Department of Sociology

Course Structure and Syllabus of MA in Sociology

(Under Regular Mode)

Minimum Credit requirement: 75 + 06 Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Courses

Minimum duration: 2 years (4 semesters)

Maximum duration: 4 years (8 semesters)

Course Structure
Core Courses

Code Course Name	L	T	P	CH	CR
SC451 Classical Sociological Traditions	3	1	0	4	4
SC452 Research Methodology	3	1	0	4	4
SC453 Sociology of Family and Kinship	3	1	0	4	4
SC454 Sociology of India - I	3	1	0	4	4
SC455 Sociology of India – II	3	1	0	4	4
SC456 Modern Sociological Theories and Perspectives	3	1	0	4	4
SC457 Economic Sociology	3	1	0	4	4
SC458 Social Stratification	3	1	0	4	4
SC521 Political Sociology	3	1	0	4	4
SC522 Sociology of Development	3	1	0	4	4
SC523 Sociology of Northeast India	3	1	0	4	4
SC524 Sociology of Religion	3	1	0	4	4
SC525 Social Movements in India	3	1	0	4	4

Elective Courses

Code Course Name	L	T	P	CH	CR
SC471 Social Statistics	2	1	0	3	3
SC472 Population and Society	2	1	0	3	3
SC571 Gender and Society	2	1	0	3	3
SC572 Industrial Sociology	2	1	0	3	3
SC573 Sociology of Health and Illness	2	1	0	3	3
SC574 Environmental Sociology	2	1	0	3	3
SC575 Sociology of Mass Media	2	1	0	3	3
SC576 Sociology of Governance	2	1	0	3	3
SC577 Sociology of Education	2	1	0	3	3
SC578 Identity and Violence	2	1	0	3	3
SC579 Sociology of Science	2	1	0	3	3
SC580 Urban Sociology	2	1	0	3	3
SC581 Body, Gender and Sexuality	2	1	0	3	3
SC526 Research Project					8

SEMESTER WISE COURSE STRUCTURE

Semester I

Course Code	Course Name	L-T-P	CH	Credit	Remark
SC451	Classical Sociological Traditions	3-1-0	4	4	
SC452	Research Methodology	3-1-0	4	4	
SC453	Sociology of Family and Kinship	3-1-0	4	4	
SC454	Sociology of India - I	3-1-0	4	4	
Total credits				16	

Semester II

Course Code	Course Name	L-T-P	CH	Credit	Remark
SC455	Sociology of India - II	3-1-0	4	4	
SC456	Modern Sociological Theories and Perspectives	3-1-0	4	4	
SC457	Economic Sociology	3-1-0	4	4	
SC458	Social Stratification	3-1-0	4	4	
Elective – I		2-1-0	3	3	*To be chosen from the offered electives of the department*
One CBCS Course				3	*To be chosen from other departments*
Total credits				22	

Semester III

Course Code	Course Name	L-T-P	CH	Credit	Remark
SC521	Political Sociology	3-1-0	4	4	
SC522	Sociology of Development	3-1-0	4	4	
SC523	Sociology of Northeast India	3-1-0	4	4	
Elective-II		2-1-0	3	3	*To be chosen from the offered electives of the department*
Elective-III		2-1-0	3	3	
One CBCS Course				3	*To be chosen from other departments*
Total credits				21	

Semester IV

Course Code	Course Name	L-T-P	CH	Credit	Remark
SC524	Sociology of Religion	3-1-0	4	4	
SC525	Social Movements in India	3-1-0	4	4	
SC526	Research Project			8	
Elective-IV		2-1-0	3	3	*To be chosen from the offered electives of the department*
Elective-V		2-1-0	3	3	
Total credits				22	

Electives Courses offered by the department

Course Code	Course Name	L-T-P	CH	Credit	Remark
SC471	Social Statistics	2-1-0	3	3	
SC472	Population and Society	2-1-0	3	3	
SC571	Gender and Society	2-1-0	3	3	
SC572	Industrial Sociology	2-1-0	3	3	
SC573	Sociology of Health and Illness	2-1-0	3	3	
SC574	Environmental Sociology	2-1-0	3	3	
SC575	Sociology of Mass Media	2-1-0	3	3	
SC576	Sociology of Governance	2-1-0	3	3	
SC577	Sociology of Education	2-1-0	3	3	
SC578	Identity and Violence	2-1-0	3	3	
SC579	Sociology of Science	2-1-0	3	3	
SC580	Urban Sociology	2-1-0	3	3	
SC581	Body, Gender and Sexuality	2-1-0	3	3	

SC 451 Classical Sociological Traditions   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

This introductory course attempts to offer an overview of different approaches and various perspectives to the study of society. It introduces students to the basic concepts of three classical thinkers namely, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Karl Marx. This course provides students with the necessary knowledge and basic skills in understanding society and different theoretical orientations from the anthropology and sociological perspectives.

Unit I: Introduction: Historical Background

    a) Changes in Intellectual Climate: Historical background

    b) Economic and Political Changes

    c) Emergence of Sociology

Unit II: Karl Marx

    a) Historical and dialectical materialism

    b) Class and class struggle

    c) Commodity Production, Surplus Value, Alienation

Unit III: Emile Durkheim

    a) Rules of Sociological Method: Social Fact, Distinction between Normal and Pathological

    b) Division of labour: Forms of solidarity: Mechanical and Organic, Normal and Pathological Division of labour

    c) Suicide: Causes and Types

Unit IV: Max Weber

    a) Concepts of Sociology: Social Action, Verstehen, Ideal Types

    b) Power and Authority

    c) Religion and Social Change

Textbook(s)

Aron, Raymond. (1998) Main Currents in Sociological Thought, Vol. I. &2.New York: Routledge.

Giddens, A. (1994), *Capitalism and Modern Social Theory*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Bottomore, Tom (Ed). (2016)*A Dictionary of Marxist Thought,* New Delhi: Wiley India

Bottomore, Tom. (1985) *Theories of Modern Capitalism,* New York: Routledge

Durkheim, Emile. (2013)*The Rules of Sociological Method,* New York:Free Press.

Durkheim, Emile. (2014)*Division of Labour in Society*, New York: Free Press.

Durkheim, Emile.*(2002) Suicide: A Study in Sociology*, New York: Routledge.

Giddens, Anthony.(1994)*Capitalism and Modern Social Theory*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

H.H. Gerth & C.W. Mills. (1946) *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology,* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Marx, K. and F. Engels. (1976) *The Manifesto of the Communist Party,* in Marx & Engels *Collected Works - Vol. 6.* London: Lawrence and Wishart.

Marx, Karl. (1864) *Pre-Capitalist Economic Formation*, London: Lawrence and Wishart

Marx, Karl.(1867).*Capital Vol 1,* London: Penguin Books.

Nisbet, R.A. (1967) *The Sociological Tradition* London: Heinemann.

Weber, Max. (1978) *Economy and Society*, California: University of California Press

Weber, Max.(2005)*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism,* New York: Routledge Kegan & Paul.

SC 452 Research Methodology   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

The course provides an exposure to the fundamentals of social science research methodology. It begins with a discussion on some important philosophical ideas underlying the emergence of different methodologies in social sciences. This course aims to familiarise the students to the different approaches in understanding and explaining social phenomena besides sensitising them to the relationship between theory and research. It also aims to acquaint students with the fundamentals of the quantitative and qualitative techniques of research**.**

Unit I: Introduction to Research: Philosophy and Approaches

a) Enlightenment Science, Scientific Method
b) Subjectivity - Objectivity Debate, Emergence of social science research
c) Positivism and Post Positivist Approaches

Unit II: Designing Social Science Research:

a. Ethics and Politics in Research
b. Research Process
c. Research Design
d. Concepts and Theory in research
e. Sampling process

Unit III: Quantitative Methods

a) Quantitative: Survey research
b) Measurement and Scales
c) Methods of Data Collection: Structured Interviews, Structured Observation
d) Quantitative Data Analysis: Introduction to SPSS
e) Report writing and Referencing

Unit IV: Qualitative Approaches and Methods

a. Ethnography
b. Methods of Data Collection (Interviews, Observation (participant & non-participant), Focus Group Discussion, Case Study, Oral History, Life History.)
c. Content Analysis, Narrative Analysis, Conversational Analysis, Discourse Analysis.
d. Introduction to Qualitative Data Analysis software nVivo.

Textbook(s)

Bryman, A. (2011). *Social Research Methods*. London: Oxford University Press.

Blaikie, N.(2000). *Designing social research: the logic of anticipation.* Malden, MA : Polity Press.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Babbie, E.R. (2010). *The Practice of Social Research*. USA: Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

Chalmers, A.F. (1999). Science as knowledge derived from the facts of experience. In *What is this thing called science*. (3rd Ed.) (pp.1-18). Cambridge: Hackett Publishing Company Incorporated.

Denzin Norman K. and Yvonna S. Lincoln. (2000). *Handbook of Qualitative Research.* Sage: London.

Durkheim, E. (1958). *The Rules of Sociological Method*. New York: The Free Press.

Geertz, C. (1973). *Interpretation of Cultures*. New York: Basic Books.

Goode, W.J. and P. K. Hatt.(2006). *Methods in Social Research* (Indian reprint). New Delhi: Surjeet Publisher.

Jackson, Alecia Y. and Lisa A. Mazzei. (2012). *Thinking with Theory in Qualitative Research: Viewing Data across Multiple Perspectives.* Routledge.

Kuhn, T. S. (1970). *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. London: The University of Chicago Press.

Malcolm, W. and T. May. (1996). Introduction. In *Introduction to the Philosophy of Social Research* (pp. 1-12). London: Routledge.

Marvasti, Amir. (2004). *Qualitative Research in Sociology* (Introducing Qualitative Methods series). Sage Publications.

Marx, K. (1974). Forward and Introduction. In *Grundrisse*: *Foundations of the Critique of Political Economy*. London: Penguin Books in association with New Left Review.

Merton, R. K.(1972). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Delhi: Arvind Publishing House.

Mukherjee, P.N. (Ed.) (2000). *Methodology in Social Research: Dilemmas and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Sage.

Myrdal, G. (1970). *Objectivity in Social Research*. London: Gerald Duckworth.

Neuman, W.L. (2006). *Social Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approach*. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.

Popper, K. (1999). *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*. London: Routledge.

Silverman, David. (1993). <u>*Interpreting Qualitative Data*</u>. London: Sage.

Srinivas, M.N. and A.M. Shah.(2010). *Field Worker and the Field*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Vaus, D.A. (1986). *Surveys in Social Research*. London: George Relen and Unwin Hughes.

Weber, M. (1949). *The Methodology of the Social Sciences*. New York: The Free Press.

SC453 Sociology of Family and Kinship   **(L-3 T-1 P-0 CH-4 CR- 4)**

Course Objective

This course introduces the students to the universally acknowledged social importance of family and kinship. This course will familiarize the students with different approaches, issues and debates in kinship studies which will enable the student to understand the social structure of different societies. This course will also look at the changing contemporary nature of kinship relations in the modern world.

Unit I: Approaches to the study of Kinship

    a) Descent Theory: Types of Descent, Rules of Residence
    b) Alliance Theory: Incest and Exogamy; Restricted Exchange and Generalised Exchange

Unit II: Cultural Account of Kinship

    a) Euro-American Kinship
    b) Kinship as Practice: Marriage Strategies

Unit III: Contemporary Issues in Kinship

    a) New Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy
    b) Gay - Lesbian perspectives.

Unit IV: Kinship in India

    a) Dravidian Kinship
    b) Family- household

Text Book(s)

Parkin, R. & L. Stone. (ed.) (2000). *Kinship and family: an anthropological reader.* New York. Blackwell.
Uberoi, P. (1997). *Family, kinship and marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Barnes, J.A. (1961). 'Physical and social Kinship', *Philosophy of Sciences*. 28:296.

Bhandari, J.S. (ed.). (1996). *Family and kinship in northeast-East India*. Delhi: Vedam Books.

Bourdieu, P. (1977). *Outline of a theory of practice.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.a

Daniel, E.V. (1984). *Fluid signs: being a person the tamil way,* Berkeley. University of California Press.

Franklin, S. and S. McKinnon. (2001). *Relative values: reconfiguring kinship studies.* Durham: Duke University Press

Fortes, M. (1953). The structure of unilineal descent groups. In *American Anthropological Association.* 55(1): 17-41.

Goody, J. (ed). (1958). *Developmental cycle in domestic groups*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Howell, S. and M. Melhuus. (1993). The study of kinship; the study of person; a study of gender'. In T. Valle (Ed.) *Gendered Anthropology* London: Routledge.

Kahn, S. M. (2000). *Reproducing jews: A cultural account of assisted conception in Israel.* Durham: Duke University Press.

Kolenda, P. (1987). *Regional dfferences in family structure in India.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Levi-Strauss, C. (1958). *The elementary structures of kinship*. London. Beacon Press.

Marriott, M. and R. B. Inden. (1977) Towards an ethnosociology of south Asian caste systems. In K. David (Ed.) The New wind: changing identities in south Asia, Paris/The Hague. Mouton

Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. (ed). (1950). *African systems of kinship and marriage*. London. Oxford University Press. (Introduction).

Schneider, D. M. (1968). *American kinship: a cultural account.* New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Shah, A. M. (1973). *Household dimensions of the family in India. New Delhi: Orient Longman.*

Strathern, M. (1992) *Reproducing the future: essays on anthropology, kinship and the new reproductive technologies.* Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Trautmann, T.R. (1981). *Dravidian kinship*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SC454 Sociology of India - I   **(L-3 T-1 P-0 CH-4 CR- 4)**

Course Objective

This course introduces the students to the themes and perspectives of Indian society from sociological perspectives. It introduces the students to the concepts of class, caste, gender, race, religion, language, etc. and their significance in the study of the Indian society. It also discusses the changes that have taken place in the social structure, cultural values and institutions in India. Further, the course addresses the important processes of social change and nation building in contemporary India.

UNIT I: Development of Sociology in India

   a) Framing sociology in India
   b) Book view and field view
   c) Sociology and social anthropology Interface

UNIT II: Perspectives on Caste

   a) Indological & Orientalist
   b) Structural Functional
   c) Structuralist
   d) Marxist
   e) Subaltern
   f) Feminist

UNIT III: Understanding Tribes

   a) Concepts, Approaches and Perspectives
   b) Tribe Caste Interaction
   c) Tribal and Indigenous Assertion
   d) From Tribe to Adivasi

UNIT IV: Family, Kinship and Marriage

   a) Nature of Family and Kinship
   b) Household Dimension of the Family
   c) Dowry and Domestic Violence
   d) Marriage Structures

Textbook(s)

   V. Das (ed.) *Handbook of Indian sociology* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

   Patel S. (2011). *Doing sociology in India: genealogies, locations, and practices*.

   Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Introduction, Selected Chapters)

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Ambedkar B.R. (2002) Castes in India: their mechanism, genesis and development. In Rodrigues, V. (Ed.) *The essential writings of B.R. Ambedkar*. Delhi: OUP.

Bannerjee, P. (2016) Writing the adivasi: some historiographical notes. In *Indian Economic and Social History Review* 53(1): 1-23.

Beteille, A. (1986) The concept of tribe with special reference to India. In *Journal of European Sociology*, 27(02): 296-318.

Chakravarty U. (1993) 'Conceptualising brahmanical patriarchy in early India: gender, caste class and state. In *Economic and Political Weekly* 28(14):579-585.

Choudhury M, (2010) Introduction. In *Sociology in India: intellectual and institutional practices.* Delhi: Rawat Publications

Deshpande S, (2004) Introduction in *Contemporary India: a sociological view*. Delhi: Viking.

Dumont L, and D.F. Pocock (1957) For a sociology of India. In *Contributions to Indian Sociology* 1: 7-22.

 ----------------- (1970) *Homo hierarchicus: the caste system and its implications* Delhi: OUP.

Elwin, V. (1944) *The aboriginals*. Bombay: OUP.

Ghurye, G.S. (1963) *The scheduled tribes*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

-----------------. (1990) *Caste and race in India*. Popular Prakashan: Bombay. (Selected Chapters)

 Karlekar, M. (2004). Domestic violence. in Veena Das (ed.) *Handbook of Indian sociology* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Mandelbaum, D.   (2005) (1970) *Society in India*, Vols. 1&2. New Delhi: Sage. (Selected Chapters).

Mencher, J. P. (1974) The caste system upside down or the not –so-mysterious. In *Current Anthropology* 15(4): 469-493.

Radhakrishnan, M. (Ed.) (2016) *Citizens first: studies on adivasis, tribals and indigenous peoples in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Shah, A.M. (1973). *The household dimension of the family in India*. Delhi: Orient Longman.

Sharma, U. Dowry in north India: its consequences for women. In P. Uberoi (Ed) (1994*) Family kinship and marriage in India* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Srinivas M.N, & M.N. Panini (1973) 'The development of sociology and social anthropology in India. In *Sociological Bulletin*, 22(2), 179-215.

Srinivas, M.N. (1987) *The dominant caste and other essays*. New Delhi: OUP (Selected Chapters).

Uberoi, P. (Ed.) (1994) *Family kinship and marriage in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Introduction and Selected Essays).

Xaxa, V. (1999) Transformations of tribe in India. In *Economic and Political Weekly*, 34 (24): 1519-1524.

SC455 Sociology of India - II   **(L-3 T-1 P-0 CH-4 CR- 4)**

Course Objective

The course objective is to study and understand aspects of modern Indian society. It focuses on the issues and challenges in studying India society. We will discuss the various processes of social change; impact of British rule in India society; social change and development after India independence; contemporary issues. The course is designed to help students aware of the aspects of current political, economic and social situations in contemporary India.

UNIT I: The Idea of India: Colonial to Post-Colonial

   a) Nationalism
   b) Modernisation
   c) Globalisation
   d) Processes of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Universalisation, Parochialism, Little and Great Tradition

UNIT II: Aspects of Rural Social Structure

   a) Idea of Village Community
   b) Land tenure and land reform
   c) Green Revolution and Mode of Production
   d) Agrarian Crisis

UNIT III: Aspects of Urban Social Change

   a) Nature of urban society: Rural Urban Interface
   b) New forms of Labour and Occupation, Middle Class
   c) Migration & Diaspora

Unit IV: Marginalised and Excluded Communities: Emerging Trends

   a) Caste, Tribe, Class
   b) Religious Minorities
   c) Gender and Sexuality
   d) Disability

Textbook(s)

Srinivas, M N. 1990 *Social change in modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.

V. Das (ed.) *Handbook of Indian sociology* Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Aloysius. G. 1999. *Nationalism without a nation in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 1).

Beals A. & M. Marriott (1955) *Little communities in an indigenous civilisation in village India: studies in little communities*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

Beteille, A. (1974). *Studies in agrarian social structure*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 1).

Breman, J. 1996. *Footloose labour: working in India's informal economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Ch 1-3).

Bhowmik, S. and N. More. 2001. Coping with poverty: ex-textile mill workers in central Mumbai. In *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36(52):4822-27.

Corbridge, S and J. Harriss 2000 *Reinventing India: liberalisation, hindu nationalism and popular democracy* Delhi: OUP Part 3.

Desai, A. R. 2009. *Social background of Indian nationalism*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan. (Preface, Prologue & Epilogue)

Ghai A. (2018). (Ed.) *Disability in south Asia*. Delhi: Sage. Selected Chapters

Guru, G. (2001) Dalits: reflections on the search for inclusion In P. Dsouza (ed) *Contemporary India: transitions*. Sage Publications. New Delhi.

Harriss-White, B. (2004). *India working: essays on society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Ch-1-2).

Jodhka, S (2002). *Communities and community and identities: contemporary discourses on culture and politics in India*. New Delhi: Sage.

Joshi C. (2003) *Lost worlds: Indian labour and its forgotten histories*. New Delhi: Permanent Black. (Chapters 1 and 2).

Lerche, J. (2013) The agrarian question in neoliberal India: agrarian transition bypassed? In*Journal of Agrarian Change* 13(3): 382-404.

Menon, N.. 2000. 'Elusive Woman: Feminism and Women's Reservation Bill', *Economic Political Weekly*, 35(43-44):3835-3844.

Narain A.& G. Bhan (2005) (eds.) *Because I have a voice: queer politics in India*, New Delhi: Yoda Press (Chapters 2 and 3).

Nathan, D. & V. Xaxa (eds) (2012). *Social exclusion and adverse inclusion: development and deprivation of adivasis in India*. Delhi: OUP

Rao, M.S.A. (ed.). (1971). *Urban sociology in India: a reader and aource book*. Delhi: Orient Longman

Redfield R. (1955) *Peasant society and culture*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

Redfield, Robert and Milton Singer. (1954). The Cultural Role of Cities In *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 3: 53-73.

Robinson, R. (Ed.) 2012. *Minority Studies*. Delhi OUP.

Sen, A (2000). Social exclusion: concept, application and scrutiny In *Social Development Paper No.1* Asian Development Bank

Shah, Alpa 2013 The agrarian question in a maoist guerilla zone: land, labour and capital in the forests and hills of Jharkhand, India. In Journal of Agrarian Change 13(3): 424-450.

Srinivas M.N. (1962) Village Studies and their Significance. In Caste in modern India and other essays. Asia Publishing House: Bombay. pp 12-35.

Thorner, D. (1965). The agrarian prospect in India. Delhi: Delhi University Press. (Chapter 1, Conclusion).

Weiner, M. (1997) India's minorities: who are they? what do they want? In P. Chatterjee (Ed.) State and Politics in India Delhi: Oxford University Press.

SC 456 Modern Sociological Theories and Perspectives (L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)

Course Objective

This course aims to expose the students to the broad spectrum of the theoretical discourses in sociology till contemporary times. It introduces the students to some key ideas of leading social thinkers besides those of the Frankfurt School, which have critical sociological significance. The course also acquaints the students with the ideas of some select contemporary social theorists whose works have profoundly influenced sociological discourses.

Unit I: Foundation of Sociological Theories -i
   a) Functionalism
   b) Neo-Functionalism
   c) Marxism
   d) Conflict Theory

Unit II: Foundation of Sociological Theories-ii
   a) Structuralism,
   b) Structuration
   c) Post-structuralism

Unit III: Self and Society
   a) Symbolic Interactionism
   b) Dramaturgy
   c) Ethnomethodology

Unit IV: Contemporary Social Theories
   a) Neo-Marxism: Hegemony, Ideology, State
   b) Frankfurt School: Culture Industry, Public Sphere, Communicative Action
   c) Habitus, Field, Practice

Textbook(s)

Giddens, Athnony & Turner, J.H. Ed. (1988) *Social Theory Today,* Stanford: Stanford University Press

Ritzer, George & Goodman, Douglas, G. (2004) *Modern Sociological Theory,* New Delhi: McGraw-Hill

Reference Book (s) / Article(s)

Adorno, Theodor. (1991) *The Culture Industry: Selected Essays on Mass Culture,* Routledge: London]

Alexander, Jeffrey C. (1998.) *Neofunctionalism and After: Collected Readings,* John Wiley and Sons

Althusser, Louis. (2014.) *On the Reproduction of Capitalism: Ideology and Ideological State Apparatuses,* Verso: London

Blumer, Herbert. (1969.) *Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective and Method,* California: University of California Press

Bourdieu, Pierre. (2013.) *Outline of a Theory of Practice,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Coser, Lewis. (2001.) *The Functions of Social Conflict,* Oxon. Routledge

Dahrendorf, Ralf. (1959.) *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society,* Stanford: Stanford University Press

Garfinkel, Harold. (1984.) *Studies in Ethnomethodology¸* Polity Press: London

Giddens, Anthony. (1984.) *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration,* Polity Press: Cambridge

Goffman, Erving. (1990.) *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life,* London: Penguin Books

Gramsci, Antonio. (2014.) *Selections from the Prison Notebooks,* Aakar Books: New Delhi

Held, David. (1980.) *Introduction to Critical Theory: Horkheimer to Habermas,* Polity Press: Cambridge

Hobsbawm, Eric. (2011.) *How to Change the World: Reflections on Marx and Marxism,* New Haven: Yale University Press

Horkheimer, Max. (2002.) *Critical Theory: Selected Essays,* Continuum: New York

Howarth, David R. (2013.) *Postructuralism and After: Structure, Subjectivity and Power,* New York: Palgrave Macmillan

Levi-Strauss, Claude. (1983.) *Structural Anthropology,* Chicago: Chicago University Press

Parsons, Talcott. (2005.) *The Social System,* London: Routledge (Selected Chapters)

Williams, James. 2005. *Understanding Post-structuralism,* Oxon: Routledge

Worsley, Peter. (2002.) *Marxism and Marx,* London: Routledge.

SC 457 Economic Sociology   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

This course introduces the students to the conceptual underpinnings of economic sociology and its significance. It discusses the processes of social production in different social formations and the relevance of the sociological approaches in understanding these processes. The course also exposes the students to the emerging perspectives in economic sociology as well as the inter-connectedness between economy and society in the areas of development and globalization in contemporary times.

Unit I: Sociological Approaches to the study of Economy
   a) Functionalist
   b) Marxist
   c) Weberian
   d) New Economic Sociology

UNIT II: Institutions
   a) Gift, Exchange, Money
   b) Norms and Corruption
   c) State, Market and Economy

Unit III: Economy and Culture
   a) Culture and Economy: social capital
   b) Culture and practical reason

Unit IV: Neoliberal Economy
   a) Development in the Neoliberal Age
   b) Formal and Informal Economy
   c) Microfinance

Textbook(s)

Swedberg, Richard, (2007), *Principles of Economic Sociology*, NJ, Princeton University Press

Smelser, N. and Swedberg, R. (eds.) (2005), *Handbook of Economic Sociology* , NJ, Princeton University Press

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Granovetter, M.. (1985). Economic action and social structure: the problem of embeddedness. In *American Journal of Sociology*, 91(3): 481-510.

Polanyi, K. (1944). In *The Great transformation* Boston: Beacon Press.

Weber, M. (1978). Basic sociological terms. In, *Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology*. USA: University of California Press.

Taussig, M. T. (1980). *The devil and commodity fetishism in South America*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

Bourdieu, P. (2005). *The social structures of the economy*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Dodd, N. (1994). *The sociology of money: economics, reason and contemporary society*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Fligstein, N. and D. Luke. (2007). The sociology of markets. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 33,105-128.

Granovetter, M. (2007). The social construction of corruption. In V. Nee and R.Swedberg (Eds), *On Capitalism*, Stanford University Press.

Lie, J. (1997). Sociology of markets. In *Annual Review of Sociology*, 23: 241–260.

Mauss, M. (1970). *The gift: forms and functions of exchange in archaic societies*. London: Cohen & West.

Parry, J. (1986). The gift, the Indian gift and the 'Indian Gift'. *Man*, 21 (3): 453-473.

Simmel, G. (1978): *Philosophy of money*. London: Routledge.

White, H. C. (2002). *Markets from networks: socioeconomic models of production*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Zelizer, V. (1994). *The social meaning of money: pin money, paychecks, poor relief, and other Currencies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Campbell, C. (1989). *The romantic ethic and the spirit of modern consumerism*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.

Geertz, C. (1978). The Bazaar economy: information and search in peasant marketing. In *American Economic Association*, 68(2): 28-32.

Smelser, Neil J. and Swedberg, R. (Eds) (2005). *The handbook of economic sociology* New York: Russel Sage Foundation.

Slater, D. (1997). *Consumer culture and modernity*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Veblen, T. (1994). *The theory of the leisure class: an economic study of institutions*. New York: Dover Publications.

Mahmud, S. (2003). Actually how empowering is Microcredit? In *Development and Change*, 34(4): 577-605.

Polese, A, Borbála K, Drini I, and Jeremy M. (2017). Looking at the 'sharing' economies concept through the prism of informality. Cambridge Journal of Regions, *Economy and Society*, 10(2): 365-378.

SC 458 Social Stratification   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

This course examines the concept of social stratification; it's theoretical and empirical foundations in sociology. The course aims to familiarize students with critical issues related to varied features of social stratification across societies and to related developments in the discipline over a period. The course is weaved upon the central axis of stratification like class, gender, caste, race, ethnicity, sexuality etc. While examining the intersection of these categories in the making of stratification in society, questions would be raised about the relevance of applying theory and methods for studying social stratification in contemporary India.

Unit I: Social Stratification: Concepts
    a) Social Inequality
    b) Stratification
    c) Equality and Equity
    d) Social Exclusion
    e) Intersectionality
    f) Social Mobility

Unit II: Theories on Stratification

    a) Davis, Moore, and Tumin
    b) Marx and Weber
    c) Veblen and Bourdieu

Unit III: Axes of Stratification

    a) Caste, Class, Gender, Sexuality, Race and Ethnicity
    b) Intersectionality: Caste, Class, Gender, Sexuality, Race and Ethnicity

Unit IV: Social Reproduction of Inequality and Consequences

    a) Education
    b) Health
    c) Labour Market

Textbook(s)

Grusky, D. B. (2008). *Social Stratification: Class, Race and Gender in Sociological Perspective*. New York. Routledge.

Gupta, D. (1991). Hierarchy and Difference: An Introduction. In *Social Stratification*. New Delhi. Oxford University Press.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Barth, F. (1998). Introduction. In *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Culture Difference*. Long Grove, IL: Waveland Press, Inc.

Beteille, A. (1983). Harmonic and Disharmonic Social Systems. In *The Idea of Natural Inequality and Other Essays.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter)

Bourdieu, P (1986). *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Byrne, D. (2005). Conceptualizing social exclusion: the language and social science of social exclusion. In *Social Exclusion*. Open University Press. Chapter 1 & 2

Chakravarty, U. (2003). *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens.* Calcutta: Stree.

