

DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR B.A. PROGRAMME

SOCIOLOGY



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA, SAGAR (M.P.)
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)

2016

Semester	CORE Course	Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC) (2)	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) (2)	Discipline Specific Elective DSE (4)	Generic Elective GE (2)
I	Soc. C.101				
II	Soc. C.202				
III	Soc. C.303		Soc. Sec-301		
IV	Soc. C.401		Soc. Sec-402		
V			Soc. Sec-503	Soc. Dsc-501 / Soc. Dsc-502	Soc.Ge-501
VI			Soc. Sec-604	Soc. Dsc-603/ Soc. Dsc-604	Soc.Ge-601

Details of the courses, B.A. Sociology

A. Core Courses:	Credit
1. Soc. C.101: Introduction to Sociology	06
2. Soc. C.202: Sociology of India	06
3. Soc. C.303: Sociological Thought	06
4. Soc. C.401: Methods of Sociological Inquiry	06

Total Core Paper (04)	Total Credit: 24
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B. Discipline Specific Elective Courses:	Credit
1. Soc. Dsc-501. Sociology of Family in India Or Soc. Dsc-502. Sociology of Rural Society	06
2. Soc. Dsc-603. Sociology of Development Or Soc. Dsc-604. Indian Social Problem	06

Total Paper (02)	Total Credit: 12
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C. Skill Enhancement Courses	Credit
1. Soc. Sec-301. Social Philosophy of Dr. Harising Gour	02
2. Soc. Sec-402. Sociology of Human Rights	02
3. Soc. Sec-503. Sociology of local Institution Management	02
4. Soc. Sec-604. Sociology of farming and food grain management	02

Total Papers (04)	Total Credit: 08
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D. Generic Elective Courses	Credit
Soc.Ge-501. Polity and Society	06
Soc.Ge-601. Social Welfare in India	06

Total Papers (02)	Total Credit: 12
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Total credit of the subject:	Core:	24
	Elective:	12
	SEC:	08
	<u>GE:</u>	<u>12</u>
	Total:	56

A. Core Courses:

Soc. C.101: Introduction to Sociology

This introductory paper is intended to acquaint the students with sociology as a social science and the distinctiveness of its approach among the social sciences.

Unit-1 Introduction to sociology

Meaning and Definition of Sociology, Nature and Scope of Sociology.

Relation of Sociology with other social Sciences

Pol.Science, Economics, Anthropology, History, Psychology, Social work

Unit-II Sociological Concepts -I

Groups, Community

Associations and Institution

Unit-III Sociological Concepts- II

Role, Status

Socialization

Unit-IV Sociological Concepts -III

Culture

Structure

Function

Unit-V Sociological Concepts-IV

Social Control

Social Change

Suggested Readings:

1. Bottomore T.B. 1972 . Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature. Allen and Unwin (India).
2. Dube, S.C. 2002. Manav Aur Sanskriti (H). New Delhi.
3. Harlambos M. 1998. Sociology : Themes and Perspectives. New Delhi Oxford University Press.
4. Inkeles Alex, What is Sociology New Delhi Prentice- Hall of India.
5. Johnson Harry M. 1995. Sociology A Systematic Introduction New Delhi Allied Publishers

Soc. C.202: Sociology of India

The diversity in Indian society and the continuity between past and present is the major focus of the course. The course familiarizes students with the Indian social system and cultural value system and its various social institutions.

Unit-I Structure of Indian Society

Demographic Profile

Plural Society of India

Unit-II Classical Indian Institutional and Ideology

Varn and Ashram Vyavastha

Purushartha and Doctrine of Karma

Unit-III Institutions and practices

Family, Marriage and kinship

Tribe and Village

Unit-IV Social Stratification

Caste, Class

Dominant Caste, Patriarchy

Unit-V Colonialism and Change

Colonial intervention and social change in India

Nationalism in India

Suggested Readings:

1. Beteille, A. 1974. Social Inequality New Delhi OUP
2. Beteille, A. 1992. Backward Classes in Contemporary India. New Delhi OUP.
3. Dube, S.C. 2002. Indian Society . Delhi National Publishing house.
4. Sharma, S.N. 1998. "Indian Society" (H) Agra. Agra book Store.
5. Srinivas, M.N. (ed.). 1996. Caste: It's Twentieth Century Avatar. New Delhi: Penguin.

Soc.C. 303: Sociological Thought

This course is intended to familiarize the students with the social, political, economic and intellectual contexts in which sociology emerged as distinctive discipline. Its objective is to help students gain an understanding of the classical contributions in sociology and their contemporary relevance.

Unit-I Auguste Comte

Law of three stages

Positivism

Unit-II Emile Durkheim

Social fact, Suicide

Theory of Division of Labour

Unit-III Max Weber

Social Action, Ideal types

Power, Authority

Unit-IV Karl Marx

Dialectical Materialism

Class struggle

Unit-V Vilfredo Pareto

Logical and Non Logical action

Circulation of Elite

Suggested Readings:

1. Aron, Raymond-Main Currents in Sociological thought (2 volumes) Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1968
2. Morrison, Ken; Marx. Durkheim, Weber. Formation of Modern Social Thought London Sage, 1995
3. Beteille A and T.N.Madan- Encounter and Experience: Personal Accounts of Fieldwork, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1975
4. Jayaram N.- Sociology: Method & Theory, Macmillan: Madras 1989
5. Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah- Fieldworker and the field Oxford, Delhi, 1979

Soc. C. 401: Methods of Sociological Enquiry

This course aims to provide an introduction to the fundamentals of various social research techniques and methods. Its main objective is to provide an understanding of the nature of social phenomena and the issues involved in social research.

Unit-I The Logic of Social Research

What is Sociological Research?
Objectivity in Social Science

Unit-II Scientific method

Theory and Facts
Hypothesis

Unit-III Scientific method

Variable
Primary and Secondary sources of Data Collection
Sampling

Unit-IV Tools and Techniques

Questionnaire, Schedule
Interview, Observation
Case Study

Unit-V Modes of Enquires

Quantitative and Qualitative method
Analysis of Data

Suggested Readings:

1. Jayaram, N. 1989. Sociology : Methods and Theory. (Madras : Mac Millian)
2. Kothari, C.R. 1989. Research Methodology : methods and Techniques. (Bangalore: Wiley Eastern).
3. Young, P.V. 1988 “ Scientific Social Surveys and research . New Delhi : Prentice Hall).

B. Discipline Specific Elective Courses

Soc. Dsc-501. Sociology of Family in India

Unit I	Family Meaning and definition Types of family Family and household Family structure in India
Unit II	Marriage Rules of Marriage: Endogamy, Exogamy, Prescriptive and Preferential Marriage, Monogamy, Polygamy, Levirate and Sororate, Hypogamy and Hypergamy; Marriage transactions: Dowry and Bride-wealth
Unit III	Kinship Basic concepts: Incest, Affiliation, Consanguinity, Affinity, Clan, Lineage, Kindered; Kinship and Descent: Unilineal, Double and Cognatic descent
Unit IV	Changes in Indian Family Change in structure and function Change and continuity in Indian family value
Unit: V	Current Issues in Indian Family Intergenerational Gap and Tension; Changing nature of Marriage in India

Suggested Readings:

1. Madan, T.N. 1965. Family and Kinship: A Study of the Pandits of Rural Kashmir. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
2. Shah, A.M. 1998. The Family in India: Critical Essays. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
3. Karve, Iravati. 1968. Kinship Organisation in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
4. Gore, M.S. 1990. Urbanisation and Family Change in India. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

Soc. Dsc-502. Sociology of Rural Society

- Unit-I Rural Sociology:**
Meaning, Scope, Subject Matter and Importance of Rural Sociology.
- Unit-II Rural Social Structure:**
Jajmani System, Inter Caste Relations,
Caste Factions, and Emerging Class Relations.
- Unit-III Rural Power Structure:**
Traditional Caste and Village
Panchayats; Panchayati Raj Institutions and Empowerment of Rural Women,
Rural Leadership-Meaning, and Changing Patterns.
- Unit-IV Rural Economy:**
Land Tenure System, Land Reforms,
Green Revolution and its impact, Commercialization of Agriculture.
- Unit-V Change in rural society**
Rural Family – Concept and characteristics, Change
Cast and Class in Indian Village
Rural Migration.

Suggested Readings:

1. Desai, A.R. 1979 Rural India in Transition, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
2. Desai, A.R. 1996 Rural Sociology in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
3. Dube, S.C. 1988 India's Changing Village, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay.
4. Maheshwari, S.R. 1985 Rural Development in India, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
5. Marriot, McKim(ed.) 1995 Village India: Studies in the Little Community, University Press, Chicago.
6. Pradhan, P.K. 1988 Land, Labour and Rural Poverty, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay.
7. Singh, K.S. 1982 People of India.

Soc. Dsc-603. Sociology of Development

- Unit-I Social Development**
Meaning and Conceptual History-Social Progress,
Growth, Social Change, and Sustainable Development.
- Unit-II Models of Development**
Capitalist, Socialist, Mixed Economy, and Gandhian.
- Unit-III Development in India**
Policies, Programmes and Strategies for Development of Scheduled Castes,
Scheduled Tribes and Women.
- Unit-IV Trends in Global Development**
Global Inequalities in Development-Developed,
Developing and Under-Developed Nations, Colonialism and Emergence of World
Capitalism.
- Unit-V NGOs and Development**
NGO as a development partner
NGOs and Marginalised section

Suggested Readings:

1. Amin, Samir 1979 Unequal Development. Oxford University Press, New York.
2. Hoogvelt, Ankie 1998 The Sociology of Development. Macmillan, London.
3. Desai, A.R. 1993 India's Path of Development : A Marxist Approach. Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
4. D'Souza, V.S. 1991 Development Planning and Structural Inequalities in India.
5. Dube, S.C. 1988 Modernization and Development : The Search for Alternatives Paradigms. Vistar Publication, New Delhi.
6. Pimplay, P.N. et al. 1988 Social Development : Processes and Consequences.
7. Sharma, S.L. 1990 Development : Socio-Cultural Dimensions. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
8. Srivastava, S.P. 1998 The Development Debate. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Soc. Dsc-604. Social problems in India

- Unit – I Social Problem**
Concept and Issues
Sociological meaning of Social problems
- Unit -II Social Issues**
Casteism and Untouchability,
Regionalism, and Communalism (Their Meaning, Causes and Remedies).
- Unit – III Contemporary Problems**
Female Foeticide, Dowry, Divorce
Unemployment (Their Meaning, Causes and Remedies)
- Unit – IV Social Disorganization**
Juvenile Delinquency, Alcoholism, Suicide
Inter Generational Conflict (Their Meaning, Causes and Remedies).
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- Unit – V Social Control**
Forms & Agencies.
Social Cultural, Legal Agencies for Social Control.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahuja, Ram 2011 Social Problems in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
2. Bereman, G.D. 1979 Caste and Other Inequality : Essay in Inequality, Folklore Institute Meerut.
3. Beteille, Andre 1974 Social Inequality, New Delhi.
4. Desai, Neera & Usha Thakkar 2007 Women in Indian Society National Book Trust, New Delhi.
5. Dube, Leela 1997 Women and Kinship, Comparative Perspective on Gender in South and Southeast Asia, Sage Publication New Delhi.
6. Hortaon, Paul B. 1971 Studies in Sociology of Social Problems, Appleton Century Crofts, New York.

