

Department of Sociology
Veer Narmad South Gujarat University
Surat

Syllabus

MA – Sociology



Department of Sociology

VNSG University, Surat

Sociology Course Proposed for Semester System in Sociology at MA Programme to be implemented from the academic year 2010-11

Semester – I			Total Marks	Ext. (70%)	Int. (30%)
Core Course :					
1.	Paper I	Classical Sociological Tradition – I	100	70	30
2.	Paper II	Methodology of Social Research – I	100	70	30
3.	Paper III	Sociology of Change & Development – I	100	70	30
Elective Course: (Any one of the following will be obtained by the candidate)					
4.	Paper IV-A	Environment and Society	100	70	30
OR					
	Paper IV-B	Globalization and Society	100	70	30
Inter -disciplinary Course:					
5.	Paper V	Sociology of Social Movements in India	100	70	30
Semester – II					
Core Course :					
6.	Paper VI	Classical Sociological Tradition – II	100	70	30
7.	Paper VII	Methodology of Social Research – II	100	70	30
8.	Paper VIII	Sociology of Change Development – II	100	70	30
Elective Course: (Any one of the following will be obtained by the candidate)					
9.	Paper IX - A	Sociology of Heath	100	70	30
OR					
	Paper IX - B	Rural Society in India	100	70	30
Inter -disciplinary Course:					
10.	Paper X	Political Sociology	100	70	30

Semester – III			Total Credit	Ext. (70%)	Int. (30%)
Core Course :					
11.	Paper XI	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology – I	100	70	30
12.	Paper XII	Perspective and Themes on Indian Society –I	100	70	30
13.	Paper XIII	Sociology of Tribal India – I	100	70	30
Elective Course: (Any one of the following will be obtained by the candidate)					
14.	Paper XIV-A	Population and Society	100	70	30
OR					
	Paper XIV-B	Industry & Society in India	100	70	30
Inter -disciplinary Course:					
15.	Paper XV	Women's Studies	100	70	30
Semester – IV					
Core Course :					
16.	Paper XVI	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology – II	100	70	30
17.	Paper XVII	Perspective and Themes on Indian Society –II	100	70	30
18.	Paper XVIII	Sociology of Tribal India – II	100	70	30
Elective Course: (Any one of the following will be obtained by the candidate)					
19.	Paper XIX-A	Sociology of Education	100	70	30
OR					
	Paper XIX-B	Urban Society in India.	100	70	30
Inter -disciplinary Course:					
20.	Paper XX	Sociology of Social Work	100	70	30

M.A. (SOCIOLOGY) SEMESTER– I

CORE COURSE

PAPER – I

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION—I

OBJECTIVES:

Industrial revolution and consequent transformation of mode of production brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal social structure of the European societies. These events have attracted the attention of the social thinkers to analyze the changed scenario in their own ways. That has shaped the discipline of sociology. This laid down the theoretical foundations of sociology on which sociological theories are erected. The present course aims at acquainting the students with this classical contribution.

UNIT—I AUGUST COMTE

Intellectual background; law of human progress; contribution of Comte with reference to rational social order;

UNIT—II HERBERT SPENCER

Intellectual background; evolutionary theory; problem of objectivity in the social sciences; ultra conservative theory of non-interference in social change;

UNIT – III EMILE DURKHEIM

Intellectual background. Division of labour in modern society;
Mechanical and organic solidarities Abnormal form of division of labour;
Suicide and suicide rate. Sociological approach to study suicide. Types of suicide Religion-emergence and role of religion, structure of religion: Sacred and profane, role of beliefs and rituals.

Methodological contribution: Sociology as a science, concept of social fact.

References:

- Durkheim, Emile, 1933: *The Division of labour in Society*, Macmillan, New York
_____, 1938: *Rules of sociological method*, Chicago: University, Chicago
_____, 1951: *The Suicide*, The Free Press, Illinois.
_____, 1915: *Elementary Forms of Religious Life*, Allen & Unwin, London.
Comte, Auguste, 1987: *The Positive Philosophy*, Ams, Pr. Inc.
Frederick, Ferre (ed), 1988: *Introduction to Positive Philosophy*, Hackett Pub. Co.Inc
Peel, J.D.Y., (ed), 1972: *Herbert Spencer on Social Evolution*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

**CORE COURSE
PAPER-II**

METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH—I

Objectives:

The course aims at providing enhanced understanding of the fundamental of the social research and its techniques. While offering the course emphasis shall be given to develop skills and critical outlook of the student for a systematic comprehension of social phenomenon. Further the student shall be equipped to deal with the qualitative and quantitative data collected from the field. Hence emphasis has been given also to relevant statistical techniques for collection, classification and analysis of data. Thus the paper focuses on preparing appropriate mindset for carrying out research activities.