Collin, J. (2009). Social Reproduction in Classrooms and Schools. *Annual Review of Anthropology*. 38, 33-48.

Collins, P. H. (2015). 'Intersectionality's Definitional Dilemmas'. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 41.

Crompton, R. (2013). *Class and Stratification*. (Indian Reprint). Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Landry, B. (2006). *Race, Gender and Class: Theory and Methods of Analysis*. Pearson/Prentice-Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ.

Lucas, S. R. (2017). An Archaeology of Effectively Maintained Inequality Theory. *American Behavioral Scientist*. 61, 132-160.

Marx, K. and F, Engels. (1848). *The communist Manifesto,* Progress Publishers.

Mazumdar, D. and Sarkar, S. (2008). *Globalization, Labor Markets and Inequality in India.* Routledge, IDRC.

Ramachandran, V. (2018). *Inside Indian Schools: The Enigma of Equity and Quality*. Routledge: Oxon.

Rao, A. (2003). (Ed.) *Gender and Caste*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Sen, A. (1995). *Ineaquality Reexamined*. Oxford University Press.

Srivastava, S. (2007). *Passionate Modernity: Sexuality, Class, and Consumption in India.* Routledge: Oxon

Srivastava, S. (2013). (Ed.) *Sexuality Studies*. Oxford University Press.

Subramanian S.V. et al. (2008). Health Inequalities in India: The Axes of Stratification. *Brown Journal of World Affairs.* 14 (2), 127-138.

Veblen, T. (1899). *The Theory of the Leisure Class.* CreateSpace Publishing Platform.

Weber, M. (1946). Class, Status, Party. In H. Gerth and C.W. Mills. (Eds.). *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. New York. Oxford University Press.

Course Objective

This course aims to acquaint the students with the major concepts, theoretical approaches and perspectives in political sociology. It seeks to prepare the students to apply these concepts and approaches towards an understanding of the nature of the political processes and institutions in India.

Unit I: Concepts and Approaches

    a) Definition, Nature and Emergence of Political Sociology
    b) Approaches to the Study of Politics and Power
    c) New Political Sociology

Unit II: State and Civil Society

    a) Perspectives on State: Marxist, Weberian, Elite Theory, Pluralism, Feminist.
    b) Bureaucracy and Patrimonial organisation.
    c) Civil Society.

Unit III: Democracy and its critique

    a) Public sphere and its critique
    b) Governmentality
    c) Multiculturalism
    d) Self-Rule (Swaraj)

Unit IV: State and society in India

    a) Nation-building and Ethnic mobilization.
    b) Social Bases of Political Mobilization: Caste, Language/Region, Religion.
    c) Institutional Power Structure and Grassroots Politics.

Textbook(s)

    Kaviraj, S. (1997). *Politics in India,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

    Nash, K. (2009). *Contemporary Political Sociology,* Massachusetts:Wiley-Blackwell.

Reference Book(s) / Article(s)

Baruah, S. (1999). *India against itself*: *Assam and the Politics of Nationality*, Pennsylvania :University of Pennsylvania Press.

Bottomore, T. (1979). *Political Sociology*, Minnesota: Pluto Press.

Brass, P. (1974). *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, Cambridge:Cambridge University Press.

Foucault, M. (1991). Governmentality In Burchell, G., (Ed.) *The Foucault Effect*, Chicago: Chicago University Press.

Gandhi, M. (1909). *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, Ahmedabad:Navajeevan Publishers.

Gerth, H. and Mills, C.W. (1958). *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Kohli, A. (1988). *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations,* Princeton:Princeton University Press.

Manor, J. (1998). *Democratic decentralization in Africa and Asia,* Cambridge:Cambridge University Press.

Marx, K. (1954). *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*, Moscow:Progress Publishers.

Mills, C.W. (2000). *The Power Elite*, New York:Oxford University Press.

Nash, K., and Scott, A. (2004). *The Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology*, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing ltd.

Poulantzas, N., and Miliband, R. (1972). The Problem of the Capitalist State In Blackburn, R., (Ed.) *Ideology in Social Science,* 238-262, New York:Pantheon Books.

SC 522 Sociology of Development   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

This course introduces the students to the concept of development from various sociological perspectives with global, comparative, and historical dimensions. It explains the causes and consequences of inequalities among countries through the major theories and critiques of development and underdevelopment. The course also seeks to expose the students to the contemporary issues and challenges centred on the ideas and practices of development.

Unit I: Perspectives

   a) Historical and contemporary location of the idea of development
   b) Perspectives on the study of development: Liberal, Marxist, Gandhian and Ecological

Unit II: Theories of Development and Underdevelopment

   a) Modernization Theory
   b) Theories of Underdevelopment: Dependency, World System Theory, Uneven Development

Unit III: Social Issues in Development

   a) Identity and Development, Gender and Development
   b) Knowledge and Power in Development

Unit IV: Development: Contemporary issues and its challenges

   a) Contemporary Discourse in Development
   b) De-growth, Limits to Growth and Post Development

Textbook(s)

   McMichael, P. (2017). *Development and Social Change,* 6th Edition. Sage Publications.

   Pieterse, J. N. (2009). *Development Theory: Deconstructions/Reconstructions*. New

   Delhi. Sage. Vistaar Publications

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Alavi, H. and T. Shanin. (1982). *Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies*. Macmillan, pp. 1-29

Escobar, A. (1995). *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World.* Princeton University Press.

Frank, A. G. (1967). *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America*. Monthly Review Press. Select chapters.

Lerner, D. (1964). *The Passing of Traditional Society*, select chapters. Macmillan.

Moore, W. (1978), *Social Change*, pp.94-118.

Rowstow, W.W. (1960). Five stages of Economic Growth. *The Economic History Review.* 12(1): 1-16.

Wallerstein, I. (2004), "World-systems Analysis." In World System History, edited by G, Modelski, in Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), Developed under the Auspices of the UNESCO, Eolss Publishers, Oxford, UK

Foucault, M, and C, Gordon. (1980). *Power/knowledge: selected interviews and other writings*, 1972-1977. New York, Pantheon Books.

Ludden, D. (1992). 'India's Development Regime' in N. Dirks (ed.): *Colonialism and Culture*, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press

Naila, K. (1994). *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, Verso, 1994, chapters 1 and 4.

Cooke, B. and U, Kothari (eds) (2001). *Participation: The New Tyranny.* London: Zed Books. Select chapters.

D'Alisa, G., F, Demaria and G, Kallis. (2009). *DeGrowth A vocabulary for new era Latouche,* Serge. Select chapters.

Pathak, Dev Nath and Das, Amiya Kumar (2019) Investigating Developmentalism: Notions of Development in the Social Sphere, New York, Palgrave Macmillan

Meadows, D. H. et al. (1974). *The Limits of Growth*, Pan Books

Rahnema, M. and B, Victoria (eds.). (1997). *The Post-Development Reader,* London: Zed Books. Select chapters.

Sachs, W. (ed.). (1997). *The Development Dictionary* Hyderabad. Orient Longman. Select chapters.

Sen, A. (2000). *Development as Freedom.* New Delhi, Oxford University Press

SC 523 Sociology of Northeast India   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

This course seeks to introduce the students to the social and political processes in the Northeast region of India. It historicises the concept of northeast India and the processes of political and socio-cultural formations of the region. It explains the traditional land relations in northeast India, the main axis of traditional social organisation in the region. It also discusses the changes in the traditional land relations and the emerging social consequences. The course aims to acquaint the students with the contemporary socio-political processes and the challenges they pose to the state.

Unit I: Framing Northeast India

   a) Conceptualizing Northeast India: Historicising 'Northeast', Frontier, Region, Borderlands
   b) Colonial interventions on 'Northeast' India: Social and Politico-Administrative
   c) Organization and Re-organizations of States

Unit II: Social and Political Institutions in Northeast India

   a) Tribes, Castes and their interface
   b) Chieftainships, Clan (Khel), Village, Matrilineal Systems
   c) State formation in the region (Ancient to Late-Medieval)

Unit III: Land Relations in Northeast India

   a) Traditional Land Ownership System and Agrarian Practices in Valleys and Hills
   b) Modern Land Revenue System: Colonial and Post-Independence Land Policies

Unit IV: Identity Politics in Northeast India

   a) Autonomy, Homeland Politics
   b) Indigeneity and Immigration Issues

Textbook(s)

Baruah, Sanjib. 2005. *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Bhowmik, Subir. 2009. *Troubled Periphery: Crisis of India's Northeast,* New Delhi: Sage Publications

Reference Book (s) / Article(s)

Dutta, B.B. *Land Relations in Northeast India.* Delhi: People's Publishing House, 1987

Guha, Amalendu. 1991. *Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity, Economy*, Calcutta: CSSS.

Guha, Amalendu. 2014. *Planter Raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam,* New Delhi: Tulika Books (Chapter 1)

Karna, M. N. *Agrarian Structure and Land Reforms in Assam.* Delhi: Regency, 2004.

Aloysious, G. 2013. *Conceptualizing the Region*, New Delhi: Critical Quest

Barpujari, H. K. 1990. *The Comprehensive History of Assam: From the Pre-Historic Times to Twelfth Century, A.D. (Vol. 1-5),* Publication Board: Guwahati (Selected Chapters)

Baruah, S. *India against Itself: Assam and the Politics of Nationality.* New Delhi: Oxford University P, 1999

Sage Publications (Chapter 1)

Chaube, S. K. 1973(1999). *Hill Politics in Northeast India,* New Delhi: Orient Longman

Guha, Amalendu. (1991.) *Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity, Economy.* CSSS.

Misra, Udayan. (2000.) *Periphery Strikes Back: The Challenges to the Nation State in Asssam,* Shimla: IIAS. (Introduction)

Nag, Sajal. (2002.) *Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgency, and Sub-nationalism in Northeast India,* New Delhi: Manohar Books

Nongbri, Tiplut. (1988.) "Gender and Khasi Family Structure: Some Implication of the Meghalaya Succession to Self-Acquired Property Act, 1984", *Sociological Bulletin,* Vol. 37, No. 1/2 (March-September, 1988), pp. 71-82

Nuh, V. K. (2016.) *The Naga Chronicle,* New Delhi: Astral Publications

Ray, Datta & S. P. Agrawal. (2012.) *Reorganization of Northeast India since 1947*, New Delhi: Concept Publications.

Scot, James. (2010.) *The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia,* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan (Chapter 1)

Sharma, C. K. (2012.) "The Immigration Issue in Assam and Conflicts around it" in *Asian Ethnicity*. 13 (3), pp. 306-7

Sharma, C.K. (2010.) "Religion and Social Change: Neo-vaishnavism vis-à-vis the Tribal Groups in the Brahmaputra Valley" in *Religion and Society in North East India.* Ed. D. Nath. Guwahati/Delhi: DVS Publishers

Van Schendel, Willem. (2005.) The Bengal Borderland: Beyond State and Nation in South Asia, London: Anthem Press. (Chapter 1)

Verghese, B. G. (1996.) *India's Northeast Resurgent: Ethnicity, Insurgency, Governance, Development,* New Delhi: Konark Publishers (Selected Chapters)

Zou, David Vamlulian and Satish Kumar. (2011.) "Mapping A Colonial Borderland: Objectifying the Geo-Body of Northeast India", The Journal of Asian Studies, Vol. 70. No.1. (February): pp. 140-170

SC513 Sociology of Religion   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

This course seeks to equip the students with the conceptual and theoretical understanding of the relationship between religion and society. It presents the basic social philosophies of different institutional and non-institutional religions and discusses their changing nature in the contemporary times with special reference to India. This course critically looks at various religious practices and issues in the context of their relation with different social forces.

Unit I: Basic Aspects of Religion

    a) Religion, magic and science
    b) Religious experiences: beliefs, practices, myths, mysticism,
    c) Religious organisations: church, sect, cult

Unit II: Sociological perspectives on religion

    a) Karl Marx
    b) Emile Durkheim
    c) Max Weber
    d) Sigmund Freud
    e) Clifford Geertz

Unit III: Contemporary debates on religion

    a) Religion and other institutions: Religion and civil society, religion and media (televangelism/film)
    b) Religion and violence – persecution, sacrifice, mutilation
    c) New religious movement

Unit IV: Religion and religiosity in India

    a) Religion and Ideology- Pluralism, Secularism, Fundamentalism, Communalism
    b) Religion and change- Revivalism, Proselytisation

Textbook(s)

    Roberts, K. A., & Yamane, D. (2016). *Religion in sociological perspective* (6th ed.)

    Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

    Turner, B. (1991). *Religion and social theory*. California: Sage

Reference Book (s) / Article(s)

Brass, P. (2006). Indian secularism in practise. In *Indian Journal of Secularism . 9*(1), 115-132

Durkheim, E. (2001).*The elementary forms of religious life* translated by Carol Cosman. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Eller, J.D. (2007). *Introducing anthropology of religion: Culture to the ultimate*. New York: Routledge

Geertz, C. (1973). Religion as a cultural system. In *The interpretation of cultures*. New York: Basic Books.

Freud, S.(1961). *The future of an illusion*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company

Madan, T.N .(2004) (Ed.) *India's religions: Perspectives from sociology and history*. New Delhi: OUP

Pandya, S. (2015). New strategies of new religious movements: The case of Art of Living Foundation. In *Sociological Bulletin. 64*(3), 287-304.

Raines, J. (2002) (Ed.). *Marx on religion*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press

Robinson, R.(2005). Sociology of Christianity, conversion and secularism in India: Some Reflections. In *Sociological Bulletin.54*(3),473-495

Saliba, J. (2003).Introduction. In *Understanding new religious movement*. California: Altamira Press.

Tambiah, S.J. (1990). *Magic, science and religion and the scope of rationality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Upadhyay, S.P and Robinson, R. (2012). Revisiting communalism and fundamentalism in India. In *Economic and Political Weekly*, *47*(36), 35-57

Van Gennep, A. (1960).Introduction. In *The Rites of Passage*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Weber, M. (1964). *The sociology of religion*. translated by Ephraim Fischoff. Boston: Beacon Press

SC 525 Social Movements in India   **(L3 - T1 - P0 - CH 4 - CR 4)**

Course Objective

This course introduces the students to the important conceptual and theoretical issues of social movement and its critical role in social transformation. It familiarises them with various sociological approaches to the study of social movements. This course attempts to sensitise the students with regard to the important social movements in India besides exposing the students to the emerging social movements in recent times.

Unit I: Conceptualising social movements

     a) Definition of social movement
     b) Types and Characteristics
     c) New Social Movements

Unit II: Theories on social movements

     a) Structural-functional
     b) Weberian
     c) Marxist
     d) Post-Marxist and contemporary debates

Unit III: Social movements in India

     a) Peasant, Dalit, Working class, Religious movements
     b) Indigenous People, Nationality, Women's movements, Students' movements

Unit IV: New forms of social mobilization

     a) Environmental movement
     b) LGBT Movements
     c) Anti-Globalization

Text Book(s)

Della, P. D., & Diani, M. (2006). *Social movements: An introduction*. Malden: MA Blackwell Pub.