C. Skill Enhancement Courses

Soc.Sec-301: Social Philosophy of Dr. Harisingh Gour

Dr. Harisingh Gour, founder of Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya Sagar, was the first Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, besides being an educationist and vidhivetta, he was also known as a social activist. His contribution in educational development for social development is memorable. This paper focused on his social philosophy.

Unit I Socio-economic Background

- Family
- Education

Unit II- Socio-political Philosophy of Dr. Gour

- Religion & Humanism
- Social Justice and Political Philosophy

Unit III- Dr. Gour and Social Development

- Views on Hindu Marriage System
- Contribution in Educational Development

Suggested Readings:

1. Gour, H.S. 1919. *Hindu Code*
2. Gour, H.S. 1929. *The Spirit of Buddhism*
3. Gour, H.S. 1947. *India and the New Constitution*
4. Gour, H.S. 1942. *Renaissance of India*

Soc.Sec-402: Sociology of Human Rights

Human rights have not only interference in economic and political life of people but also in their socio-cultural life. In this way it contributes in social conformity. The broad objective of this paper is to make student familiar with socio-cultural aspects of human rights.

Unit I- Philosophy and History of Human Rights

- Philosophical Aspects
- Historical Background

Unit II- Classification of Human Rights

- Civil and Political Rights
- Economic and Socio-cultural Rights

Unit III- Violation of Human Rights

- Violation by State and Non-state Actor
- Effort to Eliminate Violation of Human Rights

Suggested Readings:

1. Donnelly Jack, Universal Human Rights: In theory and Practice, Rawat Publication.
2. Chatterjee Debi, Dalit Rights /Human Rights , Rawat Publication.
3. Bajwa, G.S., Human Rights in India: Implementations and Violations, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1995.
4. David P. Forsythe, Human Rights and World Politics, Oxford Publications, New York, 1990.
5. Chaudhary, R.G., State and Rights of Man, Metropolitan Book Company, New Delhi, 1971
6. Jack Donnelly, The Concept of Human Rights, Croom Helm, London 1985.
7. Gearty, Conor, Principles of Human Rights Adjudication, New York, Oxford University Press, 2004.

Soc.Sec-503: Sociology of Local Institution Management

The desired goal of development is being achieved through PRIs under the development model of Decentralization of Power in India. This paper will provide the basic information of PRIs and its achievements to the students.

Unit I- Institution & Management

- Meaning of Institution & Management
- Customize Work and Expertise

Unit II- Relation and Function of Management

- Function of Elected Representatives
- Relation Between Elected Representatives

Unit III- Affordability

- Desire, Enthusiasm and Goal Orientation
- Leadership Quality
- Mobilization Skill

Suggested Readings:

1. Marsh, R. 2003. *Working with Local Institutions to Support Sustainable Livelihoods*
2. Joseph, M. 2007. *Local Governance in India: Ideas, Challenges, and Strategies*
3. Bhatt, G.D. 1994. *Emerging Leadership Pattern in Rural India: An Empirical Study*
4. Haldi, R.M. 1970. *Local government institutions in rural India*

Soc.Sec-604: Sociology of Farming & Food Grain Management

Rural agrarian institutions is a rural social life based on household management and decision making, kinship network, village solidarity and a cultural relationship between land and human being. The process of modernization and the globalization have a large socio-economic and cultural impact on the traditional agrarian social institutions and livelihood management. This course aims to familiarize students with the traditional farming and indigenous knowledge system and the market management in rural society.

Unit I- Management

- Concept and Meaning
- Process of Production

Unit II Manufacturing, Production and Control

- Strategy
- Efficiency and Effectiveness

Unit III Market Relation

- Production, Distribution and Purchasing
- Quality, Supply-Chain, Role of Co-operative Society

Unit IV- Service Management

- Facilities, Enterprise Resource
- Hiring and Consultancy, Reliability
- Advertisement

Suggested Readings:

1. Kalhon, A.S. 1980. *Economics of farm management in India: theory and practice*
2. Prentice-Hall of India, 1981. *Elements of Farm Management*
3. Boss, A. 2004. *Modern Farm Management*

D. Generic Elective Courses

Soc.Ge-501. Polity and Society

- Unit I: Introduction**
Relationship between State and Society
Introduction to constitution of India
- Unit-II: Basic Concepts**
Power
Authority
Legitimacy
Democracy
- Unit- III: Political Parties**
Meaning
Nature and types
- Unit- IV State and society in India**
Caste and politics
Religion and Politics
Regionalism and politics
- Unit-V: Local Self Government**
PRI: meaning and nature
Organizational structure and local participation

Suggested Readings:

1. Andersen, Walter K. & Shridar D. Damle. 1987. *The Brotherhood in Saffron: The Rashtriya Sayamsevak Sangh & Hindu Revivalism*. Boulder: Westview.
2. Adeney, K and Saez, L. 2005. *Coalition politics and Hindu nationalism*. London: Routledge.
3. Beteille, Andre. 1997. *Society and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Bose, Sujata et-al. (eds.). 1997. *Nationalism, Democracy and Development: State and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Kumar, Girish. 2006. *Local Democracy in India: Interpreting Decentralization*. New Delhi: Sage.

Soc.Ge-501. Social Welfare in India

Unit I Concept of Welfare

Fundamental Rights and Duties; Human rights;
Concept of social welfare and Social Security

Unit II History of Social Welfare

History of Social Welfare and Social work in India

Unit-III: Social Welfare and Development Programmes:

Child Development, Youth Development,
Women's Empowerment, Welfare of the Aged,
Welfare of Handicapped,
Welfare of Backward Classes with Special Reference to Scheduled
Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Labour Welfare

Unit IV Central Social Welfare Board

Structure and Functioning,
Social Welfare Agencies: Government and Non-Government Organizations,

Unit-V: Social welfare Policies in India

Social Defense Programmes and Services
Social Welfare Services under Five Year Plans

Suggested readings:

1. Kulharni, P.D. Social Policy and Social Development in India. Madras. ASSWI.1979.
2. Pathak, S. Social welfare: An Evolutionary and Development, Perspective, Delhi: McMillan, 1981.
3. Patil, B.R. The Economics of Social welfare in India, Bombay, Somayya, 1978
4. Bhatia, K.L. Law and Social Change Towards 21st Century, New Delhi, Deep and Deep, 1994
5. Shams Shamsuddin. Women, Law and Social Change, New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House, 1991.
6. Ramchandran, P. Research & Statistics for (2000). Social Work: Secundarabud Andharapradesh Social services society.

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DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR M.A. SOCIOLOGY
2016

Rationale of the syllabus

While designing of the syllabus for the Post-Graduate Course in Sociology, the Department followed certain ethics and principles mentioned below;

1. Theoretical/Conceptual approach
2. Regional specificity
3. Practical applicability
4. inter-disciplinary in nature
6. Courses are designed in the context of contemporary needs
7. Regional issues are emphasized in the context of both national and international changing scenario
8. Courses are formed and designed with special emphasis is given to the Department thrust areas as well as the ongoing research of the faculties and research scholars.
9. The courses for each semester are logically and sequentially distributed.

Head

DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR M.A. IN SOCIOLOGY

Semester-I		Credit	Semester-II		C
Soc-C 121	Introduction to Sociology	5	Soc-C 221	Modern Sociological Theory	5
Soc-C 122	Social stratification	5	Soc-C 222	Indian Society: Structure and Change	5
Soc-C 123	Classical Thinkers in Sociology	5	Soc-C 223	Sociology of Rural and Tribal Society	5
			Soc-C 224	Perspectives in Indian Society	
Soc-E-121	Population and Society	4	Soc-E-221	Social Movements in India	4
Soc-E-122	Polity and Society	4	Soc-E-222	Themes in Social Anthropology	4
Soc-E-123	Sociology of Indian Diaspora	4	Soc-E-223	Globalization and Information Society	4
Semester-III			Semester-IV		
Soc-C 321	Sociology of Development and Change	5	Soc-C 421	Sociology of Weaker sections	5
Soc-C 322	Social Research Methods	5	Soc-C 422	Dissertation	9
Soc-C 323	Sociology of Deviance & Crime	5	OD Courses (for Out-side Department students) Soc.D.101. Sociology of Marginalised Community Soc.D. 102. Sociology of South Asia Soc.D. 103. Human Rights and Social Justice		
Soc-E-322	Sociology of Health	4			
Soc-E-323	Local Governance and Social Change	4			
Soc-E-324	Gender and Society				

Semester-I

Soc-C 121: Introduction to Sociology

To learn sociology is to learn about how human societies are constructed and how our beliefs and daily routines come from. It is re-examine the new light many of taken-for-granted assumptions which we all hold and which influences the way we think about ourselves and others. This paper is intended to acquaint the students with the subject matter of Sociology as a social science and it has its own distinctive method and theoretical analysis which differentiates its subject matter from commonsensical knowledge to understand the individual and society relationship.

Unit I: Introducing Sociology (9hrs)

The subject matter of Sociology; The nature and scope of sociology: The meaning of sociology; Sociology and social sciences; Sociology and Common sense

Unit II: Basic concepts: (8hrs)

Society, community, culture, institution, association, social structure, status and role

Unit III: Social groups and Socialisation: (10hrs)

Meaning; Types of social groups; relationship between individual and group, inter group and intra group.

Society, culture, and socialisation; Agencies of socialization; Theories of socialization; Social control: norms, values, and sanctions.

Unit IV: Social institutions: (8hrs)

Family: structure and types

Marriage: Types and function

Economy: types and function

Polity: Types and Function

Religion: Types and Function

Unit V: Social change: (9hrs)

Meaning and type: evolution and revolution, diffusion, progress and development; Factors of social change; Theories of social change.

Readings:

Beteille, A. 2005. Sociology: Essays on Approach and Method. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Margaret Anne & Carol Riddell. 1980. Approaching Sociology. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Haralambos, M. 1998. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Horton, P.B. and Chester L. Hunt. 1972. Sociology. Blacklick, Ohio: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Inkeles, Alex. 1987. What is Sociology? New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

Jayaram, N. 2005. Introductory Sociology. Madras: Macmillan

Soc-C 122: Social stratification

Social stratification lies at the core of society and to understand the societal order. Social inequality is a fundamental aspect of virtually all social processes, and a person's position in the stratification system is the most consistent predictor of his or her behavior, attitudes, and life chances. Social stratification links almost all aspects of society together, and therefore understanding what is happening to social stratification helps us understand a wide range of other changes in society. The main objective of this paper is to outline the concept and theories of stratification, which will eventually help in understanding the Indian social structure.

