Adibashi*. Agartala: Tripura Darpan.
9. Gan-Chaudhury, Jaggish (ed.). (1979). *Tripura: The Land and its People*. Delhi: Leeladevi Publications.
10. Gan-Chaudhury, Jaggish (ed.). (1985). *An Anthology of Tripura*. New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
11. Gan-Chaudhuri, Jagadis. (1990). *A Corpus of Tripura*. New Delhi: Inter-India Publications.
12. Jena, K. N, et al. (2009). *Life and Customary laws of Tripura Tribe*. New Delhi: Abhijeet Publications.
13. Karna, M.N. (1999). Ethnic Identity and socio-economic processes in north-east India. In Kailash S. Aggarwal (ed.), *Dynamics of Identity and Intergroup Relations in North-East India*. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
14. Oinam, B., & Sadokpam, D. A. (Eds.). (2018). *Northeast India: A Reader*. Taylor & Francis.
15. Saigal, Omesh. (1978). *Tripura: Its History and Culture*. Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
16. Sen, Sipra. (1993). *Tribes of Tripura: Description, Ethnology and Bibliography*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
17. Sharma, C. K. (2000). Assam: Tribal Land Alienation: Government's Role. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36(52), 4791-4795.
18. Sinha, A. C. (2021). Introduction: Northeast India: History of the Present and Predicament of the Future. In *Communities, Institutions and Histories of India's Northeast* (pp. 23-43). Routledge.
19. Singh, K.S. (ed.). (1996). *People of India: Tripura* (Vol. XLI). Calcutta: Seagull Books, Anthropological Survey of India.
20. Subba, T. B. & G.C. Ghosh (Eds.). (2003). *The Anthropology of North-East India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- 21.

**Semester – VIII**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Sociological Research Methods**  
**Course Code: SC 803C**

**Course Objectives:** This course plan is designed to give students a comprehensive understanding of research techniques and methods. It will explore the philosophical ideas that have shaped different methodologies in the field of social sciences. The goal is to help students develop a critical perspective and understand the philosophical foundations of various perspectives and methods. Additionally, the course will focus on enhancing conceptual clarity, which will be beneficial for students in their future research endeavors. Furthermore, it will introduce students to the key issues and research methods used in social sciences.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to analyze the philosophical foundations and methodological frameworks that underpin social science research. Students will also be able to apply this conceptual clarity to critically evaluate key research issues and appropriately select methods for their own research inquiries.

**Unit-I: Basic of Social Research**

1. Meaning, nature, and steps in social research
2. Process of social research: Literature Review, Concepts, and Theories
3. Research Design and its Types: Quantitative and Qualitative
4. Hypothesis testing, Validity and Reliability

**Unit II: Quantitative Research Methods:**

1. Meaning of Quantitative Methods, Purpose, and Types.
2. Techniques of data collection: Questionnaire, Schedule, and Interview
3. Statistical presentation of Data: Mean, Median, and Mode.
4. Measures of Dispersion-Standard Deviation, Quartile Deviation and Mean deviation

**Unit -III: Qualitative Research Methods:**

1. Meaning, purpose, and characteristics of Qualitative Methods.
2. Methods and Techniques: Case Study, Content Analysis, Oral History
3. Observation and Ethnography
4. Focus Group Discussion

**Unit-IV: Ethical Issues in Social Research**

1. Data Analysis in Quantitative and Qualitative Research
2. Objectivity, Subjectivity and Ethics in Social Research
3. Plagiarism: meaning and types
4. Use of AI in social research