Rao, M.S.A. (1979). *Social Movements in India.* New Delhi: Manohar.

Shah, G. (2012). *Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature.* New Delhi: Sage

Reference Book(s) / Article(s)

Baruah, A.K. (2002). *Students' Power in Northeast India: Understanding Student Movements.* New Delhi: Regency Publications.

Bose, B. and S. Bhattarcharya (2007) (Eds).*The Phobicand the Erotic: The Politics of Sexualities in Contemporary India*. Calcutta: Seagull Books.

Dhanagare, D.N. (1983). *Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950.* Delhi: Oxford University Press

Fotopoulos, T. (2001).   Globalisation, The Reformist Left And The Anti- Globalisation 'Movement', In *Democracy & Nature*, *7*(2), 233-280.

Gadgil, M. and R. Guha. (1994). Ecological Conflicts   and   the   Environmental Movement in India. In *Development and Change*.*25*, 101-136.

Gurr, T. R. (1970). *Why Men Rebel.* Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.

Heberle, Rudolf. (1951). *Social Movements: An Introduction to Political Sociology.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.

Hussain, Manirul, (1993). *The Assam Movement: Class, Ideology and Identity.* Delhi: Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd. in association with Har- Anand Publications.

Kumar, Radha. (1994). *History of Doing: The Women's Movement in India.* New Delhi: Verso.

Misra Udayon.(2014).*India's North-East: Identity Movements, State, and Civil Society.* New Delhi:OUP.

Omvedt, G. (1994). *Dalit and the Democratic Revolution.* New Delhi. Sage.

Oommen, T.K. (2010) (Ed.).*Social Movements* - Vol1 & Vol 2. New Delhi: OUP.

Rege, Sharmila.(1998). Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a Dalit Feminist In *Economic and Political Weekly. 33* (44), WS39-WS46.

Saikia, Yasmin. 2004. *Fragmented Memories: Struggling to be Tai-Ahom in India.* Durban and London: Duke University Press.

Shah, G. 2002. *Social Movements and the State.* New Delhi: Sage.

Singh K. S., (1983) (Ed)..*Tribal Movements in India*, Vol. 1 and 2; New Delhi: Manohar.

SC 471 Social Statistics **(L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)**

Course Objective

This paper offers an introduction to the uses of statistics to analyse the quantifiable aspects of reality in social science research. Quantifying social phenomena helps the researcher to collect and analyse the data systematically with suitable methods with a view to drawing inferences with the help of statistics. It will familiarise the students with the basic descriptive and inferential statistical methods. There will be practical sessions to analyse quantitative data with the help of statistical software package, SPSS.

Unit 1 Quantification and Social Statistics

a) Quantification in social science research
b) Social statistics: Applications, limitations and basic concepts
c) Displaying and describing data

Unit II Descriptive and Inferential Statistics

a) Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.
b) Measures of Dispersion: Standard/Quartile Deviation.
c) Hypothesis testing: chi-squired test, t-test and z-test.
d) Co-relational Analysis: Tests of significance and covariance.
e) Regression analysis.

Unit III Analysing Secondary Sources and Statistical Software

a) Methods and use of macro-statistics
b) Analysis of secondary sources / Large survey data
c) SPSS and Application

Textbook(s)

Levin, J and J.A. Fox. (2014). *Elementary Statistics in Social Research*. New Delhi: Pearson South Asia.

Fielding, J.L. and N. Gilbert. (2006). *Understanding Social Statistics*. New Delhi: Sage.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Blalock, H. *Social Statistics*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1979.

Field, A. P. (2013). *Discovering statistics using IBM SPSS statistics*. New York: Sage.

Foster, J.J. (2001). *Data Analysis Using SPSS for Windows Versions 8 – 10- A Beginner's Guide*. London: Sage, 2001.

Frankfort-Nachmias, C. and A. Leon-Guerrero. (2001). *Social Statistics for a Diverse Society*. New Delhi: Sage.

Healy, J.F. and Steven G. Prus. (2016). *The Essentials of Statistics: A Tool for Social Research*. Boston: Cenage Learning.

Jackson, S.L. *Research Methods and Statistics*. New Delhi: Cengage Learning. 2009.

Malec, M.A. *Essential Statistics for Social Research*. Jaipur: Rawat. (Indian reprint, 2012)

Moore, D.S. (2010). *The Basic Practice of Statistics*. New York, NY: W. H. Freeman.

Wagner, W.E. (2010). *Using SPSS for Social Statistics and Research Methods*. New Delhi: Sage.

Walsh, A. (1990). *Statistics for the social sciences: with computer applications*. New York: Harper and Row.

Weinstein, J.A.(2010). '*Applying Social Statistics: An Introduction to Quantitative Reasoning in Sociology*. Plymouth, UK: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers,INC. 2010.

Course Code: SC472   Population and Society   (L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Objective

This course explores the entrenched relationship between demography and society. It introduces the students with the basic concepts and theories of demography and their critique. The course also discusses the various population policies in India along with their critical assessment. This course will help students grapple with various complex issues relating to population.

Unit I: Introducing Social Demography

a) Demography and Sociology
b) Demographic Variables: Fertility, Mortality and Migration
c) Social implications of age and sex

Unit II: Demographic Theories

a) Population Theories: (Antiquity, Malthusian, Demographic Transition, Post-Malthusian, Neo-classical, Marxian, Biological Theories, Optimum Theory)
b) Critique of population theories
c) Population and Politics

Unit III: Population Policies

a) Family and reproductive health
b) Population Policies, planning and their critiques
c) Social dimensions of Population education – population as an issue in a plural society

Textbook

Haq Ehsanul (2007) *Sociology of Population in India.* Laxmi Publication

Premi, M.K. et al. (1983). *An Introduction to Social Demography.* Delhi: Vikas Publishing

Reference(s) / Article(s)

Ahmad, A. et.al. (eds.). (1997). *Demographic Transition: The Third World Scenario*. New Delhi: Rawat.

Bose, A. (1991). *Demographic Diversity of India*. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.

Bhende, A and T. Kanitkar. (2003). *Principles of Population Studies*. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.

Bonar, J. (2016). *Theories of Population from Raleigh to Arthur Young.* London: Routledge.

Bose, A. (1991). *Demographic Diversity of India*. Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.

Bose, A. (2010). *India's Quest for Population Stabilization.* New Delhi: National Book Trust.

Bose, A. et. al. 1970. (ed.). *Studies in Demography*. London: Allen & Unwin.

Chandrasekar, S. (Ed). (1974). *Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India.* London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

Davis, K. (1961). *The Population of India and Pakistan*. New York: Russell & Russell.

Foucault, M. (1984). Right of Death and Power over Life. In *The Foucault Reader: An introduction to Foucault's thought.* London: Penguin.

Halbwachs, M. (1960). *Population and Society: Introduction to Social Morphology.* Glencoe: Free Press.

Heer, D. and J. S.Grigsby. (1994). *Society and Population* N. Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

House.

Jackson, J.A. (ed.). (1969). *Migration*. Cambridge University Press. (Relevant Chapters).

Mamdani, M. (1973). *The Myth of Population Control: Family, Class and Caste in an Indian Village*. London: Monthly Review Press.

Mandelbaum, D. (1974). *Human Fertility in India: Social Components and Policy Perspectives.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Overbeek J. (1979). *History of Population Theories*. Rotterdam: University Press.

Peterson, W. (1975). *Population.* New York: Macmillan.

Saikia, A. (2005). *Mortality in Assam.* New Delhi: Purbanchaal Publisher.

Sen, R. (2003). *We the Billion: A Social Psychological Perspective on India's Population*. New Delhi: Sage.

.Singh, B.P. (1987). North-East India: Demography, Culture and Identity Crisis. In *Modern Asian Studies*. *21*(2), 257-282.

Vasant Gowariker (ed.). (1993). *The Inevitable Billion Plus*. Pune: Vichar Dhara Publications.

SC57I Gender and Society   **L2- T1- P- 0 CH-3 CR-3**

Course Objective

This course aims at introducing students to the major concepts and theoretical perspectives of sex-gender systems and practices. It deals with both European and non-European literatures and discusses various issues related to gender. It also discusses specific issues concerning gender relations in the Indian context in their structural forms and representations.

Unit 1: Introduction: Basic concepts

 a) Sex, Gender and Sexuality
 b) Intersectionality of gender with other aspects of social life
 c) Patriarchy: Ideology and Forms
 d) Contemporary Sexuality Politics, Masculinity

Unit 2: Feminist theory and methodology

 a) Feminist perspective: Liberal, Radical, Marxist - Socialist
 b) Feminist methodology: Standpoint theory, Situated knowledge
 c) Third World Women and Politics of Knowledge

Unit 3: Economy, Polity and culture.

 a) Gender and economy: Work and property relations
 b) Gender and violence: State, Family and Community
 c) Representations of Gender

Textbook(s)

Tong, R. (2009). *Feminist Thought*, Colorado:Westview Press.

Stevi, J., and Scott, S. (2002). *Gender: A Sociological Reader,* London:Routledge.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Agarwal, B. (1982). *A Field of One's Own*, Cambridge:Cambridge University Press.

Butalia, U. (2017). *The other side of silence: Voices from the partition of India,*NewDelhi: Penguin Random House.

Chaudhuri, M. (2004). *Feminism in India: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Connell, R. W. (2005). *Masculinities*, London:Blackwell.

Crenshaw, K. (1997). Intersectionality and identity politics: Learning from Violence against Women of Colour In Shanley, M.L. and Narayan, M. (Eds.) *Reconstructing Political Theory: Feminist Perspectives,* 178-193, Pennsylvania:Pennsylvania State University Press.

Dube, L. (2001). *Anthropological Explorations in Gender,* New Delhi:Sage.

Agnes, F. (1992). Review of a Decade of Legislation, 1980-1989: Protecting Women against Violence? *Economic & Political Weekly, 27*(17).

Harding, S. (2004). *The Feminist Standpoint Theory Reader: Intellectual and Political Controversies*. NewYork: Routledge.

Janaki, N. and M. John (1998). *A Question of Silence: the Sexual Economies of Modern India,* , New Delhi:Kali for Women.

Kumar, P. (2010). Sanma Told Me: Narratives of Gendered Violence. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies.*, *17* (3), 403-427.

Mead, M. (2001). *Growing up in Samoa*, New York: Harper Collins.

Mohanty, C. T. (2003). "Under Western Eyes" Revisited: Feminist Solidarity through Anti-capitalist Struggles. *Journal of Women in Culture and Society, 28*(2), 499-535.

Narrain, A. (2006). *Because I have a Voice: Queer Politics in India*, New Delhi:Yoda press.

Nongbri, T. (2003). *Development, Ethnicity and Gender*, New Delhi:Rawat Publications.

Rege, S. (1998). Dalit Women Talk Differently. *Economic and Political Weekly*, *33*(44) WS39-WS46.

Sangari, K and S, Vaid. (1989). *Recasting women: Essays in Indian colonial history.* NewDelhi: Kali

Walby, S. (1989). Theorizing Patriarchy. *British Sociological Association*, *23*(2),213-234.

SC572 Industrial Sociology   **(L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)**

Course Objective

This course is intended to familiarize the students with the conceptual understanding of industrial sociology and with the social transformation brought about by the process of industrialization. The course explains work in industrial organizations and industrial processes, and the occurrence and resolution of conflicts within them. The course also critically discusses the industrial policies in India since independence.

Unit I: Industry and Society

a) Work, Technology, Automation
b) Structuring of work (Fordism and Post-Fordism)
c) Industrial organization and bureaucracy: Formal and Informal
d) Industrial Society: Industrialization, and Industrialism
e) Post-Industrial Society

Unit II: Industrial Relations: Power and dynamics in Industry

a) Industrial disputes and protest
b) Conflict and its Resolution: Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining
c) Joint management councils and Quality Circles
d) New forms of industrial relations: Contractualization

Unit III: Industry in India

a) India's Industrial Policies since Independence
b) Labour policies in India
c) Casualization of employment

Textbook(s)

Aron, R. (1967). 18 lectures on industrial society..London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

Hyman, R. (1998). The political economy of industrial relations : Theory and practice in a cold climate. Basingstokes: Macmillan.

Reference(s) / Article(s)

Bell, D. (1973).The coming of post-industrial society: A venture in social forecasting. New York:Basic Books.

Breman, J. (1996). Chapter 3. In Footloose labour: Working in India's informal economy.   Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

-(2003). The informal sector. In Veena Das (Ed.)The Oxford India companion to - sociology and social anthropology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Brown, D & Harrison, M. (1978). Chapter 2. In A sociology of industrialization: An introduction. London. MacMillan.

Dahrendorf, R. (1959).Social structure, group interests and conflict groups. InClass and class conflict in an industrial society. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul

Edwards, P. (2003). Industrial relations: Theory and practice. Malden: Blackwell Publishing

Eldridge, J. E. T. (1968). Industrial disputes: Essays in the sociology of industrial relations. London. Routledge.

Hankla, C. (2008). Parties and patronage: An analysis of trade and industrial policy in India. Comparative Politics, 41(1), No. 1, 41-60.

Hyman, R. (1972). Chapter 1. Strikes. London: Springer.

Kerr, C. et al. (1973). Industrialism and industrial man. London: Pelican.

Kumar, K. (1973). Prophecy and progress. London: Allen Lane.

Mies, M. (1980). The lace makers of Narsipur.London:Zed Books.

Noronha, E & D'Cruz, P. (2017). Critical perspectives on work and employment in globalizing India. Singapore: Springer.

Ramaswamy, E.A. &Ramaswamy,U. (1988). The impact of industry. In Industry and labour. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Sen, S &Dasgupta, B. (2009). Unfreedom and waged work: Labour in India's manufacturing industry. New Delhi: Sage Publications

SC573 Sociology of Health and Illness   **(L2 - T1 - P0 – CH3 – CR3)**

Course Objective

This course introduces the students to the conceptual and theoretical perspectives to understand the ways in which the medical practice, the medical profession, and medical technology are rooted in society and culture. They will be exposed to the ideas of health and illness of individuals as well as communities with reference to different cultural contexts. This course seeks to familiarize the students with the issues of politics of health in the global context.