Unit I:

Social stratification: (9hrs)

Social Structure: Hierarchy and Difference: Social Differentiation: Stratification: Social Equality and Inequality: Power and Domination: Exclusion: Deprivation: Discrimination; Social Mobility; Open and Closed Systems of Stratification; Theoretical Frameworks

Unit II: Theoretical perspectives: (9hrs)

Structural Functionalism, Marxism, Weberian;
Debate on Stratification (K. Davis and M. Tumin)

Unit-III: Approaches to Caste System (10hrs)

Varna and Jati (Book views and Field Views on Caste); Indological approach, Structural-Functional Approach, Marxist approach; Caste in Modern India

Unit IV: Caste, Class and Power (10hrs)

The Dominant Caste, Caste violence and Caste disputes Class: Old and New; Agrarian Institution and its Changing Structure; Caste and Class in India

Unit V: Social Mobility (9hrs)

Nature and types of mobility, Condition and consequences of mobility, Process of Social Change in India

Readings:

- Gupta, D. (ed.). 1991. Social Stratification. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Jodhka, S.S. 2004. „Agrarian Structures and their Transformation“ in Veena Das (ed.) Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Singh, Y. 1977. Social Stratification and Social Change in India. Delhi: Manohar Publication.
Tumin, Melvin, M. 1987. Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
Oommen, T.K. 1977. „The Concept of Dominant Caste: Some Queries“, Contributions to Indian Sociology, vol. 4 (1).
Srinivas, M.N. 2002. Collected Essays. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Srinivas, M.N. (ed.). 1996. Caste: It's Twentieth Century Avatar. New Delhi: Penguin.

Soc-C 123: Classical Thinkers in Sociology

French Revolution and Industrial Revolution brought out dramatic and traumatic changes in the traditional feudal structure of the societies in Europe through the emergence of capitalism and the development of modern state and democracy. Different thinkers viewed this societal changes from different perspectives, presented their distinct Methodology to study, causes and consequences. This course tries to familiarize students to these thinkers and their understanding of social change.

Unit I: Development of Classical Sociology (7hrs)

Socio-Economic Forces; Intellectual context

Unit II: Auguste Comte (9hrs)

Positivism

Hierarchy of Sciences, Law of three stages,

Static and Dynamic Society.

Unit-III: Karl Marx (9hrs)

Historical materialism

Capitalism: Alienation, Theory of surplus values

Communist manifesto

Theory of class struggle

Unit IV: Emile Durkheim (9hrs)

Rules of Sociological methods

Elementary forms of religious life

Division of labour

Suicide

Unit V: Max Weber (9hrs)

Ideal Types,

Social Action

Power, Authority and Legitimacy

Rationality and Bureaucracy

Religion and economy

Class, Status and Party

Readings:

Durkheim, E. 1964a. Division of Labour in Society. New York: Free Press.

Durkheim, E. 1964b. The Rules of Sociological Method. New York: Free Press.

Durkheim, E. 1966. Suicide. New York: Free Press.

Marx, K. 1982. German Ideology. London: Lawrence and Wishart.

Marx, K. 1867. Capital. Vol. 1. Harmondsworth: Penguin. (pp: 1-55)

Marx, K. 1961. Economic and Philosophical Manuscript. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House.

Weber, M. 1978. Economy and Society. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Weber, M. 1958 The Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism. New York: Charles Scriber's Sons.

Elective Courses

Soc-E-121: Population and Society

This paper intends to provide the student with a nuanced understanding of the interface between population and society.

Unit I: Demography and Sociology (17hrs)

Development of Population Studies

Relationship between Sociology and Social Demography Sources of Data and measurement techniques

Unit II: Demographic Processes (10hrs)

Social determinants of Fertility, Mortality and Migration

Demographic Processes and social change

Population growth and Trends in India

Unit III: Age-Sex Composition (14hrs)

Age and Sex composition,

Factors affecting age-sex composition,

Consequences of age-sex composition

Unit IV: Approaches to Social Demography (13hrs)

Malthusian and Marxian Approach

Social Change and Demographic Transition

Unit V: Population and Development in India (10hrs)

Population Policies and their Changing Nature

Critical analysis of Population Policies

Human Development in India

Readings:

Bhende, A and Tara Kanitkar. 1994. *Principles of Population Studies*. Bombay: Himalayan.

D'Souza, V. S. 1985. *Economic Development, Social Structure and Population Growth*. New Delhi: Sage.

Economic and Political Weekly, 1981. *Population scene after 1981 census*, Special Number, Vol.16 (45-46), Mumbai: Sameeksha Trust Publication.

Ford, T.R and Dejong, G.F. 1970. *Social Demography*. New Jersey: Englewood.

Haq, E. 1970. "Social Stratification and Fertility: an analysis of their interrelations and policy implication", *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, vol. 38(3).

Haq, E. 1981. "Changing industrial pattern and fertility decline in India", *The Journal of Social Change*, vol.11 (384).

Mamdani, M. 1972. *The Myth of population control*. London: Monthly Review Press.

Moore, W.E. 1959. "Sociology and Demography", in P.M Houser and CD Duncan, (eds.) *The Study of Population*. London: University of Chicago Press.

Mukherjee, R. 1976. *Family and Planning in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

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Patel, T. 1994. *Fertility Behaviour Population and Society in Rajasthan*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sandhya, S. 1991. *Socio-Economic and Cultural Correlates of Infant Mortality*. Delhi: Concept Publication.

Srinivas, M.N. and Ramaswamy. 1977. *Culture and Fertility in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

UNDP. 2007-08. *Human Development Report*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Soc-E-122: Polity and Society

The aim of the course is to study the relationship between society and polity, to study the various approaches to study the State, to understand the contemporary challenges in India.

Unit I: Introducing Political Sociology_(16)

Relationship between State and Society
Sociology of politics: Power, Authority and Legitimacy (Max Weber)
Political Elite and the Masses (Pareto, C. Wright Mills, Mosca)

Unit II: State formation in India_ (12hrs)

India constitution: ideology and ethics
Indian constitution and social diversity

Unit III: State and Society in India (17hrs)

The Centre-State relationship
Dynamics of Indian Politics and society

Unit IV: Panchayati Raj Institution (14hrs)

History of Gram Panchayat
PRI and Inclusive Policies

Unit V: Nation-Building Processes_(17hrs)

Ethnicity, Nationality and Citizenship
Caste and Politics in India

Readings:

Andersen, Walter K. & Shridar D. Damle. 1987. *The Brotherhood in Saffron: The Rashtriya Sayamsevak Sangh & Hindu Revivalism*. Boulder: Westview.
Adeney, K and Saez, L. 2005. *Coalition politics and Hindu nationalism*. London: Routledge.
Beteille, Andre. 1997. *Society and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Bose, Sujata et-al. (eds.). 1997. *Nationalism, Democracy and Development: State and Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Kumar, Girish. 2006. *Local Democracy in India: Interpreting Decentralization*. New Delhi: Sage.

Soc-E-123: Sociology of Indian Diaspora

This course is intended to introduce the students to the Indian diaspora. After explaining diaspora as an area of sociological study, it describes the socio-historical background of the Indian diaspora, analyses the processes of change and continuity among the diasporic Indians, and examines the issues confronting them, and discusses the mutual orientations of the diasporic Indians and India.

Unit-I: Introducing to Diasporic Study (8hrs)

Meaning and implications of diaspora
Approaches to the study of diaspora
Scope and significance of diasporic studies

Unit-II: Historical background of the Indian diaspora (10hrs)

Pre-colonial: Trade, and spread of religion
Colonial: The indentured system
Post-colonial: Brain drain and skill drain

Unit-III: Discourses on the Indian diaspora (10hrs)

Colonial
Nationalist
Contemporary

Unit-IV: Indian Cinema and the Diaspora (10hrs)

Cultural community and the cinematic representation
The Indian audience beyond the boundaries
(The class room discussion will be conducted through screening of selected film)

Unit-V: Case Studies (10hrs)

Indians in the Caribbean, Fiji, Mauritius, and Malaysia; Punjabis in Canada, the USA and England; the Punjabi Mahtons in Canada and Transient diaspora to the Middle East, particularly from Kerala.

Basic Readings:

Windsor Press, 1994. Jain, Ravindra K: Indian communities abroad: Themes and literature. New Delhi: Manohar, 1993.
Kurian, George and Ram P. Srivastava (eds.): Overseas Indians: A study in adaptation. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House , 1983.
Rao, M.S.A. (ed.): Studies in migration: Internal and international migration in India. Delhi: Manohar Publications, 1986.
Sociological bulletin, 38 (1), 1989. Special issue on Indians abroad, edited by S.L. Sharma.
Helweg, Arthur. 1986. Sikhs in England. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Sheth, Parveen. 2001. Indians in America: One Stream, Two Waves, Three Generations. Jaipur: Rawat.

SEMESTER -II

Soc-C 221: Modern Sociological Theory

This course is intended to introduce the students to the theoretical and methodological issues which have shaped the sociological thinking in the latter half of the 20th century, and which continue to concern the practitioners of sociology today. Although the 20th century sociological thinkers have their different approaches and methods to study social reality but also they have certain links with the original ideas of classical sociology. The main focus of this course will be on the different perspectives in sociology in modern time. This course will try to engage students in debating the on changing nature of theory and methodology in the discipline of sociology.

Unit I: Nature of Sociological Theories (8hrs)

Development of Sociological theory; Nature and types of sociological theories;
Theory building in sociology

Unit II: Functionalism and Neo-functionalism (9hrs)

Talcot Parsons and Analytical Functionalism,
J. Alexander and Neo-Functionalism

Unit III: Conflict and Neo-conflict Sociology (9hrs)

Theory of Class Struggle; Dialectical Conflict theory of Ralf Dahrendorf;
Integrative Conflict theory of R. Collins, Conflict Functionalism of Lewis Coser.

Unit IV: Phenomenology (10hrs)

Alfred Schutz and the theory of life world
Ethnomethodology of Garfinkel
Peter Burger and Luckmann and Social construction of Reality

Unit V: Postmodernism (9hrs)

Foucault and Discourse Analysis
Derrida and Deconstruction

Readings:

- Alexander, J. 1987. Twenty Lectures: Sociological Theory Since World War II. New York: Colombia University Press.
- Anderson, Perry. 1998. The Origins of Postmodernity. London: Verso.
- Berger, P and T. Luckman. 1967. The Social Construction of Reality. London: Penguin.
- Collins, R. 2004. Theoretical Sociology. Jaipur: Rawat Publications. (Ch-2 and 4, 7 and 8).
- Gouldner, A.W. 1971. Coming Crisis of Western Sociology. London: Heinemann. (p 29-37).
- Oommen, T.K. 2005. Nation, Civil Society and Social Movement. New Delhi: Sage
- Parsons, T. 1951. Social Systems. New Delhi:
- Amerind. Rabinow, P. (ed.). 1984. The Foucault Reader. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Ritzer, George. 1992. Sociological Theory. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Schutz, A. 1967. The Phenomenology of the Social World. Evanston, Ill: Northwestern University Press.
- Turner, J.H. 1987. The Structure of Sociological Theory. Jaipur: Rawat.

Soc-C 222: Indian Society: Structure and Change

The aim of the course is to introduce students with society in India, the structural formations, cultural diversities and change process.

Unit-I: Indian Social composition (9hrs)

Religious composition
Ethnic composition
Geographical composition
Family, Marriage and Kinship

Unit-II: Indian Social stratification (7hrs)

Social Differentiation, Hierarchy and Inequality.
Forms of Stratification: Caste, Class and Gender.