**Essential Readings:**

1. American Sociological Association (ASA). (2008). Code of Ethics and Policies and Procedures. Retrieved from [asanet.org/sites/default/files/savy/images/asa/docs/pdf/Code of Ethics.pdf](http://asanet.org/sites/default/files/savy/images/asa/docs/pdf/Code%20of%20Ethics.pdf)
2. Bose, Pradip Kumar. (1995). Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR.
3. Corbetta, Piegiorgio. (2003). Social Research: Theory, Methods and Techniques. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
4. Flick, Uwe. (2009). An Introduction to Qualitative Research. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
5. Galtung, John. (1967). Theories and Methods of Social Research. London: Allen and Unwin.
6. Manheim, Henry L. and Simon, Bradley A. (1977). Sociological Research: Philosophy and Methods. Illinois: The Dorsey Press.
7. Marsh, Catherine. (1988). Exploring Data. Cambridge: Polity Press.
8. Srinivas, M.N. and Shah, A.M. (1979). Field Worker and the Field. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

**Semester – VIII**  
**(Sociology as Major)**  
**Sociology of Development**  
**Course Code: SC 804C**

**Course Objective:** This course provides a comprehensive foundation in the sociological study of development. It is designed to familiarize learners with the fundamental concepts, major theoretical perspectives, and prevalent models of development within both national and global contexts. Students will examine the evolving nature of development, analyze the root causes and consequences of inequality among nations, and engage with critiques of development and underdevelopment. The course culminates in a critical exploration of contemporary issues, challenges, and emerging practices in the field.

**Course Outcome:** Students will be able to analyze the processes and consequences of development in India by applying core sociological concepts and comparing major theoretical perspectives and models. Furthermore, students will be able to critically evaluate the causes of global inequality, the critiques of development paradigms, and the contemporary challenges within the field.

**UNIT 1: Ideas of Development**

1. Concept of Development
2. Issues and Dimensions of Social Development
3. Sustainable Development and its goals
4. Post Developmentalism

**UNIT 2: Introduction to Developmental Theories**

1. Modernization Theory: W. W Rostow
2. Dependency Theory: A. G Frank
3. World System Theory: Immanuel Wallerstein
4. Neoliberalism

**UNIT 3: Social Inequality and Development**

1. Relationship between development and social inequality
2. Gender and Development
3. Ethnicity and Development
4. Economic growth and development

**UNIT 4: Urbanization and Rural Development**

1. Urbanization trends and challenges in developing countries
2. Rural development strategies and issues
3. Migration and Development
4. Globalization and Development

**Essential Readings:**

1. Amin. Samir. 1979. Unequal Development. New Delhi: OUP.
2. A.M. Shah (ed.). 1997. Social Structure & Change. Vol.4, Sage.
3. Amit Bhaduri. 2006. Development with Dignity: A Case for Full Employment, National Book Trust, India, New Delhi
4. Biswajit Ghosh (ed). 2012. Interrogating Development: Discourses on Development in India Today. Rawat Publications.
5. Barnett, Tony. 1988. Sociology and Development, Hutchinson
6. Claude Alvares. 1995. Science, Development and Violence- The Revolt against Modernity. OUP.
7. G. Shah at al. 2002. Development and Deprivation. Sage.
8. Harrison. D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi: Sage.
9. Haq. Mahbub UI. 1997. Reflections on Human Development. New Delhi: OUP.
10. Jean Dreze & Amartya Sen. 1995. India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity, OUP
11. Rajani Kothari. 1990. Rethinking Development- In Search of Human Alternatives, Ajanta Pub: India.
12. T. N. Madan: 1983. Culture & Development, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Harvey, David. 2005. A Brief History of Neoliberalism. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Read pages 1-86.)
14. Palley, T. I. 2005. "From Keynesianism to Neoliberalism: Shifting Paradigms in Economics." Pp. 20-29 in A. Saad-Filho and D. Johnston (eds), Neoliberalism: A Critical Reader. London: Pluto Press.

**Semester – VIII**  
**(Sociology as Minor)**  
**Population and Society**  
**Course Code: SC 801M**

**Course Objective:** This course provides a critical understanding of the interface between population and society. It analyses the role of fertility, mortality, and migration on the composition, size, and structure of the population. The course addresses the issue of domestic and international population movements and their economic, political and social implications.