Unit I: Conceptualizing health and illness
   a) Disease, illness and sickness
   b) Illness narratives
   c) Culture and disease
   d) Medicalisation and de-medicalisation

Unit II: Theoretical Perspectives
   a) Functionalist, Marxist, Feminist
   b) Body, Medicine and Regulation
   c) Medical pluralism

Unit III: Health Policies and Programmes
   a) State and health (Public health and community health)
   b) Reproductive Health, Mental Health, Disability
   c) Health Policies and Politics of Global Health (Health policies in India)

Textbook(s)

   Cockerham, W.C. (2009). *The New Blackwell Companion to Medical Sociology*.
   Willey: Blackwell.
   Sujatha, V. (2014) Sociology of Health and Medicine, New Delhi, Oxford University
   Press

Reference book(s)/ Article(s)

Conrad, P. (1996). Medicalization and Social Control. In *Perspectives in Medical Sociology* (Second Edition), edited by P. Brown. Illinois: Waveland Press.

Deborah, L. (1997). "Foucault and the Medicalization Critique". In *Foucault, Health and Medicine,* edited byA. Petersen and R. Bunton. New York: Routledge.

Deborah, L. (2012). *Medicine as Culture: Illness, Disease and the Body*. London: Sage.

Martin, E. (1987). *The Woman in the Body.* Boston: Beacon Press.

Scheper-Hughes, N. and L. Wacquant, (eds). (2002). *Commodifying Bodies*. London: Sage.

Sontag, S. (1990). *Illness, and its Metaphors.* London: Penguin.

Turner, B. (1992). *Regulating Bodies: Essays in Medical Sociology.* pp. 177-95. New York: Routledge Press.

Zola, I. (1972). Medicine as an Institution of Social Control. *The Sociological Review*. Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 487-504.

Davar, B. (1999). *Mental Health of Indian Women: A Feminist Agenda*. Sage.

Nichter, M. (2008). *Global Health: Why cultural perceptions, social representations and bio-politics matter.* Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

Quadeer, I. (1988). Reproductive Health: A Public Health perspective. *Economic and Political Weekly.* Vol.33, No.41, pp.2675-84.

Bode, M. (2008). *Taking Traditional Knowledge to the Market: The Modern Image of the Ayurvedic and Unani Industry, 1980-2000.* Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

Foucault, M. (1975). *The Birth of the Clinic: Archaeology of Medical Perception.* New York. Vintage Books.

Kleinman, A. (1981). *Patients and Healers in the Context of Culture: An Exploration of the Borderland between Anthropology and Medicine.* Berkely. University ofCalifornia Press

Turner, B.S. (2000). *The History of the Changing Concepts of Health and Sociology: Social Forms of Health and Illness.* New York. Norton.

Quaiser, Neshat. (2012). "Tension, Placation, Complaint: Unani and Post-Colonial Medical Communalism in V. Sujatha and Leena Abraham (eds) Medical Pluralism in Contemporary India. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan,

SC 553 Environmental Sociology   (L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Objective

The course seeks to develop sociological understanding of the factors that determine the relationship between environment and society with the intention of developing a critical understanding of various sociological approaches to the study of interaction between human society and environment. It critically interrogates the environmental issues in the country, national policy on environment and environmental movements.

Unit I: Introducing Environmental Sociology
   a) Environmental Sociology: Rise, decline, and resurgence
   b) Sociological Approaches to Environment: Durkheim, Marx, Weber, Giddens and Ulric Beck, Ecological Feminism

Unit II: Issues in Environmental Sociology
   a) Contemporary Issues in Environment and Society:
   b) Disasters, Environmental Inequality and Environmental Justice
   c) Social Consequences of Environmental Disruption

Unit III: Environmental Issues In India
   a) Environnemental Issues in India
   b) Environnemental Movements in India
   c) Gender and Environment
   d) Dams and Displacement

Textbook(s)

Bell, M.M. (2009). *An Invitation to Environmental Sociology*. New Delhi: Pine Forge Press.

Beck, U. (2005). *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity.* New Delhi: Sage Publications

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Aggarwal, B. (2010). *Gender and Green Governance: The Political Economy of Women's Presence Within and Beyond the Community Forest.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Buttel, F.H. (1987). New Directions in Environmental Sociology. In *Annual Review of Sociology. 13*, 465-488.

Dreze, J., M. Samson and S. Singh (ed.). (1997). *The Dam and Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada Valley.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Dunlap, R.E. and W.R. Catton, Jr. (1994). Struggling with Human Exemptionalism: The Rise, Decline and Revitalization of Environmental Sociology. In *The American Sociologist. 25(1)*, 5-30.

Dunlap, R.E. *et al.* (2002). *Sociological Theory and Environment: Classical Foundations and Contemporary Insights*. Maryland-USA: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Gadgil, M. and R. Guha. (1994). Ecological Conflicts and Environmental Movement in India. In *Development and Change. 25(1)*, 101-136.

Karan, P. P. (1994). Environmental Movements in India. In *Geographical Review. 84(1)*, 32-41.

Scholsberg, D. (2007). *Defining Environmental Justice.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sharma, Chandan K. (2018) 'Dams, 'Development' and Popular Resistance in Northeast India'. In Sociological Bulletin, 67(3), 317–333.

Shaw, R. and P. Tran. (2012). *Environment Disaster Linkages.* Bingley: Emerald Group.

Shiva, V. (1988). *Staying alive: Women, Ecology, and Development*. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Stern, C. P. et al (ed.). (1992). *Global Environmental Change: Understanding Human Dimension.* Washington: National Academy Press.

SC 575 Sociology of Mass Media (L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Objective

This course aims to introduce the students to the sociological perspective on mass media. It deals with various conceptual and theoretical perspectives on mass media and discusses how these perspectives help understand transformation in these concepts in contemporary times. The course critically engages with the contemporary issues in mass media and its social impact.

Unit I: Mass Media and Society: Interface and Interventions
   a) Approaches to the study of Media: Cultural Studies, Marxist, Semiotics
   b) Forms of Mass Media: Folk Media, New Media, Social Media, Alternative media

Unit II: Interlinkages of Mass Media and State
   a) State control and regulation of media
   b) Media, politics and the public sphere
   c) Genealogies of state media in India

Unit III: Contemporary Issues in Mass Media
   a) Globalization, New Technology and mass media
   b) Media organizations and market
   c) Media violence
   d) Gender and media

Textbook(s)

Carey, J. W. (1992). *Communication as Culture: Essays on Media and Society,* London: Routledge Publications.

McQuail, D. (2000). *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory,* 4th Edition, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Reference Book(s) / Article(s)

Adorno, Theodor & Horkheimer, Max. (2002) *Dialectics of Enlightenment: Philosophical Fragments,* Stanford: Stanford University Press

Albaran, A. B (ed.). (2013). *The Social Media Industries,* London: Routledge

Barthes, Roland. (1999) *Elements of Semiology,* New York: Hill and Wang

Carey, J. W. (1992). *Communication as Culture: Essays on Media and Society,* Routledge Publications.

Eric Bronner, Stephen and MacKay Kenner, Douglas. (1989) *Critical Theory and Society: A Reader* (Ed), New York: Routledge

Gerard, G. (2012). *New Technologies and the Media,* London: Palgrave Macmilan

Gill, R. (2007). *Gender and the Media,* Cambridge: Polity Press.

Hall, Stuart, Dorothy Hobson et al (ed). (2005) *Culture, Media, and Language,* London: Taylor and Francis

Herman, E. and N. Chomsky. (2002). *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of Mass Media.* New York: Pantheon Books.

Herman, E.S. (Eds.). (1998). *Global Media: The New Missionaries of Corporate Capitalism*. New Delhi: Madhyam Books.

Lunt, P. and S. Livingstone. (2012). *Media Regulation: Governance and the interest of Citizens and Consumers,* London: Sage publications.

McLuhan, M. (1994). *Understanding Media: The Extension of Man.* London: Routledge.

McQuail, D. (2000). *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory,* 4th Edition, Sage Publications.

Singhal, A. and E. M. Rogers. (2001). *India's Communication Revolution: From Bullock Cart to Cyber Marts,* Sage Publications.

Terhi, R. (2005). *The Media and Globalization,* London: Sage Publications

Thomas, P.N. (Eds.). (2004). *Who Owns the Media*. London: Zed Books,

Volkmer, I. (2014). *The Global Public Sphere: Public Communication in the Age of Reflective Interdependence,* Cambridge: Polity press

Weaver, C. K. and C. Carter (Ed.) (2006). *Critical Readings: Violence and the Media,* New York: Open University Press.

Wolfsfeld, G. (2011). *Making sense of Media and politics: Five Principles in Political Communication,* London: Routledge

SC 576 Sociology of Governance   **(L2 - T1 - P0 – CH3 – CR3)**

Course Objective

This course introduces the process of governance from sociological perspectives and explores the relationship between state, society and market. This course also emphasizes the relationship between governance and development in contemporary times. This course will draw examples from the India as well as the other countries of the world to illustrate the changing nature of governance. This course also analyses the everyday experience of people in dealing with the state in the process of governance.

Field Activity – Student to pick any welfare scheme like Janani Suraksha Yojna, Mid-day Meal Scheme, MGNREGA, etc. They will read the scheme and pick one district and then conduct sampling of villages and go and conduct fieldwork to collect data on implementation and collect feedback, after that they have to prepare a report.

Unit I : Conceptual issues in governance
   a) Governance: Meaning and significance, historicising the concept
   b) State, Government, governance and governmentality

Unit II: Sociology and Governance
   a) Sociology and Governance: Sociological perspectives on Governance
   b) Social location of power
   c) Politics of the governed, politics of representation

Unit III: Contemporary issues in governance
   a) Good governance and its challenges
   b) Neo-liberalism and new public management.
   c) Issues in local self-governance, Embeddedness and Governance

 Textbook(s)
Kjaer, A.M. (2005).*Governance.* Cambridge: Polity Press

Pierre, J. (Ed.) (2000). *Debating Governance.* New York: Oxford University Press

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Bang, H.P. (2010) *Governance as social and political communication*. Manchester: Manchester University Press

Bevir, M. (Ed.). (2007)*Encyclopaedia of Governance*, Berkeley: Sage

Ferguson, J. and A. Gupta.(2002) "Spatializing States: Toward An Ethnography of Neoliberal Governmentality" in *American Ethnologist.* Vol -29, No-4, pp 981-1002,

Foucault, M. (1991) "Governmentality" in G. Burchell et al. (Eds.) *The Foucault Effect*. pp. 87-104, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Hewitt de Alcántara, C. (1998), Uses and abuses of the concept of governance. International Social Science Journal, 50: 105-113.

Milward, H.B. and K.G. Provan. (2000). "Governing the Hollow State" in *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.* Vol 10, No-2, pp. 359–79,

Pierre, J. and B.G. Peters. (2000). *Governance, Politics and the State*. New York: St Martin's Press,

Robichau, R.W. (2011). "The Mosaic of Governance: Creating a Picture with Definitions, Theories and Debates" in *The Policy Studies Journal.* Vol. 39, pp. 113-131,

Rose, N. (1996). "The Death of the Social? Re-figuring the territory of government" in *Economy and Society.* Vol. 25, No. 3, pp: 327-356,

Bevir, M. (Ed.). (2007)*Encyclopaedia of Governance*, Berkeley: Sage

Wittek R., Schimank U., Groß T. (2007) Governance – A Sociological Perspective. In: Jansen D. (eds) New Forms of Governance in Research Organizations. Springer, Dordrecht

Ansell, C. (2007). Sociology of governance. In M. Bevir (Ed.), Encyclopaedia of governance (Vol. 1, pp. 902-908). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications

World Bank. (1992). *Governance and Development*. Washington DC,

Chatterjee, P. (2004) *The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*. New York: Columbia University Press

Scott, J.C. (1999.) *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

Foucault, (1991).M. *Discipline and Punish*. London: Penguin,

Linke, U. (2006) "Contact Zones: Rethinking the sensual life of the state" in *Anthropological Theory.* Vol. 6, No-2, pp. 205-225,

Agere, Sam (2000) *Promoting Good Governance: Principles, Practices and Perspectives*, London, Commonwealth Secretariat

Nanda, V. P. (2006). *The "Good Governance" Concept Revisited*. The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 603(1), 269–283.

Grindle, M. S. (2004), *Good Enough Governance: Poverty Reduction and Reform in Developing Countries.* Governance, 17: 525-548.

Leftwich, A. (1994), *Governance, the State and the Politics of Development.* Development and Change, 25: 363-386.

Oded Löwenheim (2008) *Examining the State: a Foucauldian perspective on international 'governance indicators'*, Third World Quarterly, 29:2, 255-274,.

Corbridge, S. *et al.*(2005) *Seeing the State*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Dunleavy, P. *et al*. (2005). "New Public Management is Dead, Longlive Digital Era Governance" in *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory.* Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 467-494,

Carstern, G. and G. Hodge. (2010) "Public-Private Partnerships and Public Governance Challenges" in Stephen P. Osborne (Ed.) *The New Public Governance? Emerging Perspectives on the Theory and Practice of Public Governance.* pp. 149-162,

Joel, S. (1990). "Decentralization: The Politics of Interventionism" in *Development and Change*. Vol 21, No-3: 513-530,

Johnson, C. (2003) *Decentralization in India: Poverty, Politics and Panchayat Raj.* London: Overseas Development Institute.

Manor, J. and R. Crook. (1998) *Democracy and Decentralization in South Asia and West Africa: Participation, Accountability and Performance.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

SC577 Sociology of Education   **L-2 T-1 P-0 CH-3 CR-3**

Course Objective

This course aims to develop an understanding of the institutions and practices of education in their wider social context. This course introduces the students to the theoretical perspectives on sociology of education, changing organisational structure and practices of schools, and the situated contexts of knowledge production. The course also explores the linkages of social structure and culture with educational institutions in Indian context.

Unit I: Approaches to Sociology of Education
   a) Social structure, culture and educational processes
   b) Perspectives in Sociology of education: Functionalist, Marxist, Interactionist, Critical Pedagogy

Unit II: Educational organizations and Processes
   a) Processes &Organisation of schooling
   b) Knowledge, Culture and Curriculum
   c) New Public Management of education

Unit III: Power and Inequality
   a) Class, Caste and Gender issues.
   b) Debates on Merit and Equity

Textbook(s)

Blackledge, D. A., and Hunt, B. D. (1985). *Sociological Interpretations of Education,* London: Routledge.

Thapan, M. (2015). *Education and Society: Themes, Perspectives, Practices,* New Delhi:Oxford University Press.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Apple, M. (1990). *Ideology and Curriculum,* London:Routledge.

Apple, M.W., Ball, B.J., and Gandin, L.A. (2011). *Routledge International Handbooks of Sociology of Education,* London:Routledge.

Ball, S. J. (2012). *The Micro-Politics of the School: Towards a Theory of School Organization,* Routledge, London.

Ballantine, J. H. (1997). The School as an Organization In *The Sociology of Education: A Systematic Analysis*, NJ:Prentice-Hall.

Chanana, K. (1988). *Education, Socialisation and Gender,* New Delhi:Sangam.

Freire, P. (1970). *Pedagogy of the Oppressed,* NewYork:Continuum.

Goswami, N. (2015). Costs, Security and Discipline: Gendering the Debate on School Choice in India. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 22*(2), 243-264.