Unit-III: Social Change in India (9hrs)

Indian Constitution and Social Change
Processes of Change: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization, secularization
Debate on Tradition and Modernity

Unit-IV: Globalisation in India (10hrs)

Meaning and Definition
Globalisation and social transformations
Women and Globalisation

Unit-V: Social Problems in India (7hrs)

Poverty: Measurement, Causes and Remedies
Violence against Women
Communalism
Agrarian Problems in India

Readings:

Aziz, Abdul. (1994). *Poverty Alleviation in India: Policies and Programmes*, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing.

Ahlawat, Neerja(2009) “*On the Floor and Behind the Veil: The Excluded in the Panchyati Raj in Haryana*”in B.S Baviskar/ George Mathew (Eds), *Inclusion and Exclusion in Local Governance*, Sage

Publications, India pg 103-139.

Ahlawat, Neerja (2008) “Violence against Women: Voices from the Field” in Manjit Singh and D.P Singh

(eds), *Violence: Impact and Intervention*. Atlantic Publication, New Delhi. pg 141-160

Ahlawat, Neerja (2012) “Political Economy of Haryana’s Khaps”, Vol - XLVII No. 47-48, December 01,

Economic and Political weekly

Ahlawat, Neerja (2013) “Dispensable Daughters and Indispensable Sons: Discrete Family Choices” *Social*

Change, 43(3) pg 365-376.

Desai, Neera and Maithreyi Krishna Raj. (1987). *Women and Society in India*, New Delhi: Ajanta Publishers.

Desai, Neera & Usha Thakkar (2007) *Women in Indian Society*, New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Dube, S.C. (1967). *The Indian Village*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Ghurye, G.S. (1957). *Caste and Class in India*, Bombay: Popular Book Depot.

Karve, Irawati (1961). *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*, Poona: Deccan College.

Prabhu, P.H (1979): *Hindu Social Organization*, Popular Prakashan.

Nagla, B.K.(2014), *Indian Sociological Thought*, New Delhi: Rawat Publishing.

Sharma, K.L. (2001). *Social Inequality in India*, New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Srinivas, M.N. (1960). *India's Villages*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Srinivas, M.N. (1970). *Social Change in Modern India*, Berkeley, California: University Press.

Srinivas, M.N. (1991), *India: Social Structure*, Delhi: Chaman Offset Printers.

Soc-C 223: Sociology of Rural and Tribal Society

Unit I: Concept of Tribe: (9 hrs)

Concept of tribe and Scheduled Tribe.
Geographical distributions of tribe
Socio-cultural Profile
Economic life

Unit-II: Social change and Tribal's problems (8hrs)

Impact of colonial rule on tribal society
Indian state and Tribal Development Programmes
Tribal Problems: Poverty and land alienation, Migration and Exploitation

Unit-III: Rural Society (9hrs)

Meaning and Characteristics
Peasant culture and social structure
Agrarian Institutional transformations

Unit-IV: Local Governance (10hrs)

Panchayati Raj Institutions
Rural Women and PRIs
Rural Transformations and PRIs

Unit II: Problems in Rural Society (8hrs)

Poverty and Inequality in rural India
Land alienation and Farmers' Problems
Caste and Caste conflict
Problems related to rural women

Readings:

Desai A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India, popular Prakshan, Bombay.
P. Radhakrishnan 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 - 1982. Sagar Publications: New Delhi.
Andre Bettle 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
Dhanagare D.N. 1988: Peasant Movements in India OUP New Delhi.
Ashish Nandy 1999. Ambiguous Journey to the City New Delhi OUP.
Desai A.R. (1979) Peasant struggles in India (Asia Publishing House).
Dube S.C. 1977 : Tribal Heritage of India (New Delhi :Vikas)
Hasnain N. : (1983) Tribes in India (Harnam Publications New Delhi).
Raza, Moonis and A. Ahmad (1990) An Atlas of Tribal India (Concept Publishing Delhi)
Sharma , Suresh 1994 : Tribal identity and modern worlds (Sage : New Delhi)

Soc-C 224: Perspectives in Indian Sociology

The development of sociology in India took place much later than in Europe. The root of the discipline can be traced to the initial study taken up by the colonial rulers to understand the culture and people of India for their administrative purposes. Gradually the efficacy of the discipline was understood and it was started in different universities as part of other departments to acquire a fairly adequate and comprehensive understanding of Indian society in all its multi-faceted dimensions. This course aims at sensitizing the students to the diversity as well as inter-connectedness of theoretical perspectives on Indian society, thereby adding depth as well as insight to their understanding of the subject.

Unit I: Development of Sociology in India (10hrs)

The colonial intervention and sociological knowledge
 Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar and the subject matter of Indian sociology
 Sociology of India and Sociology for India

Unit II: Indological /Textual (9hrs)

Ghuriey and L. Dumont

Unit III: Structural-functionalism (9hrs)

M.N Srinivas; S.C Dube

Unit IV: Marxian perspective(9hrs)

A.R Desai; D.P Mukherjee

Unit V: Subaltern Perspective (9hrs)

D. Hardiman; B.R Ambedkar

Readings:

Dhanagare, D.N. 1993. Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology. Jaipur: Rawat. (Ch-1).
 Dube, S.C. 1973. Social Sciences in a Changing Society. Lucknow: Lucknow University Press.
 Dumont, Louis. 1970: Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and its Implications. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
 Ghurye, G.S. 1932. Caste and Race in India. London: Kegan Paul.
 Karve, Irawati. 1961. Hindu Society: An Interpretation. Poona: Deccan College.
 Mukherjee, D.P. 1958. Diversities. Delhi: People's Publishing House.
 Oommen, T.K. 2005. Crisis and Contention in Indian Society. New Delhi: Sage.
 Singh, K.S. 1992. The People of India: An Introduction. Calcutta: Seagull books.
 Singh, Y. 1973. Modernisation of Indian Tradition. Delhi: Thomson Press.

Elective Courses

Soc-E-221: Social Movements in India

The main aim of the course is to introduce the students to the role of social movements in social Transformation, to help them understand the various approaches to the study of social movements.

Unit I: Introduction (9hrs)

Concepts
Approaches
Theories

Unit II: Social Movements (8hrs)

Genesis of Social Movements
State and Social Movement
Movement and Social Change

Unit III: Types of Movement (9hrs)

Tribal and Ethnic
Peasant
Religious
Caste
Women

Unit IV: Social Movement and Civil Society (8hrs)

Civil society: Concept
Media and Social Movement

Unit V: Case Studies (9hrs)

This unit will be dealing with the case studies of different social movement in India

Readings:

Banks, J.A. 1972. *The Sociology of Social Movements*. London: Macmillan.
Desai, A.R. (ed.). 1986. *Agrarian Struggle in India after Independence*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Omvedt, G. 1993. *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Social Tradition in India*. London: Sharpe.
Oommen T.K. 1972. *Charisma, Stability and Change*. Delhi: Sage.
Oommen, T.K (ed.). 2009. *Social Movements: Concerns of Equity and Security*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Oommen, T.K (ed.). 2009. *Social Movements: Issues in Identity*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Soc-E-222: Themes in Social Anthropology

The major aim of the course is to familiarize students with the cultural studies and the anthropological theories for the clear understanding of various sociological approaches and perspectives.

Unit I: B. Functionalism (10hrs)

Functionalism: Micro and Macro

Malinowski: Magic, Science and Religion
The Kula Exchange

R. Brown: Social structure and Function

Unit-II: Approaches to Cultural study (9hrs)

Ruth Benedict: Patterns of Culture

M. Harris: Materialistic Interpretation of Culture

Clifford Geertz: Symbolic interpretation of culture

Levi Strauss: Structuralism

Unit-III: Culture and Personality (8hrs)

M. Mead: Culture and Socialization

R. Linton: Cultural Background of Personality

Unit-IV: Culture and Social Structure (9hrs)

R. Redfield: Little Tradition

M. Douglas: Purity and Danger

Evans Pritchard: State-less Society

Unit-V: Culture and Social Mobility (7hrs)

M.N. Srinivas: Sanskritisation

O. Lewis: Culture and Poverty

Readings:

Benedict, R. 1934. *Patterns of Culture*, New York: New American library

Evans-Pritchard, E. 1940, *The Nuer*, Oxford: OUP

Geertz, C. 1973. *The Interpretation of Culture*, New York: Basic Books.

Harris, M. 1968. *The rise of Anthropological theory*, New York: Thomas

Mead, M. 1923. *The Coming age of Samoa*, New York: William Morrow

Pocock, D. *Social Anthropology*, London: Sheed and Ward

Linton, R. 1949. *The Cultural Background of Personality*, London: Rutledge

Soc.E-223: Globalization and Society

The effects of globalization are widely debated. Globalization attracts increasing interest and importance in contemporary world affairs. It also inspires passionate supporters and critics. This paper is aiming to explore different facets of the complex, evolving phenomenon of globalization. The course introduces the main debates about the global economy and their implications for real life from many different aspects: culture, economics and identity issues.

Unit I: Concept of Globalization: (10hrs)

Nature and Dynamics of Globalization:
The historical and social context of Globalization;
World capitalism: Modernization and Globalization
Advantages and disadvantages of Globalization.

Unit II: Agencies of Globalization: (8hrs)

Nation-state agencies,
Media, Market and Non Governmental
MNCs

Unit III : Cultural Impact of Globalization – I: (9hrs)

The ethos of globalization: unbridled freedom; individualism, consumerism.
Diffusion: Western, European culture and American value system through media.

Unit IV: Cultural Impact of Globalization – II (9hrs)

Cultural Homogenization, hegemony and dominance: Globalization and the
Resurgence of ethnic Consciousness, Global Tourism; Diaspora communities.
Ethnic and religious movements, Religious fundamentalism

Unit V: Indian experiences of Globalization: (10hrs)

Public Policy, Debate on globalization Impact of globalization: Trends and Prospects.

Readings:

Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization. New Delhi : Oxford University Press.
Drezem Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. India economic development and social opportunity. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Escobar, Arturo. 1995. Encountering development : The making and unmaking of the third world. Princeton : Princeton University Press.
Hoogvelt, ankie. 1998. The Sociology of development. London: Macmillan

SEMESTER-III

Soc-C 321: Sociology of Change and Development

Studies of planning and development have long been concerned with the relationship between the transparent and supposedly anonymous forces of markets, states and bureaucracies, on the one hand, and the particular local and national forms of social organization in which actor's daily lives are embedded. This course deals with an understanding of various approaches to the change of cultural and societal values, the social structure and its relation with the changes of economic institution and vice- versa.

Unit I: Concept of Social Change: (10 hrs)

Meaning and forms of social change: Social Progress and Social development. Factors of social change.

Unit II: Theories of Social Change: (10 hrs)

Evolution, Revolution, Diffusion and Cyclical,
Social structure and Technology (R.K Merton)
The passing of traditional society (D. Lerner)
Barnet Views of Social change

Unit III: Understanding Development (12hrs)

Development and change
Models of development
Poverty and inequality

Unit IV: Process of social change in India (10hrs)

Sanskritisation; Islamisation; Westernization
Secularism; Modernisation and Globalisation
Great tradition and little tradition

Unit V: Indian Experiences of Development: (15 hrs)

Social consequences of Economic reform, Concept of Planned change. Sociological apprised of five year Plan. Social Impact of I.T. revolution.