UNIT-I

Nature of social reality, social theory and fact, formulation of research problems

UNIT-II

Logic of inquiry in social science research; inductive and deductive methods. The process of theory building; Scientific method in social research; Hypothesis and concept.

UNIT-III

Quantitative methods and survey research; Survey techniques Sampling design; Questionnaire construction; Measurement and scaling Reliability and validity Processing of data; Editing of data; Tabulation; Analysis and interpretation of data – Report writing.

References:

- Jahoda, M & Others, 1965: *Research Methods in Social Relations*, Methven & Co. Ltd., New York
- Goode, W & P. Halt, 1952: *Methods in Social Relations*, McGraw Hill, New York
- Young, Pauline V, 1968: *Scientific Social Survey and Research*, Prentice Hall, India Ltd., New Delhi
- Kuhrj, T.S., 1970: *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, Uni. of Chicago Press, Chicago
- Bryman, Alan, 1988: *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*, Unwin Hyman, London.
- Hughes, John, 1987: *The philosophy of Social Research*, Longman, London
- Mukherjee, PN (ed). 2000: *Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives*, Sage, N. Delhi

**CORE COURSE
PAPER – III**

SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT—I

Objective:

Social change has always been a focal point of sociology study. Development has emerged as a central concern for sociologists as well as planners in our country as well. The course is designed keeping in mind following objectives:

To provide conceptual and theoretical clarity;

To provide an insight into the manner in which social structure & impinges on development and development on social structure with a special reference to Indian experiences,

To develop skills for professional careers in the area of development planning.

UNIT-I

Meaning and forms of social change: Social change Vs Social Development

Evolution; progress, transformation: Change in structure and change of structure

UNIT-II

Theories and factors of social change:

Linear, cyclical and curvilinear; demographic; economic religious, info-tech and mass-media.

UNIT-III

Social change in contemporary India: Trends of continuity and change, process of change; sanskritization, westernization, modernization and secularization.

References:

Appadurai, Arjun, 1977: *Modernity at large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*, OUP, New Delhi

Harrison, D., 1989: *The Sociology of Modernization Development*, Sage, New Delhi

Moor, Wilbert & 1967: *Social change*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. Robert cook, Srinivas, M.N., 1966: *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkley University Press, Berkley.

Amin, Samir, 1979: *Unequal Development*, OUP, New Delhi.

Chilcote, RH & DL 1983: *Theories of Development*, Sage, New Delhi. Johnson

Frank, A.G., 1967: *Capitalism and under development in Latin America*, MRP, New York.

Webster. Andrew, 1984: *Introduction to the Sociology of Development*, Mac Millan, London.

Desai A.R., 1985: *India's Path of Development A Marxist Approach*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay

Gore M.S., 1985: *Social Aspects of Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

**ELECTIVE COURSE
PAPER - IV - A**

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

Objectives: The Course aims to provide exposure related to the sociological basis of environment and society and their interfaces. The objective of this course is to provide skills in environmental concerns and to understand human suffering. The course focuses on sociological theories on environment both classical and contemporary.

- I. Classical concerns of Karl Max Emile Durkhem and Max Weber on environment.
- II. Emerging theoretical parameters in environmental sociology. Contributions of Zavestoskis, Dunlap & Cattan, Ramchandra Guha, Patrick Giddens, and Radha Kamal Mukherjee.
- III. Environmental issues with reference to population, water, sanitation, pollution, energy, housing and urban development and rural poverty.

References:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Gadgil, Madhav and Ramchandra Guha 1996 | <i>Ecology and Equity: The Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India.</i> New Delhi : OUP |
| Giddens, Anthony. 1996 | "Global Problems and Ecological Crisis" in <i>Introduction to Sociologi.</i> 2 nd Edition. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. |
| Michael Redclif, 1984 | <i>Development and the Environmental Crisis,</i> Meheun Co. Ltd. New York. |
| Munshi, Indra. 2000 | "'Environment' in Sociological Theory" <i>Sociological Bulletin.</i> Vol.49, No.2. |

**ELECTIVE COURSE
PAPER – IV - B**

GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIETY

Objectives

Presently the society is passing through the process of globalization. The process is so fast that it has attracted attention of social scientists to think over the issues relating to this process. The dynamic nature of globalization, the various agencies involved in this process are to be understood. Further socio-economic as well as cultural impacts are to be examined with reference to Indian society.

UNIT-I

The nature and dynamics of globalization, Globalization: historical and social context (world capitalism, modernization), Features of globalization (the role of information and communication technology), Advantages and disadvantages of globalization.

UNIT-II

Agencies of globalization; Agencies: Multinational corporations (MNCS), Nation state, media market. Non-governmental organizations (IMF, World Bank, etc.)

UNIT-III

Globalization and culture, The ethos of globalization (individualism and consumerism); Diffusion and projection of American value system and cultural patterns through the media, cultural homogenization, hegemony and dominance.