Goswami, N. (2017). *Legitimising Standard Languages,* New Delhi: Sage

Halsey, A.H., Lauder, H., and Brown, P.(1997). *Education Economy and Society: A Reader in the Sociology of Education,* New York:The Free Press.

Madan, A. (2007). Sociologising Merit *Economic and Political Weekly, 42*(29), 3044-3050.

Nambissan, G. B., and Rao, S. (2013). *Sociology of Education in India: Changing Contours and Emerging Contours,* New Delhi:Oxford University Press.

Reay, D. (1998). Engendering Social Reproduction: mothers in the educational marketplace *British Journal of Sociology of Education*, *19* (2),195-209.

Rege, S. (2010). Education as "Trutiya Ratna": Towards Phule-Ambedkarite Feminist Pedagogical Practice. *Economic and Political Weekly, 45*(44/45): 88-98.

Sarangapani, M. P. (2003). Indigenising Curriculum: Questions posed by Baiga vidya. *Comparative Education. 39*(2): 199-209.

Woods, P. (1983). *Sociology and the School*, London:Routledge.

SC 478 Identity and Violence (L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Objective

This course introduces the concepts of collective identity and violence and their theoretical and empirical foundations in sociology. The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with the critical issues relating to the varied forms of collective identities and the violence they engender across societies. This course also seeks to understand the issues of identity and violence in the context of northeast India.

Unit 1 Theoretical Understanding

    a) Identity: Personal and Collective
    b) Mind, Self and Identity
    c) Collective Violence and Subjectivity
    d) Modernity and Violence

Unit II Collective Identities and collective violence

    a) Ethnicity and Ethnic violence
    b) Communal Violence
    c) Decolonization, Nationalism and Violence

Unit III Experience of Collective Violence

    a) Stigma and Stereotypes in Post- violence Societies
    b) Gender Violence- Sexual Atrocities over Women
    c) Articulation of Identities after Violence
    d) Negotiation and Reconciliation after Violence

Textbook(s)

Das, V, et al (Eds.). (2000). *Violence and Subjectivity.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Jenkins, R. (2014). *Social identity*. London: Routledge.

Reference book(s) / Article(s)

Ashmore, R. D., Jussim, L. J., & Wilder, D. (2001). *Social identity, intergroup conflict, and conflict reduction*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Baruah, S. (2005). *Durable Disorder: Understanding the Politics of Northeast India.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Baxi, P. (2014). One Doctrinal Pictures of Rape Trials. In *Public Secrets of Law: Rape Trials in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Brass, P.R. (2003). *The Production of Hindu Muslim Violence in Contemporary India.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Brubaker, R. (2004). 'Ethnicity without groups' and 'Beyond "Identity"'. In *Ethnicity without groups*. USA: Harvard University Press.

Chatterji, R. and Mehta, D. (Eds.). (2007). Violence Witnessing. In *Living with Violence: Anthropology of Events and Everyday Life.* New Delhi: Routledge.

Fukuyama, F. (2018). *Identity : the demand for dignity and the politics of resentment*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Goffman, E. (1963). *Stigma: Notes on the management of spoiled identity*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice-Hall.

Knudsen, A. J. (2011). *Violence and Belonging: Land, Love and Lethal Conflict in the North- West Frontier Province of Pakistan*. Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan.

Lawler, S. (2008). *Identity: Sociological perspectives*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.

Nandy, A. (1989). *At the Edge of Psychology: Essays in Politics and Culture*. Oxford University Press.

Pandey, G. (1991)**.** Introduction. In *The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Robinson, Rowena. 2005. *Tremors of Violence: Muslim Survivors of Ethnic Strife in Western India*. New Delhi: Sage.

Sen, A. *Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny.* Delhi: Penguin Books, 2008.

Sharma, C.K. (2010). The State and Ethnicisation of Space in North East India" in N. Mohanta and D. Gogoi (Ed.) *Shifting Terrain: Conflict Dynamics in North East India*. Guwahati: D.V.S Publishers.

Singh, Birinder Pal. 2002. *Violence as Political Discourse*. Shimla: IIAS. (Introduction Chapter)

Spencer, J. (2007). Anthropology, Politics, and the State: Democracy and Violence in South Asia . New York: Cambridge University Press.

Taylor, C. (1989). *Sources of the self : the making of the modern identity*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Varshney, A. (2002). *Ethnic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Walby, S. (2012). Violence and Society: Introduction to an Emerging Field of Sociology. In *Current Sociology.* 6(2) 95-111.

SC579 Sociology of Science   **(L-2 T-1 P-0 CH-3-CR-3)**

Course Objective

This course aims to introduce students to a critical examination of European positivist science. It envisages a comparative study of knowledge systems in other cultures to question the exceptionalism of western science and its claims to universality. The course attempts to demonstrate how science is a social activity and therefore the distinction between science and society is an artificial one through which science has maintained its hegemony. Tracing the introduction of modern Western science in India, the course traces the specificities of scientific practices from the colonial to the contemporary period.

Unit I: Approaches to Study of Science
   a) 17th century science and the experimental method
   b) Scientific Norms
   c) Constructivist Perspective on science

Unit II: Science and Culture
   a. Magic, Religion and Science
   b. Origins of Modern European Science
   c. Science and Indigenous Knowledge Systems

Unit III Science in India
   a. Science in the Colony
   b. Metropolitan Science
   c. Science and the Modern Nation State

Text book(s)

Nader, L. (2013). *Naked science: anthropological inquiries into boundaries, power and knowledge* Oxford: Routledge. (Selected Chapters)

Turnbull, D & H. Watson-Verran (1995) Science and other indigenous knowledge systems. In S.Jasanoff *et al* (Ed.) *Handbook of Science and Technology Studies* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Reference book(s)/ Article(s)

Abraham, Itty (1998). T*he making of the Indian atomic bomb: science, secrecy and the postcolonial stale.* Hyderabad. Orient Longman Limited.

Arnold, D. (2000). *The New cambridge history of India III: Science, technology and medicine in colonial India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Cetina-Knorr & M. Mulkay (1983). *Science observed: perspectives on the social study of science.* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Chakrabarti, Pratik (2004). *Western science in modern India: metropolitan methods, colonial Practices*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

Keller. E.F.(1985). *Reflections on gender and science*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Kumar, D. (2006). *Science and the raj: a study of British India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Latour, B. (1983). Give me a laboratory and I will raise the world. In Cetina-Knorr & M. Mulkay (Ed.) *Science observed: perspectives on the social study of science:* Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Latour B.and Steve W. (1979). *Laboratory life: construction of scientific facts* Beverly Hills. Sage Publications.

Merton R. K (1942). The normative structure of science. In *The sociology of science: theoretical and empirical investigations*. Illinois: Chicago University Press

Nandy, A. (1988). *Science, hegemony and violence: a requiem for modernity*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Nanda, M. (2002). *Breaking the spell of dharma and other essays*. New Delhi: Three Essays Collective.

Prakash, G. (1999) *Another reason: science and the imagination of modern India*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Shapin S. (1994) *A social history of truth: civility and science in seventeenth-century England*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

Schapin, S. & S. Schaffer. (1985). *Leviathan and the air-pump: Hobbes, Boyle and the experimental method*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Shiva, V. (1989). *Staying alive: women, ecology and development*. London: Zed Publishers.

Tambiah, S. (1990). *Magic, science and religion and the scope of rationality in the modern World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Uberoi, J.P.S. (1979). Science and Culture. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Visvanathan, S. (1997). *A carnival for science*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

SC580 Urban Sociology   **(L2 - T1 - P0 – CH3 – CR3)**

Course Objective

This course provides an exposure to the key sociological studies on the concept of urban and the process of urbanization. These studies are judiciously selected to cover the entire trajectory of the evolution of urban growth and the studies on various dimensions of it till contemporary times. The objective of course is to contribute toward creating skilled human power on various issues pertaining to urban life and urbanization at conceptual and applied levels.

Unit I: Conceptualizing Urbanization
   a) Definition and Typologies of Cities
   b) Urban Life and Culture

Unit II: Trends of Urban Growth
   a) Rural-urban interaction: Dichotomy, continuum and network
   b) Suburb
   c) Global/Mega City

Unit III: Urban Planning and Governance
   a) Urban Space
   b) Urban Ecology
   c) Urban Poverty

Textbook(s)

Mumford, L. (2009). The city in history: Its origins, its transformations, and its prospects. San Diego, Calif: Harcourt.

Patel, S. & Deb, K. (Eds.). (2006). *Urban Studies: Oxford India Paperbacks*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Reference Book(s) / Article(s)

Baumann, Gerd. (1996). *Contesting Culture: Discourse of Identity in Multiethnic London*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Castells, Manuel. (1996). 'The Space of Flows'. In *The Rise of the Network Society*. Blackwell Publishers.

Davis, Kingsley. (1955). 'The Origin and Growth of Urbanization in the World'. In *American Journal of Sociology*, 60 (5), 429-437.

De Certeau, Michel. (1984). *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Dewey, Richard. (1960). 'The Rural-Urban Continuum: Real but Relatively Unimportant'. In*American Journal of Sociology*, 66 (1), 60-66.

Fishman, Robert. (1987). *Bourgeois Utopias: The Rise and Fall of Suburbia*. New York: Basic Books.

Harvey, David. (2012). 'The Right to the City'. In *Rebel Cities: From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution*. Verso: New Left Books.

Lefebvre, Henri. (1991). 'Chapter 2: Social Space'. In *The Production of Space*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

Park, Robert E., Ernest W. Burgess and Roderick D. Mc-Kenzie (Eds). (2019). *The City*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Redfield, Robert and Milton B. Singer. (1954). 'The Cultural Role of Cities'. In *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 3 (1), 53-73.

Simmel, Georg. (1903). 'The Metropolis and Mental Life'. In *The Blackwell City Reader* 2002. Ed. Gary Bridge and Sophie Watson. Wiley-Blackwell: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Sassen, Saskia. (2005). 'The Global City: Introducing a Concept'. In *Brown Journal of World Affairs*, 11 (2), 27-43.

Scott, James C. (1999). 'Chapter 4: The High-Modernist City: An Experiment and a Critique'. In *Seeing Like a State.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

Weber, Max. 1978. 'Chapter XVI. The City (Non-Legitimate Domination)'. In *Economy and Society: An Outline of Interpretive Sociology*. Eds. Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich. California: University of California Press.

Whyte, William F. (1993). *Street Corner Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Wilson, William Julius and Robert Aponte. (1985). 'Urban Poverty'. In *Annual Review of Sociology*, 11, 231-258.

Wirth, Louis. 1938. 'Urbanism as a Way of Life'. In *American Journal of Sociology*, 44 (1), 1-24.

Zimmer, Anna. (2010). 'Urban Political Ecology: Theoretical concepts, challenges, and suggested future directions in *Erdkunde*, 64 (4), 343-354.

SC 581 Body, Gender and Sexuality   (L2 - T1 - P0 - CH 3 - CR 3)

Course Objective

The course uses sociological imagination in analysing the body and its reception and experience in society. It attempts to critically analyse the ways the body is constructed, how debates over the body are framed, and how they affect us. The influence of 'social' through the structures and institutions in shaping bodies (our physical bodies), embodiment (how we experience our bodies), and our perception/reception of bodies in everyday life will be discussed. The general introduction in thoerising the social in understanding body will be further discussed in terms of the gendered bodies and bodies in the margin. The paper also delves into the conceptual understanding as well as the empirical grounds on the politics of desire and sexuality rooted within the social bodies.

Unit I: Body and the Social: Theory and Method
   a. Theorising Bodies
   b. Embodying Social Inquiry

Unit II: Gendering the Body
   a. Masculinities and Embodiment
   b. Embodied Women
   c. Trans-body

Unit III: Sexuality and Sexualised Body
   a. Sexuality, Body and Identity.
   b. Sexualised bodies

Textbook(s)

Turner, B.S. (2008). The Body and Society: Explorations in Social Theory. Los Angeles: Sage.

Connell, R. (1987). *Gender and power: Society, the person, and sexual politics*. Stanford, Calif: Stanford University Press.

Reference book(s)/Article(s)

Butler, J. (1993). Introduction. In *Bodies that matter: On the discursive limits of "sex"*. New York: Routledge.

Chopra, R, F. Osella, C. Osella (Eds.) (2004). *South Asian Masculinities: Context of Change, Sites of Continuity*. New Delhi: Kali.

Crawley, S.L. et al. (2008). Doing 'Woman'/Doing 'Man': Gender Performances that produce 'reality'. In *Gendering Bodies.* New York: Rowman and Littlefield.

Creed, B. (1999). Lesbian Bodies: Tribades, Tomboys, and Tarts. In Price, J. and Shildrick. M (Eds.) *Feminist Theory and the Body: A Reader*, New York: Routledge.

Crossle, N. (2007). Researching embodiment by way of 'body techniques'. *The Sociological Review.* 55(s1), 80-94

Drummond, M. J. (2005). Men's Bodies: Listening to the Voices of Young Gay Men. *Men and Masculinities* 7(3), 270-290.

Fitzgerald, J.K., and Grossman, K.L. (2018). *Sociology of Sexualities*. London: Sage.

Foucault, M. (1980). *History of Sexuality, Volume I: An Introduction*. New York: Vintage.

Howson, A. and Inglis, D. (2001). The body in sociology: tensions inside and outside sociological thought. *The Sociological Review.* 297-317.

Jyoti, P. (1999). 'Sex, Sexuality and the Nation State'. and 'Hybrid and Hyphenated: Reading Queer Narratives'. In *Woman, Body, Desire in Post-Colonial India: Narratives of Gender and Sexuality*. New York: Routledge.

Kumar, P. (2018). *Queering Indian Sociology:* A Critical Engagement. *Explorations, ISS e-journal*, 2 (1),

Okley, J. (2007). Fieldwork embodied. In Shilling, C. (Ed). *Embodying Sociology: Retrospect, Progress, and Prospects.* Oxford: Blackwell pp.65-79

Reeser, T.W. (2010). 'Theorizing Masculinity' and 'Theorizing the Male Body'. In *Masculinities in Theory: An Introduction*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Rubin, H. (2003). Always Already Men. In *Self-made men: Identity and embodiment among transsexual men*. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University Press.

Schrock, D. et al. (2005). Transsexuals' Embodiment of Womanhood. *Gender and Society* 19(3), 317-335.

Shilling, C. (2007). Sociology and the body: classic traditions and new agendas. *The Sociological Review* 55(1), 1-18.

Srivastava, S. (2013). (Ed.) *Sexuality Studies*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Thapan, M. (2018). *Living the Body: Embodiment, Womanhood and Identity in Contemporary India*. New Delhi: Sage.

Tripāthī, L. (2015). *Me Hijra, Me Laxmi*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Witz, A. (2000). Whose Body Matters? Feminist Sociology and the Corporeal Turn in Sociology and Feminism. *Body and Society.* 6(1), 1-24.