Readings:

Abraham, M.F. 1990. Modern Sociological Theory : An Introduction. New Delhi : OUP.
Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. Modernity At Large : Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi: OUP
Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi, OUP
Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley : University of Berkley.

Soc-C 322: Social Research Methods

This course aims to provide an introduction to the fundamentals of various social research techniques and methods. It concerns with teaching certain quantitative methods, qualitative methods and Historical method. Exposure to the fieldwork is intended to enhance the research interests and inculcate the spirit of inquiry among students who may be motivated to continue higher studies in research.

Unit- I : Social Research: (12 hrs)

Meaning and Nature of Social Research: Steps of Social Research, Scientific Method: Problems in the Study of Social Phenomenon: Objectivity and subjectivity, fact and value.

Unit- II: Research Design: (11hrs)

Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental;
Hypothesis; Sampling: Meaning and Types.

Unit-III: Techniques of Data Collection-I: (9 hrs)

Survey, Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule and Interview.

Unit-IV: Techniques of Data Collection-II: (9hrs)

Field Work Approach, Case Study, Content Analysis, Life History, Report Writing.

Unit-V: Village Studies in India (9hrs)

Students will be assigned with selected monographs on village studies in India and their class room discussion on the methodological approaches of the selected monographs.

Basic Readings:

Bajaj and Gupta, 1972. Elements of Statistics, New Delhi : R. Chand Co.

Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field, Delhi : Oxford.

Young, P.V. 1998, Scientific Social Surveys and research, New Delhi: Prentice Hill.

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

Garrett, Henry 1981 Statistics on psychology and Education, David Mckay, Indian Publication – Mrs. A.F. Sheikh for Vilas, Bombay tenth reprint.

Soc. C. 323: Sociology of Deviance & Crime

With the fast tempo of change in contemporary society, the crime scene is also changing fast. This course is designed to acquaint the students with recent advances in criminology, changing profile of crime and criminals particularly in India and the correctional measures and programmes in prison

Unit: I: Concept (8hrs)

Criminology-Meaning Scope & Subject Matter.
Conceptual approaches to crime-legal and sociological.

Unit-II: Theories (9hrs)

Concept of Deviance,
Theoretical Perspectives of Social Deviance: Anomie theory;
Differential Association Theory; Labelling Theory; Power Theory

Unit-III: Forms of Deviance (9hrs)

Juvenile Delinquency; Alcoholism; Drug addiction;
Mental Disorder; Homosexuality; Beggary.

Unit-IV: Types of Crime (12hrs)

Organized Crime: Concept, characteristics, and structure;
Occupational Crime: Concept, Elements, types, and effects;
Professional Crime: characteristics, types;
Cyber Crime: Concept and types

Unit-V: Women and Crime (10hrs)

Crime against Women: Types and Extent;
Women as a Criminal: Nature and Extent.

Basic Readings:

Ahuja, Ram (2000), *Social Problems in India*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
Clinard, Marshall, B. (1957), *Sociology of Deviant Behaviour*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
Cohen, Albert K. (1970), *Deviance and Control*, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall of India.
Madan, G.R. (1991), *India's Social Problems*, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
Lemert, Edwin (1972), *Human Deviance, Social Problems and Social Control*, Englewood Cliffs: N.J. Prentice-hall.
Crime in India (2012-2013), *Crime in India Reports*, New Delhi: Government of India.
Nagla, B.K. (1991), *Women, Crime and Law*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
Thio, Alex (1978), *Deviant Behaviour*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.
Frazier, Charles E. (1976), *Theoretical Approaches to Deviance*, Ohio: Charles E. Morrill Publishing Company

Elective:**Soc.E-321: Sociology of Health**

Health, illness and their medical management are part of wider cultural systems and as such are closely associated with processes of social control, by both professionals and the state. The course also examines the socio-cultural dimensions of medicine in societies, seeking to cast light upon the reasons why medicine is characterized by strong paradoxes, why issues of health and illness are surrounded with controversy, conflict and emotion.

Unit I: Sociology of Health (9hrs)

Health; Sociological Perspectives on Health

Concepts of Health, Illness, Disease; Dimension of Health

Unit II: Theoretical Perspectives on Medicine and society (10hrs)

Functionalism

Marxist/ Political Economic Perspective

Symbolic Interactionism

Feminism

Postmodernism

Unit III: Illness & the Social System (9hrs)

Sick role – Concept and Theories;

Illness as Deviance; Sick Role Concept, Labelling Theory.

Hospital as a Social system

Structure of the system: Belief system, concept of illness and health

Unit IV: Man, Environment and Disease (7hrs)

Social Epidemiology Measures

Cultural factors bearing on health in India

Unit V : Health and Social Problems (8hrs)

Malnutrition; Maternal and child health; Sanitation problems; Mental illness; Ageing.

Readings:

Aggleton, P. 1990. *Health*. London: Routledge.

Annandale, E. 2009. *Women's Health and Social Change*. London: Routledge.

Barry, A. M., and C. Yuill. 2002. *Understanding Health: A Sociological Introduction*. New Delhi.

Bilton, T., 1996. *Introductory Sociology*. New York: Palgrave. pp 410-446.

Bloom, S.W. 2002. *The Word as Scalpel: A History of Medical Sociology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Bulmer, M. 1987. *The Social Basis of Community Care*. London: Allen and Unwin.

Byree, M & Benneth, F.J. 1986. *Community Nursing in developing Countries – A Manual for the Community Nurse*. London: Oxford University Press.

Chandani, A. 1985. *The Medical Profession – A Sociological Exploration*. New Delhi: Jainsons Publications.

Freeman, H.E., 1979. *Handbook of Medical Sociology*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Soc.E-322: Local Governance and Social Change

This course tries to familiarize students with nature, function and the changing character of local governance in postcolonial India. Sociological study on the issues related with the governance, public policy and the socio-cultural change process at ground level is one of the contemporary need not only for the enragement of field of sociology, but also for the action oriented research and policy making process in the local community development process.

Unit-I: Governance and Public Policy (8hrs)

Meaning and Conceptual understanding
Approaches to Governance
Public Policy and its various models

Unit-II: Local Governance (8hrs)

Meaning and Conceptual understanding
Approaches to Local Governance

Unit-III: Local Governance in Urban Society (9hrs)

Institutional Agencies
Urban community Development and Local Governance

Unit-IV: Local Governance in Rural Society (10hrs)

Panchayati Raj and Rural Society
Indian Constitution and Panchayati Raj
PRIs: Structure and Function

Unit-V: Local Governance and Social Change (12hrs)

Local Governance and the promotion of weaker sections
Women in Local Governance
People's participation and local governance
Dynamics of rural power structure and local governance

Readings:

Kumar, Girish. 2006. *Local Democracy in India: Interpreting Decentralization*. New Delhi: Sage.
Jayal, N.G, A. Prakash, P K. Sharma (et.al) .2006. *Local Governance in India: Decentralization and Beyond*, New Delhi: OUP
Prasad, R. 2006. *Urban Local Self-Government in India*, New Delhi: Mittal Pub.

Soc.E-324: Gender and Society

The objective of this course is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. The course provides a comprehensive study on the origin of feminist ideology and their changing nature. Although the focus of the introductory part of this course is primarily on the European literatures, a major part of this course will also be devoted to the understanding of the origin and development of feminism in South Asia in general and India in particular.

Unit-I: Social Construction of Gender (9hrs)

Gender as a sociological category: sex vs. gender, equality vs. difference, public vs. private, nature vs. civilization; gender roles and sexual division of labour; Patriarchy and male domination in society

Unit II: Feminist Thoughts (9hrs)

Radicals, Marxist – Socialists, Liberationist, Post-modernist; Feminist Methodology as a critiques of sociological methods.

Unit III: Various Gender Related Issues (9hrs)

Production and Reproduction; Work and property, Relative deprivation, Discrimination and exploitation; Education, Health, Environment and Ecology

Unit IV: Women in India: The changing profile (9hrs)

The changing status of women in India – pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial
Demographic profile – the gender gap (census, NSS)

Unit V: Gender and Development(9hrs)

Women and Poverty India
State approaches to women empowerment in India
Globalisation and women

Readings:

- Bhagwat, Vidyut. 2004. *Feminist Social Thought*. Jaipur: Rawat.
Dube, Leela (ed). 2001. *Anthropological Explorations in Gender*. Delhi: Sage.
Everelt, Jana M. 1981. *Women and Social Change in India*. New Delhi: Heritage Publishers.
Firestone, Sulahmith. 1975. *The Dialectic of Sex*. New York: Morrow.
John, Mary E. 1996. „Gender and Development in India 1970-1990s: Some Reflection on the Constitute Role of Contexts“, *Economic and Political Weekly*. vol 31, No. 47.
Krishnaraj, M. et-al. (eds.). 1989. *Gender and the Household Domain*. New Delhi: Sage.
Mies, M. 1980. *Indian Women and Patriarchy*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.
Oakley, A. 1972. *Sex, Gender, and Society*. New York: Harper and Rao.
Rege, S. 2003 *Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminists Sociological Knowledge*. New Delhi: Sage.
Seth, M. 2001. *Women and Development: The Indian Experience*. New Delhi: Sage.

SEMESTER-IV

Soc-C 421: Sociology of Weaker sections

The term “Marginalization” generally describes the overt actions or tendencies of human societies whereby those perceived as being without desirability or function are removed or excluded from the prevalent systems of protection and integration, so limiting their opportunities and means for survival. This course introduces the students about the concept of marginalized communities and the various issues associated with it.

Unit: I: Inequality in Indian Society (10hrs)

Basis of inequality: Socio-Cultural, Political and economical, Ideological
basis of weaker sections ; Caste and Gender;
Discrimination and Exploitation of Weaker Sections

Unit-II: Perspectives to study the Weaker Sections (8hrs)

Views of Jyotirao Phule, Periyar Babasaheb Ambedkar and
M.K. Gandhi.

Unit-III: Weaker Sections in India (8hrs)

Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Classes
Gender Inequality, Minority groups in India

Unit-IV: Social Movements among Weaker Sections (9hrs)

Dalit, Tribal and Women Movements

Unit-V: Social Mobility among Weaker Section (10hrs)

Reservation and Social Mobility
Globalisation and Weaker sections

Readings :

Centre for Industrial relation.

Ambedkar, B.R.(1949), *The Untouchables Who Were they and Why They Became Untouchables*,
New

Delhi, Amrit Book.

Beteille, Andre (1969), *Social inequality*, London: Penguin Books.

Beteille, Andre (1972), *The Backward Classes in Contemporary India*, Delhi: OUP.

Chaudhuri, S.N. (1988), *Changing Status of Depressed Castes in Contemporary India*, Delhi:
Daya

Publishing House.

Desai, Neera and Maithryi Krishna Raj (1987), *Women and Society in India*, Delhi Ajanta
Publication.

Desai, Neera and Thakkar Usha (2001), *Women in Indian Society*, New Delhi, National Book
Thrust.

Gore, M.S.(1993), *The Social Context of an Ideology: The Social and Political Thoughts of Baba
Saheb Ambedkar*, Delhi: Sage Publication.

Soc-C 422: Dissertation

The dissertation work is distributed into two major parts. Each part of the dissertation carries equal credit for evaluation.