References:

- Appadurai, Arjun, 1997: *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Hoogvelt, Ankie, 1997: *Globalization and Post-Colonial World, The New political Economy of Development*, Macmillan, London.
- Kiely, Ray & Phil Marfleet 1998: *Globalization and third world*, RKP, (ed), London.
- Waterr, Malcoim, 1996: *Globalization*, RKP, London.
- Smith, Pamela Shurmer 2000: *Indian: Globalization and change* Oxford University Press, New York.

OR

INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

PAPER - V

SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

UNIT-I

Meaning and concept of social movement, social movement as a form of collective organization, career of social movement.

UNIT-II

Structural components or social movement ideology; goals, norms, leadership and followers- stages of social movement views of Herbert Blumer, Neil Smelser.

UNIT-III

Theories of social movement: Theory of Relative Deprivation; Strain Theory and theory of Revitalization.

References:

- Banks, J.A.1972: *The Sociology of Social Movements*, Macmillan, London.
Desai, A.R., 1966: *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular, Prakashan, Bombay.
Dhanagre, D.N., 1983: *Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950*, Oxford University Press.
Oomen, T.K., 1990: *Protest and Change: Studies in Social Movement*, Sage, Delhi
Shingh, K.S., 1982: *Tribal Movements in India*, Manohar Prakashan, Delhi.
Selliot E., 1995: *From untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement*, Manohar Prakashan, Delhi

SEMESTER—II

CORE COURSE PAPER - VI

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL TRADITION –II

Objective:

Industrial revolution and consequent transformation of mode of production brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal social structure of the European societies. These events have attracted the attention of the social thinkers to analyze the changed scenario in their own ways. That has shaped the discipline of sociology. The laid down the theoretical foundations of sociology on which sociological theories are erected. The present course aims at acquainting the students with this classical contribution.

UNIT – I KARL MARX

Theory of social changes dialectical materialism as a philosophical perspective of changes and its laws. Materialistic interpretation of history: As a perspective of transformation of human society through various states. Economic determination. Mode of production society through different stages. Economic determination, Mode of production and social structure (basic and super structure) Emergence and development of capitalism. Concept of surplus value and exploitation. Emergence of classes and class-conflict. Proletariate revolution. Alienation in the capitalist society.

UNIT – II MAX WEBER

Social action and its types and sources
Intellectual background. Analysis of modern capitalism. Role of ideas and values in social changes with reference to relationship between protestant ethic and emergence of capitalism.
Theory of Authority -- Authority and power, types of authority and bases of their legitimacy.
Bureaucracy: characteristic, functions and dysfunctions. Concepts of class, status and power.
Methodological contribution Sociology as interpretative science,
Concepts of class, status and power

UNIT– III VILFREDO PARETO

Intellectual background
Methodological contribution (logico-experimental method), classification of logical & non logical actions.
Non-logical actions (explanation in terms of his theory of residues and derivations) Classification of residues and derivatives. Theory of social change - Elites and masses, Types of elites and their circulation.

References:

- Marx, K. & F. Engles, 1969: *Selected Works* (3 vols) Progress Publisher, Moscow.
Weber, Max, 1957: *The Protestant ethics and the spirit of Capitalism*, Allen and Unwin, London.
_____ 1964: *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization*, The Free Press, New York.
_____ 1949: *The Methodology of Social Sciences*, Free Press, New York.
Pareto, V., 1935: *The Mind and Society*, Translated by A Bongiorno and A Livingston and (ed.) by A Livingston, Brace and Co., Harcourt.
Giddens, Anthony, 1997: *Capitalism and Modern social theory: An Analysis of Writings of Marx, Weber and Durkheim*, Cambridge University Press, London.
Coser, L.A., 1977: *Master of Sociological Thought* Harcourt Base, New York.
Aron, Reymond, 1965-1967: *Main Currents in Sociological Thought*, Vol. 1 and 2, Penguin
Chauhan, Brijraj, 1994: *Samaj Vigyan ke Prerak Strot*, (Hindi), A.C. Brothers, Udaipur.

**CORE COURSE
PAPER - VII**

METHODOLOGY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH—II

Objectives

The course aims at providing enhanced understanding of the fundamental of the social research and its techniques. While offering the course emphasis shall be given to develop skills and critical outlook of the student for a systematic comprehension of social phenomenon. Further the student shall be equipped to deal with the qualitative and qualitative data collected form the field. Hence emphasis has been given also to relevant statistical techniques for collection, classification and analysis of data. Thus the paper focuses on preparing appropriate mindset for carrying out research activities.

UNIT-I

Statistics in social research

Measurement of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode Measurement of Dispersion: Standard and Quartile Deviation

UNIT-II

Qualitative research techniques; Observation Meaning and Types, Interview, meaning; Types and use of Interview guide; Case study method; Life history Genealogy; Problems of objectivity in qualitative research; Significance of qualitative data in social research

UNIT III

Declination of Social research—ideographic and nomothetic explanation; Induction and Deduction, The Ethics of Social Research; Ethical Issues in Social Research; Anonymity and Confidentiality; The Ethical Controversies; The Politics of Research; Research and Action; Social Science Research in South Asia.