**Course Outcome:** students will be able to analyze how demographic processes—fertility, mortality, and migration—shape the size, composition, and structure of a population. Students will also be able to critically evaluate the multifaceted social, economic, and political implications of both domestic and international population movements.

**Unit 1: Introducing Population Studies**

1. Definition and Nature of the Population Studies
2. Subject Matter and Scope of Population Studies
3. Population and Society - Relationship
4. Sources of Population Data: Census and Civil Registration System (Meaning and Importance)

**Unit 2: Population Determinants**

1. Fertility: Definition and factors (Biological, Physiological, Social, Economic and Cultural)
2. Mortality: Definition and factors (Mortality, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Sex Selective Abortions)
3. Migration: Definition, types, causes and consequences
4. Measures to control population growth

**Unit 3: Population Growth and Development**

1. Causes of population growth
2. Population as a Constraints for Development
3. Population as a Resources for Development
4. Relationship between population and poverty

**Unit 4: Population composition in India**

1. Age Composition: Meaning, dependency ratio, Ageing population
2. Sex Composition: Meaning and Importance; population pyramid
3. Literacy Composition: Disparities between gender groups, urban and rural areas, between states
4. Rural-Urban Composition: Definition of Rural Urban composition & Differences between rural and urban areas

### Essential Readings:

1. Agarwal, S.N. 1989. Population Studies with Special Reference to India. New Delhi: Lok Surjeet Publication.
2. Banarjee, D. 1985. Health and Family Planning Services in India. New Delhi: Lok Parkshan.
3. Bose, Ashish. 1991. Demographic Diversity in India. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
4. Bose, Ashish. (ed.). 1974. \*Population in India's Development (1947-2000)\*. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
5. Chandrasekhar, S. (ed.) 1974. Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
6. Dubey, Surendra Nath. 2001. Population of India. Delhi: Authors Press.
7. Furedi, Frank. 1997. Population and Development: A Critical Introduction. Oxford: Polity Press, Chapters 4&5, pp. 40-55.
8. Guilmo, Christophe Z. 2011. 'Demography for Anthropologists: Populations, Castes, and Classes'. In Isabelle Clark-Decès (ed.). A Companion to the Anthropology of India. Blackwell Publishing Ltd. pp. 25-41.
9. Haq, Ehsanul. 2007. 'Sociology of Infant Mortality in India', Think India Quarterly, July-September, 10(3): 14-57.
10. Heer, David M. and Grigsby, Jill S. 1992. 'Fertility', Society and Population. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall, pp. 46-61.
11. Kaur, Ravinder. 2004. 'Across Region Marriages: Poverty, Female Migration and the Sex Ratio', Economic & Political Weekly, XXXIX (25): 2595-2603.
12. Kohli, S. 1977. Family Planning in India. New Delhi.
13. Malthus, T.R. 1986. An Essay on the Principle of Population. London: William Pickering.
14. National Rural Health Mission. 2006. Govt. of India, New Delhi.
15. Patel, Tulsi. 2007. 'Female Foeticide: Family Planning and State Society Intersection in India'. In T. Patel (ed.). Sex-selective Abortion in India: Gender, Society and New Reproductive Technologies. New Delhi: Sage Publications, pp. 316-356.
16. Premi, M.K. 2004. Social Demography. Delhi: Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.
17. Premi, Mahendra K. 2006. 'Population Composition (Age and Sex)', Population of India: In the New Millennium. New Delhi: National Book Trust, pp.103-127.
18. Sharma, Rajendra. 1997. Demography and Population Problems. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
19. Srivastava, O.S. 1998. Demography and Population Studies. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
20. Visaria, P. 1976. 'Recent Trends in Indian Population Policy', Economic and Political Weekly, August, 2: 31-34.
21. Visaria, Pravin and Visaria, Leela. 2006. 'India's Population: Its Growth and Key Characteristics'. In Veena Das (ed.). Handbook of Indian Sociology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 61-77.