- a. theoretical discussions, literature review and development of research proposal
- b. field work, data analysis and presentation of the findings (Dissertation)

Courses for the other Department (OD)

Soc.D.102: Sociology of Marginalized Community

Contextualization of Indian sociology is growing among cross section of scholars. Task is to focus on segment of population living on margin without adequate attention. This course aims at sensitizing students to significance of sociological study of Dalit, tribal and nomadic caste and tribe. Focus is on group and community who languish with poverty, deprivation and discrimination over a long period of time.

Unit-I: Marginalisation and Socio-Economic indices

Poverty, relative isolation, deprivation, exploitation, discrimination, educational backwardness, inequality, critical view of caste system, untouchability- historical and social root, dysfunction

Unit-II: Social Structure and Culture of Marginalised Community

Status of SC, ST, nomadic caste and tribe and de-notified tribe, problem, social mobility, development, identity formation

Unit-III: Perspective on Marginalisation

Role of ideology in marginalisation- view of Jotirao Phule, Periyar, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Ram Manohar Lohiya

Unit-IV: Social movement among marginalised community

Nature, structure and dynamics Perspective on social movement-protest, reform, sub-nationalism, nativism, millenarianism Role of Christian missionary in reform movement, role of NGO.

Unit-V: Marginalisation and affirmative action

Constitutional provision, implementation, impact on marginalised community, limitation, critical review.

Readings:

Beteille, Andre 1981: Backward classes and the new social order, Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Beteille, Andre 1992: The Backward Classes in Contemporary India, Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Gupta, Dipankar 1991: Social Stratification, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Mahajan, Gurpreet 1998: Democracy, Difference and Social Justice, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
 Omvedt, Gail 1999: Dalits and the Democratic Revolution, New Delhi: Sage
 Zelliott, Eleanor 1995: From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement, New Delhi: Manohar.

Soc.D.102: Sociology of South Asia

To expose student to strategic importance of South Asia as a civilization centre as well as a player in international affair and to acquaint them with social, cultural, economic, religious and political similarity and difference between countries of region. Students should be acquainted with processes which help shaping emergence of nation state in region, ethnic, regional and religious identity and conflict in process and different path to socio-economic development and modernization adopted by countries of the region.

Unit- I: South Asia region

Civilisation, culture and society
Social and economic institutions,
Demographic feature, geo-political importance

Unit- II: Political system and Democracy

Colonialism and South Asia
Political system and nature of democracy
India's Approach towards South Asia

Unit –III: Identity Issues

Language and Politics ethnicity,
Ethnic conflict and sub-national movement,
Nation and nation building

Unit –IV: Development, Change and Migration

Population, Poverty and migration
Development and uneven development
Role of SAARC in development

Unit-V: Boarder issues

Understanding Boarder
Nature of Boarder and the state relations
Boarder, identity and collective memory

Readings:

Bjorkman, J.W. 1987. Changing Division of Labour in South Asia, New Delhi: Manohar
Farmer, B.H. 1983: An Introduction to South Asia, London: Methuen
Gough, K. and Hari P. Sharma (eds.) 1973: Imperialism and Revolution in South Asia, New York: Monthly Renew Press (article by Hamza Alvi)
Mallick, Ross. 1998: Development, Ethnicity and Human Rights in South Asia, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
Rothermund, Dietmar. 2000: The Role of the State in South Asia and Other Essays, New Delhi: Manohar
Tambiah, S. 1997: Leveling Crowds: Ethno-nationalist Conflict and Collective Violence in South Asia, New Delhi: Sage Publications

Soc. D. 103: Human Rights and Social Justice

To understand Historical overview about human rights in the journey of mankind and also in Contemporary Society, Special Context of Violation and Justice of deprive class, role of Global and Regional Agencies and their limitations.

Unit I: Conceptual and Theoretical Understanding

Introduction to human Rights

Principal and Theories of Human Rights

Unit II: Origin of Human Rights

Religion, Culture, Wisdom and Human Rights

Democracy and Human Rights

Vienna Declaration

Unit III: System, Organization and Instruments of Human Rights

System for protection of Human Rights

Organization Related to Human Rights

Instruments of Human Rights and Covenants

Unit IV: Human Rights in Contemporary Situation

Human Rights in Global and Regional Perspective

State of Human Rights in India

Unit V: Human Rights Contemporary issues and Justice

Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Prevention of its Violations

Refugees Displaced Persons, Immigrants and Asylum

Readings:

Donnelly Jack, Universal Human Rights: In theory and Practice, Rawat Publication.

Chatterjee Debi, Dalit Rights /Human Rights , Rawat Publication.

Bajwa, G.S., Human Rights in India: Implementations and Violations, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1995.

David P. Forsythe, Human Rights and World Politics, Oxford Publications, New York, 1990.

Chaudhary, R.G., State and Rights of Man, Metropolitan Book Company, New Delhi, 1971

Jack Donnelly, The Concept of Human Rights, Croom Helm, London 1985.

Gearty, Conor, Principles of Human Rights Adjudication, New York, Oxford University Press, 2004.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DR.HARISINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA, SAGAR (M.P.)
(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY)



DRAFT SYLLABUS FOR MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK (M.S.W.)
(1ST AND 2ND SEMESTER)

2016

AIM OF THE PROGRAMME

Vision:

To become a leading institution for innovative, interdisciplinary approaches in educating social work practitioners and scholars, conducting research, and serving as a catalyst for positive social transformation.

Objectives of the Programme:

1. Apply at the MSW level the foundation knowledge, skills, values and ethics of social work practice in the assessment and treatment of individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities.
2. Develop a professional identity as a social worker by applying professional values and ethics to social work practice.
3. Demonstrate an understanding and appreciation for human diversity, to engage in non-discriminatory culturally sensitive practice that seeks social and economic justice for clients, without regard to age, class, caste, culture, disability, ethnicity, family structure, gender, marital status, national origin, race, religion, and sexual orientation.
4. Use appropriate supervision and consultation to conduct research and disseminate research findings that contribute to enhancement of students' personal and professional development.

Name of the Programme: **MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK**

Duration of the Programme: **2 Years (Four Semesters)**

Total Credit: **80**

Semester-I		Credit	Semester-II		C
MSW-C-101	Origin and Development of Social Work	5	MSW-C-201	Social Science Concepts for Social Worker	5
MSW-C-102	Origin and Development of social work in India	5	MSW-C-202	Case work & Counseling: Working with Individual	5
MSW-C-103	Social Work Research	5	MSW-C-203	Social Group work & Community Management or Community Development	5
MSW-E-101	Social Policy and planning	4	MSW-E-201	Social Work Skills : Participatory in Development	4

Semester-II

MSW-C-101: Origin and Development of Social Work

Unit I: History of Social Work: Global Scenario

History of Social Work in Americas

History of Social Work in Europe

History of Social Work in Asia

Unit II: Social Work Profession and education

Social work as a Profession

Social work Education: Retrospect and Prospects

Values, Principles and Ethics of professional social Work

Unit III: Social Work Concepts I

Charity, Voluntary action and Shramdan

Social Movement and Social Reforms

Unit IV: Social Work Concepts II

Social Service, social Defence, Social Security, Social Welfare,

Social Justice and Social Policy

Suggested Readings:

- Eden,L.&Molot,MA(1993) Canada,s national Policies :Reflection on 125 years Canadian Public Policies.
- Barker,R.L.(1999) ,Milestones in the Development of Social work and Social Welfare,Washington D.C.NASW Press
- Hauman, A. 1962 Professional Management and Practice, Delhi: Eurasia Publications.
- Government of India Evaluation of Social Welfare Programmes, Encyclopaedia of Social Work. Vol. 1, 297 - 310.
- Choudhari, D. Paul. 1983 Social Welfare Administration, Delhi: Atma Ram and Sons.
- Banks, S. 1995 Ethics and Values in Social Work: Practical Social Work Series, London: Macmillan Press Ltd.

MSW-C-102: Origin and Development of Social work in India

Unit I: Evolution of Social Work Practice in India

History of Social Work: State Initiatives

History of Social Work: Initiatives through Social Movements

History of Social work: Initiatives by NGO

Unit II: Religion and Social work: Indian Context

Hinduism and Social Work

Islam and Social Work

Jainism and Social Work

Christianity and Social Work

Unit III: Gandhian Concept of Social work

Gandhi's perception of an Ideal Society

Gandhi's social Work: The Historical Perspective

Gandhi's Social work: Methods and Techniques

Unit IV: Profession Social Work in Independent India

Involvement of Social Worker in National Development

Career Prospects in Professional Social work

Suggested Readings:

Nadkarni ,M.V.: Hinduism: A Gandhian Perspective, and Books India, New delhi:2006

Schubring, W.: The Doctrine of the Jainas, New Delhi.

Wadia, A.R. (1961): History and Philosophy of Social Work in India, Allied Publishers Pvt. New Delhi.

Friedlander, W.A.(1963), Introduction to Social Welfare : Prentice hall of India , New Delhi.

Bharathi, K.S. (1995)Thoughts of Gandhi and Vinoba, Concept Publication Co., New Delhi.

MSW –C-103: Social Work Research

Unit –I Basics of Research

Introduction to Social Work Research
 Research Review in Social Work
 Formulation and Selection of the Research problem
 Preparing a Research Proposal

Unit -II Research Methods

Introduction to Methods in Social Work
 Research Methods: Induction, Deduction, Historical, Comparative and Evaluation
 Research Method: Experimental Research, Qualitative Research
 Hypothesis, Sampling

Unit-III Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

Primary and Secondary Data
 Tools: Questionnaire, Schedule, Observation, Interview, Case Study, Documentation

Unit-IV Analysis of Data

Measurement & Scaling, Processing of Data Analysis & Interpretation of Data Report Writing.

Suggested Readings:

Das Gupta, Sugata, "Social Work Research" In Encyclopaedia of Social work, India, New Delhi : Govt. of India, 1977
 Polansky, N.A. (ed.) Social work Research, Chicago: The University of Chicago press, 1975
 Das Lal, D.K., Design of Social Research, Rawat Publication, Jaipur (2005)
 Mannheim, Henry, L. 1977 Sociological Research: Philosophy and Methods, Illinois: The Dorsey Press.
 Ramchandran, P. 1990 Issues in Social Work Research in India, Bombay: Institute for Community Organisation Research.
 Young, Pauline V. 1982 Scientific Social Survey and Research, New Delhi, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.

MSW-E-101: Social Policy and Planning

Unit –I Concept of Policies

Social Policy: Concept, Objectives, & Characteristics
Social Policy & Indian Constitution

Unit -II Police Formation

The Process of Social Policy Formulation at Different levels, Models of Social Policy Social Policy Relating to Woman, Youth Aged Education, Health and Family Welfare.

Unit –III Models of Social Policy

Social Planning: Concept, Objective, Scope & Models Interrelationship between Social & Economic Planning, Social Planning under five year plans.

Unit –IV Social Planning in India

People's Participation & Social Planning & Social Change, Major Pitfalls in Social Planning in India, Machinery & Process of Social Planning in India.

Suggested Readings:

Agrawal, A. N. and Lal Kundan 1989 Economics and Development and Planning, Delhi, New Vikas Publishing House Private Limited .

Deshpande, Srinivasan Narain. Society Economy of Polity in India, Mumbai: 1978 University of Mumbai.