Reference:

- Jahoda, M & Others, 1965: *Research Methods in Social Relations*, Methven & Co. Ltd., New York
- Goode, W & P. Halt, 1952: *Methods in Social Relations*, McGraw Hill, New York
- Young, Pauline V, 1968, *Scientific Social Survey and Research*, Prentice Hall India Ltd., New Delhi
- Kuhrj, T.S., 1970: *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago
- Bryman, Alan, 1988: *Quality and Quantity in Social Research*, Allen & Unwin, London.
- Hughes, John, 1987: *The philosophy of Social Research*, Longman, London
- Mukherjee, PN (ed), 2000: *Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives*, Sage, N. Delhi
- Hamnett, M. P., Douglas, J. Porter, Amarjit Singh and Krishna Kumar, 1984: *Ethic, Politics and International Social Science Research*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Homman, Roger, 1991: *The Ethics of Social Research*, London
- Lee, Raymond, 1993: *Doing Research on Sensitive Topics*, Sage Pub.
- Dreze, Jean, 2002: "On Research and Action", *Economic and Political Weekly*, March.
- Andreski, S., 1972: *Social Sconces as Sorlery*, New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Sen, Amartya, 1993: "Positional Objectivity", *Philosophy and Public Affairs*, 22.
- Chatterjee, P., 2002: "Institutional Context of Social Sciences Research in South Asia", *Economic and Political Weekly*, August.
- _____ 2002: *Social Sciences Research in South Asia*, New York: SSRC.
- Gore, M. S., 1975: "A Note on Some Problems of Social Science Development in India", *ICSSR Newsletter*, 5, February.
- Kurien, C.T., 1982: "Social Science Research", *ICSSR Newsletter*, 12, March.
- Shah, A.M., 2005: "Higher Education and Research: Roots of Mediocrity", *Economic and Political Weekly*, XI-Nov: 22

**CORE COURSE
PAPER - VIII**

SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE & DEVELOPMENT—II

Objectives

Social change has always been a focal point of sociology study. Development has emerged as a central concern for sociologists as well as planners in our country as well. The course is designed keeping in mind following objectives:

To provide conceptual and theoretical clarity; to provide an insight into the manner in which social structure & impinges on development and development on social structure with a special reference to Indian experiences; to develop skills for professional careers in the area of development planning.

UNIT-I

Changing conceptions of development: Economic growth, human development; social development, sustainable development.

UNIT-II

Theories of development and underdevelopment: Modernization theories, center-periphery, world systems, unequal exchange:

UNIT-III

Paths and agencies of development: (Exogenous and endogenous force of change) Capitalist, socialist, mixed economy, Gandhian; state, market, governmental and non-governmental organization, sociological appraisal of Five Years Plans and their consequences; socio cultural repercussions of globalization.

References:

Appadurai, Arjun, 1977: *Modernity at large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*, OUP, New Delhi

Harrison, D., 1989: *The Sociology of Modernization Development*, Sage, New Delhi

Moor, Wilbert & 1967: *Social change*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. Robert cook,

Srinivas, M.N., 1966: *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkley University Press, Berkley.

Amin, Samir, 1979: *Unequal Development*, OUP, New Delhi.

Chilcote, RH & DL 1983: *Theories of Development*, Sage, New Delhi. Johnson

Frank, A.G., 1967: *Capitalism and under development in Latin America*, MRP, New York.

Webster. Andrew, 1984: *Introduction to the Sociology of Development*, Mac Millan, London.

Desai A.R., 1985: *India's Path of Development A Marxist Approach*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay

Gore M.S., 1985: *Social Aspects of Development*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Objectives: The status of health is related with the quality of life trough out the globe. Although the life expectancy has increased considerably in India, nevertheless, communicable and infectious diseases still show disasterious situation. Due to the high tech and high cost, primary health care facilities are lacking far behind in many parts in India that need to be understood from social science perspective.

- I. Sociology of health – its objective and scope, contribution of sociology to the field of health, definition and various dimensions of health. Health and its relationship to other social institutions.
- II. Evolution of social medicine in India and abroad. Social sciences and dimensions of health.
- III. Hospital as a social organization. Types of hospital – General, Specialty, Sanatoria, dispensaries, teaching and corporate hospitals. Functions of hospitals – coordination and supervision in hospitals. Medical social service in hospitals.

References:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Albrecht, Gary L. and Fitzpatrick, R. 1994. | <i>Quality of life in healthcare: Advances in medical sociology.</i> Mumbai: Jai Press. |
| Conrad, Peter et al. 2000. | <i>Handbook of medical sociology,</i> New Jersey: Prentice Hall. |
| Rao, Mohan. 1999. | <i>Disinvesting in health: The World Bank's Prescription for health</i> New Delhi: Sage |
| Schwartz, Howard. 1994. | <i>Dominant issues in medical sociology.</i> New York : McGraw Hill. |

ELECTIVE COURSE
PAPER – IX - B

RURAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objectives

The course is designed to develop sociological skill on peasant and social structure in the following ways:

Understanding of rural social structure, change and development in India. Imparting skills to reconstruct rural institutions and making aware with prevailing approaches to study rural society viz. rural community and peasantry.

UNIT-I

Study of the rural questions: Nature of villages and city in India (Static and dynamic)

UNIT-II

Rural Social System: Family, Kinship, caste system, rural economic activities; Production, labour, capital, agricultural arrangement, exchange system-jajmani, distribution, consumption.

UNIT-III

Rural religious life: Festival, religious tour; rural social activities: Caste panchayat, village panchayat, interactions between panchayats, rural leadership; rural studies: Little community and its feature, peasant society (critical analysis)

References:

- Desai, A.R., 1977: *Rural Sociology in India*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay
- Chauhan, Brij Raj, 1988: *Bharat me Gramin Samaj (Hindi)*, A.C. Brothers, Jaipur-Bhopal.
- Ashish, Nandi, 1999: *Ambiguous Journey to the City*, OUP, New Delhi
- Redfield, Robert, 1960: *The Little Community and Peasant Society*, Chicago University Press, Chicago.
- Majumdar, D.N. (ed.), 1955: *Rural Profile*, Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society, Lucknow.

INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

PAPER - X

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Objective:

Political system is the most dominant component of social structure. Hence, the students are to be exposed about the nature and functioning of the political systems and the political processes.

UNIT—I

Definition and subject matter of political Sociology;, distinctive approach of political sociology; interrelationship between political system and society.

UNIT-II

Political culture—meaning and significance; political socialization—meaning, significance and agencies.

UNIT—III

Elite theories of distribution of power in society; political process in India—role of caste, religion, regionalism, and language; political parties.

References:

- Eisenstadt, S.N.. (ed) 1971: *Political Sociology*, New York, Basic Book.
Kothari, R., 1979: *Politics in India*, Orient Longman Ltd.
Kothari, Rajani, (ed) 1986: *Caste in Indian Politics*, New Delhi: Orient Longman
_____ 1989 and 1990: *Politics and the People*, Vol. I & II, New Delhi: Ajanta
Publication
Merton, R.K., (ed) 1952: *Reader in Bureaucracy*, Glenco: Free Press.
Robert Michels, 1949: *Political Parties*, Glenco: Free Press
Mills C. W. & Hans Greth, 1946: *Essays in Sociology*, New York: Oxford University
Press.
Biswas, Dipti Kumar, 1989: *Political Sociology*, Calcutta: Firma KLM Pvt.
Mills, C.W., 1956: *The Power Elite*, New York: Oxford University Press

OR

SEMESTER III

CORE COURSE PAPER—XI

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY—I

Objective:

This course is intended to introduce the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have contributed in shaping the sociological thinking in the latter half on the 20th century and have been continuing by the practitioners of the sociology today.

Outline of the course

UNIT—I: Structural functionalism AR Radcliff Brown: Social structure S. F. Nadel: Role Analysis; T Parsons: Functional dimensions of social system R K Merton: Codification, critique and reformulation of functional analysis

UNIT—II: Structuralism and post structuralism C Levi-Strauss: Cultural diversity; M Foucault: Structuralism and post structuralism

UNIT—III: Conflict theory; R Dahrendorf; Marx critique and dialectics of conflict; L Coser: Functional analysis of conflict; R Collins: Conflict and social change

References:

- B. Radcliff, 1952: *Structure and function in primitive Society*, Cohen, London.
- Nadel, S.F., 1957: *The Theory of Social Structure*, London.
- Parsons, T., 1937: *The Theory of Social Action*, New York.
- Merton, R.K., 1968: *Social Theory and Social Structure*, Free Press, Glencoe.
- Coser, Lewis A., 1956: *The Functions of Social Conflict*, RKP, London.
- Levi-Strauss, C., 1963: *Structural Anthropology*, London
- Lukacs, G., 1971: *History and Class Consciousness*, New York
- Poulantzas, N., 1975: *Class in Contemporary Capitalism*
- Tilly, L., & Charles (eds), 1981: *Class Conflict and Collective Action*, London

**CORE COURSE
PAPER – XII**

PERSPECTIVES AND THEMES OF INDIAN SOCIETY—I

Objective:

The course is designed to develop comprehensive understanding of Indian society. It also aims at sensitizing the students on diverse nature of Indian society and its bearing on theoretical perspectives.