M.A. IN SOCIOLOGY
(Under ODL Mode)

Objective

This programme not only looks deep into sociological concepts and theories, but also provides ample opportunity to learn the aspects of teaching, emerging areas of socio-cultural-political sphere through a single window system. It aims to foster critical and analytical ability among the learners through study of Sociology, hone their professional skills and make the learners self-sufficient for employability.

Programme Structure

Course Code	Course Name	Credit	Contact Hours	Study input	NO. OF ASSIGNMENTS
SEMESTER I					
MSO 101	Classical Sociological Thoughts	4	12	120	2
MSO 102	Introduction to Family and Kinship	4	12	120	2
MSO 103	Sociology of India	4	12	120	2
MSO 104	Social Stratification	4	12	120	2
SEMESTER II					
MSO 201	Sociological Theories	4	12	120	2
MSO 202	Political Sociology	4	12	120	2
MSO 203	Sociology of Development	4	12	120	2
MSO 204	Sociology of Religion	4	12	120	2
SEMESTER III					
MSO 301	Social Movements in India	4	12	120	2
MSO 302	Gender and Society	4	12	120	2
MSO 303	Industry and Society	4	12	120	2
MSO 304	Social Demography	4	12	120	2
SEMESTER IV					
MSO 401	Research Methodology	4	12	120	2
MSO 402	Environmental Sociology	4	12	120	2
MSO 403	Sociology of Health and Illness	4	12	120	2
MSO 404	Sociology of Northeast India	4	12	120	2
MSO 405	Sociology of Governance (Optional)	4	12	120	*2*
MSO 406	Quantitative Sociology (Optional)	4	12	120	*2*
Total Credit		64	198	1980	36

Detailed Syllabus

MSO 101 Classical Sociological Thoughts

MODULE I : Historical Background of Sociology
Unit 1: The historical background of sociological theory: Enlightenment, French Revolution and Industrial Revolution
Unit 2: The development of sociology in the 19th and 20th century

MODULE II : Karl Marx
Unit 3: The sociology of Karl Marx
Unit 4: Pre-capitalist economic formations, capitalism and commodity production
Unit 5: Class and class conflict

MODULE III: Max Weber
Unit 6: The Sociology of Max Weber
Unit 7: Basic sociological terms and concepts: social action, rationality, categories of social action
Unit 8: Religion and social change
Unit 9: Contribution to the methodology of social science

MODULE IV: Emile Durkheim
Unit 10: The sociology of Emile Durkheim
Unit 11: Forms of solidarity and the division of labour
Unit 12: Contribution to the methodology of Sociology – Sociology as a Science: Social fact, Normal and Pathological

MODULE V: Vilfredo Pareto and George Simmel
Unit 13: Sociology of Vilfredo Pareto: Logico – experimental method
Unit 14: Sociology of George Simmel: Social Type

Readings

Nisbet, R. A. The Sociological Tradition, London: Heinman, 1967.
Morrison, K. *Marx, Durkheim, Weber: Formations of Modern Social Thought* (2nd edition). London: Sage Publications Ltd., 2006
Giddens, A. Capitalism and Modern Social Theory, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991.
Ritzer, George Sociological Theory, Alfred A Knopp, 1988
Marx, K. Pre-capitalist Economic Formations, London: Lawrence and Wishart, 1964.
Marx, K. Capital Vol. 1. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1954, Chapters 1, 10.
Weber, M. Economy and Society, Berkeley: University of California Press, Vol.1, Part1 Chapters 1 and 2.
Weber, M. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, London: Allen and Unwin, 1976, Part 1.
Durkheim, E. The Rules of Sociological Method, London: Macmillan, 1982.
Durkheim, E. The Division of Labour in Society, Glecnoe: The Free Press, 1993.

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MSO 102 Introduction to Family and Kinship

MODULE I: Family, Kinship and Marriage
Unit 1: Nature versus Culture debate
Unit 2: Family: Definition, Types, Changing Nature
Unit 3: Kinship: Definition, Basic Concepts and Terminology
Unit 4: Marriage: Definition, Types and Changing Nature

MODULE II : Various Aspects of Family and Marriage
Unit 5: Elementary and extended family
Unit 6: Family in the context of care of the child and the aged.
Unit 7:Changing discourse of marriage

MODULE III: Family and Kinship in India
Unit 8: Family and Kinship Studies in India
Unit 9: Regional variations of kinship
Unit 10: Family and Kinship in Northeast India
Unit 11: Family and Household, Changing nature of family and relationship in India

MODULE IV: Changing Discourse of Family and Kinship
Unit 12: Changing discourse of family and kinship
Unit 13: Transformations of kinship: questioning patriarchy
Unit 14: Reproductive technologies and reconfigured kinship, gay perspectives

Readings:

Fox, R. *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1984
 Karve, I. Kinship Organisation in India. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1990 Robin Fox
Bhandari, J.S. (Ed.). *Family and Kinship in Northeast-East India*. Delhi: Vedam Books, 1996.
Goody, J. (Ed.). *Developmental Cycle in Domestic Groups*. Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1958.
Levi-Strauss, C. *The Elementary Structure of Kinship*. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1969.
Shah, A. M. *Household Dimensions of the Family in India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1973.
Shah, A. M. *The Family in India: Critical Essays.* New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1998.
Uberoi, P. *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*. New Delhi: OUP, 1993

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MSO 103 Sociology of India

MODULE I: Introducing Indian Sociology
Unit 1: Introducing Indian Sociology: Intellectual Traditions and Institutional growth
Unit 2: Sociology of India: Text view and Field view in Indian sociology

MODULE II: Perspectives on Indian Sociology-I
Unit 3: Approaches to the study of Indian Society: Indigenisation of Sociology
Unit 4: Indological /Textual (G.S.Ghurye, Louis Dumont)
Unit 5: Structural-functionalism (M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube)

MODULE III: Perspectives on Indian Sociology-II
Unit 6: Marxist Perspectives (D.P.Mukherjee, A. R. Desai, R.K.Mukherjee)
Unit 7: Civilizational Perspectives (N.K.Bose, Surajit Sinha)

Unit 8: Subaltern Perspective (B.R. Ambedkar, David Hardiman)
Unit 9: Feminist Perspective(Uma Chakravarty, Sharmila Rege)

MODULE IV: Various Dimensions of Sociology of India
Unit 10: Groups and Social Structure: Caste, Class, Tribe, Religion
Unit 11: Social Institutions: Family, Kinship and Marriage
Unit 12: Social Change in Modern India: Sanskritisation, Westernisation and Modernisation
Unit 13: Agrarian Changes and Urbanisation
Unit 14: Nation and Nation building

Readings

Aloysius, G. *Nationalism without a Nation in India.* Delhi: Oxford University P, 1997.

Béteille, A. *Caste, Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village.* University of California P, 1965.

Chakravarty, U. *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens.* Calcutta: STREE, 2003.

Das, V. *Critical Events: An Anthropological Perspective on Contemporary India.* Delhi: Oxford University P, 1995.

Das, V. *Structure and Cognition: Aspects of Hindu Caste and Ritual*. Bombay: Oxford University P, 1982.

Desai, A.R. (Ed.). *Rural Sociology in India* (5th edition). (Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1978.

Desai, A.R. "Relevance of Marxist Approach" in T.K. Oomen& P. Mukherjee, *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1985.

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

Dhanagre, D.N. *Themes and Perspective in Indian Sociology*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication, 1993.

Dumont, L. *Homo Hierachicus: The Caste System and its Implications*. Oxford: OUP, 1970.

Ghurye, G.S. *Caste and Race in India.* Bombay: Popular Prakashan Press, 1990.

Guha, R. (Ed.). *Subaltern Studies* Delhi: OUP. 1991.

Gupta, D. *Social Stratification.* New Delhi*:* Oxford University P, 1991.

Hardiman, D. *The Coming of the Devi: Adivasi Assertion in Western India*. Delhi: Oxford University P, 1987.

Inden, R. "Orientalist Construction of India" in *Modern Asian Studies*. 1986.

Jodhka, S.S. "From 'book view' to 'field view': Social anthropological constructions of the Indian village" in*Oxford Agrarian Studies.* Volume 26, Issue No. 3, 1998.

Madan T.N. (Ed.) *Religion in India*. Delhi: Oxford University P, 1992.

Mukherji, D.P. "Indian Tradition and Social Change" in T.K. Oomen& P. Mukherjee, *Indian Sociology: Reflections and Introspections*. Bombay: Popular Prakasham, 1986.

Singh, Y. *Modernization of Indian Tradition: A Systematic Study of Social Change*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2011.

Srinivas, M.N. *Social Change in Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2009.

Xaxa, V. "The Politics of Language, Religion and Identity: Tribes in India" in *Economic and Political Weekly*. Vol. 37 No.17, 2005

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MSO 104 Social Stratification

MODULE I: Introducing Social Stratification
Unit 1: Social stratification: The concept of stratification in sociology
Unit 2: Social mobility and stratification: Meaning and Forms

MODULE II: Sociological Perspective on Stratification
Unit 3: Functionalist perspectives on stratification
Unit 4: Marxist perspectives on stratification
Unit 5: Weberian perspectives on stratification
Unit 6: Feminist perspectives on stratification

MODULE III: Axes of Stratification
Unit 7: Axes of Stratification: Caste, class and gender,
Unit 8: Axes of Stratification: Tribe, race and religion,
Unit 9: Axes of Stratification: Language and region

MODULE IV: Contemporary debate in stratification
Unit 10: Contemporary debate in stratification: Deviance,
Unit 11: Contemporary debate in stratification: Disability
Unit 12: Contemporary debate in stratification: Sexuality,

MODULE V: Stratification in Contemporary Society
Unit 13: Social Stratification and Exclusion in Contemporary Society
Unit 14: Challenges of Inclusion in Contemporary Society

Readings'
Gupta, D. (Ed.).*Social Stratification*. New Delhi: Oxford University P, 1991.
Tumin, M.M. *Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India, 2003.
Balibar, E. and I. Wallerstein.*Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities.* London: Verso, 1991.
Bendix R. and S.M. Lipset (Eds.). *Class, Status and Power: Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective.* New York: The Free Press, 1996.
Beteille, A. "Equality and Universality" in*Economic and Political Weekly*. 36 (38).
Beteille, A. *The Idea of Natural Inequality and Other Essays.* New Dehi: Oxford University Press, 1983.
Bourdieu, P. "The Forms of Capital" in J. Richardson (Ed.) *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education.*1986.
Chakravarty, U. Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens. Calcutta: STREE, 2003.
Dahrendorf, R. *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. Stanford University P, 1959.
Dube, L. "Caste and Women" in M.N Srinivas (Ed.)*Caste: It's 20th Century Avtar,* New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2005.
Foucault, M. *Madness and Civilisation.* Vintage Books, 1988.
Goldthorpe, J. H. *Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1980.
Jenkins, R. "Disability and social stratification" in *British Journal of Sociology.* 42 (4): 557-580, 1991.
Mamdani, M. "Beyond settler and native as political identities: overcoming the political legacy of colonialism" in *Comparative Studies in Society and History.* 43 (4): 651-664, 2001.
Max, W. "Class, Status, Party" in Dipankar Gupta (Ed.), *Social Stratification*. New Delhi: Oxford University P, 1992.
Merton, R.K. and P.H. Rossi. "Reference Group Theory and Social Mobility" in R. Bendixand S.M. Lipset, *Class, Status and Power: Social Stratification in Comparative Perspective.* New York: The Free Press, 1996.
Nongbri, T. *Gender, Matriliny, and Entrepreneurship: The Khasis of North East India.* New Delhi: Kali for Women, 2008.

Ommen, T.K. *Citizenship, Nationality and Ethnicity; Reconciling Competing identities.* Polity Press, 2002.

Parsons, T. "An Analytical Approach to the Theory of Social Stratification" in*The American Journal of Sociology*, 1940.

Payne, C.and C. Llewellyn. "Trends in Class Mobility" in*J.H. Goldthorpe (Ed.) Social Mobility and Class Structure in Modern Britain*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1980.

Poulantzas, N.*Political Power and Social Classes.* NLB, 1973.

Rae, L. B. (Ed). *Gender, Family and Economy: the Triple Overlap.* Sage Publications, 1991.

Rubin, G. "The Traffic in Women: Notes on the Political Economy of Sex", in Linda Nicholson (Ed.)*The Second Wave: A Reader in Feminist Theory.* Routledge, 1997.

Walby, S. "Gender, Class and Stratification" R. Crompton and M. Mann (Ed.) *Gender and Stratification*. Polity Press, 2002.

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MSO 201 Sociological Theories

MODULE I: Structure / System / Structuration
Unit 1: Social Structure: Levi Strauss
Unit 2: Social System: Talcott Parsons
Unit 3: Structuration: Anthony Giddens
Unit 4: Structuration and Discourse Analysis

MODULE II: Subjective Understanding of Society
Unit 5: Social Construction of Reality: Berger and Luckman
Unit 6: Dramaturgical Approach: Goffman Perceptions of everyday life
Unit 7: Ethnomethodology: Garfinkel

MODULE III: Frankfurt School
Unit 8: Critical Theory
Unit 9: Frankfurt School and mass culture
Unit 10: Jürgen Habermas: Public Sphere

MODULE IV: Contemporary Social Theories
Unit 11: Sociology of Piere Bourdieu
Unit 12: Foucault's Perspective on Society
Unit 13: Ulrich Beck's views on Modernity
Unit 14: Public Sociology

Readings

Alexander, J.C. *Neo-functionalism and After*. Malden MA. Blackwell, 1998

Radcliffe-Brown, A. R. *Structure and Function in primitive Society.* London: Cohen and West, 1971.

Parsons, T. and E. A. Shils. *Toward a General Theory of Action*. NY: Harper and Row, 1952.

Lane, M. (Ed.). *Introduction to Structuralism*. NY: Basic Books, 1970.

Levi-Strauss, C. *Structural Anthropology*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1993.

Giddens, A. *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, Structure and Contradiction in Social Analysis*. London: Manmillan, 1983.

Rabinow, Paul ed., The Foucault Reader, London: Penguin Books 1984 (ps. 51-120, 170-289).

Goffman, E. *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. NY: The Overlook Press, 1973.

Berger, P. and T. Luckman. *The Social Construction of Reality.* London: Penguin, 1967.

Althusser, L. 1971. *Lenin, Philosophy and Other Essays*. Monthly Review Press: London.

Adorno, T. and M. Horkheimer. *Dialectic of Enlightenment*. New York: Continuum, 1993.