Nagardra, S. P. 1994 Development and Change, New Delhi: Concert Publishing Company.
Augustine, John S. (Ed.) 1989 Strategies for Third World Development, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Eden, L. & Molot, M. A. (1993) Canada's national Policies : Reflection on 125 years , Canadian Public Policies.

Semester II

MSW-C-201: Social Science Concepts for Social Worker

Unit I: Concepts of Society

Social work and its Relationship to other Disciplines
 Society and Culture
 Indian Society: Composition, Classification and Stratification
 Social Change: Meaning, Characterise and Factor

Unit II: Basics of Psychology for social Workers

Concept of Psychology for Social Work Practice
 Social learning and Motivation

Unit III: Family-The Basic Unit of Society

Stage of Human Growth and Development
 Biological aspects of human growth and Development
 Concept of Family and marriage
 Family Cycle

Unit IV: Indian Family and Transition

Family and Marriage in the Changing Society
 Contemporary problems in Family system
 Social work with Family

Suggested Readings:

Becavar, D. (Ed.) 1997 The Family, Spirituality and Social Work, Journal of Family Social Work, Vol.2, No.4,
 Feldman Robert S 1997 Understanding Psychology, 4th Edition, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.
 Kleinman.R (Ed.) 1998 Family Planning Handbook for Doctors, Hertford: IPPF
 Family planning Association of India ,Family planning Counseling Guide Population Reports Service Series J.N 35 and 36
 Beck, Laura Developmental Psychology. New Delhi, Pearson Education Inc..

MSW-C-202: Case Work & Counselling: Working with Individual

Unit I: Human Behaviour and social Environment

Social case work Practice in Indian Context
 Scope of Social Work: Nature of Problems to be Address
 Component of Case Work

Unit II: Social Case Work

Case Worker Client Relationship and principal of case work
 Social case Work process
 Tool of Case Work

Unit III: Basics of Counselling

Introduction to Counselling
 Counselling Process

Unit IV : Counselling Techniques

Supportive and Behaviour Techniques in Counselling
 Cognitive and Psychoanalytical Techniques in Counselling
 Interviewing and Recording

Suggested Readings:

Banerjee, G. R. Papers on Social Work - An Indian Perspective, Bombay, Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
 Perlman, H. H. 1957 Social Case Work: A Problem Solving Process, Chicago. The University of Chicago Press
 Richmond, M. E. 1922 What is Social Case Work? An Introductory Description, New York: Sage Foundation
 Sena F. Fine and Paul H. Glass. 1996 The First Helping Interview Engaging the Client and building Trust, Sage Publication.
 Timms, N. 1964 Social Case Work: Principles and Practice, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
 IGNOU, Basics of Counselling. BSWE-006, substance Abuse and Counselling, IGNOU, 2006
 Fuster, J.M. Personal Counselling, Mumbai: Better Yourself Book: Eleventh Edition, 2005

MSW-C-203: Social Group work & Community Management or Community Development

Unit I: Introduction to Group Work

Social Group: Characteristics and Significance
 History of Group work
 Theories and models in Social Group Work
 Stage of Group Development, Process of Group Formation

Unit II: Skills Development in Social Group Work

Leadership and Power,
 Skills and Techniques of Group Work
 Relevance of Life Skills Education in Social Group Work
 Programme Planning in Social Work

Unit III: Introduction to Community Organization

Community Organization: Concept Value Orientation
 History of Community Organization
 Community Organization as Method of Social Work Practice
 Models and Approaches of Community Organization

Unit IV: Social Action for Community Development

Social Action: concept and Application
 Integrated Approach to Social work and Social Action
 Models, Strategies, and Skills of Social Action

Suggested Readings:

Milson, Fred 1973 An Introduction to Group Work Skills, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
 Northen, H. 1969 Social Work with Groups. New York: Columbia University Press.
 Trecker, Harleigh B. 1970 Social Group Work: Principles and Practice, New Work:Association Press
 Marulasiddaiah, H. M. 1987 Community: Area and Regional Development in India, Bangalore, Bangalore University
 Lal, A. K. 1977 Politics of Poverty: A Study of Bonded Labour. New Delhi: Chethana Publications.
 Gangrade, K. D. 1971 Community Organisation in India, Bombay, Popular Prakashan.

MSW –E-201: Participatory in Development and Social Work Practice Skills

Unit -I Participatory Research

Participatory Research: Meaning, Concept & Work Significance
 Typology of Participation, Barriers & Limits, Development of PRA
 Principles and Method, Critical Consideration of PRA Method

Unit –II Participation in Development

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: Tool of Self Monitoring, Participatory
 Impact Monitoring, Sustainability Analysis: Concept Institutional & project
 Sustainability

Unit -III Methods of Participation

New Approaches to Participation: PLA, SARAR, Appreciative Inquiry

Unit -IV Techniques of participation

Observation Features, Components & Types
 Recording: Purpose, Contents & Characteristics
 Documentation: Types Features & Importance

Suggested Readings:

- Fink, A. E. 1945 The Field of Social Work, New York, Henry Holt and Co.
 Stroup, H. H. 1960 Social Work - An Introduction to the Field, New Delhi, Eurasia
 Publishing House.
 Blaikie, Norman. 1993 Approaches in Social Enquiry, Cambridge: Polity Press.
 Ackoff, R. L. 1962 Scientific Method: Optimizing Applied Research Designs, New York:
 John Wiley and Sons.
 Geltung, J. 1961 Theory and Methods of Social Research, London: George Allen &
 Unwin

DRAFT SYLLABYS FOR PH.D. COURSE WORK
(Semester-I)



Department of Sociology & Social Work

Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar

(A Central University)

2016

<u>Course Code</u>	<u>Title of Course</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Soc-R.141	Theory and Methods of Social Research	4
Soc-C.142	Perspectives in Indian Society	4
<u>Electives Course (Any One)</u>		
Soc-E.143	Gender and Society	4
Soc-E.144	Sociology of Crime and Deviance	4
Soc-E.145	Rural and Agrarian Studies in India	4
Soc-E.146	Sociology of Tribal Society	4
Soc-E-147	Sociology of Change and Development	4
<u>Literature Review</u>		
Soc-L.148	Review of Published Research in Relevant Field (Emerging trends in related fields)	8
Total Credit:		20

SOC-R: Research Methodology; SOC-C: Compulsory; SOC-E: Elective Course; SOC-L: Literature Review

Soc - R. 141: Theory and Methods of Social Research

This course aims to provide a theoretical and philosophical understanding of social phenomena. The research scholars are expected to familiarize with the various social research techniques and methods. The major aim of the course is to enable research scholars about the using of theories in the social research.

Unit – I (17hrs)

Nature and Types of Sociological Theory.
The Relationship between Theory and Fact.
Methodological orientation in sociological research

Unit – II (14hrs)

Research Design: Identification of Problem; Study of Related literature; Formulation of Hypothesis

Unit – III (16hrs)

Methods:
Qualitative: historical and comparative; observation methods; textual Interpretation; case study
Quantitative: Survey; content analysis
Techniques: Sampling; Observation; Interview; notes; diaries; oral history;

Unit – IV (14 hrs)

Statistics for social Research: Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Standard Deviation, Correlation and Interpretation of data

- 13 classes will be devoted for tutorial.

Essential Readings:

1. Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1995 : Research Methodology. New Delhi: ICSSR.
2. D.A.de Vaus. 1986. Suveys in Social Research. London: George Relen and Unwin.
3. Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field Worker and the Field. New Delhi: Oxford.
4. Mukherjee, P.N. (eds.) 2000 Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives, New Delhi: Sage. (Introcuccion)
5. Smelser, Neil J. Comparative Methods in Social Science.
6. Ramchandran, P. Research & Statistics for (2000). Social Work: Secundarabud Andharapradesh Social services society.
7. Bajaj and Gupta . 1972 . Elements of Statistics . New Delhi : R. Chand Co.
8. Srinivas , M.N. and A.M. Shah 1979. Field . Delhi : Oxford.
9. Young , P.V. 1998 . Scientific Social Surveys and research ,New Delhi . Prentice Hall.
10. Bryman , Alan 1988 Quality and Quantity in Social Research . London : Unwin

Soc- C. 142: Perspectives in Indian Sociology

This course deals with an understanding of various theoretical approaches to understand change in cultural and societal value system, the process of change and the Indian experience of planning and development.

Unit – I (14hrs)

Social structure and Function: Varna and Caste (Book view and Field View); Social Mobility and Indian society

Unit – II (14hrs)

Family and Household in India; Marriage and Kinship: (Regional, cultural and social implications)

Unit – III (14hrs)

Socio-Economic change in India:
Colonial and post-colonial

Unit – IV (14hrs)

Social Movements in India: Religious Movements, Peasant movements, Naxalite and tribal Movements, Environmental Movements, Women's Movements

- 08 classes will be devoted for tutorial.

Essential readings:

1. Appadurai, Arjun. 1997. Modernity At Large : Cultural Dimensions of Globalization. New Delhi : OUP
2. Desai, A.R. 1985. India's path of Development: A Marxist Approach. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
3. Shah, A.M., The Family in India
4. Singh, Yogendra., 1974, Modernization of Indian Tradition, Rawat Publications, Jaipur,
5. Harrison, D. 1989. The Sociology of Modernization and Development. New Delhi, OUP
6. Moor, Wilbert and Robert Cook. 1967. Social Change New Delhi: Prentice-Hall (India).

7. Sharma, SL 1980. "Criteria of Social Development", Journal of Social Action. Jan- Mar.
8. Sharma SL 1986. Development: Socio-Cultural Dimensions. Jaipur: Rawat. (Chapter 1).
9. Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India. Berkley: University of Berkley.
10. Giddens, Anthony. 1990. The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge : Polity Press.
11. Jha, Kali Nath., 2005, Modernizing Women: Searching Their Identities, Rawat Publications, Jaipur & New Delhi.

Elective Courses:

Soc- E. 143: Gender and Society

The objective of this course is to trace the evolution of gender as a category of social analysis in the late twentieth century. The course provides a comprehensive study on the origin of feminist ideology and their changing nature. Although the focus of the introductory part of this course is primarily on the European literatures, a major part of this course will also be devoted to the understanding of the origin and development of feminism in South Asia in general and India in particular.

Unit-I: Social Construction of Gender (14hrs)

Gender as a sociological category: sex vs. gender, equality vs. difference, public vs. private, nature vs. civilization; gender roles and sexual division of labour; Patriarchy and male domination in society

Unit II: Feminist Thoughts (14hrs)

Radicals, Marxist – Socialists, Liberationist, Post-modernist; Feminist Methodology as a critiques of sociological methods.

Unit III: Various Gender Related Issues (13hrs)

Production and Reproduction; Work and property, Relative deprivation, Discrimination and exploitation; Education, Health, Environment and Ecology

Unit IV: Women in India (16hrs)

The changing status of women in India – pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial; Women empowerment in India; Globalisation and women

- 09 classes will be devoted for tutorial.

Readings:

1. Bhagwat, Vidyut. 2004. *Feminist Social Thought*. Jaipur: Rawat.
2. Dube, Leela (ed). 2001. *Anthropological Explorations in Gender*. Delhi: Sage.
3. Everelt, Jana M. 1981. *Women and Social Change in India*. New Delhi: Heritage Publishers.