UNIT—I

Theoretical perspectives: Ideological, Cognitive, Historical (G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumont) Structural Functional Approach (M.N. Srinivas, SC Dube); Dialectical (D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai & R.K. Mukherjee); Integrated approach (Yogendra Singh); Subaltern perspective (B.R. Ambedkar)

UNIT—II

Changes in Social structure and modernization (Macro level) Macro social structure and social change (a) The Elite and social change (b) Bureaucratic elite and Bureaucracy (c) Business elite (d) Islam and modernization in India

UNIT—III

Changes in social structure and modernization (Micro Level) Changing family structure; Village community

References:

- Momin, A.R., 1996: *The Legacy of G.S. Ghurye: A Centennial Festschrift*, Popular, Bombay.
- Dumont, L., 1970: *Homo Hierarchicus; The caste system and its implications*, Vikas, New Delhi,
- Oomen, T.K. & P.N., 1986: Mukherjee (eds) *Indian Sociology, Reflections and Introspections*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- Singh, Y., 1986: *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging concerns*, Vistaar, Delhi.
- Lannoy, Richard, 1971: *The speaking Tree: A study of Indian Culture and Society*, Oxford University Press, London.

**CORE COURSE
PAPER—XIII**

SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBAL INDIA—I

Objective:

The tribal folks constitute a significant segment of Indian society. The aim of this paper is to provide a comprehensive understanding of tribal people in terms of their distribution and concentration, demographic feature, social structure and cultural patterns with the help of illustration from tribal society in Indian and Gujarat.

UNIT—I

What is a tribe? Scheduled Tribe in Indian Constitution; Tribal population and their geographical distribution; Tribal migration

UNIT—II

Social organization in Tribal India: Family, marriage kinship, Descent group, clan, moiety and phratry; status of women in tribal societies.

UNIT—III

Economic organizations:

References:

- Banerjee, M., 1964: *Primitive Men in India*, The Indian Publications, Ambala
Singh, K.S. (ed), 1972: *Tribal Situation in India*, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla
Chauhan, B.R., 1970: *Towns in Tribal Setting*, National Publishing House, Delhi.
Vidyarthi, L. P. & Rai, B.K., 1977: *The Tribal Culture in India*, Concept, Delhi.
Pathy, Jagannath, 1984: *Tribal Peasantry*: Inter-India Publications, New Delhi

POPULATION AND SOCIETY

Objectives: The course aims to understand the population and its implication at various levels.

- I. Importance of population study, Nature and scope, population system and its relationship with social structure and stratification.
- II. Population of India: History, growth composition. Major population problems in India with special reference to Gujarat: Populations explosion, migration, family planning, birth and death rate, infant mortality rate.
- III. Population theories Malthusian and Dumont social capillarity theories. Population policy in India and its implications.

References:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Cassen, R.H. | <i>India's Population, Economy, Society</i> |
| Premi, Rammanamma
and Bambawale | <i>An Introduction to Social Demography</i> |
| Calvin Gold, Cheieder | <i>Population, Modernization and Social Structure</i> |
| Davis, Kingsley | <i>Population in India and Pakistan</i> |

**ELECTIVE COURSE
PAPER XIV - B**

INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objective:

The course is designed to give knowledge to the PG students on Industrial society and Sociological order, industrialization process, work transformation, Industrial towns and cities and also on Industrial organization with personnel management practices with special reference to India.

UNIT-I

Industrial Sociology: Definition, subject matter: Historical origins, significance of Industrial Sociology.

UNIT-II

The Industrial Revolution: The French Revolution Industrial Capitalism: Alienation and Anomie.

UNIT-III

Management: Definition, Nature and Tasks; Industrial relations, Industrial conflict-causes and types; resolution of conflict, conciliation; abstraction; adjudication, collective bargaining; participatory Management.

References:

- Seth, N.R. (ed.), 1982: *Industrial Sociology in India*, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
- Moore, W.E., 1977: *Industrial Relations and Social Order*, Arno Press, New York.
- Gadgil, D.R., 1959: *Industrial Revolution of India*, Geoffrey, Oxford.
- Parker, S.R., 1981: *The Sociology of Industry*. George Allen Unwin, London.
- Watson, K. Tony, 1995: *Sociology, World and Industry*, R.K.P., London
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- Philip Hancock, Melissa, 2001: *Taylor, Work post Modernism and Organization*, Sage, New Delhi.

OR

**INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE
PAPER XV**

WOMEN'S STUDIES

Objective:

To expose the situation of women with reference to culture and social structure.

UNIT—I

Gender and Society in India: Cultural Construction of Womanhood: Female Sexuality and Seclusion of Women: Women and Living spaces: Gender, Kinship and Control of Resources: Tradition, Family and the State:

UNIT—II

Conceptualizing Domestic Work and Domestic workers: Market value of unpaid work, work, gender, class and ethnicity. Feminist Movements and their impacts.

