

# Diamond Harbour Women's University

Department of Sociology

Masters in Sociology

Syllabus 2014-2015

**Duration: Two years (4 Semesters)**

**Vision:**

Sociology focuses on society as its core subject area. This syllabus takes forward the idea aiming to familiarize students with important conditions that have shaped our society and helped in the formation of the discipline. The idea will be to explore a deeper understanding of the political, social and intellectual forces that have helped in the process of developing the various branches of Sociology as a subject for higher research and study. Such an understanding will help students gain a conceptual clarity on this subject.

**Objectives:**

1. To help students gather specialized understanding of the discipline.
2. To help students understand the nature of sociological theory, the founders of the discipline, theoretical perspectives of contemporary sociology
3. To equip students to utilize this knowledge in furthering their careers.
4. To help students understand the social, economic, political, intellectual or cultural attitudes that shape society.
5. To examine cultures and different historical moments from sociological perspective.

**About the Programme:**

1. Aggregate Marks of the M.A. programme = 1000 marks divided into 4 semesters.
2. Each semester will comprise 5 courses of 50 marks each.
3. Each course of 50 marks will be of 5-credits, with 60% for final assessment and 40% for internal assessment (which will include presentations, topic-specific assignments and mid-term tests etc. as a part of continuous evaluation, maintaining UGC Norms and API stipulations for PBAS) [as per UGC Norms, 1 credit = 10 lecture-hours).
4. In most departments, 3-4 optional courses have been cross-listed, providing students with a wider set of choices, as well as encouraging interdisciplinary learning.
5. Each M.A. programme has 1-2 core courses on research methodology.
6. The Language courses are compulsory for all Masters' level students of the University.

**DIAMOND HARBOUR WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY**

**MASTERS IN SOCIOLOGY**

**Semester-based Curriculum Structure**

**Semester I: July-December**

<b>Paper</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Lecture Hours</b>	<b>Teaching/ Practical</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Hours</b>
SOC CC 101 KEY	Key Concepts	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 102 ST I	Sociological Thought I	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 103 ISOC	Indian Sociology	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 104 IND I	Indian Society I	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 105 LAN	Language (English/Bengali) I	4	1	5	50
	<b>SEMESTER I : Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>250</b>

**Semester II: January-June**

<b>Paper</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Lecture Hours</b>	<b>Teaching/ Practical</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Hours</b>
SOC CC 201 ST II	Sociological Thought II	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 202 THEO	Sociological Theory I	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 203 IND II	Indian Society II	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 204 RM I	Research Methods I	4	1	5	50
SOC CC 205 LAN	Language (English/Bengali) II	4	1	5	50
	<b>SEMESTER II : Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>250</b>

**Semester III: July-December**

<b>Paper</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Lecture Hours</b>	<b>Teaching/ Practical</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Hours</b>
SOC CC 301 THEO II	Sociological Theory II	4	1	5	50
SOC OC 301 RS	Rural Sociology	4	1	5	50
SOC OC 302 WORK	Work and Industry	4	1	5	50
SOC OC 303 SEIND	Social Exclusion in Indian Society	4	1	5	50
SOC OC 304 GS	Gender and Society (to Women's Studies)	4	1	5	50
PS OC 301 EECO	Environment and Ecology (from Political Science)	4	1	5	50
	<b>SEMESTER III : Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>250</b>

**Semester IV: January-June**

<b>Paper</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Lecture Hours</b>	<b>Teaching/ Practical</b>	<b>Credit</b>	<b>Total Hours</b>
SOC CC 401 RM II	Research Method II	4	3	7	70
SOC OC 401 POLSOC	Political Sociology (to Political Science)	4	1	5	50
SOC OC 402 USOC	Urban Sociology	4	1	5	50
SOC OC 403 DEV	Development and Society in India	4	1	5	50
SOC OC 404 POP	Population and Society	4	1	5	50
WS OC 401 GMR	Gender, Media and Representations (from Women's Studies)	4	1	5	50
	<b>SEMESTER IV : Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>270</b>

## **KEY CONCEPTS**

### **SOC CC 101 KEY**

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#### **Module: I**

1. Sociological Imagination; Sociology and Common Sense
2. Freedom and Dependence: Individual in Society and Society in Individual
3. Social Institutions and Groups; Social Structure, Patriarchy, Status
4. Culture and its Elements; Culture as Ideology; Cultural Capital, Community, Imagined Community

#### **Module: II**

5. Rationalization, Power, Authority versus Power; Discourse, Public Sphere, Civil Society
6. Global Village, Network Society, Knowledge Society
7. Identity, Gender, Ethnicity, Sub-Culture, Diaspora
8. Modernity, Post-modern Conditions, New Social Movements

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Nisbet, Robert, *The Sociological Tradition*, Basic Books, New York, 1966.
- Law, Alex, *Key Concepts in Classical Social Theory*, Sage, New Delhi, 2011.
- Hurley, John, *Key Concepts in Communication, Cultural and Media Studies*, Routledge, London, 2004.
- Bottomore, T. B., *Dictionary of Marxist Thought*, Harvard University Press, MA, 1983.
- Bardhan Roy Maitreyee, Globalization: New Paradigm in Social Sciences Research in T Modi (ed), *Modernization, Globalization and Social Reform: Vol I*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2012, pp 212-221.

## **SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT I**

### **SOC CC 102 ST I**

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The course divides the early history of sociological thought into two parts. The first covers the various social, political forces involved in the development of sociological thought and theory. The second part covers the influence of intellectual forces on the rise of sociological theory in France, Britain, and Germany. The course covers the work of classical sociologists namely Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber in the development of sociological thought and theory. Karl Marx's work has also been covered. Sociology takes social setting as its subject matter. The course discusses the most important social conditions of the nineteenth and early twentieth century that were of significance in the development of Sociology as a discipline. The political revolutions ushered in by the French Revolution in 1789, and the Industrial Revolution which swept through many western societies, mainly in the nineteenth and early twentieth century was the immediate factor in the rise of new sociological thought and theorizing. The Enlightenment constitutes a critical development in terms of the latter evolution of Sociology. The impact of the political, social, intellectual forces was enormous and many positive changes resulted. The early theorists disturbed by the resulting chaos and disorder (especially in France) were united to restore order to society. They tried to find the new bases of order in societies that had been overturned by the political revolution. The interest to restore social order is one of the major concerns of classical sociological theorists especially Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim. Associated with the foundation of modern positivism, and Comte's contribution to modern social thought has been highly significant. The major sources of British Sociology were political economy, ameliorism, and social evolution. In this context the course touches on the work of Herbert Spencer. In a series of seminal work such as 'The Division of Labour in Society', 'The Rules of Sociological Method', 'Suicide', 'The Elementary Forms of Religious Life', Emile Durkheim contributed concepts such as social solidarity, social facts etc which continues to be important in modern Sociology. The course sketches the parallel development of Marxian theory and Sociological theory and the ways in which Marxian theory influenced Sociology both positively and negatively. The root of Marxian theory lies in Hegelianism, materialism, and political economy. In contrast to the economic determinism followed by Marx and the Marxists of his days, Max Weber's work is examined in order to show the diverse sources of German Sociology. Instead of focusing on economic factors and their effect on ideas, Weber devoted much of his attention to ideas especially religious ideas and their effect on economy. While Karl Marx offered basically a theory of Capitalism, Weber's work was fundamentally a theory of the process of rationalization. Weber was interested in the general issue of why institutions in the western world had grown progressively more rational while powerful barriers seemed to prevent a similar development in the rest of the world. The course includes Weber's work on rationality and bureaucracy.

#### **Module I**

1. Rise of Sociology in the West— Sociology and its relation to French revolution, Industrial Revolution and Enlightenment;
2. Auguste Comte: Empiricism/Logical Positivism
3. Herbert Spencer: Realism, Functionalism

## Module II

4. Emile Durkheim: Typology of Societies; Morality and Integration in Society
5. Karl Marx: Materialist Interpretation of History, Mode of Production, and Theory of Social Transformation
6. Max Weber: Interpretative Sociology, Rationality and Bureaucracy

## Suggested Readings:

- Aron, Raymond, *Main Currents in Sociological Thought* Vol. 2, Penguin, 1970.
- Barnes, H.E. (Ed.). *Introduction to the History of Sociology*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.
- Bottomore, Tom (Ed.), *A Dictionary of Marxist Thought*, Blackwell, 1983.
- Bottomore and Rubel (Ed.), *Karl Marx: Selected Writings on Sociology and Social Philosophy*, Mc Graw Hill, 1964.
- Durkheim, Emile, *The Rules of Sociological Method*, Third Printing, The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962.
- Giddens, Anthony, *Durkheim*, The Harvester Press, Sussex, 1978.
- Giddens, Anthony, *Capitalism & Modern Social Theory*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1972.
- ----. *The Division of Labour in Society*, The Free Press, Glencoe, 1960.
- ----. *Suicide: A Study in Sociology*, The Free Press, Glencoe, 1951.
- ----. *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*, Macmillan, New York, 1954.
- Lefevre, Henri., *The Sociology of Marx*, Penguin, 1972.
- Loewith, Karl, *Max Weber & Karl Marx*, George Allen, 1982.
- Marx, Karl, *Capital*, Vol. I., Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1867.
- McLellan, David, *Karl Marx: His Life and Thought*, Macmillan, 1974.
- Nisbet, Robert, *The Sociology of Emile Durkheim*, Prentice Hall, NJ, 1965.
- Ritzer, George, *Classical Sociological Theory*, Mc Graw Hill, New York, 1992.
- Robert J. Antonio (Ed.), *Marx & Modernity*, Blackwell Publishing, 2002.
- Swingewood, Alan, *A Short History of Sociological Thought*, Macmillan, New York, 1984.
- Swingewood, Alan, *Marx & Modern Social Theory*, Macmillan, London, 1975.
- Thompson, Kenneth (Ed.), *Readings from Emile Durkheim*, Routledge, London, 1985.
- Turner, Jonathan, *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1987.
- Zeitlin, Irving M., *Ideology & the Development of Sociological Theory*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1969.
- Zeitlin, Irving M., *Rethinking Sociology*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 1987.

## INDIAN SOCIOLOGY

### SOC CC 103 ISOC

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The growth and development of Sociology in India started in colonial India to serve a colonial interest and with a strong anthropological research orientation. Though the two are cognate disciplines and are in fact indissoluble however the two disciplines steadily matured into distinctiveness and at present there is a 'Sociology of India' and /or an 'Indian Sociology'. The debate between the two strands of thought has given birth to a number of perspectives in viewing society in India. In India there has also been an endeavour to synthesize the text and the context. This synthesis has provided valuable insights into dialectic continuity and change to contemporary Indian society. Moreover the western, European views of studying a society have given a multiple traditions of theory and research in India. The course aims to illuminate the different perspectives that are present in India to offer students with the diversity of thought and research in India.

#### Module I

1. Growth of Sociology and Social Anthropology in India: Contributions of B N Seal and B. K. Sarkar
2. Indological/Textual Perspective: Radhakamal Mukerjee, G.S. Ghurye & Louis Dumont
3. Marxian Perspective: D.P. Mukerji , A. R. Desai, Ramkrishna Mukherjee

#### Module II

1. Civilizational Perspective: N.K. Bose & Surajit Sinha.
2. Structural-Functional Perspective: M.N. Srinivas & S. C. Dube
3. Subaltern Perspective: B.R. Ambedkar & David Hardiman.

#### Suggested Readings:

- Atal, Yogesh, *Indian Sociology: From where to where*. Rawat, Jaipur, 2006.
- Avasthi, Abha (ed.), *Social and Cultural Diversities: D. P. Mukerji in Memoriam*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1997.
- Beteille, Andre, "N.K.Bose" in *International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences* , Vol. 118, The Free Press, New York, 1986.
- Bose, N. K., *The Structure of Hindu Society*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1975.
- Bose, N. K., *Culture and Society in India*, Asia Publication House, New Delhi, 1967.
- Desai, A. R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan, Delhi, 1966.
- Desai, A. R., *Rural Sociology in India*, Popular Prakashan, Delhi, 1987.
- -----'Tribal Culture of Peninsular India', *Journal of American Folklore*, 71 (282), 2011, 504-17.
- Dhanagare, D.N., *Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology*. Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1993.
- ..... *The Missing Tradition - Debates and Discourses in Indian Sociology*, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi, 2014.
- Dube, S. C., *Indian Society*, National Book Trust, Delhi, 2005.

- Dumont, L., *Homo-Hierarchicus- The Caste System & its Interpretation*, Weidenfeld, London, 1970.
- Ghurye, G. S., *Caste and Race in India*, Popular Prakashan, Delhi, 1986.
- Guha, R., *Subaltern Studies-writing on South Asian History and Society*, Vol. I – IV, OUP, Delhi, 1982.
- Hardiman, David, 'Devir Abirbhab' in Goutam Bhadra & Partha Chattyopadhyay (Eds.), *Subaltern History* (in Bengali) Ananda Publishers, Kolkata, 2004.
- Madan, T. N., *Pathways: Approaches to the Study of Society in India*, OUP, Delhi, 1994.
- Oommen, T. K. and Mukherjee, P.N., *Indian Sociology*, Popular Prakashan, Delhi, 1986.
- Mishra, P.K. et al (eds.) *M.N. Srinivas: The Man and his Works*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2007.
- Momin, A. R. (ed.), *The Legacy of G. S. Ghurye*, Popular Prakashan, Delhi, 1996.
- Mukherjee, P. N and Sengupta, C. (ed.), *Indigeneity and Universality in Social Sciences*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
- Mukherjee, R. K., *Sociology of Indian Sociology*, Allied, Delhi, 1980.
- Mukerjee, D.P., *Diversities*, Peoples Publishing House, Delhi, 1958.
- -----, *Modern Indian Culture*, Hind Kitab, Delhi, 1948.
- Narain, Dharendra, "G. S. Ghurye" in *International Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, Vol118, The Free Press, New York,. 1986.
- Pramanik, S. K., *Sociology of G. S. Ghurye*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1994.
- Savur, M. and Munshi, I. (eds.), *Contradictions in India Society: Essays in honour of Professor A. R. Desai*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 1995.
- Shah, A. M., Baviskar, B. S. & Ramaswamy, E.A. (ed.), *Social Structure and Change* (Vol. I), Sage, New Delhi, 1996.
- Shah, G., *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage, New Delhi, 2001.
- Singhi, N. K. (ed), *Theory and Ideology in Indian Sociology*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2004.
- Singer, Milton and Cohn, B.S. (eds.), *Structure and Change in Indian Society*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2001.
- Singh, Y., *Indian Sociology*, Vistar Publication, New Delhi, 1986.
- Singh, Y., *Social Stratification and Change*, Manohar, Delhi, 1980.
- Sinha, Surajit, "Some aspects of change in Bhumij Religion in South Manbhum", *Man in India*, 33 (2), 2011, pp. 148-164.
- Srinivas, M.N., *Caste in Modern India*, Media Promoters & Publishers, New Delhi, 1986.
- -----, *Caste- Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, Penguin, New Delhi, 1996.
- -----, *Village, Caste, Gender and Method*, OUP, Delhi, 1996.
- Uberoi, P., Sundar, Nandini and Deshpande, Satish (eds.), *Anthropology in the East*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2007.

## INDIAN SOCIETY I

### SOC CC 104 IND I

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This course deals with pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Indian society. Orientalist approach to the study of Indian society has been covered in this course. Social stratification in forms of caste and class has played a major role in Indian society. Caste, class and its interpretation in pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial Indian society is the focus of discussion in this course. The contemporary Indian society, just like Janus, has two faces, one looking forward and the other backward, is a society where traditional norms, values, superstitions and dogmas prevail alongside the process of modernization, urbanization and globalization. The course covers the tradition and modernity debate. The contemporary challenges the institution of family and marriage confronts are highly significant to a student of Sociology. The course presents an analysis of the institution of family and marriage from socio-cultural perspectives. The course covers issues related to nationalism and nation- building.

#### Module I

1. Theoretical Approaches to the study of India—Orientalist Debates
2. Caste, Class and its Interpretations— Caste and Class in pre-colonial and colonial India
3. Caste, Class and its Interpretations— Caste and Class in post-colonial Indian society

#### Module II

4. Tradition and Modernity debate
5. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India; Contemporary Challenges. Intimacy, Love and Friendship
6. Nationalism and Nation Building.

#### Suggested Readings:

- Bhargava, Rajeev, *Secularism & Its Critics*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1998.
- Beteille, A., *Society and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1992.
- -----, *Anatomy of Society: Essays on Ideologies and Institutions*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.
- Brass, Paul, *Ethnicity and Nationalism*, Sage, New Delhi, 1991.
- Breman, Jan, *The Poverty Regime in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2007.
- Bhadra, Bula , *Materialist Orientalism: : Marx, 'Asiatic' Mode of Production and India*. Calcutta: Punthi Pustak, 1989.
- -----, "Caste, Caste and Caste": A Note on the Classic Predicament of 'Orientalist' Indian Sociology", *Journal of the Department of Sociology, University of Calcutta, New Series*, Vol. 1, 2007, pp.59-85.
- Bhadra, Bipul Kumar, *The Mode of Production, Social Classes and State (Colonial India)*. Jaipur: Rawat, 1989.
- Desouza, P. R. (ed.), *Contemporary India - Transition*, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
- Despande, Satish, *Contemporary India: A Sociological View*, Penguin, New Delhi, 2003.

- Ghosh, Biswajit (ed), *Interrogating Development: Discourses on Development in India Today*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2012.
- Gupta, D. (ed.), *Social Stratification*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1991.
- Gupta, D., *Mistaken Modernity: India between Worlds*, Harper Collins, New Delhi, 2000.
- Jayram, N. and Rajasekhar, D. (eds.), *Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analysis from India*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2012.
- Jodhka, S. S. (Ed.), *Interrogating India's Modernity*, OUP, Delhi, 2013.
- Joshi, Vidyut, *Tribal Situation In India*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1998.
- Kabiraj, Sudipta, *Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1997.
- Michale, S. M. (ed.), *Dalits in Modern India*, Vistaar Publication, New Delhi, 1999.
- Needham, Anuradha D. and Sunder Rajan, Rajeswari (eds.), *The Crisis of Secularism in India*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2006.
- Oberoi, P. (ed.), *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, OUP, Delhi, 1993.
- Oommen, T. K., *State and Society in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1990.
- -----, *Citizenship, Nationality and Ethnicity: Reconciling Competing Identities*, Polity Press, New York, 1997.
- -----, *Pluralism, Equality and Identity: Comparative Studies*, OUP, Delhi, 2002.
- -----, *Nation, Civil Society and Social Movements*, Sage, Delhi, 2004.
- Palriwala, Rajani and Uberoi, P. (eds.), *Marriage, Migration and Gender*, Sage, New Delhi, 2008.
- Pathak, B. (ed.), *Continuity and Change in Indian society*, Concept Publication House, New Delhi, 1998.
- Quigley, D., *The Interpretation of Caste*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1993.
- Roy, Raka and Katzenstein, M. F. (ed.), *Social Movements in India: Poverty, Power and Politics*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2005.
- Searle- Chatterjee, Mary and Sharma, U. (eds.), *Contextualising Caste: Post- Dumontian Approaches*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2003.
- Shah, A. M., Baviskar and Ramaswamy (eds.), *Social Structure and Change (5 Vols.)*, Sage, Delhi, 1997.
- Shah, G. (ed.), *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage, New Delhi, 2001.
- Sharma, K. L., *Social Stratification in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 1997.
- Sharma, U. (2002). *Caste*. New Delhi: Viva Books Pvt. Ltd.
- Singh, Y., *Modernization of Indian Tradition*, Thomson Press, Faridabad, 1977.
- -----, *Social Change in India*, Har-Anand Publication, Delhi, 1993.
- Srinivas, M.N., *Caste in Modern India*, Media Promoters & Publishers, New Delhi, 1986.
- -----, *Caste- Its Twentieth Century Avatar*, Penguin, New Delhi, 1996.
- -----, *Village, Caste, Gender and Method*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1996.
- -----, *Social Change in Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1966.
- -----, "An obituary on Caste as a system", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 38 (5), 2003, pp. 455-459.
- Varnaik, Achin, *Communalism Contested: Religion, Modernity and Secularism*, Vistaar Publication, 1997.
- -----, "Family in India: Concept, Paradigm and Changing Dimensions", *Socialist Perspectives*, 24 (3-4), 1996-97.

## **SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT II**

### **SOC CC 201 ST II**

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The course on sociological thought II deals with the later development of the literature on what sociology is and what it should deal with. Starting from Pareto to Mannheim it deals with the expansion of the relation between individual and society that the classical sociologists had started in the second half of the nineteenth century. As the earlier course on the development of sociological thought had dealt with Marxian tradition influencing the development, this course too aims at illuminating students about the neo-Marxian tradition(s) in the latter half of the twentieth century.

#### **Module I**

1. Vilfredo Pareto: Theory of Elites, Residues and Derivatives
2. George Simmel: Sociological Relation and Culture
3. George Herbert Mead: Mind, Self and Society

#### **Module II**

4. Sociological Reflex of Antonio Gramsci
5. C.W. Mills—Power Elites, White Collar
6. Karl Manheim— Sociology of Knowledge, Culture

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Aron, Raymond, *Main Currents in Sociological Thought* Vol. 2, Penguin, Delhi, 1970.
- Ashcroft, Bill et al, *The Post Colonial Studies Reader*, Routledge, London, 1995.
- Barnes, H.E. (ed.), *Introduction to the History of Sociology*, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1948.
- Best, Steven and Kellner, Douglas, *Postmodern Theory*, Guildford Press, New York, 1991.
- Calhoun et al., Craig, *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Blackwell Publication, London, 2002.
- Derrida, Jacques, *Writing Difference*, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1978.
- Foucault, Michel, *Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, Vintage, New York, 1979.
- ..... *The History of Sexuality*. Vol. 1, An Introduction, Vintage, New York, 1980.
- Giddens, Anthony, *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, Structure and contradiction in Social Analysis*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1979.
- ..... *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1984.
- Giddens, Anthony, “Notes on the theory of structuration” in Anthony Giddens, *Studies in Social & Political Theory*, Hutchinson of London, 1987.
- Ransome, Paul, *Social Theory*. Rawat, Jaipur, 2011.
- Skinner, *The Return of Grand Theory*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1990.
- Smart, Barry, *Foucault*, Ellis Horwood, Chichester, 1985.

- Swingewood, Alan, *A Short History of Sociological Thought*, Macmillan, New York, 1984.
- Swingewood, Alan, *Marx & Modern Social Theory*, Macmillan, New York, 1994.
- Turner, Jonathan, *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Indian edition, Rawat, Jaipur, 1987.
- Zeitlin, Irving M., *Ideology & the Development of Sociological Theory*, Prentice Hall, India, 1969.
- Zeitlin, Irving M., *Rethinking Sociology*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2004.

## INDIAN SOCIETY II

### SOC CC 203 IND II

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The course deals with contemporary India and aims to critically analyze the impact of globalization on Indian society and culture. It addresses the problems of regionalism, ethnicity and communalism and their impact on social development. The emphasis is on the role of political society in transforming Indian society. The aim is to unfold the socio-political conditions which have led to the emergence of civil society in India. The role of civil society in trying to give 'voice' to the demands of the marginalized section of Indian society has been analyzed critically. In this context the course focuses on dalit movements and women's movements. Women's movements are conscious and collective movements that tries to bring women's issues from periphery to the core of mainstream discussion.

#### Module I

1. Impact of Globalization on Society and Culture in India
2. Regionalism, Ethnicity, Communalism and Secularism
3. Indian Tribes in Transition

#### Module II

4. Dalit Identity & Dalit Movement
5. Questions of Gender: from Social Reform to Political Empowerment; Women's movements in India; Other Gender-based Movements
6. Emergence of the Public— Civil Society vs. Political Society in India

#### Suggested Readings:

- Beteille, A., *Society and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1992.
- -----, *Anatomy of Society: Essays on Ideologies and Institutions*, OUP, Delhi, 2000.
- Bhargava, Rajeev, *Secularism & Its Critics*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Brass, Paul, *Ethnicity and Nationalism*, Sage, New Delhi, 1991.
- Breman, Jan, *The Poverty Regime in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2007.
- Despande, Satish, *Contemporary India: A Sociological View*, Penguin, New Delhi, 2003.
- Desouza, P. R. (ed.), *Contemporary India - Transition*, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
- Gupta, D. (ed.), *Social Stratification*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1991.
- Jayram, N. and Rajasekhar, D. (eds.), *Vulnerability and Globalisation: Perspectives and Analysis from India*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2012.
- Kabiraj, Sudipta, *Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1997.
- Pathak, B. (ed.), *Continuity and Change in Indian society*, Concept Publication House, New Delhi, 1998.
- Searle- Chatterjee, Mary and Sharma, U. (eds.), *Contextualising Caste: Post- Dumontian Approaches*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2003.
- Shah, A. M., Baviskar and Ramaswamy (eds.), *Social Structure and Change (5 Vols.)*, Sage, New Delhi, 1997.
- Shah, G. (ed.), *Dalit Identity and Politics*, Sage, New Delhi, 2001.
- Sharma, K. L., *Social Stratification in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 1997.

## **SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY I**

### **SOC CC 202 THEO**

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Each theory and school of thought in the development of sociological theory has developed in varied and often competing ways in order to explain the social world of their times. Sociological theories have thus dramatically been ordered in time and place in this course. The aim of the course is to open competing theoretical assumptions to students so that they can understand the various strands of theory building present in sociology today. The course starts with Functional school of theoretical assumptions that goes back to early years of building sociology as a distinct discipline. It spans around nearly one hundred and fifty years of the development of sociological theory with the aim to motivate students to understand how sociological theorizing evolved with time and space.

#### **Module I**

1. What is Theory?
2. Functionalist Tradition: Talcott Parsons, Robert K Merton,  
J C Alexander: Neo- Functionalism
3. Neo-Marxist Traditions: Frankfurt School; Althusser; Critical and Conflict Traditions: Dahrendorf, Horkheimer, Habermas

#### **Module II**

4. Exchange Networks: George C Homans, Peter M Blau, Richard Emerson
5. Symbolic Interaction, Self and Phenomenological Approach: Blumer, Husserl, Schutz, Erving Goffman
6. Ethnomethodology: Harold Garfinkel, Berger and Luckman: Social Construction of Reality

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Adorno, T. W. et al., *The Positivist Dispute in German Sociology*, Heinemann, London, 1976.
- Alexander, J., *Neo-functionalism*, Sage, Beverly Hills, 1985.
- Althusser, Lewis, *For Marx*, Penguin, New York, 1969.
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- Kolakowski, *Main Currents in Marxism* (3 volumes), Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1978.
- Lane, David, *Leninism: A Sociological Interpretation*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1981.
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- Outhwaite, W., *New Philosophies of Social Science*, Macmillan, Virginia, 1991.
- Randall, Collins, *Four Sociological Traditions*, OUP, Oxford, 1994.
- Rex, John, *Key Problems in Sociological Theory*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1961.
- Ritzer, George, *Sociological Theory*, Mc-Graw Hill, New York, 1996.
- Seidman, Steven, Alexander, J.C., *The New Social Theory Reader*, Routledge, New York, 2008.
- Taylor, Charles, *Social Theory as Practice*, OUP, Delhi, 1983.
- Turner, J. H., *The Structure of Sociological Theory*, Dorsey Press, Homewood, 1982.
- Winch, P., *The Idea of Social Science and its relation to philosophy*, Routledge, London, 1990.
- Worsley, Peter, *New Reading in Sociology*, Penguin, London, 1991.

## RESEARCH METHODS I

### SOC CC 204 RM I

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Given the complexity of the social world the task of researching in Sociology is not an easy one. To be considered as valid and reliable process data must be gathered in a logical and systematic manner. The course aims to deal with how to do research, formulating a research problem, how to design a research, and moreover to learn a technique of data summarization and inference, that is statistics as a tool of research. To accomplish the above goals the course starts with types of enquiry, elements that are important in constructing a scientific basis for accumulating information and giving students a scope to understand the range of techniques available at hand.

#### Module I

- 1 Logic of Inquiry in social science research: Inductive and deductive; Theory building; Scientific method in social research; Objectivity/value neutrality; Variables, Hypothesis.
2. Roots of Social Research: Competing Epistemologies, Epistemology and Ontology; Ethics in Social Research
3. Stages of Social Research
4. Preparation of research design and types of design

#### Module II

5. Use of Statistics in Research; Organizing the Data, Graphical Representation of Data
6. Measures of Central Tendency; Measures of Dispersion
7. Normal Curve, Contingency Tables; Hypothesis Testing
8. Correlation and Regression

#### Suggested Readings:

- Alasuutari, Pertti, Bickman, Leonard and Brannen, Julia, (Eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Social Research Methods*, Sage Publications, Los Angeles.
- Babbie, E., *The Practice of Social Research*, Thomson and Wadsworth, 2004.
- Baker, T.L., *Doing Social Research*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1994.
- Barnov, D., *Concepts of Social Research Methods*, Paradigm Publishers, 2004.
- Blalock, H.M. Jr., *Social Statistics*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1979.
- Bryman, A., *Social Research Methods*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2002.
- Chakraborty, Krishna, "Exploratory Research and Freedom of the Researcher", *The Calcutta Review*, Vol.7, VII, Nos.1 & 2, 1990.
- Elifson, K.W., *Fundamentals of Social Statistics*, McGraw-Hill Book, New York, 1990.
- Goode, G. and Hatt, P.K., *Methods in Social Research*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1952.
- Mangal, S.K., *Statistics in Psychology and Education*, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2010.
- Seale, Clive, *Social Research Methods: A Reader*, Routledge, London, 2004.
- Sirkin, R.M., *Statistics for the Social Sciences*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
- Somekh, Bridget and Lewin, Cathy (Eds.), *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi.
- Young, P.V., *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi, 1964.

## **SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY II**

### **SOC CC 301 THEO II**

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There is often a failure in the interpretations and origins of sociological theory to explore the relationship between modernity, slavery and imperial domination. During the 1970s women attacked sociology for its refusal to admit women both institutionally and theoretically. There were attacks from homosexuals, people of color who voiced their dissatisfaction. This affected social theory and contemporary social theory has come to underpin academic outputs in fields as diverse as gender studies, cultural studies, film studies, post colonialism and queer theory. The aim of the course is to illustrate how sociological theory has flourished with an interface with social theory and vice-versa. Paradigm shifts in theoretical endeavours is another reason of this course being taught to students. Most of the social theorists to be studied in this course resolve the issue of the relation between individual and society either by emphasizing the agency of individuals or the power of social structures or by a combination of these opposing orientations. The aim of the course is to illuminate students about the debate in understanding the motivations, interests and particularly the way in which to develop critical social analysis.

#### **Module I**

1. Network Relationships: Manuel Castell: Network Society, Ulrich Beck: Risk Society
2. Structuralism, Semiotics and Post Structuralism: Levis-Strauss, Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, Jacques Lacan
3. Theories of Structuration: Anthony Giddens, Pierre Bourdieu

#### **Module II**

4. Feminism(s): Liberal, Radical, Socialist/Marxist, Post Modernist, Black and Third World Feminism
5. Post-colonial Critique: Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, Franz Fanon, Gayatri Spivak
6. Post Modern Turns in Social Theory: Jean Baudrillard, Zygmunt Bauman

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Alexander, J. & et al (Eds.), *The Micro-Macro Link*, University of California, Berkeley, 1987.
- Alexander, Jeffery, *Sociological Theory since 1945*, Hutchinson, London, 1987.
- Ashcroft, Bill et al (eds.), *The Post Colonial Studies Reader*, Routledge, London, 1995.
- Best, Steven and Kellner, Douglas, *Postmodern Theory*, Guildford Press, New York, 1991.
- Calhoun, Craig et al., *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, Blackwell Publishers, London, 2002.
- Derrida, Jacques, *Writing Difference*, Chicago University Press, Chicago, 1978.
- Doshi, S. L. *Modernity, Postmodernity and Neo-Sociological Theories*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi, 2003.
- Foucault, Michel, *Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, Vintage, New York, 1979.
- ..... *The History of Sexuality*, Vol. 1, An Introduction, Vintage, New York, 1980.
- Giddens, Anthony, *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, Structure and contradiction in Social Analysis*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1979.

- Giddens, Anthony, “Notes on the theory of Structuration” in Giddens, Anthony, *Studies in Social & Political Theory*, Hutchinson, London, 1987.
- Habermas, Jurgen, *The Theory of Communicative Action*. Vol. 1, Reason and Rationalization of society, Beacon Press, Boston, 1984.
- Held, David, *Introduction to Critical Theory*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1980.
- Jameson, Frederick, *Postmodernism or the Cultural Logic of Late capitalism*, Duke University Press, Durham, 1991.
- Lock, Grahame, “Foucault, Michel” (1926-84) in Adam Kuper & Jessica Kuper (eds.), *The Social Science Encyclopaedia*, Routledge, London, 1989.
- Martin, Jay, *Marxism and Totality*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1990.
- Ransome, Paul, *Social Theory*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2011.
- Ritzer, G., *Sociological Theory*, Mc-Graw Hill, New York, 1996.
- Skinner, *The Return of Grand Theory*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1990.
- Smart, Barry, *Foucault*, Ellis Horwood, Chichester, 1985.
- ..... *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1984.
- ----- *The Theory of Communicative Action*. Vol. II, Life World and System: A Critique of Functionalist Reason, Beacon Press, Boston, 1987.

## **RESEARCH METHODS II**

### **SOC CC 401 RM II**

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Popper's methodological solution to the problem of indeterminacy dominated social science for much of the twentieth century. By the 1960s, things began to change. Norwood Hanson (1965), Thomas Kuhn (1996) and Paul Feyerabend (1996), among others, challenged the inherent rationality of positivist methodologies as well as its conventionalized division between theory and observation. Generally, many currents in European social theory began to question some of the premises of Enlightenment thought. The student uprisings of the late 1960s and the corresponding revival of Marxism, Feminism, and other radical social movements in the 1970s had pushed some social scientists to address the political implications of their work. Many recognized that positivist-inspired methodologies could not provide solutions to the kinds of social and political questions, especially related to racial, class, gender, and sexual inequalities. In some disciplines, for instance social psychology, sociology, and anthropology, a "crisis" was born where many began a period of intense self-scrutinization and reflection. Of course, the critique of positivism and, more broadly, scientism did not affect all those in the social sciences. Many continued to produce knowledge within a positivist framework as if nothing had changed. Among those who did respond, many organized around a reformulation of method. While some of these solutions also required that research be "emancipatory," that is, an extension of the social movements of the 1960s and 1970s, what differentiated this work from political action was precisely its methodological character. We might say, more forcefully, it retained its 'scientificity' through subordination to a methodological principle. In general, there were two basic responses by the social sciences to the critique of positivism. These responses were, in the end, not that different from each other in that they both turned to method in order to secure their right to produce knowledge. The first response was explicitly methodological or hermeneutic, and the second was antifoundational or phenomenological. The hermeneutic response in the social sciences turned to an explicit reformulation of method, redesigning methods to deal with the particularities of the social sciences, thereby continuing its project of studying social phenomena. The phenomenological response, on the other hand, inquired into the conditions that made knowledge possible in the first place. This division is not meant to be absolute, and many authors can be used as examples of both, but it is intended to illustrate two basic responses to this crisis. The aim of the course is to see the two methodological orientations along with the mixed methodological orientation present in social science research of our times.

#### **Module I**

1. Historical Methods: Overview

2. Qualitative Research Methods: Participant observation/ethnography, interview guide, Case study method, Content analysis, Oral history, Narratives, Life history, Genealogy, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Methodological dilemmas and issues in Qualitative Research, Encounters and experiences in field work, Qualitative Data Analysis

#### **Module II**

3. Quantitative Research Methods: Assumptions of Quantification and Measurement, Operationalization, Quantitative Research design, Sampling design, Survey techniques, Questionnaire construction, Measurement and Scaling, Data Analysis, Limitations

#### 4. Mixed Methods and Mixed Method Research Design, Feminist Views on Research Methodology, Research From Below

##### **Suggested Readings:**

- Alasuutari, Pertti, Bickman, Leonard and Brannen, Julia (Eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Social Research Methods*, Sage Publications, Los Angeles, 2008.
- Babbie, E., *The Practice of Social Research*, Thomson and Wadsworth, London, 2004.
- Baker, T.L., *Doing Social Research*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1990.
- Banerjee, Anirban, *Students & Radical Social Change*, University of Burdwan, 2003. [Ch.XI]
- Bergman, Manfred Max, “On Concepts and Paradigms in Mixed Methods Research”, *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 4, 171, 2010.
- Bryman, A., *Social Research Methods*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2002.
- Creswell, John W., et al, *Best Practices for Mixed Methods Research in the Health Sciences*, OBSSR
- Denscombe, Martyn, “Communities of Practice: A Research Paradigm for the Mixed Methods Approach”, *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 2, 2008, p. 270
- Goode, G. and Hatt, P.K., *Methods in Social Research*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1952.
- Greene, Jennifer C. “Is Mixed Methods Social Inquiry a Distinctive Methodology?”, *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 2, 7, 2008.
- Levin, Jack and Fox, James Alan, *Elementary Statistics in Social Research*, Pearson Education, 2006.
- Seale, Clive, *Social Research Methods: A Reader*, Routledge, London, 2004.
- Srinivas, M.N., *The Field Worker & the Field: Problems & Challenges in Sociological Investigation*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1959 .
- Young, P.V., *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi, 1964.

## **RURAL SOCIOLOGY**

### **SOC OC 301 RS**

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Rural Sociology is a scientific, systematic and comprehensive study of the rural social organization, of its structure, functions and objective tendencies of development and on the basis of such a study to discover the laws of its development. The course aims to critically analyze the rural society in India. The course focuses on the rural socio-economic structure, social process and the social transformation it underwent during the latter half of the twentieth century. The course deals with the influence of joint family, caste system, religion on the varied cultures of people engaged in agrarian production. The course aims to discuss the agrarian movement in India, focuses on agrarian legislation and its socio-economic-political impact on rural mass. The course is designed to help students understand the problems of rural society, and the rural planning and reconstruction undertaken in post-colonial India. The course sheds light on the influence of technology and economic forces upon rural people. The course critically analyses the impact of globalization and modernizing forces on Indian agricultural society.

#### **Module I**

1. Rural Sociology: Scope and Concepts
2. Rural Society in India: Basic Characteristics; De-Industrialization and Overcrowding in Indian Agriculture; Debates on mode of production
3. Agrarian Relations, Land Reforms and Indian Rural Social Structure
4. Non Farm Employment, Rural poverty, Landless Labour in India, Migration

#### **Module II**

5. Major Agrarian Movements in India – A critical analysis
6. Planned Change for Rural India, Local Self governance and community in India
7. Rural Development Strategies of India
8. Debates on Feminization of Agriculture, Globalization and its Impact on Indian Agriculture

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Baviskar and Allwood, *Finding the Middle Path: The Political Economy of Cooperation in Rural India*, Sage, New Delhi, 1995.
- Buch, Nirmala, *From Oppression to Assertion*, Routledge, London, 2010.
- Chauhan, B. R (Ed.), *Changing Village India*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2012.
- Chitambar, J. B., *Introduction to Rural Sociology*, Wiley Eastern Limited, 1985.
- Desai, A.R., *Rural sociology in India*, Popular Prakashan, 1987.
- Desai, A.R. (ed.), *Peasant Struggle in India*, OUP, Delhi, 1985.
- Doshi, S.L. & Jain, P.C., *Rural Sociology*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2002.
- Gupta, Dipankar, "Whither the Indian Village", *Economic and Political Weekly*, February 19, pp. 751-758.
- Hust, Evelin, *Women's Political Representation and Empowerment in India*, Manohar, Delhi, 2004.
- Madan, Vandana, *The Village in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2004.
- Maheswari, S. R., *Rural Development in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 1995.
- Oommen, T.K., *Social Structure and Politics*, Hindustan Publication Corporation, 1984.

- Rao and Venkatesu (Eds.), *Panchayats and Building model Villages*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2013.
- Shah, Baviskar and Ramaswamy, *Social Structure and Change* (Vol.4), Sage, Delhi, 1997.
- Srinivas, M.N., *Village, Caste, Gender and Method*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2001.

## **SOCIOLOGY OF WORK AND INDUSTRY**

### **SOC OC 302 WORK**

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Sociology of Work and Industry is an important field of study. Work is a defining force in people's lives. It shapes people's identity, places them in the stratification system by influencing their social and economic position and affects their physical and emotional well-being. The predecessors of the modern labour force were nonagricultural workers such as skilled artisans who under the control of guilds made and sold products. The Industrial Revolution sounded the death knell for artisan work, while laying the foundation of modern work. The development of industrial work supplemented human effort with machines, introduced a division of labour that assigned specialized tasks to different workers and ushered a wage economy. Industrial Revolution brought about a social change by laying the foundation for the separation of work and family, and created the labour force. Sociology of Work and Industry is a study of work related problems in industries under the new conditions and changing pattern of relation in new context. It is a major part of Sociology because it has an economic aspect, which influences all other parts of society. The course deals with how technological changes in industries leads to change in demographics, social structure including profile of working class and social processes. Sociology of Work and Industry deals with the nature of job opportunities, changing scenario of Indian market, impact of new globalized market. The course covers entrepreneurship and its management. The course will explore the rise of informal, unorganized sector. It covers the growth and spread of Trade Unionism, and its impact on society.

#### **Module I**

1. Industrial Society in the Classical Sociological Tradition; Basic Concepts: Division of Labour, Work and Employment, Industry, Leisure, Occupation, Gender Division of Labour
2. Industrialization and Social Change in India, Technology and organization, Skill and Hierarchy
3. Sociology of Entrepreneurship and Management

#### **Module II**

4. Formal and Informal sector(s), Fordism, Post Fordism, New International Division of Labour, Feminization of Labour
5. Changing profile of Working Class, Trade-unionism and Collective Politics; Globalization and its Impact
6. Sociology of work; Women and Work; Future of Work

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Auster, C., *The Sociology of Work*, Pine Forge Press, 1996.
- Banerjee, Anirban, "Hawthorne Studies: A Milestone in Industrial Sociology", *Socialist Perspective*, Vol. 30, No.1-2, June-September, 1994.
- Bell, Daniel, *The Coming of Post-Industrial Society: A Venture in Social Forecasting*, Arnold Heneiman (India), New Delhi.
- Bose, Madhuri, "Calcutta's Informal Sector: A Vast Storehouse of Untapped Skill and Human Resources", *The Calcutta Review*, Vol.7, VII, Nos.1&2, 1990.

- Breman, Jan, *Footloose Labour – Working in India’s Informal Economy*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996.
- Burns, Tom (ed.), *Industrial Man*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1973.
- Caplow, Theodore, *The Sociology of Work*, Mc Graw Hill, New York, 1954.
- Etzioni, A., *Modern Organizations*, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1964.
- Ghosh, Biswajit, “How to Govern Corporate Houses? Significance of Industrial Democracy and Social Unionism in the Context of Globalisation”, in Pramanick, S. K & Ganguli, R. (Eds.), *Globalisation in India - New Frontiers and Emerging Challenges*, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2010.
- Gisbert, P., *Fundamentals of Industrial Sociology*, Tata Mc Graw-Hill, New Delhi, 1982
- Harigopal, K., *Management of Organizational Change*, Response Books, New Delhi, 2006.
- Hirszowicz, M., *Industrial Sociology*, St. Martin’s Press, New York, 1985.
- Jai, B. P. Sinha, *Work Culture in the Indian Context*, Sage, New Delhi, 1990.
- -----. *Patterns of Work Culture*, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
- Joseph, Jerome, *Industrial Relations*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
- Kumar, Krishna, *From Post-Industrial to Post-Modern Society*, Blackwell, 2005.
- Kundu, A. and Sharma, A. N., *Informal Sectors in India*, Manohar, Delhi, .
- Mamkoottam, Kuriakose, *Labour and Change: Essays on Globalization, Technological Change and Labour in India*, Response Books, New Delhi, 2003.
- Matthew, C., *Industry & Society*, Kerala Sociological Society, 1982.
- Miller & Form, *Industrial Sociology*, Harper & Row, New York, 1951.
- Poole, Michael, *Theories of trade Unionism*, Routledge, London, 1981.
- -----. *Outcast Labour in Asia*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2012.
- -----. *At Work in the Informal Economy of India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2013.
- Ramaswamy & Ramaswamy, *Industry & Labour*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1981.
- Ramaswamy, E. A., *Managing Human resources: A Contemporary Test*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.
- Ray, Mandakranta, “Corporate Social Responsibility with Case Studies”, in *MS Academic*, Vol. 1, No. 4, 2011.
- Schneider, E. V., *Industrial Sociology*, Tata Mc Graw-Hill, New Delhi, 1983.
- Sen, Sukomal, *Working Class of India: History of Emergence & Movement*, K.P. Bagchi & Co., Calcutta, 1979.
- Sheth, N. R., *Industrial Sociology in India*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1982.
- Saini, Debi S. & Khan, Sami. S., *Human Resource Management*, Response Books, 2000.
- Venkataratnam, C.S., *Globalization & Labour –Management Relations*, Response, 2001.
- Venkatratnam, C.S. & Sihna, Pravin, *Trade Union Challenges at the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Excel Books, 2000.
- -----. *Negotiated Change: Collective bargaining. Liberalization and Restructuring in India*. Response Books, 2003.
- ..... “Economic Reforms and Trade Unionism in India – A Macro View”, *The Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 43 (3), January, 2008, pp. 355-383.

## **SOCIOLOGY OF EXCLUSION IN INDIAN SOCIETY**

### **SOC OC 303 SEIND**

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Whenever we look back on the development of Indian society we see that we have forgot to write about some people or communities in the ongoing process of construction. Canons have often changed by both forgetting and remembering. At times actively we exclude some people or communities either by contemporaries or in accounts of history. This process of exclusion whether a part of conscious attempt to exclude or relating to modes of writing plays a large part in constructing history and development of any society. The aim of the course is to illustrate the dynamism in the politics of exclusion in India.

#### **Module I**

1. Inequality, Social Exclusion, and the Conception of 'Other'
2. Categories of Exclusion: Class, Caste, Community, Race and Gender
3. Politics of Exclusion: Region, Language, Disability, Sexuality
4. Approaches to Inclusion: Human Rights, Capability Approach; Protective Discrimination, Rehabilitation, Social Transformation, Empowerment

#### **Module II**

5. Indian Constitution and Inclusive policies
6. Causes and Consequences of Exclusion: Poverty, Illiteracy, Unemployment, Displacement
7. Forms of Resistance: Representations
8. Protest Movements: Legal, Social and Other protest movements

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Sen, Amartya, *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application and Scrutiny*, Social Development Papers NO.1, Asian Development Bank, 2000.
- Kurzban, Robert and Mark. R. Leary, *Evolutionary Origins of Stigmatization: The Functions of Social Exclusion*, Psychological Bulletin, 127.2, 2001, pp 187 -208.
- Sullivan, Elizabeth, *Social Exclusion, Social Identity and Social Capital: Reuniting the Global, the Local and the Personal*, De Montfort University, United Kingdom, 2002.
- Nevile, Ann , Amartya K. Sen and Social Exclusion, *Development in Practice*, 17.2, 2007, pp 249-255.
- Silver, Hilary and S.M.Miller, Social Exclusion: The European Approach to Social Disadvantage, *Indicators*, 2.2, 2003, pp 1-17.
- Kothari, Rajni , Social Exclusion : Historical, Institutional and Ideological Dimensions. in A.K. Lal (ed.) *Social Exclusion: Essays in Honour of Dr. Bindeswar Pathak*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2003, pp 11- 23.
- Atal, Yogesh, Managing Multiplicity: The Insider - Outsider Duality. Ideological Dimensions in A.K. Lal (ed.) *Social Exclusion: Essays in Honour of Dr. Bindeswar Pathak*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2003, pp 24- 41.
- Prasad, R.R., Social Exclusion: Concept, Meaning and Scope. Ideological Dimensions in A.K. Lal (ed.) *Social Exclusion: Essays in Honour of Dr. Bindeswar Pathak*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2003, pp 145-152.

- Haan, Arjan de, *Social Exclusion: Enriching the Understanding of Deprivation*, Institute of Development Studies and Poverty Research Unit, University of Sussex, Sussex, UK, 2001
- O'Brien, D, Joanna Wilkes, Arjan de Haan, Simon Maxwell, *Poverty and Social Exclusion in North and South*, Institute of Development Studies and Poverty Research Unit, University of Sussex, Sussex, UK, 2001
- Kabeer, Naila, *Social Exclusion and the MDGs. The Challenge of 'Durable Inequalities' in the Asian Context*, Institute of Development Studies and Overseas Development Studies Institute, 2006
- Beall, Jo, *Globalization and Social Exclusion in Cities: Framing the Debate with Lessons From Africa and Asia*, Development Studies Institute, LSEP, London, 2002.
- Chebolu, Radha Mohan, Corporate Quotas: The Myth Action', *Pravartak*, 2:2, 2007, pp 159-165.
- Saith, Ruhi, *Social Exclusion: The Concept and Application to Developing Countries*, QEH Working Paper Series -72, 2001.
- Loury, G.C, *Social Exclusion and Ethnic Groups: The Challenge to Economics*, Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 1999, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank, 2000.
- Jenkins, Robert, *Social Exclusion of Scheduled Caste Children from Primary Education in India*, UNICEF India, New Delhi, 2006.
- Evans, Ruth and Gill Plumridge, Inclusion, Social Networks and Resilience: Strategies, Practices and Outcomes for Disabled Children and their Families, *Social Policy and Society*, 6.2, 2007, pp 231-241.
- Saavedra, Jaime, Maximo Torero and Hugo Nopo, *Social Exclusion in Peru: An Invisible Wall*, Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo, Lima, Peru, 2002
- Buvinic, Mayra and Jacqueline Mazza, *Gender and Social Inclusion: Social Policy Perspectives from Latin America and the Caribbean*, Arusha Conference, "New Frontiers of Social Policy", December 12-15, 2005.
- Sen, Amartya , *Inequality Reexamined*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1992
- Byrne, David, *Social Exclusion*, Open University Press, Buckingham, 1999
- Abrams, Dominic, (eds.), *Social Psychology of Inclusion and Exclusion*, New York: Psychology Press, 2004.
- Atkinson, A. B., 'Social Exclusion, Poverty and Unemployment' in J. Hills, (eds.), *Exclusion, Employment and Opportunity*, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), London School of Economics, London., 1998.
- Barry, B., *Social Exclusion, Social Isolation and Distribution of Income*, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics, London, 1998.

- Bebbington, A. J. et al., 'Inequalities and Development: Dysfunctions, Traps and Transitions' in A. Bebbington, et al., *Institutional Pathways to Equity: Addressing Inequality Traps*, The World Bank, Washington DC, 2007.
- Bhalla, A. and F. Lapeyre, 'Social Exclusion: Towards an Analytical and Operational Framework', *Development and Change*, 28, 1997, pp 413-433.
- Breman, Jan, *The Jan Breman Omnibus*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.
- Bryne, David, *Social Exclusion*, London: Open University Press, New Delhi, 2006.
- Chris, Phillipson, Graham Allan and David H. J. Morgan, (eds.), *Social Networks and Social Exclusion - Sociological and Policy Perspectives*, England: Ashgate Publishing, 2003.
- Cornwall, A., 'New Democratic Spaces? The Politics and Dynamics of Institutionalised Participation', *IDS Bulletin*, 35(2), 2004, pp1-10.
- Dani, A. A. and Arjan de Haan, 'Social Policy in a Development Context: Structural Inequalities and Inclusive Institutions' in A.A. Dani and Arjan de Haan, (eds.), *Inclusive States: Social Policy and Structural Inequalities*, The World Bank, Washington DC, 2008, pp1-37.
- de Haan, Arjan, *Social Exclusion: Towards a Holistic Understanding of Deprivation*, Department for International Development, London, 1999.
- Eyben, R., 'Inequality as Process and Experience' in R. Eyben, and J. Lovett, (eds.), *Political and Social Inequality: A Review*, IDS Development Bibliography 20, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, 2004.
- Farmer, P., 'An Anthropology of Structural Violence', *Current Anthropology*, 45(3), 2004, pp 305-325.
- Ferguson, C., *Promoting Social Integration: Background Paper for Discussion*, Report commissioned by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the Expert Group Meeting on Promoting Social Integration, Helsinki, Finland, 8-10 July, 2008.
- Fischer, A. M., *Resolving the Theoretical Ambiguities of Social Exclusion with Reference to Polarisation and Conflict*, DESTIN, London School of Economics, 2008.
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- Ghanshyam Shah, et al., *Rural Untouchability in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 2006.
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- Kahn, Joel S., *Modernity and Exclusion*, Sage, London, 2001.
- Kirsch, Max, (eds.), *Inclusion and Exclusion in the Global Arena*, Routledge, New York, 2006.
- Lal, A.K., (eds.), *Social Exclusion: Essays in Honour of Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak*, Concept, New Delhi, 2003.
- Lund, Brian, *Understanding State Welfare - Social Injustice or Social Exclusion?* Sage, London, 2002.

## **GENDER AND SOCIETY**

### **SOC OC 304 GS**

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The study of gender emerged as one of the most important trends in the discipline of Sociology in the twentieth century. Sociology has aided the understanding of the influence of gender in shaping our lives, our attitudes and our behavior. The course clarifies the basic conceptual difference between sex and gender. Gender is both parts of the world we live in, as well as a way of understanding the world. Gender related concepts such as gender identity, gender role, gendered socialization, gender stereotyping are covered in the course. The course deals with the theories that lay the ground work for sociological journey into gender roles. Theories of Gender relation aim to understand the position of women in society for the sole purpose of improving their position in society. The course covers within its gamut the major theoretical perspectives such as Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism and Post Modern Feminism. The course deals with how patriarchy has evolved throughout history and the impact of patriarchy in social ordering of relationship within the public and the private sphere. The aim is to recognize gendered family relation do not occur in vacuum and that lives are dictated by resources outside the family that shape what is happening inside the family. The effect of women's movement and socio-legal changes has enabled women to participate in the public sphere. Women are taking part in the decision-making process by participating in the politics of the country. The impact of women's movement as conscious and collective movement to deal with set of problems and needs specific to women, have been covered. The women's movement had a significant effect on the experience of women in the criminal justice systems –from victims to offenders to workers. The course covers the challenges women face as offenders, victims and workers within the world of criminal justice system. Women have experienced significant progress over the last century. The debate on the role of state in empowering women; the socio-political-economic legislations enacted by the state and how it helps in restoring the human rights of women have been covered. Health is an important factor as it is an indicator of social status, particularly for women. The course covers the degree of women's access to medical care, nutrition and other accessories of health. The course highlights the multiple oppression faced by people whose social position are disadvantaged due to combinations based on their gender, race, caste and social class. On completing the course students will know how to assess the major social and intellectual question raised by issues of gender inequality and gender discrimination.

#### **Module I**

1. Theorizing Patriarchy, Feminist Theories:, Liberal, Radical, Socialist, Black, Post-Modernist.
2. Gender and the Family
3. Women and Work
4. The State and Gender Politics: Governance and the inclusion of Women

#### **Module II**

5. Gender, Law and Human Rights
6. Gender, Crime and Violence
7. Gender and Development: Education, Health and Environment
8. Gender, Science and Technology

## Suggested Readings:

- Afshar, Haleh (ed.), *Women and Politics in the Third World*, Routledge, London, 1996.
- Agarwal, B. Humphries, J and Robeyns, I. *Capabilities, Freedom and Equality – Amartya Sen’s Work from a Gender Perspective*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2006.
- Agarwal, B. (ed.), *Structures of Patriarchy: State, Community and Household in Modernising Asia*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1998.
- Ahuja, Ram, *Violence against Women*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2003.
- Bardhan Roy, Maitreyee, Empowerment of Women–A Study in Public Policy intervention in the slum areas of the city of Kolkata, Urban Management`, *A Journal of The Institute of Local Government and Urban Studies*, Kolkata, 11th Issue, September 2004, pp 52-62
- Basu, Amrita, *The Challenge of Local Feminism: Women’s Movement in a Global Perspective*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1995.
- Bhatia, Manjeet, Bhanot, D. and Samanta, N., *Gender Concerns in South Asia: Some Perspectives*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2008.
- Bradley, Tamsin et al, *Dowry – Bringing the gap between Theory and Practice*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2009.
- Braidotti, Rosi, et al, *Women, the Environment and Sustainable Development: Towards a Theoretical synthesis*, Zed Books, 1994.
- Bhadra, Bula. “Gender Justice or Gendered Justice? A Sociological Exploration Or Revelation”, in N.K.Chakrabarti and S.Chakraborty (eds.) *GENDER JUSTICE* , Calcutta University LL.B. Honours Curriculum Development Programme, Vol. II , Kolkata, R. Cambray & Co. Private Ltd., 2006.
- -----“Globalisation and Information Technology: Partners in the Gendering of Cyberspace’ in *Development, Displacement and Marginalisation* (Ed) Ranjana Ray 2011, Seminar and Public Lecture series, Asiatic Society, Kolkata.
- -----“Gendered New Technology: Neglected Terrain of Globalization” in the Festschrift for Professor Yogendra Singh *Modernization, Globalization and Social Transformation*, vol. 4 I. P. Modi ((ed.) Jaipur, India, Rawat, 2014.
- ----“Prajuktir Lingakaran: Naritva, Matritva O Prajanan” (Gendering of Technology: Femininity, Motherhood and Reproduction), *Manabi, (Women)* vol. 5, nos.3-4, July-December, 2002, pp. 16-23.
- ----“Janani O Prajukti: Lingakaran O Khamatayaner Sahabasthan (Motherhood and Technology: The Co-existence of Gendering and Empowerment)”, *Dhanadhanye* (Bengali version of Yojana), *Special Issue on Independence*, August 2001, pp 61-5.
- ---“Narir Prantikikaran O Manabhadhikar : Bharatiya Prekshpat (Marginalisation of Women and Human Rights: The Indian Scenario)”, *Dhanadhanye* ( Bengali version of Yojana), Human Rights Issue, December 1999, pp. 17-27
- ----“Naritta O Bhranta Chetana “(Femininity and False Consciousness)”, *Dhanadhanye* (Bengali version of Yojana), *Special Issue on Women*, March 1999. pp. 8-13
- Carr, Marilyn and Chen, Martha and Jhabwala, Renana, *Speaking out: Women’s Economic Empowerment in South Asia*, Vistaar, New Delhi, 1996.
- Devi, K. Uma (Ed.), *Violence Against Women: Human Rights Perspective*, Eastern Book Corporation, 2005.

- Gandhi, Navdita & Nandita Shah, *The Issues at Stake: Theory and Practice in the Contemporary Women's Movement in India*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1991.
- Ghosh, Biswajit (ed.), *Interrogating Development: Discourses on Development in India Today*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2012.
- Ghosh, Biswajit, *Trafficking in Women & Children, Child Marriage & Dowry-A Study for Action Plan in West Bengal*, Department of Women & Child Welfare, Govt.of West Bengal & UNICEF, 2007.
- Holmes, Mary, *Gender and Everyday Life*, Routledge, London, 2009.
- Kapadia, Karin, *The Violence of Development: The Politics of Identity, Gender and Social Inequalities in India*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2002.
- Kelkar, Meena and Gangavane, Deepti (Ed.), *Feminism in Search of an Identity – The Indian Context*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi, 2003.
- Kumar, Nita, *The Politics of Gender, Community & Modernity: Essays on Education in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007.
- Kumari, R. Letha, *Women in Politics: Participation and Governance*, Eastern Book Corporation, 2006.
- Mazumdar, Vina (ed.), *Symbiosis of Power: Studies on the Political Status of Women in India*, Allied Publishers, New Delhi, 1979.
- McDowell, Linda & Pringle, Rosemary, *Defining Gender: Social Institutions and Gender Divisions*, Polity Press, Cambridge, 1992.
- Menon, Nivedita (ed.), *Gender and Politics in India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1999.
- Menon, Nivedita (ed.), *Sexualities*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2007.
- Millet, Kate, *Sexual Politics*, Hart-Davis, London, 1971.
- Saunders, Kriemild, *Feminist Post-Development Thought*, Zed Books, New Delhi, 2004.
- Naidoo, K. and Patel, F. (ed.), *Working Women*, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
- Pramanick, Swapan Kumar and Manna, Samita (ed.), *Women in India. Serials*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2010.
- Priyam, Manisha, Menon, K. and Banerjee, M., *Human Rights, Gender and the Environment*, Pearson, New Delhi, 2009.
- Saul, Jennifer, *Feminism – Issues and Arguments*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2003.
- Sen, Amartya & Drèze, Jean, *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity (Chapter 7: Gender Inequality and Women's Agency)*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1995.
- Sen Ilina, *A Space within the Struggle: Women's Participation in People's Movement*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1990.
- Sharma N. Sharma and Singh, Seema, *Women and Work- Changing Scenario in India*, B.R. Publishing, New Delhi, 1993.
- Shiva, Vandana, *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1988.
- Sinha, Frances, *Microfinance Self-help Groups in India*, Practical Action, 2009.
- Srinivasan, N., *Micro-finance in India: State of the sector report*, Sage, New Delhi, 2012
- Sundar Rajan, Rajeswari, *The Scandal of the State: Women, Law and Citizenship in Postcolonial India*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2003.
- Swaminathan, Padmini, *Women and Work*, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2012.

## **POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

### **SOC OC 401 POLSOC**

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Political Sociology is concerned with the question of power and authority, often with a particular emphasis on the relationship between the state and the civil society. The course deals with the different approaches to the study of politics. It critically analyzes the major political ideologies such as nationalism, liberalism, radicalism, socialism and its impact in changing society. Political Sociology studies political phenomena such as the process of state formation and the role of state in changing the contemporary Indian society. The course analyzes the political participation to establish grass root democracy and its impact on society. The course aims to critically deal with major political issues in contemporary India such as caste, regionalism and corruption.

#### **Module I**

1. Approaches to the Study of Politics
2. Political Power, Authority and Social Stratification
3. Major Political Ideologies: Nationalism, Liberalism, Radicalism, Socialism, Multiculturalism

#### **Module II**

4. Grassroots Democracy and Progressive Social Change in India
5. The Role of the State in Contemporary India
6. Major Political Issues in Contemporary India: Caste, Regionalism, Corruption, Communal Violence, Terrorism

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Ashrafs and Sharma, *Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics*, Universities Press, Hyderabad, 2004.
- Bottomore, Tom, *Political Sociology*, Pluto Press, London, 1993.
- Chandra, *Colonialism & Nationalism in Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1979.
- Chatterjee, Partha *The politics of the governed: Reflections on popular politics in most of the world*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2004.
- Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan, New Delhi, 1948.
- Desai, *Recent Trends in Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan, 1998.
- Eisenstadt, S.N. (ed.), *Political Sociology: A Reader*, Basic Books, New York, 1958.
- Faulks, Keith, *Political Sociology: A Critical Introduction*,. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh, 1999.
- Glasberg, Devita Silfen and Shannon, Deric, *Political Sociology. Oppression, Resistance, and the State*, Sage, London, 2011.
- Gupta, *Left Politics in Bengal*, Orient Blackswan/Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2010.
- Katju, *Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Indian Politics*, Orient BlackSwan, New Delhi, 2003.
- Kohli, Atul, *The State and Poverty in India, The Politics of Reform*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1987.
- Kothari, *Caste in Indian Politics*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1973.

- Kunnath, *Rebels from the Mudhouse*, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2012.
- Laclau, Ernesto, *Politics and Ideology in Marxist Theory*, Verso, London, 1977.
- Lieten, G. K., *Power, Politics and Rural development: Essays on India*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2003.
- Miliband, Ralph, *The State in Capitalist Society*, Quartet Books, London, 1969.
- Mills, C. W., *The Power Elite*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1956.
- Ministry of Rural Development: MNREGA Sameeksha
- Nash, Kate, *Contemporary Political Sociology: Globalization, Politics and Power*, John Wiley & Sons, 2009.
- Needham: *Crisis of Secularism in India*, Duke University Press, Durham, 2006.
- Roy, Dayabati, *Rural Politics in India: Political Stratification and Governance in West Bengal*, Cambridge University Press, Delhi, 2013.
- Rudolph & Rudolph, *The Modernity of Tradition*, University of Chicago Press, 1984.
- Ruud, Arild, *Poetics of village politics: The making of West Bengal rural communism*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.
- Sen, *Working Class Movement in India*, K.P. Bagchi, Kolkata, 1994.
- Sen, *Peasant Movements in India*, K. P. Bagchi, Kolkata, 1982.
- Shah and Pettigrew, *Windows into a Revolution: Ethnographies of Maoism in India and Nepal*, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2012.
- Vora, Rajendra and Palshikar, Suhas, (Ed.), *Indian Democracy*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
- Weber, Max, Gerth, H.H., Wright Mills, C., *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, OUP, Delhi, 1958.

## **URBAN SOCIOLOGY**

### **SOC OC 402 USOC**

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Urban Sociology approaches the study of human groups in a territorial frame of reference. In the last half of the twentieth century there has been revolutionary transformation in the size and nature of human settlement and in the nature of interrelationships among them. Urban Sociology attempts to understand the determinants and the consequences of this transformation. In Urban Sociology social organization is the major focus of inquiry, with emphasis on the interplay between social and spatial organization and how changes in spatial organization impinge on social and psychological aspects of life. It studies the structures, processes, changes and problems of an urban area and by doing so provide inputs for planning and social policy making. The philosophical foundation of modern urban sociology originates from the work of sociologists such as Durkheim, Weber, Tonnies, Simmel, Robert Park, Louis Wirth, Manuel Castle, David Harvey. The theorists theorized the economic, social, cultural process of urbanization and its effect on social alienation, the production or destruction of collective or individual identities. The course deals with factors of urbanization, emerging trends in urbanization and sociological dimension of urbanization and social consequences of urbanization. The course traces the growth and development of Indian cities. It deals with the changing occupational structure in urban India. The course deals with urban issues, problems of urbanization and urban management in India. The course will help students to get familiar with the quality of life in urban India. Urban Sociologists can make predictions as well as suggest changes to improve the lives of the citizens living in urban area.

#### **Module I**

1. Theorizing the 'city' in Sociology: Tonnies, Robert Park, Louis Wirth, Manuel Castle and David Harvey, Saskia Sassen; Basic Concepts: Rural, Urban, Rurbanization, Suburb, Urban Fringes, Urbanism, City, Town, Metropolis
2. Sociological Dimensions of Urbanization
3. Urban Ecology, Urban Space and Urban Planning

#### **Module II**

4. Trends in Urbanization; Classification of Urban centers, Cities and Towns
5. Changing Occupational Structure in Urban India and its Impact
6. Indian City and problems of housing, slum development, urban ecology, urban poverty, Health; Urban planning and problems, Politics and Problems in Urban Governance in India.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Abrahamson, Mark, *Urban Sociology*, Prentice-Hall, 1980.
- Bose, Ashis, *Studies in Indian Urbanisation*, Tata McGraw Hill, 1978.
- Flanagan, William, *Urban Sociology: Images and Structure*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2010.
- Flanagan, William G., *Contemporary Urban Sociology*, CUP Archive, 1993.
- Hutter, Mark, *Experiencing Cities* (2nd Edition), Allyn & Bacon, 2012.
- Jayapalan, N., *Urban Sociology*, Atlantic Publishers, 2002.
- Kundu, A. (ed.), *Inequality, Mobility and Urbanization*, ICSSR and Manak, 2000.

- Macionis, John and Parrillo, Vincent, *Cities and Urban Life* (6th Edition), Pearson, 2012.
- Mohanty, B., *Urbanization in Developing Countries*, Concept, 1993.
- Morris, R.N., *Urban Sociology*, Rutledge, 2013.
- Patel, Sujata & Deb, Kushal (eds.), *Urban Studies in India*, OUP.
- Pickwance, C. G. (ed.), *Urban Sociology: Critical Essays*, Methuen, 1976.
- Rao, M. S. A., *A Reader in Urban Sociology*, Orient Longman. 1991.
- Ronnan, Paddison, *Handbook of Urban Studies*, Sage, 2001.
- Ramachandran, R., *Urbanization and Urban Systems in India*, OUP, 1989.
- Sandhu, R. S. (ed.), *Urbanization in India: Sociological Contributions*, Sage, 2003.
- Sivaramakrishnan, Amitava Kundu and B. N. Singh. *Handbook of Urbanization in India* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), OUP, 2008.
- Taylor, P.J and Derudder, B., *Cities in Globalization: Practice, Policies and Theories*, Rawat, 2013.

## **SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT**

### **SOC OC 403 DEV**

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In Western Europe the coincidence of the Industrial and French revolutions brought to an end the key institutions of the traditional land owning classes and the divisions of society into estates. Rise of the colonies and a purely economic domination over world market affected institutions introduced by colonial power from constitutions to school curriculum. The interaction of the colonizer and the colonized affected both by not solely in economic terms but the relation was dialectic. Hence phases of development typical of Europe were not produced elsewhere. The aim of the course is to see how these differences constituted a process of unbalanced development and what were the responses to these of a developing state like India.

#### **Module I**

1. Theories of Development and Under Development
2. Theories of Alternative Development and Post-Development
3. Indian Alternatives to Development: Vision of Vivekananda, Tagore, and Gandhi
4. Indian and Development: planned Economy, Green Revolution, Regional Disparities, Globalization, Victims of Development

#### **Module II**

5. Women's work in Household; Women in Global Economy
6. Women organizing for Change; Gender Justice, Citizenship and Development
7. Culture and Development: culture as an aid/impediment to development, development and displacement of tradition, development and upsurge of ethnicity

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Alvares, Claude, *Science, Development and Violence- The Revolt against Modernity*, OUP, Delhi, 1995.
- Ghosh, Biswajit (ed.), *Interrogating Development: Discourses on Development in India Today*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2012.
- Agarwal, Bina et.al., *Capabilities, Freedom and Equity*, OUP, Delhi, 2006.
- Alvin, Y. So, *Social Change and Development*, Sage, New Delhi, 1990.
- Barnett, Tony, *Sociology and Development*, Hutchinson, 1988.
- Basu, Nimai Sadhan (ed.), *Saswata Vivekananda*, Ananda Publishers, Kolkata, 1992.
- Becker, Egon & Jahu, T., *Sustainability and the Social Sciences*, Zed books, London, 1999.
- Bhaduri, Amit, *Development with Dignity: A Case for Full Employment*, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2006.
- Dasgupta, Samir and Pieterse, Jan Nederveen (Ed.), *Politics of Globalisation*, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
- Dayal, P., *Gandhian Theory of Social Reconstruction*, Atlantic, 2006.
- Dreze, Jean & Sen, Amartya, *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, OUP, Delhi, 1995.
- Ghosh, Kritiya Priya, *Focus Onnya Dike Sare Galei Bhalo: Prasanga Rabindranath*, Patralekha, Kolkata, 2012.

- Hardiman, David, *Gandhi: In his Time and Ours*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2009.
- Kothari, Rajani, *Rethinking Development- In Search of Human Alternatives*, Ajanta Publishers, 1990.
- Madan, T. N., *Culture & Development*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1983.
- Mathur, Hari Mohan and Marsden, David, *Development Projects and impoverishment Risks*. OUP, Delhi, 1998.
- Nussbaum, Martha C., *Women and Human Development –The Capabilities Approach*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2000.
- Pieterse, J., *Development Theory*, Vistaar, 2001.
- ..... *Post-Development Theory*, Sage, 2004.
- Peet, Richard and Hartwick, Elaine, *Theories of Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2010.
- Preston, P.W., *Development Theory*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996.
- Purushottaman, S., *The Empowerment of Women in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 1999.
- Ray, Kiely, *Sociology and Development: The Impasse and Beyond*, UCL Press, Berkeley, 1998.
- Sanyal, Kalyan, *Rethinking Capitalist Development*, Routledge, London, 2007.
- Sen, Amartya, *Development as Freedom*, 1999.
- Seth, Mira, *Women and Development*, Sage, New Delhi, 2001.
- Shah, A.M. (ed.), *Social Structure & Change*, Vol.4, Sage, New Delhi, 1997.
- Shah, G., *Development and Deprivation*, Sage, New Delhi, 2002.
- Singharoy, D.K., *Interrogating Social Development*, Manohar, Delhi, 2010.
- Sinha, Diskhit, *Rabindranather Palli Punargather Prayas*, Paschimbanga Bangla Academy, Kolkata, 2010.
- Srivastava, S.P, *The Development Debate*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1998.
- Worsely, P., *Three Worlds- Culture and Development*, 1984.

## **POPULATION AND SOCIETY**

### **SOC OC 404 POP**

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A discussion on the theories of population like the pre-Malthusian, neo-classical and the demographic transition is essential for the understanding of the population problem in a developing society. But the theories in question are essentially economic rather than cultural and social in their interpretations. In a society like India, social and cultural factors have contributed to overpopulation, besides poverty and unemployment. The aim of the course is to illustrate how and what these conditions are besides economic which have played important role in transforming India into an overly populous country and a variety of problems for development.

#### **Module I**

1. Demography: Nature & Scope, Basic Concepts
2. Fertility & Mortality: Determinants, Consequences.
3. Population Structure & Characteristics: Age-Sex Composition & Its Consequences; Global Comparisons
4. Theories of Population Growth: Malthusian, Classical & Neo-classical Schools of Thought, Marxist & Socialist Views, Demographic Transition, Feminist Critique

#### **Module II**

5. Urbanization and Modernization Debates
6. Debates about Population and Development in India
7. Gender and Population: Reproductive Rights, Choice and Health, Sex-selective Abortion
8. Population control, Family Planning, Family Welfare

#### **Suggested Readings:**

- Bhende, A. & Karithar, T., *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalaya Publication House, Mumbai, 2000.
- Bhende, Asha A. and Kanithar, Tara, *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2001.
- Chatterjee, S.C; Pathaik, P; Chariar, V.M (eds.), *Discourses on Ageing & Dying*, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2008.
- Dube, R.S., *Population Pressure & Agrarian Change*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1990.
- Ford, T.R. and D'Jong G., *Social Demography*, Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, 1970.
- Ghosh, Biswajit, 'Population Change and its Consequences: India's concern in the 21st century', *Man & Development*, 33, 1, March, 2011, pp. 1-18.
- Hans Raj, B., *Fundamentals of Demography*, Surjeet Publication, Delhi, 1999.
- Hasan, M.I., *Population Geography*, Rawat, Jaipur, 2005.
- Heer, David, *Society & Population*, Prentice –Hall, NJ, 1975.
- Kundu, A. (ed.), *Inequality, Mobility and Urbanization*, ICSSR and Manak, New Delhi, 2000.
- Liebig, P. S & Rajan S.I (eds.), *An Aging India: Perspectives, Prospects & Policies*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur, 2005.
- Malthus, *An Essay on Population*, Everyman's Library, London, 1973.

- Mehta, S.R. (ed.), *Poverty, Population & Development*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1997.
- Mishra, B.D., *An Introduction to the Study of Population*, South Asian Publishers, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1982.
- Mohanty, B., *Urbanization in Developing Countries*, Concept Publishing, New Delhi, 1993.
- Osella, Filippo and Gardner, Katy (ed.), *Migration, Modernity and Social Transformation in South Asia*, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.
- Pappathi, K., *Ageing: Scientific Perspective & Social Issues*, A.P.H Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2007.
- Patel, Sujata & Deb, Kushal (eds.), *Urban Studies in India*, OUP, Delhi, 2004.
- Ramachandran, R., *Urbanization and Urban Systems in India*, OUP, Delhi, 1989.
- Rao, M. S. A., *A Reader in Urban Sociology*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1991.
- Sandhu, R. S. (ed.), *Urbanization in India: Sociological Contributions*, Sage, New Delhi, 2003.
- Sinha, V.C & Zacharia, E., *Elements Of Demography*, Allied Publishers, Mumbai, 2009.
- Sivaramakrishnan, Amitava Kundu and Singh, B. N., *Handbook of Urbanization in India* (2nd edition), OUP, Delhi, 2008.
- Shah, Baviskar and Ramaswamy, *Social Structure and Change* (Vol.4), Sage, New Delhi, 1997.
- Srinivasan, K., *Basic Demographic Techniques & Applications*, Sage, New Delhi, 1998.
- Srivastava, S.P. (ed.), *The Development Debate*, Rawat, Jaipur, 1998.
- Upadhya, Carol and Rutten, Mario, "Migration, Transnational Flows, and Development in India: A Regional Perspective", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLVII, No. 19, 2012.
- Weinstein, Jay and Pillai, Vijayan K., *Demography: The Science of Population*, Allyn & Bacon, 2000.