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MSO 202 Political Sociology

MODULE I: Introduction to Political Sociology
Unit 1: Political Sociology: Emergence and Scope
Unit 2: Approaches to the study of politics;
Unit 3: Approaches to study Power and authority;
Unit 4: Basic concepts of Political Sociology: elite and masses; consensus and conflict; state and stateless societies

MODULE II: Perspectives on Political Sociology
Unit 5: Perspectives on state: Liberal, Marxist, Pluralist
Unit 6: State and the class structure;

MODULE III: Institutions and Political Process
Unit 7: Political Parties Characteristics and compositions;
Unit 8: Pressure groups and Interest groups
Unit 9: Democratic Decentralization and Local Self Government

MODULE IV: Political Sociology of India
Unit 10: The State and Society in India: Colonial and Post Colonial
Unit 11: Caste and Politics in India
Unit 12: Class and Politics in India
Unit 13: Religion: Debate on Secularism and Communalism in India
Unit 14: Region, Language and Politics in India

Readings

Bendix, R. and S. M. Lipset (Eds.). *Class, Status and Power*. London: RKP, 1966.

Bhargava, R. *Secularism and its Critics*. New Delhi: OUP, 1999.

Bottomore, T. *Elites and Society.* Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1966.

Chakravarty, A. *Contradiction and Change*. Delhi: OUP, 1975.

Dahl, R. *Who Governs?* New Haven: Yale University P, 1961.

Desai, A.R. *State and Society in India: Essays in Dissent*. Bombay: Popular Publication, 2000.

Gerth, H.H. and C.W. Mills (Eds.). *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. London: RKP, 1948.

Key, V.O. *Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups.* NY: Crowell, 1964.

Kohli, A. *India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State-Society Relations*. Princeton: Princeton University P, 1990.

Kohli, A. *The State and Poverty in India: The Politics of Reform.* Cambridge: Cambridge University P, 1999.

Kothari, R. *Caste in Indian Politics*. Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2008.

Laclau, E. *Politics and Ideology in Marxist Theory*. London: Verso, 2012.

Miller, D. *On Nationality*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1995.

Mills, C.W. *The Power Elite*. NY: OUP, 2000.

Nash, K. *Contemporary Political Sociology*. Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers, 2000.

Robinson, M. S. *Local Politics: the Law of the Fishes.* Delhi: OUP, 1988.

Runciman, W.G. *Social Science and Political Theory.* Cambridge: CUP, 1969.

Taylor, G. *The New Political Sociology: Power, Ideology and Identity in an Age of Complexity.* London: Palgrave   Macmillan, 2010.

Vora, R. and S. Palshikar (Ed.) *Indian Democracy*, Delhi: Sage, 2004.

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

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MSO 203 Sociology of Development

MODULE I: Introduction to Sociology of Development
Unit 1: Meaning, significance and the idea of development in sociological understanding
Unit 2: Meaning of Development over time

MODULE II: Sociological Perspectives of Development
Unit 3: Perspectives on development: Liberal, Marxist and Ecological
Unit 4: Theories of Development: Modernisation Theories
Unit 5: Theories of Underdevelopment: Dependency theory,
Unit 6: Theories of Underdevelopment: World system theory, Uneven development

MODULE III: Development and Its Critique
Unit 7: Theories of alternative development
Unit 8: Post-development theories
Unit 9: Grassroots level movements in development

MODULE IV: Contemporary Issues in Development
Unit 10: Politics of Development: Knowledge and power in development,
Unit 11: Contemporary Issues in Development: Globalization,
Unit 12: Contemporary Issue: Poverty and Politics of Development
Unit 13: Contemporary issue: NGO and Civil Society
Unit 14: Gender and Development

Readings

Peet, R. *Theories of Development.* Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2005.

Pietersen, J.N. *Development Theory: Deconstructions/ Reconstructions.* New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2011.

Alavi, H. and T. Shanin. *Introduction to the Sociology of Developing Societies*. London: Macmillan, 1982.

Bardhan, P. *The Political Economy of Development in India.* Delhi: OUP, 2005.

Baviskar, A. *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley.* Delhi: Oxford University P, 2004.

Cooke, B. and U. Kothari (Eds.). *Participation: The New Tyranny?* London: Zed Books, 2001.

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MSO 204 Sociology of Religion

MODULE I: Introduction to the Study of Religion
Unit 1: Introduction to Sociology of Religion
Unit 2: Marx; Weber and Durkheim
Unit 3: Magic, science and religion
Unit 4: Critique of Religion: Freud and Marx

MODULE II: Religious Organizations and Movements
Unit 5: Religious organisations: Nature, types, functions
Unit 6: Religious Movements: Types, Nature

MODULE III: Religions in India
Unit 7: Religions of India: Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism and Tribal Religion
Unit 8: Religions of India: Christianity, Judaism, Islam
Unit 9: Religious Cults and Sects
Unit 10: God man and God woman
Unit 11: Aspects of religion in India: Sacred knowledge, Sacred space and Sacred persona

MODULE IV: Religion in India: Contemporary Times
 Unit 12: Secularism
 Unit 13: Proselytisation
 Unit 14: Communalism

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MSO 301 Social Movements in India

MODULE I: Introduction to Social Movements
Unit 1: Social movements: Definitions, characteristics and types
Unit 2: The social base: class, caste, ethnicity, gender Role and types of leadership; relationship between leaders and the masses

MODULE II: Theories on Social Movement
Unit 3: Theories on social movement: Marxist and Post Marxist
Unit 4: Theories on social movement: Weberian and Post Weberian

Unit 5: Theories on social movement: Structural Functionalist

MODULE III: Social Movements in India
Unit 6: Social movements in India: Peasant Movement
Unit 7: Social movements in India: Dalit Movement
Unit 8: Social movements in India: Tribal Movement.
Unit 9: Social Movement in India: Labour and Trade Union Movement
Unit 10: Social movements in India: Nationality and sub-nationality movements.

MODULE IV: New Social Movements in India
Unit 11: New social movements in India: Women's movement,
Unit 12: New social movements in India: Environmental movements,
Unit 13: New social movements in India: Middle class movements.
Unit 14: New social movements in India: Ethnic movements.

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MSO 302 Gender and Society

MODULE I: Introduction to Gender and Society
Unit 1: Social construction of gender: Sex and Gender Intersectionality of gender with other aspects of social life
Unit 2: Patriarchy and Masculinity: Meaning, Ideology and forms
Unit 3: Understanding Body and Sexuality
Unit 4: Contemporary Sexuality Politics: LGBT Movements

MODULE II: Feminist Thoughts
Unit 5: Feminist Thought: Radicals
Unit 6: Feminist Thought: Marxist – Socialists and Liberal
Unit 7: Feminist Thought: Post-modernist
Unit 8: Feminist Methodology as a critique of sociological methods

MODULE III: Feminism in Third World Context

Unit 9: Third World women and the politics of feminism
Unit 10: Colonialism, Nationalism and women's movement
Unit 11: Gender and Development: Eco- Feminism

MODULE IV: Gender Issues in Indian Context
Unit 12: Gender, religion and politics: Dalit Feminism
Unit 13: Contemporary issue: Property rights and Debate on Domestic violence
Unit 14: Contemporary Issues: Education and Health

Readings:

John, Mary E. *Women's studies in India*. New Delhi: Penguin, 2008.

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MSO 303 Industry and Society

MODULE I: Introduction to Sociology of Work and Industry
Unit 1: Introduction to Industrialization and Social Change
Unit 2: Industrialization, Industrialism and Post-Industrial Society

MODULE II: Industrial Organizations
Unit 3: Industrial Organisations: Formal and Informal
Unit 4: Industrial conflict and its Resolution: Nature of Industrial Conflict

Unit 5: Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining,
Unit 6: Joint management councils and Quality Circles

MODULE III: Industrial Policies, Industries in NE India
Unit 7: India's Industrial Policies since Independence,
Unit 8: Tea Plantation Industry and Industrial Relations in Plantations
Unit 9: Industries in Northeast India
Unit 10: Cottage Industries in Northeast India

MODULE IV : Industrial Sociology Today
Unit 11: Informal Economy and Globalisation
Unit 12: Unorganised Sector and Casualisation of Work
Unit 13: Feminisation of Labour
Unit 14: Special Economic Zones

Readings:
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MSO 304 Social Demography

MODULE I: Introducing Social Demography
Unit 1: Introducing social demography
Unit 2: Relationship of demography with other sciences
Unit 3: Basic concepts: fertility, fecundity, mortality, migration

MODULE II: Theories of Population
Unit 4: Population Theories: Antiquity, Malthusian, Post-Malthusian,
Unit 5: Population Theories: Neo-classical, Marxian, Biological Theories, Optimum Theory, Demographic Transition

MODULE III: Structure of Population
Unit 6: Age and sex structure of population

Unit 7: Population Pyramid
Unit 8: Human development Index
Unit 9: Population Policies (fertility-responsive, mortality-responsive, migration-responsive)
Unit 10: Programmes (initiatives and critique)

MODULE IV: Dimensions of Population
Unit 11: Social dimensions of Population education
Unit 12: Population as an issue in a plural society
Unit 13: Population and Health
Unit 14: Population and developing countries

Readings:

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MSO 401 Research Methodology

MODULE I: Introducing Social Research
Unit 1: Philosophical Foundations of Social Research
Unit 2: History of Science
Unit 3: Subjectivity and Objectivity

MODULE II: Approaches to Social Research
Unit 4: Positivism
Unit 5: Interpretivism

MODULE III: Qualitative Research
Unit 6: Ethnography
Unit 7: Case Studies
Unit 8: Qualitative Methods
Unit 9: Qualitative Data Analysis

MODULE IV: Research Design and Quantitative Approaches
Unit 10: Quantitative Research Design
Unit 11: Quantitative Methods

Unit 12: Sampling techniques
Unit 13: Quantitative Data Analysis
Unit 14: Report Writing

Readings

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MSO 402 Environmental Sociology

MODULE I: Introduction to Environmental Sociology
Unit 1: Environmental sociology: Scope and significance.
Unit 2: The history of environmental sociology: The rise, decline, and resurgence of environmental sociology.
Unit 3: Nature – Nurture debate: synthesis of societal and environmental dialect.

MODULE II: Sociology of Environment
Unit 4: Classical Sociology and Environment: Marx, Weber and Durkhiem
Unit 5: Contemporary theoretical approaches: Ecological modernisation, Ecofeminism, Ecological Marxism
Unit 6: Contemporary theoretical approaches: Risk society, Anthropocene.

MODULE III: Emerging Issues in Environmental Sociology
Unit 7: Emerging theoretical parameters in environmental sociology: Contributions of Zavestoskis, Dunlap and Catton, Allan Schnaiberg
Unit 8: Environmental Disasters and Hazards
Unit 9: Body, Health and Environment

MODULE IV: Emerging Issues in Environmental Sociology
Unit 10: Technology and environment
Unit 11: Global Environmentalism: A challenge to post-materialism thesis
Unit 12: Responses to environmental issues: Environmental Justice

MODULE V: Environmental Policy and Movements in India
Unit 13: India's National Environmental Policy
Unit 14: Environmental Movements in India

Readings:

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2. Gould, K.A. and T.L. Lewis. *Twenty Lessons in Environmental Sociology*. New York: Oxford University P, 2009.
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MSO 403 Sociology of Health and Illness

MODULE I: Introduction to Sociology of Health and Illness
Unit 1: Introducing the theoretical foundations
Unit 2 : Defining health and illness
Unit 3: Culture and disease
Unit 4: Illness narratives

MODULE II: Medical Pluralism and Alternative Medicine
Unit 5: Alternative Medicine
Unit 6: Medical Pluralism
Unit 7: Gender and Health
Unit 8: Gender and Sociology of Body
Unit 9: Medicalization and de-medicalization

MODULE III: Social Health
Unit 10: Public health and community health
Unit 11: Social epidemiology
Unit 12: Health policies of government of India

MODULE IV: Politics of Health and Medicine
Unit 13: Politics of Health Insurance

Unit 14: Pharmaceutical Industries and Medicines

Readings:

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MSO 404 Sociology of Northeast India

MODULE I: Northeast India as a Category
Unit 1: Geographical and Social Aspects of NE India
Unit 2: Cultural Specificities of NE India
Unit 3: Northeast India as a Conceptual Category: Emergence and significance of the term.

MODULE II: Social Formation of NE India
Unit 4: Traditional Society, Polity and Economy of NE India
Unit 5: Tribe-caste interaction, Advent of Christianity
Unit 6: Emergence of Middle Class
Unit 7: Process of Nationality formation

MODULE III: Land Relations in Northeast India
Unit 8: Pre Colonial: Pattern of land ownership and social stratification

Unit 9: Colonial: Emergence of Modern Land System- Commoditization, Privatization,
Unit 10: Post-Colonial: Emergence of New Social Forces
Unit 11: State and Society in Northeast India

MODULE IV: Issues of Identity in Northeast India
Unit 12: Identity Assertion in Northeast India
Unit 13: Tribal Autonomy and Homeland Politics
Unit 14: Indigenous-Immigrant question in Northeast

Readings

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MSO 405 Sociology of Governance

MODULE I: Introducing Governance
Unit 1: Governance: Meaning and significance, historicizing the concept
Unit 2: Government, governance, and governmentality
Unit 3: Relationship between state and society

MODULE II: Sociology of Governance
Unit 4: Sociology and Governance: Sociological perspectives on Governance
Unit 5: Social location of power: Weber, Foucault, Lukes
Unit 6: Politics of the governed, politics of representation

MODULE III: Contemporary Issues in Governance
Unit 7: Contemporary issues in governance: State autonomy, centralization and decentralization,
Unit 8: Neo-liberalism and new public management.
Unit 9: Issues relating to class and caste in governance
Unit 10: Gender and ethnicity in governance

MODULE IV: Grassroots Level Governance
Unit 11: Local self-governance and local-level politics
Unit 12: Participation and grassroots level democracy
Unit 13: Governance in Northeast India
Unit 14: Informal and Local Level Governance in NE India

Readings

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MSO 406 Quantitative Sociology

MODULE I: Quantitative research methodology: An Introduction
Unit 1: Quantification in social science
Unit 2: Quantitative Research Process
Unit 3: Statistics in social research
Unit 4: Limitations of statistics in social science research

MODULE II: Descriptive Statistics
Unit 5: Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median, Mode
Unit 6: Understanding variation: Standard/Quartile Deviation
Unit 7: Uses of descriptive statistics in social science research

MODULE III: Inferential Statistics
Unit 8: Tests of significance and covariance
Unit 9: Co-relational Analysis
Unit 10: Regression analysis, Methods of hypothesis testing: chi-squired test, t-test and z-test

MODULE IV: Analyzing, interpreting and representing quantitative data
Unit 11: Approaches to quantitative data analysis
Unit 12: Interpreting results of statistical tests
Unit 13: Representing results of statistical tests
Unit 14: Preparation of report on the basis of quantitative data

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Department of Sociology

The Department of Sociology, Tezpur University was established in 2006. The research areas for the faculty of the department have been Environmental Sociology, Social Demography, Sociology of Movement, Sociology of Development, Sociology of Governance, Sociology of Northeast India, Sociology of Education, Sociology of Health and Illness, Ethnic Studies, Migration, Science Studies and so on.

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