UNIT—III

Origin and Growth of women's Human Rights; Universal Declaration of Human Rights—1948; Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women—1979; Women's Rights in Public and Private Sphere: Reproductive Rights of Women; Rights of Girl Child; NGOs and Women's Rights

References:

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- Kalpagam, U., 1994: *Labour and Gender*, Delhi: Sage Pub.
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- Patel, Vibhuti, 2002: *Women's Challenges of the New Millennium*, New Delhi: Gyan Publishers
- Mishra, Saraswati, 2002: *Status of Women in India*, New Delhi: Gyan Publishers
- Lerner, G., 1993: *The Creation of Feminist Consciousness: From the Middle Ages to 1870*, London: RKP
- Kelly, T. 1984: *Women, History and Theory*
- Boudling, Elise, 1988: *Building A Global Civic Culture*, New York: Syracuse
- Lingam, L., (ed), 1998: *Understanding Women's Health Issues: A Reader*, New Delhi.
- Pathy, S. 1987: "Women Violence and Structural Modalities", *The Eastern Anthropologists*, Vol. 40.
- _____ 1985: "The Economics of Women Oppression", in S. Kaushik (ed), *Women's Oppression: Patterns and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Shakti Books.
- _____ 2003: "Destitution, Deprivation, and Tribal Development", *Economic and Political Weekly*, July.

SEMESTER—IV

CORE CORSE PAPER - XVI

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY—II

Objective:

This course is intended to introduce the substantive, theoretical and methodological issues which have contributed in shaping the sociological thinking in the latter half on the 20th century and have been continuing by the practitioners of the sociology today.

UNIT—I

The critical theory and neo Marxism The Frankfurt school J Habermas: Life world and system L Althusser: Structuralism Marxism A Gramsci: Hegemony

UNIT—II

Interactionist perspective GH Mead: Symbolic interactionism H Garfinkel: Ethnomethodology

UNIT—III

Recent trends in Sociological theorizing Anthony Giddens: Structuration Bourdieu: Post modernism

References:

- Turner, J.H., 1978: *The structure of Sociological Theory*, The Dorsey Press, Homewood.
- Alexander J.C., 1987: *Twenty Lectures: Sociological Theory since World War—II*, Columbia University Press, New York
- Bottomore, T. B., 1984: *The Frankfurt School*, Chester, Susses.
- Anderson, Perry, 1976: *Consideration on Western Marxism*
- Habermas, J., 1971: *Knowledge and Human Interest*.
- Hele, D., 1980: *Introduction to Critical Theory*.
- Althusser, L., 1969: *For Marx*.
- Gramsci, A., 1971: *Selections from the Prison Note-Book*

**CORE COURSE
PAPER - XVII**

PERSPECTIVES AND THEMES OF INDIAN SOCIETY—II

Objective:

The course is designed to develop comprehensive understanding of Indian society. It also aims at sensitizing the students on diverse nature of Indian society and its bearing on theoretical perspectives.

UNIT—I

Modernization of Indian Tradition Social change in traditional India; Structural change and Sanskritisation; Islamisation: An encounter between two traditional system processes of modernization

UNIT—II

Breakdown in modernization: Indian scene: Ethnicity and ethnic identity; Nation-State; Diaspora—contesting identities; Gender, Community and Religion

UNIT—III

Social Mobility and Modernization; Social mobility: the Conceptual dimensions—Different approaches to social mobility: Cultural, Economic, Constitutional and structural.

References:

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- Shah, G. H. Mander, S. Thorat, et al., (ed), 2006: *Unsociability in Rural India*, New Delhi: Sage
- Shinha, S.P., 1991: *Perspectives on Social Justice*, Delhi: Capital Publishing House.
- Singh, Y., 1986: *Indian Sociology: Social Conditioning and Emerging Concerns*, Vistaar, Delhi.
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**CORE COURSE
PAPER - XVIII**

SOCIOLOGY OF TRIBAL INDIA—II

Objectives

The tribal folks constitute a significant segment of Indian society. The aim of this paper is to provide a comprehensive understanding of tribal people in terms of their distribution and concentration, demographic feature, social structure and cultural patterns with the help of illustration from tribal society in Indian and Gujarat.

Outline of the course

UNIT—I

Political organization; Tribal Panchayats; Political reservations; Growth of tribal consciousness into national consciousness, Tribal movements; revitalization, nationality and communist.

UNIT—II

Tribal Education: Traditional Methods; Role of Missionaries and voluntary organizations.

UNIT—III

Constitutional provisions, present policies and their Implications.

References:

- Banerjee, M., 1964: *Primitive Men in India*, The Indian Publications, Ambala
Chauhan, B.R., 1970: *Towns in Tribal Setting*, National Publishing House, Delhi.
Singh, K.S. (ed), 1972: *Tribal Situation in India*, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla
Vidyarthi, L.P. & Rai, B.K., 1977: *The Tribal Culture in India*, concept, Delhi.