4. Jha, Kali Nath., 2005, *Modernizing Women: Searching Their Identities*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
5. Firestone, Sulahmith. 1975. *The Dialectic of Sex*. New York: Morrow.
6. John, Mary E. 1996. „Gender and Development in India 1970-1990s: Some Reflection on the Constitutive Role of Contexts“, *Economic and Political Weekly*. vol 31, No. 47.
7. Krishnaraj, M. et-al. (eds.). 1989. *Gender and the Household Domain*. New Delhi: Sage.
8. Mies, M. 1980. *Indian Women and Patriarchy*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.
9. Oakley, A. 1972. *Sex, Gender, and Society*. New York: Harper and Rao.
10. Rege, S. 2003 *Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminists Sociological Knowledge*. New Delhi: Sage.
11. Seth, M. 2001. *Women and Development: The Indian Experience*. New Delhi: Sage.

Soc- E. 144: Sociology of Crime and Deviance

This course tries to make familiarize students with the sociological perspectives on crime and its changing forms. The course having the objective to make understanding of students on the social-structural aspects of criminal behavior and the various forms correction and punishment.

Unit I(12 hrs)

Concept: Sociology of Crime: Meaning, Scope & Subject Matter
Conceptual approaches to Crime, Deviance and Criminology,
History and Development of Criminological Thoughts, Pre Classical,
Classical and Neo Classical approaches, Typological, Ecological,
Geographical and Sociological Theories of Criminology, Recent Theories

Unit II (12 hrs)

Types of Crime:_Organized Crime,_White collar crime, Crime against women and children, Corruption. Changing Socio-economic profile of criminal in contemporary India,_Changing profile of crime and criminals.

Unit III: (16 hrs)

Penology: Meaning, Scope & Subject Matter
Conceptual approaches to Punishment, meaning and types
Theories of Punishment.

Unit IV :_(16hrs)

Correction and Reforms, Meaning and significance of Correction.
Forms of Correction, Prison based and community based Correction.

- 08 classes will be devoted for tutorial.

Essential readings:

1. Bedi, Kiran. 1998. It is Always Possible. New Delhi : Sterling Publications Pvt. Ltd.
2. Goel, Rakesh M. and Manohar S. Powar. 1994. Computer Crime : Concept, Control and Prevention. Bombay : Sysman Computers Pvt. Ltd.

3. Makkar, S.P. Singh and Paul C. Friday. 1993 Global perspectives in Criminology. Jalandhar : ABC Publications.
4. Ministry of Home Affairs. 1998. Crime in India. New Delhi : Government of India.
5. Shankardas, Rani Dhavan, 2000. Punishment and the Prison : India and International Perspective. New Delhi : Sage Publications.
6. Sharma, Shrinath: (ed.). 2001. Samajik Vyadhiki; Bhupal M.P. Hindi Granth Acadamy.
7. Sutherland, Edwin H. and Donald R. Cressey. 1968. Principles of Criminology. Bombay : The Times of India Press.
8. Walklete, Sandra. 1998 Understanding Criminology. Philadelphia : Open University Press.
9. Ministry of Home Affairs. Report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms. 1980-83. New Delhi : Government of India.
10. Revid, Jorathan. 1995. Economic Crime. London, Kejan Paul.
11. Ryan, Patrick J. and George Rush. 1997. Understanding Organizad Crime in Global Perspective. London : Sage Publictions.

Soc- E. 145: Rural and Agrarian Studies in India

This courses tries to make familiarizes students with the historical nature and its changing dimensions of Indian rural society and the agrarian institutions. The courses also emphasizes on the issues related to Indian rurality and the issues related to agrarian studies in contemporary India.

Unit-I: Rural sociology in India (12)

The social conditions and development of sociology in India

Rural and Rurality in India

Debate on rurality: *Gandhi, Ambedkar and Nehru*

Unit-II: Village studies in India (15)

Perspectives and approaches in Village studies

Methodological approaches and Debate

(This section will be dealing with various article and book reviews on discussion on village studies in India)

Unit-III: Agrarian Institutions in India (13)

Approaches to study agrarian Institution

Peasant and agrarian tradition

Agrarian transformations in colonial India

Unit-IV: Developmental state and agrarian Institution (17)

Debating on Land Reform

Green Revolution and the rural transformation

Agrarian Questions and the debate on Mode of Production

Agrarian crisis, Migration and farmers' suicide

State, agrarian land and neoliberal economy (case studies)

- 07 classes will be devoted for tutorial.

Essential Readings:

1. Desai A.R. 1977 Rural Sociology in India, popular Prakshan, Bombay.
2. P. Radhakrishnan 1989: Peasant Struggles: Land reforms and Social Change in Malabar 1836 -1982. Sagar Publications: New Delhi.
3. Andre Bettle 1974 Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, OUP, New Delhi.
4. Dhanagare D.N. 1988: Peasant Movements in India OUP New Delhi.

5. Ashish Nandy 1999. *Ambiguous Journey to the City* New Delhi OUP.
6. Stock, E. 1978. *The Peasant and the Raj: Studies in Agrarian Society and Peasant Rebellion in colonial India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
7. Sighroy, D.K. 2004. *Peasants' Movements in Post-Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage
8. Vasavi, A.R. 1998. *Harbingers of Rain*, New Delhi: OUP
9. Jodhka, S.S. 1998. 'Agrarian Transformation in India', in Veena Das (ed.) *Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*, New Delhi: OUP
10. Gupta, A. 1998. *Post Colonial Development: Agriculture in making modern India*, New Delhi: OUP
11. Kautasky, K. 1988. *The Agrarian questions*, vol.1, London: Zwan Pub.
12. Thorner, A. 1982. 'Semifuedalism or Capitalism? the contempoaray debates on classes and modes of production in India', *EPW*, vol. 17(49,50&51)

Soc- E. 146: Sociology of Tribal Society

This course is an introduction to the history and socio-cultural variability of various tribes in India. It explores the social organization, polity, religion and economy of tribal community inhabiting India. The emphasis is also given to understand social change, development, and the identity issues in tribal societies.

Unit I : Tribal Situation: Past and Present: (14hrs)

Tribes as Indigenous People – Tribe-caste continuum
Geographical distribution of Tribes in India
Scheduled Areas – Constitutional Provisions.

Unit II :Tribal Economy: (12 hrs)

Characteristics of Tribal Economy – Hunting-gathering, Shifting cultivation, Plain Land Cultivations, Mining and Wage Labour, Animal Husbandry and other Avenues of Livelihood
Forest and Tribal Economy – Forest Rights Act, 2006
Economic Transformation and Tribal Movements (Case Studies)

Unit-III:Health and Education: (14 hrs)

Trends, Issues and Initiatives – Health, Sanitation and Food Security
Modern Education system and Literacy among Tribal, Right to Education Act and Other Provisions.

Unit-IV: Planning and Development Interventions: (14hrs)

Tribal Development during Five Year Plans, Tribal Development Block, Tribal Development agency, Sub-Plan Approach, MADA and Cluster Approach.
Relevance of different approaches to Tribal Development – Nehru and Elwin
Emerging Development Initiatives – Role of NGOs.

- 10 classes will be devoted for tutorial.

Essential readings:

1. Desai A.R. (1979) Peasant Struggles in India (Asia Publishing House).

2. Dube S.C. 1977 : Tribal Heritage of India (New Delhi :Vikas)
3. Hasnain N. : (1983) Tribes in India (Harnam Publications New Delhi).
4. Raza, Moonis and A. Ahmad (1990) An Atlas of Tribal India (Concept Publishing Delhi)
5. Sharma , Suresh 1994: Tribal Identity and Modern Worlds (Sage : New Delhi)
Bailey, F.G., (1960/1971), Tribe-caste Continuum in 'Tribe, Caste and Nation', Mancheswar University Press
6. Thaper, Ramesh (ed.) (1977), Tribe, Cate and religion in India, Macmillan, Delhi
7. Behra, M.C and Jumyir Basar,(ed.) (2010), Interventions and Tribal Development, Derial Publications, New Delhi
8. Vidyarthi, L.P and B.K.Rai, (1985), The Tribal Culture of India, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi

Soc- E. 147: Sociology of Change and Development

This course deals with an understanding of various approaches to the change of cultural and societal values, the social structure and its relation with the changes of economic institution and vice- versa.

Unit I : Change and Development of Tribal Situation: (14hrs)

Change and Development in Tribal societies, Tribe-caste continuum
Forest and Tribal Economy – Forest Rights Act, 2006
Economic Transformation and Tribal Movements
Emerging Development Initiatives – Role of NGOs.

Unit II: Women's Issues and Development: (12 hrs)

The changing status of women in India
Women empowerment in India
Globalisation and women
Problems of Women and Development

Unit III: Rural Development: (14 hrs)

Perspectives and approaches in Village studies
Distinctive characterization of Rural Societies
Rural economy and Changing labour market.
Power, Caste and class: Changing dimensions

Unit IV: Political Economy of Development (14hrs)

Globalisation, Liberalisation and Privatisation (LPG)
Changing Ideology of Indian Planning
Liberalisation, Poverty and unemployment
Globalisation, Migration and cultural Issues

Essential Readings:

1. Desai A.R. (1979) Peasant Struggles in India (Asia Publishing House).
2. Dube S.C. 1977 : Tribal Heritage of India (New Delhi :Vikas)
3. Hasnain N. : (1983) Tribes in India (Harnam Publications New Delhi).
4. Raza, Moonis and A. Ahmad (1990) An Atlas of Tribal India (Concept Publishing Delhi)

5. Sharma , Suresh 1994: Tribal Identity and Modern Worlds (Sage : New Delhi)
6. Bailey, F.G., (1960/1971), Tribe-caste Continuum in 'Tribe, Caste and Nation', Mancheswar University Press
7. John, Mary E. 1996. „Gender and Development in India 1970-1990s: Some Reflection on the Constitute Role of Contexts“, *Economic and Political Weekly*. vol 31, No. 47.
8. Krishnaraj, M. et-al. (eds.). 1989. *Gender and the Household Domain*. New Delhi: Sage.
9. Mies, M. 1980. *Indian Women and Patriarchy*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing.
10. Oakley, A. 1972. *Sex, Gender, and Society*. New York: Harper and Rao.
11. Rege, S. 2003 *Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminists Sociological Knowledge*. New Delhi: Sage.
12. Seth, M. 2001. *Women and Development: The Indian Experience*. New Delhi: Sage.
13. Bagchi, A. 1999. *India's Institutions Under Neo-Liberal Regime*. New Delhi: Sage.
14. Bellshaw, C.S. 1965. *Traditional Exchange and Modern Markets*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
15. Chakrabarty, S. 1987. *Development Planning: The Indian Experience*. Oxford University Press.
16. Castles, S and Mark J. Miller. 2003. *The Age of Migration*. New York: Guilford Press.
17. Craig, D and Doug Porter. 2006. *Development beyond Neoliberalism? Governance, Poverty Reduction and Political Economy in Developing countries*. London: Rutledge and Kegan Paul.

Soc- L. 148: Review of Published Research in Relevant Field

- This paper is devoted to the review of Articles, Books, and Monographs in social sciences.
- The students will be evaluated through the open class room presentation and viva-voce.