**ELECTIVE COURSE
PAPER – XIX - A**

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Objective: The Course is designed to contextualize the study of education within the discipline of Sociology. The course gives basic knowledge of Sociological concepts and theories.

- I. Development and Scope of Sociology of education. Education and socialization, Media and Education.
- II. Education: Social stratification and social mobility, Teachers: Social background, professionalization and political participation.
- III. Theories of Education: Laissez-faire and state control. Education as a social system: Organization and Administration of education in India. Educational Policy in India

References:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Floud, J.E | <i>Social Class and Educational Opportunity</i> |
| Gore, M.S. Desai, I.
and Chitnis Suma (ed.) | <i>Papers on the Sociology of Education in India</i> |
| Jayaram, N. | <i>The Sociology of Education in India</i> |
| Shah and Shah | <i>The Sociology of Education</i> |

**ELECTIVE COURSE
PAPER XIX - B**

URBAN SOCIETY IN INDIA

Objectives

The course is designed with a view to urban society differentiating itself from rural society. And it is yet another dimension of part society. The issues need to be looked with sociological perspectives to analyze and to diagnose the urban question in Indian setting.

Outline of the course

UNIT—I

(a) Urban Sociology its meaning and definition; Sociology and Urban Sociology; subject-matter of urban Sociology; significance of Urban Sociology.

(b) History of Urban Society; the German School and the Chicago School; Trends of the development of Urban Sociology in India and its limitations.

UNIT—II

(a) Urban community: its definition and characteristics; Rural-Urban inter relations and difference.

(b) Major Schools of Urban Sociology.

(i) Urbanization- disorganization school Louis Wirth's theory of "Urbanism as a way of Life",

(ii) Ecological School

(a) Burgess's Concentric Zone Theory (b) Home Hoyt's sector Theory (c) Harris Chauncey and Edward Ulman's Multiple Nucleic Theory, (iii) Value-orientation School Walter Firey's value orientation Theory.

(c) Robert Redfield's Folk-urban continuum.

UNIT-III

(a) Urbanization: Process of urbanization, its meaning and definition; Urbanism and urbanization; development of suburbs and fringe areas; migration and urbanization; Industrialization and Urbanization process of primary Urbanization and secondary Urbanization.

(b) Major Trends of Urbanization in developed and developing societies, Growth of primate cities, their characteristics and consequences.

(c) Trends of Urbanization in India; Urbanization in Pre-British and Independent Indian; Growth of cities in India Gujarat; inconsistency in the urbanization of India.

Reference:

Alan, S. Mansoor & V.V. Pokshishevsky (ed), 1976: *Urbanization in Developing Countries*, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Bergel, A.E., 1955: *Urban Sociology*, McGraw-Hill Book Co. New York.

Geist, Noel P., & S.F. 1934: *For A Urban Society*, Thomas, V.C. Cem, New York.

Gold, Harry, 1982: *Sociology of Urban Life*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliff.

Morris, R.N., 1968: *Urban Sociology*, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

Rao, MSA, (ed), 1974: *Urban Sociology in India*, Orient Longman Ltd., New Delhi.

OR

**INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE
PAPER - XX**

SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIAL WORK

Objective:

To expose the relevance of sociology in social work through the contribution of various groups involved in social work and its corresponding reciprocation

UNIT—I

Origin and philosophy of social work—western history of ideologies—judo-Christian, Protestantism, welfareism, liberalism, democracy, human rights; Social movements and change—Social Reform Movements in India.

UNIT—II

Nature and types of various social problems, vis-à-vis socio economic demographic patterns and its implications on society: like—Immoral Trafficking, Rape, Child Abuse, Sex ratio, Destitution, Beggary, Drug Abuse, Alcoholism, etc. –Multidimensional approach.

UNIT—III Professionalization of social work—brief history; clinical social work, correctional social work and counseling; Voluntary organisations and non-governmental organisations.

References:

- Adelson, D. & Kalis, L.B. (ed), 1970: *Community Psychology and Mental Health*, Scranton: Chandler, Perspectives and Challenges.
- Agarwal, M.M., 1998: *Ethics and Spirituality*, Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study
- Diwakar, V.D., 1991: *Social Reform Movements in India: A Historical Perspective*, Bombay: Popular Prakasan
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- Frank, M., 1982: *Primary Prevention for Children and Families*, New York: The Haworth Press.
- Ganguli, B.N., 1973: *Gandhi's Social Philosophy*, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Gore, M.S., 1993: *Social Context of Ideology: Ambedkar's Social and Political Thought*, Panikkar, K.N., 1987: *Culture, Ideology, legemony: Intellectual and Social Consciousness in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Tulika.
- Pathy, Jaganath, 1987: *Anthropology of Development*, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- _____ 1984: *Tribal Peasantry*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication.